\$3 per annum IN ADVANCE

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4,

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THE

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WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and harged accordingly.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC. A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the day last appointed by the President of the Confederate States as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His blessings upon our arms, a few gentlemen in the Town of Wilson, North Carolina, subscribed over \$5,000 (since increased to over \$8,000) as the beginning of a fund to be not less than \$100,000, to be devoted to the endowment of a Edward Sparrow, Military College in Wilson, N. C., for the education of the orphan boys of such soldiers as have fallen, or may hereafter fall, in defence of the Confederacy. The plan so far as matured is as fellows :-

. Not more than one-fifth of the amount obtained is to be devoted to the purchase of buildings for the opening of the College. Ample arrangements have been made to secure suitable property on these terms. 2. The balance of the fund is to be invested in some safe and profitable manner,—the principal never to be

invaded and the interest to be devoted to the support

and education of orphan Cadets. 3. The institution is to combine the characteristics of a thorough Collegiate and a thorough military course, and is to receive paying Cadets on terms usual in Military Academies, and all the profits from this department are to go to swell the endowment fund, and thus increase the capabilities of the College to educate

4. The first fond of \$190,000 is to be obtained as follows: Every gentleman making a donation of \$50 or more, is thereby to become a Trustee of the College, 2 Grandison D Royster, 4 Thos B Hanly. and to have one vote in the Board for every \$50 given secures the College from ever becoming sectarian or I James B Hawkins, sectional. Any lady making a donation of \$50 or more, may designate some gentleman as Trustee t represent this amount. The donations may be made in bonds of five equal amounts, payable annually, and bearing interest from January 1, 1863. Thus: a gentleman gives five bonds for \$200 each, payable severally on Jan'y 1, 1864, Jan'y 1, 1865, Jan'y 1, 1866 Jan'y 1, 1867, and Jan'y 1, 1868, all bearing interest from Jan'y 1st, 1863. This is a donation of \$1,000. None of these bonds are to be considered binding until

5 Every donor may designate the County or State to whice his donation is to be assigned: and orphan cadets will be taken as nearly as practicable from different sections of the Confederacy, in proportion to the | 6 T L Burnett,

6. Any individual contributing \$2,500, shall have the designation of one orphan cadet, to receive the benefit of this fund during the donor's natural life. 7. When there shall be no longer any claim upon the fund in behalf of orphans of soldiers who fall in the wars of the Confederacy, other orphans shall receive the benefit of this endowment, in some manner hereafter to be designated by the Trustees.

This, fellow-citizens, is the enterprise to the accompiishment of which we respectfully solicit your co-operation. It is a philanthropic project. Boys who would otherwise grow up in neglect, will be trained into excellent cuizens and many an anxions widowed heart 2 Casper W Bell,

will be made glad. It is a patriotic project. The College will train accomplished soldiers to take | 4 A H Conrew. the places of those who are cut off, and many a man will more freely enter our armies, and our men now in the field will be still more ready with a glad heart to sacrifice themselves for their country when they know that their hoys are to be ban isomely cared for. It is a Christian project. The God of eternal truth says 4 T D McDowell, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will | 5 Archibald Arrington, 10 A T Davidson deliver him in time of trouble." And he also says, "He that both pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he has given, will He pay him again." Let all who love their land and trust their God come

The Rev. Dr. Deems has been appointed the Financial Agent. All communications may be addressed to him at Wilson, N C. Persons sending subscriptions will please specify the amount they desire to give, and 3 W H Tebbs, their Post Offices. Proper bonds to be filled will be

Now is the time for action. Let us remember that every subscriber to this fund gives assurance to all his fellow-citizens that he has faith in the final success of our cause, and thus helps to increase the trust of our friends and weaken the confidence of our enemies. EDMUND MOORE,

JOHN T. BARNES, S. S. SATCHWELL Wilson, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1862.

ATTENTION TO ALL. 200 Reams of Writing Paper,

100,000 Envelopes,

KOOPMANN & PHELPS May 27, 1862

I have on hand, at my Furnace in Lincoln county, 6 miles east of Lincolnton, about 20,000 LBS, of WROUGHT IRON-tyre plow moulds, bars, &c. hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited-terms J. W. DERR.

Repairing, Bell-hanging, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to Repair Locks of every description, Clocks and Jewelry; he will also clean Jewelry for a very law price; will make Keys of all kinds; in fact, all kind of light Repairing done at short notice. Special Governor's Aids-David A Barnes, Esq., George attention paid to Bell-hanging. He may be found opposite the post-office. W. W. WOODEL. Jan 28, 1862

Wanted, ten thousand old Keys, of different sizes; old Gun-locks, &c. W. W. WOODEL, Jan 28, 1862 opposite the post-office.

