State Library Raleigh


# 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 17, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 521.



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 for 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.

I. 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 mustered 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—the 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 journeyman 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 nurses and attendants therein, 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; Attorney General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired *domicil* 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; foreigners who have acquired domicil 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. 29,) 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't 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. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 00 A. M. | Charlotte, | |
| 7 45 " | Tuckaseege, | 7 43 A. M. |
| 8 15 " | Brevard, | 8 10 " |
| 8 40 " | Sharon, | 8 37 " |
| | Lincolnton, | 9 00 " |

GOING EAST.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| 11 00 A. M. | Lincolnton, | |
| 11 23 " | Sharon, | 11 20 A. M. |
| 11 50 " | Brevard, | 11 45 " |
| 12 17 P. M. | Tuckaseege, | 12 15 P. M. |
| | Charlotte, | 1 00 |

By order, V. A. McBEE,
Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, April 4, 1861

## NOTICE.

I have for sale an excellent STEAM ENGINE of six-horse power, manufactured by Amos & Gran 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,
April 8, 1862 1m Milton, N. C.

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

Will attend *promptly* and *diligently* to collecting and remitting 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.,**

Of the best English and American manufacturers.

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

January, 1862 y

**Ordnance Department,**
RALEIGH, March 24th, 1862.

All pure Saltpetre delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. Transportation from any point on the railroads will also be paid by the Department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. LAWRENCE, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
19-3t. Adj't Gen. and Chief of Ordnance.


## 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.
C. G. Memminger, 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 Barnett,
William E Simms.

MISSOURI.
John B Clark,
R S Y Peyton.

Total number, 26.

HOUSE.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Speaker.

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J Foster,
2 Wm R Smith,
3 John P Ralls,
4 J L M Curry,
5 Francis S Lyon,
6 W Chilton,
7 David Clopton,
8 James L Pugh,
9 E S Dargan.

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,
6 William W Clark,
7 Robt P Trippe,
8 L J Gartrell,
9 Hardy Strickland,
10 A B Wright.

KENTUCKY.
1 Alfred Boyd,
2 John W Crockett,
3 H E Read,
4 George W Ewing,
5 J S Chrisman,
6 T L Burnett,
7 H W Bruce,
8 S S Scott,
9 E M Bruce,
10 J W Moore,
11 R J Breckinridge, Jr.,
12 John M Elliott.

LOUISIANA.
1 Charles J Villiere,
2 Charles M Conrad,
3 Duncan F Kenner,
4 Lucien J Dupre,
5 John F Lewis,
6 John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 John J McRae,
2 S W Clapp,
3 Reuben Davis,
4 Israel Welch,
5 H C Chambers,
6 O R Singleton,
7 E Barksdale.

MISSOURI.
1 John Hyer,
2 Casper W Bell,
3 George W Vest,
4 A H Conrow,
5 W W Cook,
6 Thos W Freeman,
7 Thos A Harris.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 W N H Smith,
2 Robert R Bridgers,
3 Owen R Kenan,
4 T D McDowell,
5 Archibald Arrington,
6 Thomas S Ashe,
7 James R McLean,
8 William Lander,
9 B S Gaither,
10 A T Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 W W Boyce,
2 W Porcher Miles,
3 M L Bonham,
4 John McQueen,
5 James Farrar,
6 L M Ager.

TENNESSEE.
1 J T Heiskell,
2 W G Swann,
3 W H Tebbs,
4 E L Gardenshire,
5 H S Foote,
6 M P Gentry,
7 G W Jones,
8 Thomas Mences,
9 J D C Atkins,
10 —— Bullock,
11 David M Currin.

TEXAS.
1 John A Wilcox,
2 Peter W Gray,
3 Chiborne C Herbert,
4 Wm B Wright,
5 Malcolm Graham,
6 B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
1 M R H Garnett,
2 John R Chambliss,
3 James Lyons,
4 Roger A Pryor,
5 Thomas S Bocock,
6 John Goode, Jr.,
7 James P Holcombe,
8 Dan'l C Dejarnette,
9 William Smith,
10 Alex R Boteler,
11 John B Baldwin,
12 Walter R Staples,
13 Walter Preston,
14 Albert G Jenkins,
15 Robert Johnson,
16 Charles W Russell.

