

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862.

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THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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\$2 IN ADVANCE.

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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or specific terms, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CONSCRIPTION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
Near Raleigh, June 26th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

I. All persons subject to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act further to provide for the Public Defense," approved the 16th of April 1862, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to appear at their regular Regimental muster grounds in their respective counties, on the 5th day of July, proximo.

II. The Conscripts after enrollment are hereby ordered to appear at the Courthouse of their respective counties, on the 15th July, proximo, prepared to proceed forthwith to this camp of instruction.

III. The enrolling officers will have instructions to grant exemptions as prescribed by law, hereto appended.

IV. Officers commanding regiments and companies of the Militia of this State, will immediately notify their respective commands, and warn all persons liable to Conscription to comply promptly with the above order, Nos. 1 and 2.

V. All persons subject to enrollment, who may wish to volunteer, must join companies in the Confederate service on the 15th April last, according to law; and consequently are prohibited from recruiting or organizing new companies or regiments, Partisan or Rangers, excepted.

By order: PETER MALLET,
Major and Ass't Adj't Gen'l, P. C. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

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 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 the Senate and House of Representatives, and 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 mail—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 nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind—in each and every store now established and doing business, one proprietary 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 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; foreigners who have acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly supplied 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 Commissioners of Camps, by whom the substitutes 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.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.
Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.
J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
C. G. Meminger of South Carolina, Secretary of the War.
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. Ragan of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Win. L. Yancy.
Clement C. Clay.

ARIZONA.
Robert W. Johnson.
Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell.
J. M. Baker.

GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill.
John W. Lewis.

KENTUCKY.
Edward Sparrow.
T. J. Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown.
James Phelan.

VIRGINIA.
R. M. T. Hunter.
Win. B. Preston.

NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis.
Win. F. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell.
James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes.
Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall.
W. S. Oldham.

MISSOURI.
H. C. Barnett.
William E. Simms.

MISSOURI.
John B. Clark.
R. S. Y. Peyton.

Total number, 26.

HOUSE.

THOMAS S. BOOCOCK, Speaker.

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J. Foster.
2 W. M. Gilchrist.
3 John P. Ralls.
4 J. L. M. Curry.
5 Francis S. Lyon.

ARIZONA.
1 Felix J. Balson.
2 Grandison D. Royster.

FLORIDA.
1 James B. Hawkins.
2 ——— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
1 Julian Hartridge.
2 C. J. Munnerlyn.
3 Hines Holt.
4 A. H. Kennan.
5 David H. Lewis.

KENTUCKY.
1 Alfred Boyd.
2 John W. Crockett.
3 H. E. Read.
4 George W. Ewing.
5 S. Christman.
6 T. L. Burnett.

LOUISIANA.
1 Charles J. Villiers.
2 Charles M. Conrad.
3 Duncan F. Kemner.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 John J. McRae.
2 W. M. 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 Owen R. Bridgers.
3 Robert R. Kennan.
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. H. Skellern.
2 W. G. Swann.
3 W. H. Tolson.
4 E. L. Gardenshire.
5 H. S. Foster.
6 M. P. Gentry.

TEXAS.
1 John A. W. Brock.
2 Peter W. Gray.
3 Chaborn C. Herbert.

VIRGINIA.
1 M. R. H. Garrett.
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 T. DeJarnette.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
Palmetto Cooper, 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. Brodgen, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000.
Oliver H. Perry, Librarian.

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 Fulton 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.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
The Foundry and Machine shop of the late firm of ALEXANDER & McDUGALD having been sold, notice is hereby given to those indebted to the concern to come forward immediately and make settlement by cash or note; and those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. The undersigned is authorized to attend to settlements.
June 17, 1862
HENRY ALEXANDER.

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 drawing 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.

The Lincoln authorities appear to be exasperated. Wherever they have the power, they bear down on southern citizens with a tyrant's hand. Orders have been issued for the Lincoln troops to subvert on the property of the Confederates wherever they can find it, and to take as many negroes as they want. In short, a full license is given to the brutal soldiers of Abe Lincoln to steal and plunder our people wherever and whenever they can. Ought these robbers to have any mercy shown them; ought they not to be dealt with as thieves and assassins?

