

# 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, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 533.

THE  
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,  
Published every Tuesday.

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.

## CONSCRIPTION.

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

I. All persons subject to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act further to provide for the Public Defence," 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 8th day of July, prox. next, to report at the Court-house of their respective counties, on the 15th July, proximo, prepared to proceed forthwith to this camp of instruction.

II. The Conscribers after enrollment are hereby ordered to report to the Court-house 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, Partizan or Rangers excepted.

By order: PETER MALETTE,  
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 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—all regular 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 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 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 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.

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

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

On and after Monday the 15th 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 "	Tuckaseegee
8 15 "	Brevard
8 45 "	Sharon
9 15 "	Lincolnton

GOING EAST.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
11 00 A. M.	Lincolnton
11 23 "	Sharon
11 50 "	Brevard
12 17 P. M.	Tuckaseegee
	Charlotte

By order, V. A. McBEE,  
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

## 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 and Attorney General.  
J. H. Reagan of Texas, Postmaster General.

## MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

ALABAMA—Win 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 Spattow, T J Semmes.  
MISSISSIPPI—Albert G Brown, James Phelan.  
VIRGINIA—R M T Hunter, Wm B Preston.  
Total number, 26.

### HOUSE.

THOMAS S. BOOCOCK, Speaker.  
ALABAMA—1 Thomas 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.  
FLORIDA—1 James B Hawkins, 2 Hilton.  
GEORGIA—1 Julian Hartridge, 2 C J Munnerlyng, 3 Hines Holt, 4 A H Kennan, 5 David W Lewis.  
KENTUCKY—1 Alfred Boyd, 2 John W Crockett, 3 H E Read, 4 George W Ewing, 5 J S Christman, 6 T L Burnett.LOUISIANA—1 Charles J Villiers, 2 Charles M Conrad, 3 Duncan F Kenner.  
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 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 Heiskell, 2 W G Swann, 3 W H Tebbis, 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 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 C DeJarnette.  
Total number 107.

## GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum.  
Ponski Cooper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$300.  
Lufus 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. Bragg, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000.  
Civier H. Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wharton of Lenoir, President, John W Cunningham of Person, David Murray 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.

LEGISLATIVE 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 & McDUGGALD 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.  
HENRY ALEXANDER.  
June 17, 1862

## 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.

The attention of all parties interested is called to the following order from Gov. Clark, directing the arrest of all persons belonging to the Confederate army who are absent without leave:

State of N. C., Executive Department, Raleigh, August 22, 1862.

The Sheriffs and Constables of this State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all persons belonging to the Confederate army who are absent without leave. For each arrest they will be entitled to a reward from the Confederate government of \$15 for each one confined in jail, or \$30 if conveyed to the camp of instruction, near Raleigh, or to a Confederate office.

To secure these arrests, the above named officers will call on any assistance and use all the power and authority belonging to their offices.  
HENRY T. CLARK,  
Governor of North Carolina.

We would suggest (says the Wilmington Journal) to farmers, that in putting up meat this fall and winter, they ought to make their calculations to use at least 50 per cent more salt, taking the nominal bushel as a standard, than they formerly did of the Liverpool or Turk's Island salt. There is at least that much difference in weight. This suggestion we are requested to make by one who knows, and we know ourselves where some as fine meat as we ever saw came to spoil from want of sufficient salt, it having been put up probably with the same measure of sound salt that had formerly been used of the heavier sack salt.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD.—We understand that Messrs. Wilkes, of Charlotte, have taken the contract for building the railroad from Greensboro to Danville, and that they will immediately commence operations on an extensive scale, and complete the road as soon as possible. They are desirous of hiring a large number of hands to work on the road.—Greensboro Patriot.

CARGO SALES.—We understand that the cargo sold in Wilmington, on Thursday, brought enormous prices. Common calicoes were sold at \$1 30 per yard; salt \$57 per sack; coffee \$1 90 per pound; tea \$9 to \$11 per pound. The whole cargo was sold in about four or five hours. The attendance of buyers was very large.

MORE ARRIVALS.—We understand that two steamers have recently arrived in a Confederate port, with assorted cargoes.