Total number 107.

## GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary $3,000 per annum.

Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, $300.

Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary $800.

Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary $2,000.

W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer. Salary $1,200.

C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary $1,000.

Oliver H Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wooten of Lenoir, President, John W Cunningham of Person, David Murphy of Cumberland, Wm A Ferguson of Bertie, J F Graves of Surry, J J Long of Northampton, W L Hillard of Buncombe.

Governor's Aids—Hon Danl M Barringer, Spier Whitaker.

LITERARY BOARD—Henry T Clark, President ex officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD—Henry T Clark President ex officio; James Falton of New Hanover, N M Long of Halifax,

The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election for members, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862.


**North Carolina**
**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured, for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to

THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt.,
Jan 14, 1862 3m at Branch Bank N. C.



## 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.*

☞ It will be seen by the following that our loss in the battles near Richmond is not as heavy as at first reported:

THE CASUALTIES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The returns of the casualties in the battles of May 31st and June 1st, which we have been enabled to place before our readers, sum up, in wounded, about seventeen hundred, and in killed about one hundred and fifty. There are several private hospitals, which contain from five to fifty patients, not reported. These may properly be set down as containing, in the aggregate, three hundred. The number of killed and missing, not reported, presumed to be one hundred and fifty, would make our entire loss, in killed, wounded and missing, about twenty-three hundred. Our returns show that the North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama troops suffered the most extensively—a fact which we do not mention by way of discrimination, for the troops of every State behaved as bravely as men could, and deserve, unitedly, the encomiums of the nation. The battle was one which is unparalleled in the brief history of the war, for determined ardor and death-defying courage on the part of our troops. The victory was well won and all who shared its perils are worthy of its honors.—*Rich. Enq.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—The more we hear the more we are convinced that the report of the general destruction of the wheat crop is without foundation. The Marion Enterprise, published in McDowell county, speaking of the wheat crop in Western North Carolina, says:

"It is somewhat amusing to see the conflicting statements of correspondents in our exchanges, in reference to the wheat crop in the same locality. Some declare that it was never more promising; others, that there will not be more than half a crop. Now, we have discovered that those who depreciate the present prospects of a good crop, are the men who have wheat to sell. The fact is, crops in Western North Carolina are as promising as usual, and those persons who strive to make the impression that the rust is destroying the present crop are seeking some pretext upon which to base a reason for asking a higher price for the wheat on hand."

There are some localities where the wheat is considerably blighted, but we do not believe it a general thing, and we think there will be nearly an average crop throughout the country. The corn crop will more than make up for the deficiency of wheat.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 9th says:

"The damage done by the late immense rains is incalculable. The streams have been higher than for many years past, carrying off bridges, mill dams, fields of small grain, young corn, &c. A letter from Randolph county tells us that notwithstanding the damage, the wheat crop will be an average one, and that everything else is promising."

The Spartanburg (S. C.) Express of the 4th, states that "it is now pretty generally conceded that the panic about the wheat crop was unnecessary. From various sources we learn that the rust upon the blade has not affected the stalk or the grain, and a great improvement has been manifest in the prospect. A fair average yield is now expected."

☞ The Raleigh Register and the Salisbury Watchman speak of the bad conduct of the guard who brought the yankee prisoners to Salisbury. The guard was composed of a portion of Baltimore rowdies called "Plugs." At Salisbury they engaged in the amusement of taking things that didn't belong to them. In Raleigh they got into a row in which one was killed and two badly wounded.

☞ The Lincoln Congress has under consideration a Bankrupt bill, which a Washington correspondent thinks will pass. Thus, it appears, the yankees are already preparing to repudiate their debts. If they could they would make the South pay, not only for the war, but the expenses of the northern aristocrats who have been living for many years on fictitious wealth. The withdrawal of southern trade has brought down the high-livers of yankee land, and it is to be hoped it will cure some of the corruption of northern society.

