State Library

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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$3 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1863. ELEVENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 555.

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

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
$3 IN ADVANCE.

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

FIELD OFFICERS OF N. C. TROOPS.

| No. | Colonels. | Lieut.-Col's. | Majors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J. J. M. Dowell, | Hoke A. Brown, | James S Hines, |
| 2 | Wm. F. Bynum, | Wm R Cox, | W S Stallings |
| 3 | W. L. Robinson, | S. D. Thurston, | W M Parsley |
| 4 | Bryan Grimes, | David M Carter, | James H Wood, |
| 5 | A. Cowan, | | William J Hill, |
| 6 | Gaither, | Robert F Webb, | Sam McD Tate, |
| 7 | Leroy M. Stokes, | Junius L Hill, | Robert S Young, |
| 8 | Thos. Burgwyn, | Geo Williamson, | J W Hinton, |
| 9 | Jas. Pearson, | Jas B Gordon, | Jno H Whitaker. |
| 10 | A. C. Godwin, | S D Poole, | W B Thompson, |
| 11 | Clark Hill, | Wm J Martin, | Egbert A Ross, |
| 12 | Robert Webb, | Thos D Jones, | David P Rowe, |
| 13 | Jas. Mallett, | Duncan Ruffin, | Jno T Hambrick, |
| 14 | Thos. J. Jarvis, | | |
| 15 | Henry A. Dowd, | Wm MacRae, | W H Yarboro', |
| 16 | Jas. C. Lewis, | Wm A Stowe, | H D Lee |
| 17 | Wm F. Martin, | John C Lamb, | Thos H Sharpe, |
| 18 | Thos J Purdie, | Forney George, | Henry Savage |
| 19 | Sol. G. Iredell, | W G Robinson, | C M Andrews, |
| 20 | | Wm H Toon, | |
| 21 | Robert F Hoke | R Y Graves | |
| 22 | Jas. Conner, | Robert H Gray, | C C Cole, |
| 23 | David H. Christie, | R D Johnston, | C C Blacknall, |
| 24 | Wm J Pleasants, | John L Harris, | T D Love, |
| 25 | H M Rinvestigator, | S C Bryson, | J W Francis, |
| 26 | Sam'l G. Saugwynn, | J S Kendall, | |
| 27 | Thos. F. Hooke, | R W Singletary, | John A Gilmer, |
| 28 | James M. Lower, | W J Montgomery | W D Barringer, |
| 29 | Edward G. Haines, | Jas M Lowry, | Thos F Gardner, |
| 30 | Frank W Parker, | James T Kell, | Wm W Sillers, |
| 31 | John Y. Jordan, | E B Liles, | Jesse J Yeates, |
| 32 | Saml J Robbins, | W T Williams, | D G Coward, |
| 33 | Frank M Avery, | John V Clayton, | |
| 34 | W J Hoke, | J L McDowell | Jas B McGee |
| 35 | M. W. Ransom, | John G Jones, | John M Kelly |
| 36 | Cranberry— | detached | companies, |
| 37 | Wm W Badger, | C N Hickerson, | |
| 38 | William J Hoke, | R F Armfield, | L D Andrews, |
| 39 | David Coleman, | H D Davidson, | F A Reynolds, |
| 40 | Artillery— | detached | companies, |
| 41 | Cavalry— | detached | companies, |
| 42 | George C Gibbs, | John F Brown, | C W Bradshaw |
| 43 | Thomas S Kenan, | Wm G Lewis, | Walt J Boggan, |
| 44 | T C Singletary, | T L Hargrove, | C M Stedman, |
| 45 | J H Moorhead, | Andrew J Boyd, | |
| 46 | Edward D Hall, | Wm A Jenkins, | W L Saunders |
| 47 | Elias H Rogers, | G H Faribault, | John A Graves, |
| 48 | Robert C Hill, | S H Walkup, | Albert A Hill |
| 49 | Lee M McAfee, | John A Fleming | |
| 50 | J A Washington, | Geo. Wortham, | J C Van Hook |
| 51 | Wm A Allen | H McKethan, | |
| 52 | J K Marshall, | Marcus A Parks, | J Q Richardson, |
| 53 | Wm A Owens, | J T Morehead, | Jas J Iredell, |
| 54 | C S McDowell, | K M Murchison, | Anderson Ellis, |
| 55 | John K. Connally, | Alf S Calloway, | |
| 56 | Paul F Faison, | G G Lake, | H F Schenck, |
| 57 | Arch C Godwin, | H C Jones, Jr., | James A Craige, |
| 58 | John B Palmer, | Wm W Proffit, | J C Keener, |
| 59 | D D Ferebee | E Cantwell | Jas M Mayo, |
| 60 | Jos A McDowell, | Wm H Deaver, | W W McDowell, |
| 61 | Jas. D. Radcliffe, | Wm S Devane, | Henry Harding. |
| 62 | Robt. G. A. Love, | | |
| 63 | Peter G Evans, | S B Evans, | |
| 64 | L M Allen, | James A Keith, | |
| 65 | George N Folk, | | |