Another act of tyranny is that of the Lincoln Generals banishing from their homes all persons who will not take an oath to support the Lincoln Government. Southern people who are living in districts in possession of the enemy will have to leave or bow down to their enemies. If they leave, their property will be given to foreign paupers and the detested yankee. This is one of the modes adopted to populate the South with northern men.

Sooner than consent to live under the dominion of the people who are invading and despoiling our country, let us, after every dollar and man is exhausted, take protection under the Emperor of France or some other foreign power. Submit to anything but a reunion with the yankees.

What ought to be done with men living in the South who are giving aid and comfort to the enemy by throwing obstacles in the way of the southern government? What ought to be done with such men as that fellow in Forsythe county, a candidate for the Legislature, who declared in favor of reconstructing the Union?

McCLELLAN'S LOSSES.—A gentleman who was recently at Fortress Monroe, and who heard much unreserved conversation among the yankees, says that it is acknowledged that McClellan had ninety thousand effective men in the late battles, and it is also acknowledged that he lost one-third, say 30,000 men. This includes killed, wounded, missing, sick, and worn-out. Old Abe himself, when pressed for the truth, acknowledged that McClellan had sustained a disastrous defeat. As some of the fruits of our victory, it is now positively stated that we secured 33,000 small arms, 60 cannon, 800 horses and mules, a large quantity of powder and bullets, pick-axes, shovels and spades, clothing, &c., in large quantities.

The yankees have had the name of Jefferson Davis erased from the arch of the Washington and Potomac Aqueduct.

That won't spite uncle Jeff much. No southern man wants his name connected with a yankee monument of any kind.

GOVERNOR GRAHAM AND THE CONSCRIPT LAW.—We hear that Governor Graham, who is a candidate for the Senate in Orange county, denounces the Conscript Law as unconstitutional. What wonder is it that conscripts are deserting in scores? If things come to such a pass as to make the shooting of deserting conscripts necessary, Gov. Graham, and such as he, may thank themselves for it.—Raleigh Register.

NOTICE.
Strayed from the subscriber last Spring, a Mare Colt nearly black, two years old, with a white face and two hind legs white; had on when left a small bell. Any information of its whereabouts will be thankfully received if left with either of the Clerks at Monroe. My husband being in the army I hope my friends will communicate any information that will enable me to get the Colt again.
TERESA THURRELL,
July 8, 1862

NOTICE.
Persons wishing to settle their Accounts or Notes with Fisher & Burroughs, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling at the store of A. A. N. M. Taylor. Don't delay, as we are anxious to get our business settled up.
J. C. BURROUGHS,
June 3, 1862.

BONDS FOR SALE.
The first Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic, Tenn., & Ohio Railroad Co. are offered for sale. They are secured by the endorsement of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co.
There is no better investment for capitalists, and scarcely any bonds offered in market so secure.
Apply to
M. L. WRIGHT, Treas.
March 18, 1862

WOOL!
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
GOLDSPRING, June 14, 1862.
Farmers and others having Wool for sale are hereby notified that the Quartermaster's Department is desirous of purchasing Wool in any quantities, and they are requested to notify me at this place at what prices and in what quantities they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification, the pieces of delivery will be indicated.
Those having the article for sale are earnestly solicited to give this advertisement their consideration, as the pieces of delivery will be made convenient, and a liberal price will be paid. This advertisement is intended to apply only to those residing within the limits of the State of North Carolina.
JOHN W. CAMERON,
June 17, 1862

BARLEY WANTED.
I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid.
MARTIN MÜNZLER,
Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.