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NORFOLK.—We learn from a respectable source that a Yankee Colonel having violated a negro woman in Norfolk, was shot dead by her for so doing. Whereupon, the *gallant* Colonel's *compatriots*, in revenge of his death, on the next day, killed and wounded about 120 negroes in Norfolk.

It is reported that a good many Yankees have been killed by eating strawberries and raspberries in which poison had been mixed by negroes.—*Raleigh Register.*

NEWBERN, WASHINGTON AND OTHER BANKS.—Newbern, Washington and other towns in the Eastern part of this State having been occupied by the enemy, some doubt, we are informed, exists in portions of the country as to the currency of the notes of the banks formerly located there. We can assure our readers that such doubts are without foundation. The assets of the banks were all removed before the coming of the enemy, and their notes (if good before) are still freely received and paid out by the banks here.—*Wil. Journal.*

## LINCOLN'S GRAND ARMY—WHERE IS IT?

A comprehensive view of the pending war in its present aspect, contains everything not only to excite hope but to inspire a glowing confidence in the triumph of the Confederate cause. Our enemies have not only run up a public debt so vast, that with all their ports open and all their avenues to trade undisturbed, they fear to lay a tax sufficient to pay the interest; but their expenditure of men has been enormous.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, in a late speech advocating the enlistment of negro soldiers, referred to the deleterious effects of the Southern climate on the Northern soldiers, and said, that Iowa, a year ago, had sent five full regiments to the field, and now out of them all there could not be produced a thousand effective men. A prisoner taken at the battle of Williamsburg stated that his regiment left Maine twelve hundred strong, but numbered at the battle only three hundred.

It is the boast of the Northern papers that they enlisted at the beginning of this war, seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty thousand men. All that are left of them are now in the field. The enemy have no reserves. This is proved by the fact that when they lately considered their capital in danger, they had to call for the militia, and to seduce them by the promise to keep them only three months. It is corroborated by the further fact, that when McClellan and Halleck have begged for reinforcements, and they have been constant beggars, they could only be gratified by weakening other commands. In this manner it was that Banks says he was victimized; perhaps, however, in that case Jackson was merely robbed of greater trophies.

The forces of the enemy are McClellan's and Halleck's command, say 100,000 each; McDowell's, Shield's and Fremont's, say 50,000; Burnside's, Hunter's and Butler's say 50,000, they must be small for they have kept very still. Besides these they have but a few scattered detachments, that would add up but little. The foregoing figures add up 300,000; and we think they are too liberal. But putting the aggregate at 350,000, and there remains a balance of 350,000 or 400,000, to be set down as the consumption of the North in men, in waging their war upon us for one year!

The "Herald" states the present strength of the Northern army at 500,000 and the Confederate army at 400,000, as above stated. We do not believe that Lincoln has near 500,000 men in his camps; but even that number would show a diminution of 250,000 from what the "Herald" says they started with. Where are the rest? They have got their Southern farms, or have otherwise been placed hors du combat.

And not only is the Northern army thus reduced and destroyed, but wherever they stand confronted with ours, it is we who seek the fight and they who shun it. At Corinth and at Richmond, they prefer to burrow and dig, and although they have come to whip us, decline the gage of battle. The excuse they give is that we outnumber them. The strategy on which they rely, is to cut off our resources, and to conquer us, not like brave and strong men attack their enemies, but as underminers. The New York "Herald" exults over the idea that food is to fail us; that our medicine chest is empty; and that thus the strong man is to become weak from famine, and the sick man is to die for want of medicine;—and then the brave and invincible hosts of the North are to sweep over our land. Poor, degraded creatures! Instead of the noble eagle pouncing from some towering cliff upon his vigorous prey, we have here a miserable buzzard waiting for carrion!