In addition to the above, there are four Battalions and three one-mounted companies of North Carolina troops in service—enough to organize six more Regiments, which would make seventy-one North Carolina Regiments in service.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

President—M. B. TAYLOR.
Vice President—C. OVERMAN,
Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON,
Secy & Treas'r—E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. STEELE, WM. J. YATES,
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR,
CHAS. OVERMAN.

Executive Committee—F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown, Wm J. Yates.

April 10, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be

WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES.

Dec 9, 1862 tf

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his office in the building next to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

Feb. 25, 1862.

CORN WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase CORN. Apply at their Livery Stables.

BROWN & WADSWORTH.

Charlotte, Nov 11, 1862 tf

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The attention of all persons who are concerned is hereby called to the Act of the General Assembly which creates the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

Accounts with the State for the expenditure of public money will be required to conform, in all cases touching military affairs, to the Army Regulations of the Confederate States; and all accounts, whether in the military or in the civil departments of the government are to be presented quarterly, and as soon as may be after the close of the regular quarter.

The undersigned avails himself of the present opportunity to notify all who are delinquent in rendering accounts of public money or property in their hands since the commencement of the war now pending, of the necessity of having their accounts prepared and settled. The attention of the General Assembly will be called to the neglect of these persons, and suits will be directed in cases where this notice is disregarded.

Claims against the State will be audited according to the rules observed by the late Board of Claims.

S. F. PHILLIPS,
Jan 13, 1863. 6t Auditor, &c.

AUCTION AND
Commission House.
B. R. SMITH & CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

In connection with their Tobacco and Produce Store, have opened an auction and Commission House, and will buy or sell goods and chattels of every description on reasonable commission. Address,

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
January 1, 1863 tf Charlotte, N. C.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A Certificate for twelve Shares of Stock in the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad, No. 1142, dated Feb. 5, 1857.

J. B. GASTON.
JOHN R. JOHNSTON, Agent.
Castania Grove, Gaston county, Jan. 12, 1863 3m

RECEIVERS' SALE.

On Friday, the 20th of February, 1863, I will sell at Charlotte, a tract of land, known as the "McCorkle Tract" containing 200 acres, adjoining Alexander Cooper and others, and confiscated as the property of Hiram Wallbridge.

Terms—Cash on confirmation of the sale by the Court. Note and security for the purchase money.

D. SCHENCK, Receiver.
Jan 20, 1863 5tpd

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Raleigh, N. C.,

Will give particular attention to sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, Collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State Government. Bank Notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES—O G Parsley, Wilmington; Wm A Wright, do.; Jno D Williams, Fayetteville; W G Broadfoot, do.; J J Blackwood, Charlotte; W K Lane, Wayne county; Jno D Whitford, Craven co.; Hon Thos Ruffin, Alamance co; Hon W N Edwards, Warren co.; Hon D W Courts, Rockingham co.; H W Guion, Lincoln co. And citizens of Raleigh generally.

Jan 20, 1863 3m

Carriage & Wagon Shop.

The subscriber, successor to Mr Charles Overman in the Carriage and Wagon making business, respectfully informs the public that he will promptly execute all work entrusted to him, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly attended to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give me a trial.

A. H. CRESWELL.
Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1863. y

WANTED

At the Medical Purveying Department in Charlotte,

A large number of BOTTLES and VIALS, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

JAS. T. JOHNSON,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.
January 27, 1863 tf

WILKINSON & FARGO,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Augusta, Ga.,

Having large close Storage accommodations and long experience, solicit consignments of Produce and Merchandize for sale.