COL. VANCE'S LEGION.
Inasmuch as Mr Vance's friends are trying to make votes for him by representing that the State authorities opposed him in his efforts to raise a legion, we copy the following statement of facts from the Raleigh Journal in reply to the misrepresentations of the Standard. The fact is, Col. Vance got up the noise about a legion for the purpose of helping to elect Gen. Governor. What did he want with a legion when it is evident that he was unwilling to stay in the service at the head of his own Regiment. He enlisted for the war, but is now quite willing to back out for a civil office. But here is the explanation about the legion:

The inimitable "Rolling Machine," sometimes known as the Standard, published a batch of lies as false as fiction and as "black as hell," relative to "Vance's Legion." This it does at the eleventh hour, when it supposes these villainous lies cannot be refuted. But they can and shall be refuted. Col. Vance was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a legion consisting of thirty companies. He was allowed to muster them into service himself. When thus mustered in he had nothing to do but report his legion complete, either immediately to the Secretary of War, or immediately through the General Commanding. In doing this he was totally independent of the government at Raleigh. Neither Gov. Clark nor Gen. Martin had any authority over him or his Legion. His authority, derived from the Secretary of War, was absolute, and could not have been limited in its exercise by "the government at Raleigh," unless it had determined to prevent Confederate officers from raising troops in the State. No sane man will believe that "the government at Raleigh" was ever guilty of such folly, or ever contemplated such an act of hostility to the Confederate government.

Now, the Standard affirms that "Col. Vance had permission from the Secretary of War to raise a legion to consist, with his own regiment, of two or three thousand men." We affirm he had no permission to raise thirty companies, including his own regiment. This would have left him twenty companies to raise, exclusive of his own regiment. The Rolling Machine says: "in a short time forty companies were tendered to him, of which he accepted thirty." He had the extraordinary right granted him to muster them in himself; and, having accepted them, he had nothing to do but muster them in and report for duty to the proper authorities. Then the whole thing would have been completed. Vance's legion would have been raised, and Col. Vance would have this day been at their head in the field.

Now, we appeal to military men whether we are not right? If right, the Standard's or Rolling Machine's assertion that forty companies had been tendered and thirty accepted is infamously false. For, if accepted by Col. Vance, why did he not "muster them in," as he was authorized to do, and tender them at once to the government from which he derived authority to raise them? If Col. Vance is any party to the slanderous falsehoods on the government, either at Richmond or Raleigh, and we fear he is, he is as unfit to command a regiment of patriot soldiers as he is to be governor of the State.

Now, we happen to know something about Col. Vance's legion. When at Goldsboro' some five or six weeks ago, Col. Vance was there. A friend, who had conversed with Col. Vance, told us he was complaining about the difficulties which had been thrown in his way by the government about raising his legion. We went immediately to Gen. Holmes and learned that no difficulties nor any obstacles whatever, had been opposed to Col. Vance. He wanted Gen. Holmes to receive his legion "by companies," which that officer told him, and which Col. V. ought to have known, he had no right to do. Gen. Holmes told Col. V. he had no right to raise a legion of thirty companies, and when those thirty companies were tendered to him, he was bound as an officer of the government to receive them. But by the terms of the authority conferred by the Secretary of War, he could accept no less number. He, Gen. Holmes, was to accept a whole legion of thirty companies or none at all. The thirty companies never having been raised or never tendered, Colonel Vance's legion "fell through." This was solely Col. Vance's own fault, and not the fault of the government at Richmond or Raleigh.

Gen. Holmes also told Col. Vance that, as an individual not speaking for his government, he was opposed to losing any more time about the legion, and would recommend the Secretary of War to disband what had been raised. It was accumulating heavy expenses upon the State, without the prospect of its receiving any adequate return. Col. Vance had a good regiment, said Gen. Holmes, and he would be endangering its reputation by blending it with raw recruits, many of whom were likely to be taken with a panic when first brought under fire. We may not state Gen. Holmes' conversation exactly, but we give its general purport; and all he said in this particular was simply by way of advice, as an individual to Col. V., which he was at liberty to receive or reject at pleasure. But Gen. Holmes distinctly told Col. Vance if the latter tendered his legion, the former would feel in duty bound, as an officer, to accept it.

He failed to raise his legion for himself, and now denounces the government at Raleigh because it would not raise it for him; and charges Gen. Holmes, Gen. Martin and Gov. Clark with entering into a conspiracy to defeat his object. Every word that the Standard has said upon the subject is a lie or part of a lie, and Col. Vance ought to say so over his own signature.

There is not a word of truth in Holman's whole statements about Vance's mythical legion. We state positively that Gov. Clark has carefully avoided all interference with his pretended legion. Col. Vance never had five much less forty, companies tendered to him, which were raised under his own authority or by his own exertions. Four companies were all he could muster at Kittrell's Springs, and even some of these petitioned to be received by the Governor, but were refused on the ground that they did not bring him the written consent of Col. Vance.