FEED FOR STOCK.

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

Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.,

Of the best English and American manufacturers. ('all and examine his stock before parchasing elsewhere. Irons, &c.; also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans. 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. Raudolph, 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.

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Total number, 26.

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4 Wm B Wright, 5 Malcolm Graham. 3 Claiborne C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton. VIRGINIA. 9 William Smith, 1 M R H Garnett, 2 John R Chambliss, 10 Alex R Boteler.

3 James Lyons, 4 Roger A Pryor, 5 Thomas S Bocock. 6 John Goode, Jr. 7 James P Holcombe, 8 Dan'l C Dejarnette,

II 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. Z. B. VANCE, Governor. Salary \$3,000 per

R H Battle, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$3ill. Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$800. Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2,000. I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds. W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer. Salary \$1.200. Spring Hill Forge | C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary *1 290, Oliver H Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following at Williamsburg, and then detached a large force 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.

Little, Esq. LITERARY BOARD-Zeb. B. Vance, President ex what nobody knows. The fleet of gunboats on officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gor- the Jomes River have been repulsed on their way don of Wilkes. Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD-Zeb. B Vance, sunken vessels, so that Richmond is far off yet, President ex officio; James Fulton of New Han- and the war won't be ended this season. I speak

over, N M Long of Halifax, The General Assembly commences its session on how things are conducted and to show you in what

VESUVIUS FURNACE WORKS.

The subscriber informs the public that he is manufacturing Pig iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Sharon Station on the Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing. Thrashing Machine J. M. SMITH Vesurius Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862. y-pd

Che Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

piration of their time.

NOTICE. Our terms are three dollars per year in advance. 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 ex-

A YANKEE LETTER. letter for publication. It was found on the battle field of "Seven Pines." The writer seems to be an intelligent man, and frankly acknowledges that the Confederates have out-generalled the Yankee | Lincoln's proclamation upon the black population officers, though he expresses the opinion that the generally, as the period draws near for its pro-South will be subjugated. We suppose by this time he has found out his mistake on that point:

ALBANY, May 19, 1862. down to write to you. The valuable information among them, demanding the most rigid police. cither side, are inducements for me to write, no attention of the County Courts of the State, and matter whether or not I have anything to say, in the authorities of all our towns to the immediate order to hear from you in reply. Great progress and pressing importance of establishing and inadvertently informs the public that they have a embracing every able-bodied white male from 16 told here by citizens that a large force had confusion, losing a large number of dead and emergency .- Raleigh Standard. wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. It occurs to me that if either side could claim a victory, our enemies had most right to that claim,

Lieut-Col. Benedict of this city being one. that he would "push the enemy to the wall." He as Volunteers. is now, according to to days report, within fifteen | As a full demonstration of their patriotism, they camped in his front, his pickets thrown out, and are still other similar cases to be found. evidently making preparations to meet him upon equal ground. McClellan has made forty-five miles in those two weeks or an average of about three miles a day with his "splendidly appointed | telegraphic report from Jackson, Miss., in regard army equal to any in the world," driving the

fugitives to the wall. It strikes me that the Rebel Chiefs must be immeasurably superior to ours, or that by some miraculous means they ascertain exactly the plans of our Generals before they can be put in execution, and time enough to check-mate them. Deserters to be sure "are coming in every day," and contrabands come laden with information to our camps, but seemingly we get nothing reliable of Rebel plans and movements. It can't be that any of our men are deserting to the other sidesuch a thing is too improbable for belief, and the inhabitants of the invaded country can gain no information of our operations. I cannot believe that spies carrying on their schemes systematically and incessantly could escape the notice of our officers in whose confidence they must necessarily be. The only inference then left is that the Rebel Generals are superior to ours.

Franklin's Division, you are aware, was sent up the York River to intercept the routed rebels at West Point and by driving them back on Mc-Clellan accomplish their destruction or compel their surrender. The result showed that their army was not necessitated to pass that point in their retreat; and further that even if they were. Franklin would be no serious obstacle in their way. Lee met Franklin at West Point, where he arrived previous to Franklin and of course with the intention of fighting him, and our own papers acknowledge, that were it not for the indomitable gun-boats we would have suffered a disastrous defeat. As it was they said our loss was small and the victory was ours. But a few days since I noticed a small paragraph in an obscure place to the effect that the battle of West Point was more serious than at first supposed, and that we lost 500 orisoners, as the enemy attacked before we had ime to form after our landing. Lee was said to have had 30,000 men, ten thousand more than our forces, but it is doubtful that he had so many. Thus you see that the enemy were in possession of our plan to intercept them, and in order to checkmate us, attacked with great vigor to precipitate itself upon the unsuspecting Franklin, who undoubtedly would have been driven into the river and signally vanquished but for the

McDowell and Banks have not yet joined Mc-Clellan, and seems to be kept in check by who or to Richmond, and the river is blocked up with the third Monday of November every alternate year. estimation I hold the skill, valor and endurance of the Southerners. However, I think there can be but one termination to the war, and that is in the subjection of the traitors, no matter how distant the end may be.