Refer to J. J. Blackwood, Esq., Charlotte.
January 27, 1863 3mpd

SOAP WANTED.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Charlotte, N. C., January 12, 1863.

Wanted, immediately, at this Department, ten thousand pounds of hard Soap for the Army at Goldsboro, N. C., for which the market price will be paid. The inability of the Government to procure Manufactured Soap will, it is hoped, induce the people of this section to engage in making an article so indispensable to the health and comfort of their relatives in the army.

E. M. LOWE,
Jan 13, 1863 tf Capt. & A. C. S.

Flour Mill for Sale.

The subscriber, having entered into a contract for building the Railroad from Danville to Greensboro, is desirous of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his STEAM MILL for sale. The property is situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Rail Road, has six run of Mill Stones, and the Flour has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confederacy.

It has also a Barrel Factory, with improved Machinery, and Cooper shops attached, which will be sold with the Mill or separately. JOHN WILKES.

Sept. 16, 1862. tf

VESUVIUS FURNACE
IRON 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 Irons, &c.; also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans.

J. M. SMITH.
Vesuvius Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862. y-pd

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 4.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1862.
2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.
3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military oranizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.
5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863.
6. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.
7. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.
8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.
9. All Confederate officers and men captured at Goldsboro, N. C., in December, 1862.
10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD,
Jan 20, 1863 6t Agent of Exchange.

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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 expiration of their time.*

## DEPREDATIONS BY THE ENEMY IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following official statement shows some of the depredations and outrages of the Yankees in Eastern North Carolina. Can it be possible that any Southern man would consent to a re-union with such savages as the Northern people have proved themselves to be in this war? Any Southern man who would favor a re-construction of the Union and agree to live under the same Government with such a people, deserves a traitor's death. But here is the statement:

HEADQUARTES, near Hamilton, N. C.,
December 12th, 1862.

"GENERAL:—In compliance with your request to furnish you with a statement of the conduct of the Federal army in its recent raid through this section of country—the treatment of the people, the destruction of property, &c.,—I have to say that the march of the Federal forces through the country from Washington to Williamston, Hamilton, and up into the county of Edgecombe, was so generally characterized by a ruthless and wanton destruction of private property, and an utter disregard of all personal rights, as to render a particular recital of the acts of vandalism committed by Gen. Foster's army an impossibility. Their progress is marked at every step by the most painful evidences of rapine and plunder. Houses were broken open, furniture broken to pieces, bedding and personal apparel stolen or destroyed, desks and trunks forcibly entered and stripped of their contents; notes, papers and books burned, scattered to the winds, or carried off; fences burned; ripe fields laid waste; cattle and hogs slaughtered to such an extent that in numerous instances only choice pieces were cut out and the remainder left for birds of prey; horses, mules and vehicles seized and carried away; and the very hen-houses robbed. These were the general characteristics of the Yankee raid.

But a few examples of their vandalism may better serve to illustrate the fiendish spirit by which the drunken and beastly Yankee soldiery were animated on this march.

The village of Hamilton contained about forty dwellings with the usual out-houses. One-half of the village was, laid in ashes. There were no Confederate troops there, nor any Confederate property. The inhabitants had done nothing to offend the enemy. Besides burning one-half the village, the enemy killed a large number of cattle and hogs, indeed, many of these were killed in mere wantonness, and were left lying about the streets and adjoining fields, while others were skinned and eaten. The poultry was, of course, all consumed. Neither age nor sex commanded respect from the Yankees. They plundered every body alike—the rich and the poor, the old and the young. Poor widows who earned a scanty subsistence by their needle, were robbed of everything; and a Mrs Baker was separated from her infant for nearly two days, until a mother's love overcame her detestation of their requirement, and she was compelled to *take the oath* in order to procure the restoration of her child!