Miss Green, a loyal young lady in one of the northwestern counties in Virginia, was arrested and put in jail in Buckingham, Upshur county, on a charge of cutting telegraph wires in the Yankee army. When interrogated, she confessed she had cut the wires, and said that she would do so again if set at liberty, at the same time refusing to take the oath of Yankee servitude. One end of the wire cut was stuck in the ground several inches, and when asked why she did that, she replied that a great many Yankees had been killed, and as that wire pointed the way they had gone, it would doubtless be used to know if there was room for any more.—Richmond Dispatch.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. H. HOLMES.—This officer arrived in this city a few days since, and on yesterday assumed command of the department composed of Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and the Indian country. We regard him as one of the ablest and most experienced officers in the Southern army, and are gratified that he has been assigned to the command of this department.—Little Rock Democrat, 13th ult.

In East Tennessee the sale of leather, except to the Confederate Quartermaster has been forbidden, unless by special permit, and then the price is limited to \$1 per pound for sole leather, and \$1 25 per pound for upper.

IRON FOR SALE.  
I have on hand, at my Furnace in Lincoln county, 6 miles east of Lincolnton, about 20,000 LBS. OF WROUGHT IRON—type plow moulds, bars, &c. I am prepared to cast machine iron of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—terms cash.  
J. W. DERR,  
July 22, 1862 6m-pd, Spring Hill Forge

WANTED.  
Twenty hands can find immediate employment by applying at the Envelope Manufactory of  
J. H. STEVENS & CO.,  
June 17, 1862 if Opposite the Postoffice.

NOTICE.  
A Hospital having been established in this place for the care of transient sick and wounded soldiers, all such will report to R. KIDDER GREGORY, Act. Ast. Surgeon C. S. A., in charge of the Hospital at Charlotte, N. C.  
P. S.—Ladies in the town and surrounding country are requested to send bandages, lint, and old linen, as large quantities are necessary.  
July 15, 1862

BLANTON DUNCAN,  
Columbia, S. C.,  
(Formerly of Kentucky) is prepared to fill orders to any extent in Engraving and Printing BANK NOTES, Bills of Exchange, &c. Engravings upon Steel or Stone.  
Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept.  
August 5, 1862 3m

FEED FOR STOCK.  
Any quantity of Linseed Oil Cake for sale at St. Catharine's Mills, near Charlotte.  
July 15, 1862

HIDES.  
The market price paid for Hides, by  
S. M. HOWELL.  
May 13, 1862 if

## MORGAN'S FIGHT NEAR GALLATIN.

The following letter, giving an account of the late victory by Col. Morgan over the Yankees, near Gallatin, Tenn., we copy from the Knoxville Register:

LENOIR'S, Tenn., Aug. 26, '62.  
Your readers have doubtless learned ere this of the recent battle between Gen. Morgan and Gen. Johnson, of the Federal army. I have just returned from the scene of the brilliant exploits of the ubiquitous Morgan in Middle Tennessee.

On Wednesday morning, an Indiana regiment was despatched from Nashville by rail, as far as the burnt bridge at Sandersville, from thence to proceed on foot to Gallatin, to recapture that place, and at the same time (if possible) to capture the redoubtable John Morgan. The Colonel of this regiment (Hefferen) entered Gallatin, and arrested every male citizen, including many of the oldest in the county; he permitted his men to sack the stores and destroy the property of quiet, peaceable citizens; and also to enter the Masonic Lodge at Gallatin and scatter the furniture and paraphernalia of the order in every direction. They then proceeded with their captives down the road towards Nashville. In the meantime, Gen. Morgan, with 1200 men, returned to Gallatin from Hartsville, and hearing of the recent visit of the "Yanks," started with his command in pursuit.

He chased the Indians to within ten miles of Nashville, killing some fifty or sixty and capturing about fifty prisoners. At the junction of the Edgefield and Ky. R. R. and the Louisville and Nashville Road, the Yankees made a stand behind a triangular stockade work, when Gen. Morgan drew off his men, rather than sacrifice them in the attempt to capture the few Yankees that had taken refuge there, and returned to Gallatin. In the fight at the Junction two of his officers were killed—Lieut. J. A. Smith of Co. "A" and Adjutant Niles. Only three of his men were wounded.

At Gallatin the next morning intelligence reached Morgan that Gen. Johnson, with a large Federal cavalry force, was rapidly advancing. Morgan rallied his men and moved out the Hartsville road to meet him. Both parties ran together at the First Toll Gate on the Hartsville road, and the fight commenced, but ceased shortly, at the appearance of a flag of truce from the Yankees. Johnson requested an armistice. He was taken by surprise, and his men were not all together. Morgan sent word to him that he had been following him from point to point, and now he could get it. The fight was resumed, and shortly ended in a complete victory for Morgan—Gen. Johnson, 600 of his men, having surrendered. About five hundred escaped by fording the Cumberland, swimming the river, and leaving their horses on the wrong side and getting on the safe side of that stream in the speediest and most practicable way possible. As I came up to Lebanon about 4 o'clock on the evening of the fight, I saw Johnson's men "skedaddling" (to quote a Yankee vulgarian) in the most disgraceful manner. Many of them were hatless and even bootless after their fruitless effort to capture John Morgan. They tarried not in Lebanon, nor even till they landed safely in Nashville.

Many of them on foot, were pressing horses and vehicles of every kind which to get away from Morgan, and their guns and accoutrements were strewn from Lebanon to the toll gate nearest to Nashville. They acknowledged themselves to the citizens of Lebanon that they were badly whipped, in fact, "cut all to pieces." Morgan, I believe, is still at Hartsville, or perhaps at Gallatin, and Forest must have joined him by this time. New recruits were flocking to Morgan from every direction in Kentucky and Tennessee and the citizens are once again hopeful of deliverance from the Philistines.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES.—As it is causing a great deal of trouble to distinguish the genuine Confederate note from the counterfeit (of the denomination of \$20, \$50 and \$100) we present below a description of both the genuine and counterfeit:

The one hundred dollar bill—genuine, has in left hand corner, a sailor with black belt and buckle and two stones under his feet, whilst the counterfeit has a sailor with white belt and buckle and three stones under his feet.

The fifties—genuine, has a blacksmith with black hammer and scraggy hair, showing skull-leaf hand, whilst the counterfeit has a blacksmith with white streak on edge, black hammer, and well brushed hair, showing none of the skull-leaf hand.

The twenties—genuine, in the figure 2 of the 20, the body and tail of the 2 are joined together, and the two black hearts between the two X's are apart—right hand corner. The counterfeit has the tail of the figure 2 separated from the body of the 2 by a black line, and the two hearts between the two X's are joined together—right hand.

The following is another description, evidently of the same counterfeits:

On the one hundred's in the centre vignette in genuine, the mule stands at the cotton screw slightly quartering, as if going around in the circle, presenting nearly a full back side view of the mule. In the counterfeit the mule quarters around considerably, showing nearly broad side. In the genuine between the feet of the sailor on the left corner, there are two little stones—in the counterfeit there are three stones.

On the fifties centre vignette a woman is holding up the lid of the chest—in the genuine, there is a lock on the chest—in the counterfeit, the lock is not so perceptible. On the left lower corner in the genuine, the hair of the bare-headed man is brushed slightly bald head; in the counterfeit the hair looks as if blown by the wind. The rule work in the right upper corner die (50) is different in the counterfeit somewhat from the genuine.

On the twenties in the left hand vignette in the genuine, the brim of the sailor's hat is clear of the coat collar behind and there is shading behind the ship in the rear of the sailor. In the counterfeit the hat brim touches the coat collar, and there is no shading behind the ship.

## A YANKEE VIEW OF THEIR AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Memphis on the 8th ult., gives the following lugubrious account of their affairs in the West and South-west:

Continued rumors reach us regarding the movement of Bragg into East Tennessee. I do not know whether to regard it as a ruse to deceive our commanders, or a real military expedition. There are unquestionably a large number of rebel troops in that direction, and the whole talk of the inhabitants through Northern Mississippi is that Bragg has gone there himself. If so he has left force enough to look after his interests here, and that force is in command of a man who knows well how to wield it, to wit: General Price. Under these circumstances we are safe from serious molestation just at present, Buell must first be conquered.

Arkansas is being overrun by strong guerrilla bands. Hindman has collected force of twenty five or thirty thousand, and there are almost as many more ranging this country for spoils. There have been a number of skirmishes, of which no body seems to have the rights, and nothing is known except that strong federal expeditions have been attacked and overpowered, and that a large number of prisoners and valuable stores have been taken from us. There will probably be some important movements in that locality before long.

A good deal has been said in connection with the Vicksburg affair, about sending troops there and reducing the place by a siege. This is all very well for those who know nothing of the climate of the country, but they who have been there are keenly alive to the perils of that campaign. None have ventured it and come off unscathed. Our flotilla is full of war countenances, and death has been among its brave men to an alarming extent. Officers and men have both suffered. The former have been seriously ill, and the latter have died like rotten sheep. The soldier fared no better, and some of the regiments went back with almost decimated ranks. This is the true history of the siege of Vicksburg.

The Yazoo river was fitly named by the red-skinned hunters who traversed its tortuous channel in days gone by. Yazoo—Death river. What could be more significant? Their symbolical language never fails them, and in this instance it was well applied, for, if it be not a river of death then none exist. Old settlers tell me that no man can drink its water in the hot season and live longer than a few months. It is impregnated with such rank vegetable matter, gathered from the tropical luxuriance which borders its banks and those of its tributaries, that its water is conveyed into slow poison, which is sure to destroy human life. If you would find a counterpart to its sombre shades and its stained, murky waters, you must go into the depth of swamps, which it drains, and look upon the green scum and crawling reptiles who slun the sunlight and breed pestilence and death alone. The simple substance of it is, that an army of twenty-five thousand men would find their graves between now and the first of October, without ever facing the enemy. The flotilla has already accomplished its destiny in that line, and if an army is to be maintained anywhere in that locality it must be removed from the river, and provided with pure water—and you might dig until you lost daylight in that red hot soil, and not find enough to wet the palm of the hand.

I suppose by this time you have undergone various surprises in regard to the northern trip Com. Davis and Gen. Curtis are making. The precise reasons for their pilgrimage to the seat of authority are not known, but the nature of their deliberations is public enough. Davis proved himself an infant in conception, and an imbecile in execution, from the moment he left Memphis to besiege Vicksburg until he came away with the indelible disgrace of having been whipped and bullied by the Arkansas into abject submission. The fear of losing a vessel was strong enough to overcome the hope of glory, and there was nothing but folding of hands and crossing of arms. The results of the expedition were these: Gained—nothing. Lost—the Carondelet shot to pieces, the Louisville disabled, the Benton riddled, the Tyler demolished, the Essex and Sumter thrown away, and the rams Lancaster and Queen sent into dry docks for weeks. The loss of the Essex, alone, to the river flotilla, is irreparable. She has been under reconstruction for six months, and has cost a mint of money, and on her first trip she was cut off and compelled to go to New Orleans. The gunboat flotilla is actually ruined, and we shall know it to our sorrow before sixty days pass over our heads.

Gen. Curtis has made himself conspicuous in two or three ways. The unlicensed system which governed his movements in Arkansas has brought misery to thousands of unprotected families, and a corresponding degree of obloquy to the Union cause. He was of course compelled to subsist upon the country through which he passed, but that was no reason why houses should be despoiled and burned, innocent white women outraged, and black ones converted into the instruments of a promiscuous harlotage which it would be hard to find a parallel for. These performances were the work of stragglers and unknown persons, and should not be charged to the main army; but the cause will be made to father it all, and the commander must be held responsible. He should have prevented such disgraceful occurrences.

His refusal to go to Vicksburg was based on two or three reasons. One was that which has already been enlarged upon in this letter—the deadly nature of the climate and locality. Another is that his force is nearly all cavalry, and intended for a moving campaign, rather than a stationary siege. A third was that his appointed field was Arkansas and Missouri, and his preference a border warfare. Among all these he found sufficient ground for a very peremptory refusal to obey the order of his superior officer.

Loud complaints were also made of his cotton transactions. Only privileged persons were allowed to buy cotton, and they bought at rates which made independent fortunes in a day. All that has been done away by the opening of the market to all competitors, and much injustice has thus been remedied.

A scout who has just returned from a week's journey in the neighborhood of the rebel army reports that Bragg has gone off after Buell, leaving a force of 40,000 men under Price at Tupelo. He took about the same number with him, to which will be joined Kirby Smith's division of 12,000 men, and other Alabama troops. Decatur is said to have been already occupied.

Guerrilla raids in Arkansas are becoming frequent, and some bloody battles have been fought. Reports reached Helena yesterday that six hundred Texans had surrounded one hundred Federals near the head of the L'Angeule river. The steamer Hamilton Belle was immediately ordered up with a force of infantry on board, while five or six hundred cavalry were despatched by land. The reinforcements arrived only in time to find that one hundred of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry had been literally cut to pieces by a regiment of Texas rangers.

Immediately taken on board the boat, while all the cavalry that had arrived started in pursuit of the enemy. Out of one hundred men only 18 or 20 escaped, the balance were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The whole train, numbering 25 or 30 wagons, was taken or destroyed, together with all the horses, arms, and ammunition. Some 12 or 14 of our men were killed on the spot, and about the same number of rebels.

The Hamilton Pike arrived at the wharf late last evening, from the scene of battle, with forty-five or fifty wounded on board.

The Bulletin, abolition republican sheet of this city, makes the following assertion this morning: "Never since the war began have the Confederates been more determined, or felt greater confidence in the success of the rebellion."

## TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Particulars of a serious disaster on the Mississippi, which occurred at Grand Cut Off, sixty miles below that city, on Thursday, the 21st ult.:

"The stern wheel steamer Accacia, on her way down to Helena, with a passenger and crew list of over one hundred and fifty, struck a snag about 2 o'clock a. m., and was so badly damaged as to sink almost immediately. The water rushed into the hold with extreme rapidity, and in five minutes from the time of striking, the boat keeled over and completely capsized. The "sky-light" parted from the rest, and with the "texas" or pilot house and the state rooms, connected with it, floated. The hull completely capsized, and in doing so, glided from the shoal where the accident took place, and sunk into deep water. So rapidly did all this take place, the shock—the rush of waters into the hull below—the rolling overboard of the chimneys above—the riving of parting timbers, as the hurricane deck separated from the cabin, and this at a time when nearly every tenant of the ill-fated boat was in deep sleep, that there was no opportunity for one to help another. Those who were on the hurricane deck heard agonizing cries, heart-rending exclamations, and vain calls for help from those below. Then they and the rest were all struggling in the waves that surged wildly round the spot where the capsized boat was swallowed up.

Of the passengers, it is estimated that at least one-half (seventy-five persons) perished. One white woman and a colored chambermaid were saved; five ladies were carried down when the boiler deck broke from the hull and the hurricane deck from that. None of the survivors saw anything of the ladies. They probably, in their wild fright, made some attempt at dress from the suggestions of instinctive modesty, and those few moments were fatal. The captain, clerk and crew, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the deck hands and the negro cook, got safely to land. There was on board eight thousand dollars in gold, besides the freight, valued at two thousand dollars."

## THE RAID BY GEN. STUART.

If we had not heard one word of this affair from Confederate sources, the following account from a Yankee correspondent, would have assured us of a complete success to the Confederates. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Manassas, Sunday, Aug. 24, after stating the details of the fight when it first began, concludes as follows:

"The hospital at Catlett's Station, was 'sacked,' and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their hearts' content. The sutler wagons were plundered of such articles as the scamps wanted and then burnt. The rebels remained near the Station nearly five hours, doing as they pleased. A fearful thunderstorm raged during the whole time of the attack. The lightning was almost blinding, and the thunder was most appalling. The rain fell in drenching torrents. While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the Station, another dashed upon Gen. Pope's wagon train, half a mile further up the road. The train was guarded by about two hundred of the Pennsylvania Backsails, under Colonel Kane, who had just reached here the previous day, since being wounded at Cross Keys.

The men rushed out and fired a volley in the darkness; the rebels fell back, but advanced again, and surrounding the whole party, took Col. Kane and some one hundred and forty-nine of his men prisoners. But Providence favoring, Col. Kane, encouraging his men, sent them out one by one to the rear in the storm, and when all were out, followed himself, and while the rebels were absorbed by the storm, escaped. Fourteen of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The rebels then popped over to Pope's wagons, took all his fancy horses, papers, &c., and burned two sutler's wagons, and three of the supply wagons, with all the equipment of General Pope and others, which they did not want. The rebels took some half dozen horses from McDowell's train, and all private stores, completely ransacking his mess chests and wagon.

Among others of our men taken prisoners, were Maj. Wm. Painter, Division Quartermaster, Capt. Fred Gerker, Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. D. B. Jones, Commissary."