KEARNEY. Your friend,

ARKANSAS .- The election for Governor of Ar-

A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

great changes in our population. Many persons of vicious character hitherto living in Northern cities, have come South, and under various pretenees entered the Southern army, but soon deserted and are now roving the country. They are hension have not returned home, but seek to tion into other districts, and hence the discipline which formerly controlled them has become more lax. Moreover, what may be the precise effect of posed execution, cannot be fully determined. So OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. STUART far as their past conduct since the war began argues anything, we may expect no difficulty, yet the mixing of new and strange associations, and a My Dear Friend: With all possible haste, and knowledge of the proclamation itself, which many without knowing what is to fill this sheet, I sit of them undoubtedly have, may work mischief

you give me concerning the movements of the At all events, it is not a time when our domestic you advance as to the plans of the Generals on attended to. We beg, therefore, to call the earnest

MORGANTON, N. C., Oct. 11th.

There is a widow Shuffler, in indigent circumfor having achieved their object, they gave no stances, living on Upper Creek, who had seven ground until night ended the battle when they sons, six of whom volunteered in the service of moved on to a permanent line of defence. Nor is the Confederacy, and the seventh wanted to go, it certain that they left all their wounded and but was prevailed on by his brothers to stay with prisoners behind, for I find in the reports of casu- | their aged and infim mother, but he is now gone alt es many names under the head of "missing," as a conscript. Also, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, a and some prominent officers are among those- widow, had seven sons in the war until recently,the youngest of them returned home on a dis-It is two weeks ago yesterday since the evacua- charge. Also the widow Hennessee, near Mortion of Norfolk, and since McClellan announced ganton, has seven sons, six of whom are in the war

miles of that place [Richmond], the "flying, hope- all went as privates, not one of them being in less, disgraced and demoralized" Johnson en- office. This speakes well for Burke, while there

> "ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES."-The to the number of persons in New Orleans who have "taken the oath as enemies of the United States," may need a little explanation to make it intelligible. It will be remembered that some time ago Butler issued an order requiring all persous in the city above the age of eighteen years to report themselves to the Yankee officers of his appointment, and to register their names in a book prepared for the purpose, together with a list of all real and personal property. Those who acknowledged their allegiance to the Yankee Government and took the oath to support it, were to be regarded as repentant rebels, for whose pardon an effort was to be made. Those who were still determined to adhere to the Government of their choice, were to be regarded as altogether beyond the reach of mercy, and they are to have their names registered as the "enemies of the United States." Their property was to be confiscated, and they themselves are to be declared liable to imprisonment.

> It appears, according to this report, that something like ten thousand have had the moral courage to adhere to their convictions, and to take the risk of imprisonment and confiscation of property

> FIENDISH OUTRAGE .- A deed committed by Federal soldiers has come to the knowledge of he writer, which is shocking beyond description, and the bare mention of which will produce a thrill of horror in every Southern breast. The information comes in such a shape as to leave no doubt in regard to the truth of the story

> A few years ago, a young lady of Columbia, Tenn., was married to a young lawyer of Helena, Ark. She was educated, talented, witty and accomplished in a high degree. We speak from personal knowledge in making this affirmation. They were comfortably settled in Helena, and were blessed with one or more children. Her husband is in the Southern army. Five Federal soldiers, including an officer, forcibly seized this lady, carried her to a barn, and each of them committed an outrage on her person. In two or three weeks she died, a victem to their brutality and the greif and mortification produced by their treatment of her.