Our enemies are destined to disappointment here as in other things. We are boldly confronting them in the field, and we have intimidated and over matched them there. One-half of the great army under whose rushing tread on pay day the very earth shook—is gone. The other half are overawed, and digging and trenching. Midsummer is almost here. The malaria, so deadly to strangers, will soon rise from the swamps in which they are fortified, and give them fatal fevers and aches and agonies. The campaign, in short, is almost over on Southern soil. Let us now with wisdom and forecast nourish and develop our resources, and provide for the comfort and health of our soldiers, and the enemy's last hope will die.

Courage, ye soldiers and citizens of the Confederacy! Ye see what a vast work has already been done. Redouble your blows, and rekindle your confidence, and renew your energies, and a glorious result will crown your efforts!—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE LOSS IN GEN. BANKS' ARMY.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says:

The loss in the disastrous defeat and flight of Gen. Banks will, it is feared, prove very heavy. No official account can yet be obtained, but by roundabout ways something of the extent of the loss can be gathered. A dispatch sent to Montpelier, Vt., states that three hundred of the Vermont cavalry, mostly from that neighborhood, are missing, including Major Collins, Capt. Bran and Lieutenants Ward and Danforth. In company A, Capt. Platt, *five* men only have escaped. These are Captain Platt, Lieut Edwards, and Corporal Grost, Reynolds and Whipple, all officers. The loss of stores will also prove to have been very great.

The Pittsburg Chronicle learns that the loss of stores will amount to at least millions of dollars; and its correspondent writes in a private letter: "There has been an immense loss, but it will not do to put it on paper. A portion of the supply train was cut off, wagons burned up on the road, large quantities of stores and forage destroyed, and in crossing here (Williamsport) there was great loss of stores." In fact, (says the Chronicle,) as new accounts are received, the fight appears to have been more and more disastrous to life and property.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—The New York Herald says that over five hundred passengers left that city for Europe in a single day. During the last five or six weeks crowds of travelers have departed in every steamer. Some go for their usual summer trip, some to visit the great fair at London, some for purposes of business, and some for purposes of health.

## THE ENEMY'S OUTRAGES.

We have had the opportunity of seeing a letter from the Eastern part of the State, giving details of matters and things going on in Newbern, Washington and vicinity, since the arrival of "Governor Stanly," who was to have spoken, and we suppose did speak in Washington on Wednesday, upon which occasion invitations were tried to be put out to get the people to come in to hear him, the Yankee authorities granting passes to go and return. Stanly has with him as his private secretary, a man named Midyett, formerly a merchant in Washington, but who went to California and returned thence with the "Gov." Midyett is said to be a Hyde county man.

By all accounts Stanly is greatly disappointed in not finding the Union feeling that he had expected. He is dissatisfied, and wishes he had staid where he was. One of the first things he met in Newbern is said to have been the skull of the first Governor Spaight, upon a pole, the Yankee soldiers having violated the graves and vaults, and taken all the iron burial cases they could find to send home to bury dead Lincolnites in. They broke into and committed outrages in the vaults of the Donnell and Spaight families, near Newbern. When Mr Stanly spoke to Burnside about it, he treated it lightly. Said "that was nothing!"

Mr Alfred Stanly has been released and is more bitter against the Lincolnites than ever, and even Ed. Stanly is said not quite to like the programme, but makes any number of promises of redress and reformation, none of which will be carried out. He has not the power, even if he had the best will in the world.

The lawless outrages of the Yankee soldiers still continue and even grow worse. But a few days since, a highly respectable gentleman riding along the road, was ordered by a party of soldiers to dismount. He said he was on urgent business, whereupon the officer in command cut him over the head with his sword, inflicting a serious wound.