The town of Williamston was also visited by the enemy. Gen. Foster, who commanded the expedition, took up his quarters at the house of Jesse R. Stubbs, of that town, both on his advance and on his return—Mr. S. being absent on the first occasion. The house opposite that occupied by Gen. Foster, and tenanted by G. L. Moore, a blind man, was burned under the very nose, as it were, of Gen. Foster—the street alone separating the buildings. Before burning the house the Yankee soldiers took Mr Moore from his bed, stole every thing of value in the house, and left the flames to complete their barbarous work. They also burnt the jail and several other houses—not one of them being a hundred yards from Gen. Foster's headquarters, except the jail. The soldiers ransacked every house in the town. They shot cattle down in the streets; slaughtered, cleaned and cooked hogs in the parlors of private residences; put horses in the residence of Judge Biggs and the hotel of Lieut. Col. Lamb, of the 17th N. C. Regiment, thus using them as stables. They broke into the iron safes of Rev. Mr Hassell, Anblick Williams, Saml Watts and Peter G. Foster; entered every desk in the town, and took from them all the notes, money and other valuables. They took twenty-seven hundred dollars *in money* from Peter G. Foster. They went to the house of a Mr Groves, who had been confined to his bed for ten years, dragged him from his bed, and stripped the house of every thing portable. They tore down the altar in the Episcopal Church, destroyed the books, &c. Williamston, like Hamilton, had no Confederate troops in it nor Confederate property, but was inhabited exclusively by non combatants and quiet, orderly citizens.

So much for the wild and reckless spirit of vandalism practiced upon towns occupied temporarily by the mercenary and brutal foe. A few instances, selected at random, will suffice to show that the unoffending farmers on the roads traversed by the enemy, fared no better than their village neighbors.

The Yankees went to the residence of Miss Helen Slade, one of the kindest and most humane of mistresses, a christian and a lady in the highest sense of the word, and took away sixty-nine negroes, all her horses and mules, including even her carriage horses, together with all the poultry, &c. that they could lay their hands on.

They went to the residence of J. J. Sherrod, entered his house, treated him with personal violence, broke into his desk, slaughtered his cattle and hogs, destroyed his fences, and helped themselves to as much corn and provisions as they could consume, and all this while his house was occupied by officers high in command in the Federal army.

Gen. Foster himself spent one night at Mr. Kinchen Taylor's. His troops destroyed his fences, slaughtered his cattle and hogs, consumed his poultry and left the place a barren waste—everything but the land and buildings having been destroyed or stolen.

Mrs Dolly Bell, a widow, upon whose premises the Yankees encamped one night, was swept of every thing—negroes, horses, mules, corn, provisions, poultry, clothing, &c.

In one or two instances ladies were stopped in the road, their horses taken away from them, and they were left to make their way on foot. In all cases the beds, bedding and clothes of families were either stolen or destroyed.

These examples will serve to illustrate the fiendish demonism of the Yankee soldiers in their late raid through this section of country.

I am, General, very respectfully, &c.,
WM. F. MARTIN, Col. Com.
Gen. N. G. EVANS, Kinston, N. C.

LIBERAL.—A correspondent of the Salisbury Watchman says that Mr Wm. F. McKesson of Morganton, N. C., has contributed for the benefit of soldiers as follows:

To Capt S McD Tate's company, 6th Regiment, 25 pairs Shoes; Capt I T Avery's company, 6th Regiment, 25 pairs Shoes; and to be distributed to the Regiment 200 pairs woolen socks. To the young ladies Hospital Association of Morganton $300 in cash and 50 pairs woolen socks; to the 11th Regiment, for their White Hall fight, $500 and 78 pairs socks; to Capt Cloud's company, 6th Regiment, $60 in cash. Besides these donations he is selling domestic yarn, salt and flour to the poor of Burke county at from 50 to 100 per cent lower than he has been offered for the same articles by speculators."

Mr McKesson is, indeed, liberal.

MERITED PROMOTION.—Col. Robt. F. Hoke, 21st N. C. Troops, formerly Lieut. Col. of the 33d, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. We question if the President has promoted any man more deservedly than Col. Hoke, nor do we think any promotion has given more general satisfaction. Gen. Hoke is a gentleman and a soldier in the true sense of the term. At Fredericksburg he made a charge in which he captured 300 Yankees. This was under the eye of Gen. Jackson, and we learn that in his recommendation of Col. Hoke's promotion, his endorsement was almost extravagant in his favor.—*Raleigh Journal.*

## NORTHERN ITEMS.

Burnside tendered his resignation to Lincoln as an officer of the U. S. Army, but Lincoln declined it and informed Burnside that he had other fish for him to fry. Burnside acquiesced, expressing his readiness to accept the smallest command in the army.

The Baltimore American of the 29th says the pirate Florida, (Confederate privateer,) Capt. Maffit, has captured and destroyed seven Yankee vessels off the West Indies.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal has been arrested as a secession sympathizer.

Mr Wall, of New Jersey, has introduced in the Yankee Senate a resolution inquiring into the case of Zarvona, (a Confederate officer captured and imprisoned by the Federals some time since,) who, it is reported, has disappeared.

Mr Vallandigham, in a late speech to the Yankee Congress said: "You can never subdue the seceded States. Two years of fearful experience have taught you that. Why carry on the war? If you persist, the whole Northwest will go with the South, which will divide the North from the South; and on the self-same day a decree of eternal divorce will be given between the West and East."

Resolutions have been offered in the New Jersey Legislature calling on the government to restore McClellan to the position of Commander-in-Chief.

A bill has been introduced in the Yankee Congress to organize a force of two hundred and fifty thousand men, raised *pro rata* in the several States, from the militia, to be two hundred regiments of twelve companies each, and one hundred men to each company, the men to be between twenty-one and thirty-five, and to be called "National Guard." It will be subject to all orders from the President.

The following Yankee officers are now off duty: Major Generals McClellan, Fremont, Buell, McDowell, Fitz John Porter, Cassius M. Clay, Burnside, Sumner and Franklin; and Brigadier Generals Harney, Robt Anderson, C. P. Stone, McCall, Blenker, Shields, Murray, T. T. Crittenden and nine others. In all twenty-six Generals without commands.

*New Programme for crushing the Rebellion.*—The New York Herald gives, as a new programme of the ultra Abolitionists, the following:

"The principle of concentration generally is to be carried out in all military arrangements. Heavy reinforcements are to be sent to Roseceranz. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are to be attacked by forces sufficient for their reduction. Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah are to be assailed in succession, and another effort is to be made to reduce the Rebel Capital. All these objects accomplished by the 1st of May, it is expected the Rebels will be brought to terms."

This portion of the programme (says the Herald,) would be most encouraging but for the doubts which the sequel involves. From that it is evident that its authors do not place much reliance in its success. Thus we learn that whilst the proposed plan of operations is being carried out, secret agents are to be sent by the Government to Europe for the purpose of coming to an understanding with Louis Napoleon in the event of its failure. The intention in that case is to call on the French Emperor to interfere in favor of peaceable separation between the North and the South, provided such separation be based on a plan of general emancipation in both sections and proper adjustment of boundaries. It is not believed that the South would consent, but that its refusal would so damage its cause in Europe that it would fail to secure further sympathy or assistance in that quarter.

## BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY,

*Near Charleston, S. C.*

We copy from the Charleston papers the following account of the attack on the Lincoln blockading vessels by two Confederate gun-boats:

At about 11 o'clock on Friday night, the 30th of January the Palmetto State, in command of Capt. Rutledge, and with the Flag Officer, Commodore D. N Ingraham, on board, together with the Chicora, commanded by Capt. John R. Tucker, cast off from the wharf, and with their prows turned seaward. Having reached Fort Sumter, they came to anchor, and there awaited the going down of the moon.

At 3 o'clock, the report of two guns echoed through the air. That was the signal for their departure, and once more the gun-boats are in motion. Silently they move through the darkness, urging their course with all speed, so as to come upon the unsuspected war vessels before the dawn of day.

The undertaking promised rich rewards, and the nearer the monsters drew to the hostile ships, the more impatient and resolved became the gallant men who were beneath their iron roofs. Never did the little vessels seem to move so sluggishly, and most closely did the officers and crew scan the clear horizon, fearing that the light would steal over the sea before they reached the blockading fleet. But deep darkness is still on the deep, and they are near the enemy. Commodore Ingraham descries a black form just ahead, and the sharp bow of the Palmetto State is turned upon the object. Nearer and nearer with all steam on moves the iron vessel. A crash is heard, and the ram of the gun-boat penetrates the wooden side of one of Lincoln's blockaders. And while the water was washing in the hole, the guns of the Palmetto State opened upon the hostile vessel.

The officer in command of the Mercedita, seeing it was folly to contend with such an antagonist, immediately struck his flag and surrendered. In a short time the vessel went down.

We are indebted to several friends on board the Palmetto State for the following account of her operations. We also give the account of our special reporter, who was on board one of the tenders. These accounts contain all the particulars of the expedition and engagement, and show that it has been a brilliant and glorious success on our side, limited only by the cowardly action of the blockaders. They fled small and large, without even making a show of fight, notwithstanding the presence of two forty-gun frigates, the Susquehanna and Canaudaigua. Their loss, however, is known to be severe. Two of their vessels are known to be sunk, while several were fired and went off in a damaged condition:

*The Movements of the Palmetto State.*—At 11 o'clock, Friday night, the gun-boat Palmetto State, Capt. Rutledge, bearing the flag of Commodore Duncan N. Ingraham, left her moorings and proceeded out the harbor towards Fort Sumter At 4.30 a. m., the Palmetto State crossed the bar, and stood out at sea in the direction of the blockading fleet. At 5.20 a. m., we came up to the United States steamer Mercedita, and was hailed by the watch on deck, when the following colloquy took place:

Watch.—What steamer is that? Drop your anchor—back—back—and be careful, or you will run into us.

Captain Rutledge.—This is the Confederate States steamer Palmetto State.

As the answer was given, the Palmetto State, with full steam up, ran into the Mercedita, the bow striking her right about midships and making an entrance of about three feet. At the same time our bow gun was fired with a seven-inch incendiary shell. We immediately backed out, when the Mercedita hauled down her flag. They were ordered to send a boat to us, and Lieut. T. Abbot, commanding, came off with a boat's crew and surrendered his vessel in the name of Com. Stellwagon, of the Mercedita, carrying 7 guns and 158 men. He stated that his vessel was in a sinking condition, and begged our officers to relieve them. A shot had pierced her boiler, which had bursted and scalded a large number of men. Lieutenant Abbott begged Commodore Ingraham to take the men with him on board the Palmetto State, as in their haste to come to us they had neglected to put in the plug, and their small boat was only kept afloat by the strenuous efforts of the men bailing the boat. He also stated that the water in the Mercedita had, at the time of his leaving, already risen as high as the engine floors.

Commodore Ingraham regretted that he could not comply with the request, as he had no room to accommodate them aboard of his vessels and no small boats or any other means of affording them relief. Lieut. Abbott then pledged his word of honor for the officers and crew of the Mercedita not to serve in any manner against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged, upon which condition he was sent on board his own vessel. The Mercedita was taken completely by surprise. They were roused from their slumbers by the shock, the men not having time to dress themselves. Lieut. Abbott and the men with him were nearly destitute of clothing.

The Palmetto State, leaving the Mercedita to her fate, stood out to sea, and engaged several other vessels of the Abolition blockading fleet, occasionally exchanging shots. The latter, however, fled at our approach, firing at long distances and leaving us far astern. One or two shots were exchanged with the United States frigate Powhatan. The latter, however, followed the example of her companions and fled. We then stood Northward, towards the Chicora, which at this time was almost surrounded by the enemy's vessels. At 8 a. m., there being no more of the Abolition fleet in sight, we stood back to the entrance of Beech Channel, having signalled the Chicora to return.

*The Movements of the Chicora.*—The Chicora, Captain John R. Tucker, started from her wharf at half past eleven, Friday night, and crossed the bar at 4.30 a. m. We commenced action at 5 05. The Palmetto State engaged an Abolition vessel on the right, while we engaged the one on the left. Keeping on our course, we proceeded to within fifty yards of the the vessel on the left, and then gave her a shot from our bow gun, the blockader at the time being under full headway. We rounded to and gave her the full benefit of our broadsides guns and after gun. She immediately rang her bell for fire and made signals of distress to the rest of the fleet. The last seen of her by signal officer Saunders, she was stern down very low in the water, and disappeared very suddenly. This vessel is supposed to have gone down. Notwithstanding the Chicora immediately steamed towards her, nothing could be discovered of the vessel.

The Chicora, proceeding farther out to sea, stood Northward and Eastward, and met two vessels apparently coming to the relief of the missing steamer. We engaged them. One of them, after firing a few guns, withdrew. Standing to the Northward, about day-break, we steamed up to a small side-wheel two-masted steamer and endeavored to come to close quarters. She kept clear of us, driving away as rapidly as possible, not, however, without receiving our compliments and carrying with her four or five of our shots. Shortly after, the steamship Quaker City and another side-wheel steamer came gallantly bearing down upon the Chicora and commenced firing at long range. They neither would permit our boat to get within a respectable distance. Two of our shots struck the Quaker City, and she then left apparently perfectly satisfied, in a crippled condition. Another side-wheel two-masted steamer, with walking beams, now steamed towards the Chicora, coming down on our stern. Captain Tucker perceiving it, we rounded to and proceeded until within about five hundred yards, when the belligerent steamer also rounded to and gave us both broadsides and a shot from her pivot gun. We fired our forward pivot gun with an incendiary shell, and struck her just forward of her wheel house, setting her on fire, disabling and stopping her port wheel. This vessel was fired both fore and aft, and volumes of smoke observed to issue from every aperture. As we neared her, she hauled down her flag and made a signal of surrender, but still kept under way with her starboard wheel, and changing her direction. This was just after day-break. We succeeded in catching this vessel, but, having already surrendered, and the Captain, supposing her boilers struck and the escaping steam preventing the engineers from going into the engine room to stop her, ordered us not to fire. She thus made her escape. After this vessel had got out of our reach, to the perfectly safe distance of about three miles, she fired her last rifled gun, again hoisting her flag and setting all sails, firing her rifled gun repeatedly at us as she left.

The Chicora now engaged six more of the enemy's vessels at one time—three side-wheel steamers and three propellers—all at long range. Discovering that the flag boat, Palmetto State, had ceased firing and was standing in shore, orders were given to follow her. On our return, we again came across a three-masted bark rigged vessel, which we engaged, firing our guns as we passed, striking her once or twice. We then kept on our course to the Bar, having sustained no damage in the action nor a single casualty on board. The last ship mentioned above kept firing at us until we got out of range, and we giving them our return compliments. One of the blockaders was certainly sunk. We engaged her at the distance of only one hundred yards, and she settled down with her stern clear under the water.

ATTACK ON TORIES IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A band of tories, about seventy in number, under an outlaw named Taylor, were attacked on the 23d in Johnston county, Tenn., by forty of our men under Col. Folk. A letter says:

The tory cavalry and infantry were parading in a field near Fish Springs. Col. Folk ordered his men to swim the river and charge them. The tories seeing this, abandoned their horses and took shelter upon the summit of a large ridge. Folk's men were then dismounted, and charged up the ridge, completely dispersing the tories. All of their horses were captured. Four of the tories were killed, and a number wounded and captured. The captured were immediately hung, by order of Col. Folk. Taylor was killed.

Col. Folk commands a North Carolina battalion.

NORTH CAROLINA SINKING FUND.—The report of the Commissioners, dated Dec. 11, 1862, shows that the total assets are $906,555, invested in State Bonds, viz: in 6 per cents. $157,000, and in 8 per cents. $449,000. Cash in Treasury $555. The 8 per cents. were purchased at par with the receipts of the last year. These were from the following sources: From interest on State Bonds $61,160; North Carolina Railroad dividend $240,000; Raleigh and Gaston Railroad dividends $149,175. The Fund has been increased since the date of the report by the handsome dividends of the N. C. and R. & Gaston Roads.

The Bonds held by the Commissioners and the Railroad stocks of the State, from which their receipts are derived, now command a very large premium.

THE YANKEE CHARACTER ILLUSTRATED.—The following is an extract from a private letter of an Officer in the Confederate Army at Fredericksburg:

"Four or five Yankees brought a sick negro to the banks of the River the other day and forced him into the water, telling him to swim or die; the negro begged very hard, but the Yankees were inexorable. One of them gave him a plank, however, and the poor wretch after pulling off his clothes, was forced into the river. Our pickets threw him a rope, but as he was staggering out of the water they discovered that he was frightfully covered with the small pox. In their momentary horror at this discovery they let the rope drop and the poor wretch fell back and was drowned. While struggling in the water the Yankees cried out, 'Take your d—d nigger; he is worth $2,000 to you, and nothing to us.' This incident I know to be true. The General regretted very much afterwards that our pickets had not fired upon the murderers."

☞ "A good dye for Wool, or woolen cloth," says a correspondent in Iredell county, who has tested it thoroughly, "may be made of white oak and spanish oak bark. Make a strong decoction of these barks, and let the goods remain in it a day or two, and then set the dye by dipping them in a weak lime water." Our correspondent is a Tanner, and says he has used it successfully for several years.—*Salisbury Watchman.*