> Her husband is said to be a Lieut. Colonel of some regiment. The writer knows him, and could give his name, but forbears to do so. Soldiers and men of the South, think of this

unparalleled deed of crime and infamy, and let it nerve you to fight for the protection of your wives and children, and to drive back and destroy the at daylight, Hayattstown, on McClellan's line of invaders of your country and despoilers of your wagon communication with Washington, but we homes .- Knoxville Register.

this way simply to give you my plain opinion of Montgomery Mail says a report has reached high official quarters in that city that Gen. Bragg is to be superseded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who Poolesville and guarding the river fords. I start- Weldon Railroad. As the up train was passing will at once assume the command of the army in ed directly for Poolesville, but instead of march- over the trestle work near Magnolia, the arie of

io, the present incumbent, by a large majority. has not been known before in the State.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA, The exigencies of the war are forcing upon us By Confederate Cavalry, under Gen. Stuart. Headquarters, Depart. of Northern Va., }

October 18th, 1862. Gen. S. Cooper, Adjt. and Inspector Gen : GENERAL:-In forwarding the report of Major not of us, and may not be trusted. Many of our General Stuart of his expedition into Pennsylment my sense of the boldness, judgment and elude the officers' search in strange neighbor. prudence he displayed in its execution, and

> is their success due. I have the honor to be,

> Headquarters Cavalry Division,

October 14th, 1862. Col. R. H. Chilton, A. A. Gen. Army Northen | Maryland height, while Pelham continued to oc-Virginia:

the 9th inst., in compliance with instructions opposing armies in Virginia and the sound theories discipline should be overlooked or indifferently from the Commanding General Army Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four only to receive a thundering salutation, with evipieces of horse artillery, under command of Brig. dent effect, from our guns on this side. I loss Gen. Hampton and Col. W. H. F. Lee and Jones. does not seem to have been made by our forces organizing at an early day, a strong and effective This force rendezvoused at Darksville at 12 M., few slight wounds. The, enemy's loss is not towards Richmond since the fall of Yorktown, and ARMED police throughout the State, to be kept up and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedges. it is doubtful to me whether it would have been during the war. The necessity for this is so ville, where it camped for the night. At daylight good policy on the part of the rebels to have held obvious that we need not argue the point. Let it next morning, (October 10th) I crossed the that place under any circumstances. We claim be done quickly if we would avoid contingencies Potomac at McCoys' (between Williamsport and terest. The conduct of the command and their that they are utterly demoralized, and that their of the most serious character. This police in the Hancock) with some little opposition, capturing behaviour towards the inhabitants is worthy of retreat is a disgraceful rout, while the telegraph counties and towns should be as large as possible, two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were line of skirmishers thrown out to protect the re- to 60, not physically or mentally incompetent; camped the night before at Clear Spring, and treat and drive in stragglers. The determined and in the country, especially it should be a foot | were supposed to be en route to Cumberland. We Jones, Wickham and Butler, and the officers and stand made at Williamsburg was not the struggle and mounted armed police. The labor might be proceeded northward until we had reached the men under their command, are entitled to my of a destroyed army, and by examining carefully so arranged as to make it a light burden to all, turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock, lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and our reports we find that we were thrown into great | and yet preserve an efficient organization for any | (known as the National Road. Here a signal cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending perstation on the mountain, and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also eight or ten prisoners of war, from whom, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me towards Cumberland, and consisted of six regiment of Ohio troops and two batteries, under Gen. Cox, and were en route via Cumberland for the Kanawha. I sent back this | ing General, and need not be here repeated. A intelligence at once to the Commanding General. Striking directly across the National Road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Penn. which point was reached about 12 M. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large in dungeons in the North. One or two of my supplies were stored; but was satisfied, from reliable information, that the notice the enemy had of the enemy. of my approach and the proximity of his forces would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I. therefore, turned towards Chambersburg. I did and the consternation among property holders in not reach this point till after dark in a rain. I Pennsylvania beggars description.

> and found no military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be ocwould be shelled in three minutes. Brig. Gen. march. Wade Hampton's command being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him Miliary Governor of the city. No incident occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 obedient servant, sick and wounded in hospital were paroled. During the day a large number of horses of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut and railroads were obstructed. Next morning | tucky .- The Lyunchburg Virginian says: it was ascertained that a large number of small arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad buildings, all of which that could not be easily brought away were destroyed, consisting of about 5,000 new muskets, pistols, sabres, ammu-The extensive machine shops and depot buildings through the town and pursued about three miles. of the railroad and several trains of loaded cars We captured 20 horses, 100 head of cattle, and were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburg I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route was through an open country. Of course I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly towards Gettysburg, but having passed for six or eight miles, and then crossed to Maryland by Emmettsburg, where, as we passed, we not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road towards Frederick, we interceptour whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morn-

ing, nor was it proper to attack a place full of wo-

surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce.