Apples, peaches, pears, figs, okra, peppers, &c., can all be easily and cheaply dried, and would thus materially aid to supply throughout the year, not only nutritious food, but that variety in diet which is so essential to health.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO, TENN.

The Knoxville Register contains the following concerning the late Confederate victory at Murfreesboro:

As Col. Forrest's command were marching through Cannon county on their way to Murfreesboro, the citizens crowded the thoroughfares, cheering our gallant men with every demonstration of joy. The ladies everywhere were particularly enthusiastic. Some of the citizens of Cannon had been arrested and were confined in prison at Murfreesboro. The ladies besought our men with tears in their eyes to rescue their husbands and fathers from the hands of the tyrant. One little girl ran up to that old patriot and soldier, Capt. Haney, of the 1st Georgia Cavalry, and wringing her hands implored him to bring her father back to her again. The old man turned to her with his whole soul beaming in his face, and exclaimed, while the many tear started to his eye—"I will, my daughter! I will!" The result proved the truth of his words. The Captain was the first to enter the court-house where the prisoners were confined—and that child's heart has been made glad by the safe return of the father to the house-hold roof.

As our little army went dashing into Murfreesboro, awakening the echoes by the rattling of their horses' hoofs "over the stony streets," the whole population were aroused from their slumbers and rushed to their windows, balconies and verandas, with every demonstration of delight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in postures of thankfulness to Heaven for the day of their deliverance. As the morning advanced and as the fight thickened, the same fair ones were in the streets in spite of the whistling of balls and rain of lead, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteens with water, and their haversacks with an abundance of provisions. Many of them could not be restrained from rushing into the streets with disheveled hair and in their sleeping attire. When any of our soldiers would fall or were wounded, the ladies would clasp them in their arms, assisting in bearing them to their homes, and ministering to them as to delivering angels. When our officers would remonstrate, telling them that they were in danger from the shots of the enemy, they would reply that the Lord would defend them, and that it was no greater peril than that to which their gallant defenders were all exposed. Unheeding the shots from the enemy's guns, they thought only of the comfort of their gallant champions. One lady received a ball through her dress, whilst another had her parasol shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jeweled fingers. Such heroism has never been known in the annals of war, and will illuminate to the remotest generation the history of our glorious land.

A company of Federals were in possession of the Court-house, and were shooting our soldiers in all directions from the windows above. Col. Morrison (1st Georgia) dismounted three of his companies and ordered them to charge the building, which they did in gallant style, rushing through the public square to the very doors of the edifice under a most galling fire of musketry. Conscious that the loss of life to our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up the stairway, the building was immediately set on fire, when the Yankees above bawled out lustily for quarter. The fire was extinguished, the whole company surrendered, and our imprisoned fellow-citizens were several of the daring band of Col. Jack Morgan, who had been taken prisoners some time ago when that bold ranger met with his reverse at Lebanon. The taking of the Court-house occurred early in the action, and they fought like Spartans till the affair was ended. None enjoyed the victory with a better relish than did these liberated heroes.

Old Captain Haney was the first man to enter the Court-house and to receive in his arms the liberated captives. Captain Haney is near sixty years of age, and commands a company from Floyd and Polk counties, Georgia. His men love him as a father. He is a great favorite with his entire regiment, and wherever he goes with his genial and benignant face, and his paternal fondness for the "boys," he is greeted with enthusiasm and blessed with the heart offerings of those to whom he is so dear.

Our streets presented quite a lively appearance yesterday morning. The long train of U. S. wagons, captured by Col. Forrest at Murfreesboro, made its exit with drums beating and colors flying, and passing up Gay street was turned over to the Quartermaster, after first having deposited the captured arms, &c., at the Ordnance Department. In the afternoon a portion of the horses and mules were also brought in and turned over to the care of the Quartermaster. The spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd of citizens and country people. Among them we noticed some Unionists, who have long been anxiously waiting to behold the machinery of a Yankee army in the streets of Knoxville. We hope they enjoyed the sight yesterday, notwithstanding the Yankee teams had Confederate drivers.

THE CRITTENDEN GENERALS.—The public mind is greatly confused in its attempt to identify and distinguish the three Crittenden Generals—one Confederate and two Federal. George B. Crittenden, the Confederate General, is a son of John J. Crittenden, the once honored United States Senator from Kentucky, a now traitorous and despised member of the United States House of Representatives. Thomas L. Crittenden, the Federal General from Kentucky, is likewise a son of John J. Crittenden. We are informed by a citizen of Jackson county, Ala., that he is in command of eight regiments in Baell's army, and that his command passed Bellefont, going towards Stevenson on the 12th inst. Thomas T. Crittenden, the Federal General from Indiana, is a son of a deceased brother of John J. Crittenden, who was likewise named Thomas, and once resided in Huntsville, Ala., and the son was born there as he testifies himself. He is the man captured by Forrest at Murfreesboro. We understand that he was, while here, inclined to speak with unbecoming license, if not impudence. He said, amongst other things, that he was an owner of slaves in the South, but that he was willing to restore the Union, he was willing to the emancipation of all the slaves.

DARING FEAT.
Burning of a Federal Vessel.

On Friday the 25th ult., some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procured a boat (the largest accessible), Corporals Cooks, Thos. Martin, William Dandley, Alexander Dinity and William Williams, embarked from Cozzins' Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very long looking schooner of 163 tons burden, lying in the stream some half a mile from the Southern shore. As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movements and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken, and the brave boys could not think of returning without accomplishing their object. Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him. His barking had now aroused the Captain of the vessel, who came upon deck, and desired to know the cause of the untimely visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, and informed the Captain that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence, nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest as Gen. McClellan had ordered. The Captain then consented to submit, and manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get in the boat untied. In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew bound, who, it is supposed, have escaped on the small boats belonging to the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party, had a hole near its top, and could carry but seven men. As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore, the Captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest having been made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's headquarters were not on that side of the river. He was told to "hold his peace"; that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now became alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captors, stating, with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished. His fears were quieted by the assurance that he would not be harmed, but that as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the Captain declared that had he seen his captors approaching from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifles,) and would have surrendered with his life.

In the passage from the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon more agreeably disappointed, for as they ascended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern. She burned slowly but brightly, and the flames illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Abe, consisting of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn from half-past one until the dawn of day, when only such portions as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the Louisa River, and commanded by Capt. John A. Jones, of New York. She was 163 tons burthen, loaded with corn and provisions, and valued at \$8,000, exclusive of cargo. Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg and lodged in jail, where he now ruminates on the daring of the rebels, and laments over the fortunes of war.

Just above the Louisa River, several schooners were moored, but a gunboat lying alongside, it was considered somewhat imprudent to attempt to burn them. Another batch of vessels lay not far below the Louisa River, but a gunboat was near these also. Between the destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore, the water was studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible.—Petersburg Express.

THE SUPPLY OF SALT.—This is a matter which at the present time is of great importance to the people of the South, and it may be interesting to know something with reference to the preparations in progress for obtaining the full supply. The principal salt works in the South, those of southwestern Virginia, are now turning out about 2,000 bushels per day, and the company owning the works are improving their facilities for increasing the amount. The States of Georgia and North Carolina are putting up works at the Virginia falls in order to supply their people with common salt. These operations, and will those of Georgia are nearly completed, and will furnish a large amount of salt. The salines are very rich, and are believed to be inexhaustible.—Rich Dispatch.

ATTENTION TO ALL.
200 Reams of Writing Paper,
100,000 Envelopes,
Just received at the store of
KOOHMANN & PHELPS,
May 27, 1862

Wil., Charlotte & Ruth. Railroad--
WESTERN DIVISION.
On and after Monday the 16th inst., 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 "	Tuckasegee,
8 15 "	Brevard,
8 40 "	Sharon,
	Lincolnton,

GOING EAST.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
11 00 A. M.	Lincolnton,
11 25 "	Sharon,
11 50 "	Brevard,
12 15 P. M.	Tuckasegee,
	Charlotte,

By order, V. A. McBEER,
Acting Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, April 4, 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, 1862