Robbery of houses and farms, hogs and cattle, and all manner of depredations, and these without redress are the order of the day, and are bound to give the lie to Mr Stanly's honied professions.—*Wilmington Journal.*

## THE CITY OF NORFOLK.

We have late intelligence from Norfolk. The port has been opened, and the people are now receiving supplies from Baltimore and other cities of the North. Wool's determination to starve the people of that city, unless they took the oath of allegiance to the government of Abe Lincoln, it seems, did not suit the Washington dynasty. They thought Bennett's suggestion, "that the old flag should carry its benefits and blessings wherever established," a good one. That the people should be lured into the old Union by clement measures and not starvation, and therefore they have annulled Wool's policy, and removed Norfolk from the department of the cruel old Trojan. The city has been placed within the military jurisdiction of Gen. John A. Dix, who is instructed to let provisions come freely from all the Yankee cities. This, we hear, was attempted clandestinely, but the British consul at Norfolk went down to the wharf and protested against the raising of the hatches of the first vessel which arrived. Her Majesty's Consul gave as his reasons for this protest, that the port of Norfolk had been declared in a state of blockade by Mr Lincoln, and no proclamation from that quarter declaring it opened, had come to his knowledge. It is stated that another Yankee vessel heavily laden with provisions, was overhauled at Sewell's Point, by a French frigate, and the Commander sent Lincoln a message, stating that if the Federal government could not enforce the blockade, France would help him. The meaning of this was, that if Norfolk was to be opened to Yankee trade, it must also be opened to all neutrals the world over. Hence the revocation of Wool's authority over Norfolk, and the appointment of Dix as his successor. We are glad that this real Yankee trick of Lincoln has been foiled by the watchfulness of the British and French governments.—*Petersburg Express.*

## ARKANSAS.

Our affairs west of the Mississippi seem to be in a prosperous condition. The Confederates on that side of the stream seem to be taking good care of the few Federal troops which Lincoln can spare for operations there. We take the following from the Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat of May 22d:

"Our gallant Texas friends continue to arrive, and enough of them will be here in time to accomplish the purpose for which they come. How many that will be it is wholly unnecessary to state. Arkansas troops also begin to arrive. Gen. Roane will soon have as many fighting men as he wants. Gen. Curtis is likely to have a livelier time capturing Arkansas than he anticipated. The question among our soldiers now is can he be overtaken before he gets to St. Louis."

The strange course pursued by Gov. Rector comes in for a share of censure in the following from the same paper:

"Brig. Gen'l Roane, commanding this department, has placed Little Rock and vicinity under Martial Law, and appointed Judge Geo. C. Watkins Provost Marshal. This step, we believe, meets with the approval of every one, and if there is a regret at all, it is that martial law was not extended over the entire State. The flight of the Executive from Little Rock has left the State without any government whatever, at a time when it was most needed, and we should like to see Gen. Roane supply the want as far as it lies in his power. Judge Watkins would make an able and equitable Governor and Provost Marshal of the State, and we respectfully suggest to the General commanding the propriety of extending his jurisdiction over the whole of it. Arkansas, though invaded by her enemies, and apparently deserted by her friends, is as true to the Confederacy as ever. Her people have seen the necessity of the concentration of the Confederate forces in Tennessee, and, so far from murmuring at their withdrawal from Arkansas, they have approved the act. They know that if we are victorious at Corinth, Arkansas will be freed from the invader, but if defeated, fifteen or twenty thousand troops could not protect her.

## THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Much speculation having been indulged in consequent upon the evacuation of Corinth by our forces, a full account of the causes which led to it, copied from the army correspondence of the Savannah Republican, will be found interesting:

I endeavored to prepare your readers for this movement by an intimation thrown out in the concluding paragraph of my last letter. I refer to the subject again merely to say, that the evacuation of Corinth, under the circumstances which environed the army, was both wise and necessary, as a brief statement will suffice to demonstrate.

The soil around Corinth is of that peculiar character which is very wet in winter, and very dry in summer. As was stated in a former letter, I saw a mule drowned in a small branch near the town, where, two weeks afterwards, there was not a drop of water to be seen. The consequence was, at the time of my departure, both the troops and horses were suffering for water to an extent you can haradly imagine. The chief supply was obtained from the standing pools in the beds or exhausted streams. Steps had been taken to bore a number of wells, but it was ascertained that there was no rope or tools to be had in the town, and that it would be necessary to send to Columbus, Miss., for the particular kind of rope desired. The rope had not been received up to the 26th, and but for timely showers which renewed the supply in the water courses, and the wells dug by the men in low, damp places, the army could not have remained there as long as it has. The citizens use rain water, caught in cisterns from the 1st of October to the 1st of May; but the supply in the cisterns was not sufficient to last the army one week.

But it was not want of an ample supply of water alone that rendered it proper for our army to retire from Corinth. Our encampment was bounded on three sides by Bridge creek and a dense swamp—in front, on the right, and in the rear—and our breast-works were just behind the swamp, and ran parallel to it for a considerable distance. The swamp was crossed by four or five roads, near which we had planted formidable batteries to cut off all approaches by the roads. It would now appear that the same thing has been done by the enemy, who has advanced up near the swamp on the other side, thrown up breastworks, and posted heavy siege guns, which not only command the roads leading our from out side, but are of sufficient calibre to shell nearly every part of our encampment. He has also thrown up strong works near Farmington and Pea Ridge, and erected heavy batteries at commanding points along the several routes to the rear. Indeed, the Federal works are superior to ours, and their position equally strong, if not stronger, while their force is one-fourth, if not one-third, greater.

It was hoped and expected that Halleck would attack us in our position; but this he was too sensible to do, for defeat would have been the certain result. Could we expect a different result, if we should attack him behind his formidable works and with his superior force? It was never intended to allow him to approach so near and to get into position without first offering him battle. This we did at Farmington, when he declined to pick up the gauntlet thrown down to him; and this we sought to do on the 23d, when it was found impossible, because the ground had not been properly reconnoitered and mapped to get our right wing, which was to lead the attack, into position. Had we encountered the enemy on that day, in accordance with the order of battle agreed upon by our officers, I do not see how we could have failed to win the greatest and most decisive victory thus far achieved in the war. That night, however, and the next day, the enemy moved up and got into position, where it would be as great madness for us to make the attack as it would be for him to attack us.

Why, then, it may be asked, should we, and not Halleck, retire? Because Halleck is provided with guns of long range and heavy calibre, with which he can throw shot and shell into almost every part of our encampment every two or three minutes, day and night, as long as he pleases, and because he has better water and more abundant supply than we have.

The chief advantage the Federals will gain by the change will be the use of the entire line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad from Stevenson to Memphis. They are good workers and will soon rebuild the bridges over the Tennessee river and Bear creek, and those over the Hatchie and other streams west of Corinth, which the Confederates will doubtless destroy. As soon as these lost bridges can be rebuilt, Memphis and Fort Pillow will be occupied, as well as those sections of the Mobile and Ohio and Tennessee and Ohio railroad which lie north of the Memphis and Charleston road.

The withdrawal down the Mobile and Ohio road will diminish our transportation and bring the army into a more healthy section of country, where all kinds of supplies are more abundant and the water much better. The enemy, on the contrary, should he follow us up, will have to march sixty-five or seventy miles into the interior, where, in case of disaster, he would be cut to pieces and destroyed.

A BADLY MANAGED RAILROAD.—It is getting to be as much as one's life is worth (says the Raleigh Register) to travel on the N. C. Railroad. Smashes-up are getting to be the "general rule," and safe transits upon it the "exception." We take the following from the Salisbury Watchman:

SMASHED UP.—A frightful Railroad collision occurred between Thomasville and High Point on Thursday 5th inst., by which one man was killed and one of the trains was broken in pieces. It was caused by the returned train which brought the Yankee prisoners in the morning. The officers on board of it ran against express orders, as we learn, and in utter disregard of consequences. They left Thomasville only a few minutes before the regular train South was due, and were so notified there. The collision occurred very shortly afterwards. About $30,000 worth of property was destroyed by it.

Accidents on this road have become fearfully common, and often the result of carelessness. An example of severe punishment would doubtless do much towards correcting the evil, and we shall not be surprised to near of one rather summary made, unless there is a change for the better.