Before reaching Frederick, I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, via Liberty, New Market, Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the Railroad. We reached found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnsville, which we found just vacated by GEN. BRAGG TO BE SUPERSEDED.—The a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here Stoneman had between 4 and 5,000 troops about ing upon that point, avoided it by a march the tender broke, causing the trestle to give way, through the woods, leaving it two or three miles throwing the baggage car, a second class car and ASTONISHING .- At the Superior Court held to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesfor Buncombe county at Asheville, week before ville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding last, Judge Saunders presiding, five white men well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, were convicted for murder and six were convicted meeting the head of the enemy's column going to- was bruised .- Raleigh Journal. kansas took place in October. Col. Harris Flana- for manslaughter. The cases were removed there | wards Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which gan, who is now in the army, was elected over Rec- from Haywood and Jackson counties. The like was responded to in handsome style by the advance squadron (Irving's) of Lee's Brigade, which semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the cavalry were driven. Quick as thought Lee's Sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and, engaging the infantry skirmishers, held them in check till the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant Pelham, drove back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, beown population have deserted, and fearing appre- vania, I take occasion to express to the Depart- tween which and our solitary gan quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our hoods. Men who are untrue fo their country's cordially join with him in his commendations of piece, to screen entirely my real movement quick-flag cannot be trusted. Besides this, the occu-A friend in the Army sends us the following pancy of the sea-coast by the Yankees have commanded. To his skill and their fortitude, white's Ford, to make my way across, before the terr for publication. It was found on the battle necessarily driven out many of the black populaaware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by two hundred infantry, strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

d)

R. E. Lee, General.

cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the incl.

effect of a few shells before engaging our Sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry)
and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile in drill. A section of artillery being sent with the advance and placed in position on the Loudon side, another piece on the cupy the attention of the enemy with the other, Colonel-I have the honor to report that on withdrawing from position to position until his piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poolesville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank not a man killed on the expedition, and only a known, but Pelham's one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of inthe highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brigadier-General Hampton, and Colonels Lee. sons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provisions on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the

United States. The valuable information obtained in this reconnoissance, as to the distribution of the enemy's force, was communicated orally to the Commandnumber of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined men lost their way, and are probably in the hands

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated,

I am specially indebted to Captain B. S. White, (C. S. cavalry,) and to Mr. - and Mr. men and children without summoning it first to whose skillful guidance was of immense service to me. My Staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties. I enclose a map of the expedition drawn by Captain W. W. Blackford, to accompany this re-

cupied, and if any resistance were made the place | port. Also, a copy of orders enforced during the Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my com-

mand from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor, and the glory. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your J. E. B. STUART,

Maj. Gen. Comd'g Cavalry. Battle between Floyd and the enemy in Ken-

Capt. Stephen Halsey, of Floyd's command, has arrived here, and reports that a fight occurred between a portion of Floyd's command, about 300, and a force of the enemy, supposed to be about 400, at Warfield, Lawrence county, Ky., on nition, also a large assortment of army clothing. Sunday, the 12th. The enemy was driven six prisoners. Capt. Halsey represents Floyd's command as being well clad, well armed, with plenty of provisions, and in good spirits.

> LINCOLN AND HIS "BODY GUARD."-The Washington correspondent of the New York Ex-

Whenever Mr. Lincoln now appears in publicon horseback or in his carriage-he goes through the Blue Ridge, turned back towards Hagerstown | the streets at a rapid pace, escorted by a cavalry guard of about twenty men, half of whom are in the advance and the remainder in the rear of the were hailed by the inhabitants with the most en- Presidential charge. For some reason, Mr. Linthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting par- coln has allowed himself to be persuaded that his ty of 150 lancers had just passed towards Gettys- life would be endangered if he rode about "all unburg, and I regret exceedingly that my march did armed and alone," like Lord Lochinvar, and like Mr. Lincoln's fifteen predecessors in the White House. It certainly is a regretable precedent for ed dispatches from Col. Rush (Lancers) to the a Chief Magistrate of this Republic to establish, commander of the scout, which satisfied me that in imitation of the despots of Europe, who have well founded cause to expect attempts to assassinate them, while the President of the United States cannot, in good reason, entertain any such reasons. The death of Mr. Lincoln would simply have the effect to place in the Presidential chair a man far more repugnant to the rebels than the present incumbent, from the fact that Mr. Hamlin is not only believed in the South to be more radi cal in his leanings than Mr. Liucoln, but is also generally supposed to have a negro taint in his

> FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A sad accident occurred on Saturday last, on the Wilmington and two coaches to a considerable denth below. negro brakesman was instantly killed, two soldier wounded, and almost every one else on the train

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared