State Library

The Western Democrat.

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

$4 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 563.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:

$4 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.

Regt.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Col's.	Majors.
1	J A McDowell.	Ham A Brown,	James S Hines,
2	W R Cox,	W S Stallings,	
3	W L DeRossett,	S. D. Thurston,	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes,	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	T M Garrett		William J Hill,
6	Isaac E Avery,	Robert F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Junius L Hill,	Wm Lee Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw,	J W Hinton,	Henry McRae
9	L S Baker,	Jas B Gordon,	Jno H Whitaker.
10	J A J Bradford,	S D Poole,	Thos Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe,	Wm J Martin,	Egbert A Ross,
12	Sol. Williams,	Thos D Jones,	David P Rowe,
13	Alfred M Scales,		Jno T Hambrick.
14	R T Bennett,		
15		Wm MacRae,	W H Yarboro',
16	J S McElroy,	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		W G Robinson,	C M Andrews,
20	Thos. F. Toon,	Nelson Slough	
21		B Y Graves	
22	James Conner,	Robert H Gray,	C C Cole;
23	Daniel H Christie	R D Johnston,	C C Blacknall,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	T D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	S C Bryson,	J W Francis,
26	H K Burgwynn,	J S Kendall,	
27	John R Cooke,	R W Singeltary,	John A Gilmer,
28	Samuel D Lowe,	W J Montgomry	W D Barringer,
29	Robert B Vance,	Jas M Lowry,	Thos F Gardner,
30	Fran M Parker,	James T Kell,	Wm W Sillers,
31	John V Jordan,	E R Liles,	Jesse J Yeates,
32	Ed J Brabble,	W T Williams,	D G Coward,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	
34	W L J Lowrance	J L McDowell	Jas B McGee
35	M W Ransom,	John G Jones,	John M Kelly
36	Artillery—	detached	companies,
37	Wm M Barber,	C N Hickerson,	
38	William J Hoke,	R F Armfield,	L D Andrews,
39	David Coleman,	H H Davidson,	F A Reynolds,
40	Artillery—	detached	companies,
41	Cavalry—	detached	companies,
42	George C Gibbs,	John E Brown,	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan,	Wm. G Lewis,	Walt J Boggan,
44	T C Singeltary.	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J H Morehead,	Andrew J Boyd,	
46	Edward D Hall,	Wm A Jenkins,	W L Saunders
47	Sion 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	H McKethan,		
52	J K Marshall,	Marcus A Parks,	J Q Richardson,
53	Wm A Owens,	J T Morehead,	Jas J Iredell,
54	J C S McDowell,	K M Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,
55	John K Conally,	Ab S Calloway,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G G Luke,	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 M Hardy
61	Jas. D. Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding.
62	Robt. G. A. Love.	— Clayton.	— McDowell.
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 forty-one unattached 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,
Sec'y & 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

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

NEW GOODS.

Just received, and will be MADE TO ORDER, or SOLD BY THE YARD,

Super. West of England Black Cloths;
Satin Finished Black Doeskin Cassimeres;
English Grey Cloths, a fine article for Confederate Uniforms;
Also, Confederate Staff Buttons.

J. S. PHILLIPS.

March 3, 1863 tf

BLACK ALPACCA.

Just received a superior lot of the above desirable Goods for ladies' dresses, which will be sold at a very small advance on cost. J. S. PHILLIPS.

March 3, 1863 tf

SUPERIOR SEWING SILK.

The subscriber has just received an invoice of the very best ITALIAN SEWING SILK, which he offers to the public at 12½ cents per skein.

March 3, 1863 tf J. S. PHILLIPS.

LAND FOR SALE.

I will cause to be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., on Tuesday the 21st day of April next, that tract of land known as the Stogner lands, adjoining the lands of Rs. S. A. Hudson, Allen Boger, Daniel Linker, and others, nine miles south of Concord, on the Rocky River Road, containing about 158 acres. Said lands have been rented for the present year, therefore possession cannot be given until January 1st, 1864, but the purchaser will be entitled to the present year's rent. The lands are in fine cultivation and well watered, and excellently adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, that tract of Land adjoining the lands of Allen Boger, Joseph Howell, McAmy White, John Cariker, and others, containing about 98 acres, and well timbered. Terms of both sales made easy to suit purchasers.

C. S. McCURDY, Richmond, Va.
J. M. McCURDY, Agent for sale.

March 3, 1863 4t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FULLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. W. Grier, ex-sheriff, and make immediate settlement. J. M. SPRINGS.

February 3, 1863 tf

$30 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of JAMES M. BLUNT, a member of my Company, when delivered at Camp near Kenansville, N. C., or wherever the Company may be stationed. Said Blunt left the Hospital at Kinston, with sick leave, in May last, and has failed to return to Camp. He is about 35 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches high, dark hair, brown eyes, and dark complexion, and has a large scar on one of his legs below the knee, caused by a gun-shot wound. He is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Morrow's Turnout, Mecklenburg county, or in the vicinity of Raleigh. By order of Col. Mat. W. Ransom.

D. G. MAXWELL.
Capt. Co. H, 35th N. C. Reg't.

Feb 17, 1863 1m-pd.

State of North Carolina—Gaston Co.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—February term, 1863.

Elizabeth H. Roberts, administrator of Moses M. Roberts, dec'd, vs. Joshua and M. O. Roberts

Petition to sell slaves for distribution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, commanding said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1863, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them. 59 W. D. GLENN, C. C. C.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to SAML. P. SMITH,
Dec 30, 1862 Attorney for Executrix.

State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863.

Thomas H. Brem, Exr. of Andrew Springs, dec'd, vs. Mary Springs and others.

Petition for settlement of the estate of Andrew Springs, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Richard Springs, John B. Couzer and Jane B. his wife, John B. Withers and Margaret A. his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1863. WM. MAXWELL, C. C. C.

Feb 17, 1863 6t

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

SIKES & GRAY having commenced the Watch and Clock Making business in Charlotte, in the Parks Building, nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel, will be found ready to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, Engraving neatly and handsomely executed. All work warranted for twelve months. SIKES & GRAY.

Feb 17, 1863 yr

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of R. S. Reid, deceased, will make payment by April Court—and all having claims against said deceased will present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Those having demands against Charles Landfried, deceased, will present them in like manner, &c.

WM. S. NORMENT, Adm'r.

Feb 17, 1863 3t

NOTICE.

I wish to hire 10 or 15 negro men to chop wood. I also want to purchase five or six negro men.

J. W. DERR,
Dec 30, 1862 Spring Hill Forge.

I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—terms cash. J. W. DERR,
July 22, 1862 1y-pd, Spring Hill Forge

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are *four dollars* per year in advance; or two dollars for six months.

☞ Individual or local shinplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

☞ *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.*

☞ A great hue and cry has been gotten up about the opposition of the North-western States to the prosecution of the war upon the South, but the following resolution, passed by the officers of the Illinois Regiments, show that they are for further efforts to crush the "rebellion:"

"Resolved, That we hold in detestation, and will ever execrate any man who, in this struggle for our national life, offers factious opposition to either the Federal or State authorities, in their effort or measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of this Godless rebellion."

A Bogus Bill.—A friend in Rutherford County has sent us what purports to be a one dollar bill, issued by the "Wake County Manufacturing Company," and signed by J. C. Caldwell, Treasurer. There is no such company in existence. The bill is spurious. The Asheville News mentions shin-plasters of the denomination of 25 cents in circulation in the West, purporting to have been issued by the "Wake County Manufacing Company," and also shinplasters by the "Cherokee Manufacturing Company." Look out for such issues, and if you can get a clue to the guilty parties have them arrested.—*Ral. Stand.*

Everybody ought to refuse all shinplasters except those issued by State authority. Individuals and corporations have no right to issue shinplasters.

The Confederate Tax.—In view of the passage by Congress of the tax-bill, a correspondent of the Richmond Whig suggests that the different States assume the payment of the tax and raise the money for that purpose by issuing Bonds. It is to be hoped that nothing of the sort will be done. The people are now better prepared to pay the tax directly from their pockets than they will be hereafter, and the object should be, and is, to draw in a portion of the super-abundance of notes in circulation. It was a most unfortunate act in the State of North Carolina assuming the payment of her quota of the first war tax, instead of allowing it to be paid by the people, and when many were ready and willing to pay in gold.

☞ A den of thieves was discovered near this place on yesterday. There have been several smoke-house robberies committed here within the past six weeks. Mr Thos. Johnston's was swept very clean of meat Saturday night; and yesterday morning he found the trail of the thieves and tracked them to their cave. Two of them, one a woman, were arrested and committed to the county prison. Two, one of them a runaway negro, made good their escape.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADES.

We are indebted to the Adjutant-General's office for the following statement (says the Raleigh Standard) showing the brigades to which the North Carolina regiments belong. It will be seen that there are four regiments whose brigade commanders are unknown.

R. A. Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d; S. D. Ramseur's—2d, 4th, 14th, 30th; A. Iverson's—5th, 12th, 20th, 23d; R. F. Hoke's—6th, 21st, 54th, 57th, and Wharton's battalion of sharp shooters; J. H. Lane's—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d, 37th; T. L. Clingman's—8th, 31st, 51st, 61st; Wade Hampton's—9th; J. J. Pettigrew's—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th, 52d; W. D. Pender's—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th, 38th; J. R. Cooke's—15th, 27th, 46th, 48th; W. H. F. Lee's—19th; R. Ransom's—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th, 56th; R. B. Vance's—29th, 39th, 60th; J. Daniel's—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th, 53d; B. H. Robertson's—41st, 59th, 63d; J. J. Davis'—55th.

The following regiments are not brigaded: 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th.

The brigade commanders of the following are unknown: 58th, 62d, 64th, 65th.

The following regiments enlisted for the war: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 33d, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th.

The following re-enlisted prior to the passage of the act of April 16th, 1862:—28th, 37th.

The following were 12 months' regiments, and re-organized under the act of April 16th, 1862: 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st.

Edward Everett.—The Paris correspondent of the New York World, gives the following *bonne bouche* to Edward Everett:

A good many Americans in Paris hung down their heads on reading that "the Hon. Edward Everett hung out a new flag to welcome Butler to Boston." Edward Everett, the pink of propriety, the model statesman, the American scholar, the perfect gentleman—doing homage to that man Butler, who has committed every crime in the calendar. Oh, it is a flagrant abomination! How are the mighty fallen! There are many citizens of New Orleans here in Paris who "blacked mailed" Butler to get away, and who showed their passports and the prices paid for them, with Butler's initials in his own handwriting. Although we are greatly gratified on the arrival of every steamer to see that Butler is having justice done him in the World, yet we cannot refrain from expressing a little of the universal contempt which is felt for the brute in Europe, and for all who honor him.

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT to prohibit the Distillation of Spirituous Liquors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1863, it shall not be lawful for any person in this State, to distil any spirituous liquors out of any corn, wheat, peas, and peanuts, oats, rye, chinese sugar cane, the seed thereof, syrup, molasses, rice, dried fruit or potatoes, or any mixture of any or either of them, and all persons violating this act, shall, for each and every act of distillation, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned, the fine not to be less than five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to be less than sixty days.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the first day of January, 1863. That persons offending against the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a distinct offense for every day or part of a day in which they shall be so offending. —[Ratified the 17th day of December, 1862.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled 'Militia Bill,' Ratified the 20th day of September, 1861.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the 21st section of the Militia bill, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861, be amended as follows, viz: after the word "states," insert the words "whenever it is practicable to procure the same."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the words, "said officers be required to drill in uniform," in the sixth line of the twenty-sixth section, be stricken out.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the twenty-fourth section be amended to read as follows, viz: "Major-Generals will command two brigades when in actual service; it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to review at least once a year the regiments composing his brigade. It shall be the duty of the colonel to assemble his regiment at least once a year for drill and review. It shall be the duty of the captain to assemble his company for drill at least once in every three months in time of war, and once in every six months in time of peace.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.—[Ratified the 17th day of December, 1862.

AN ACT to amend an Act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, A. D., 1861, chapter 5, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the first section of an act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, A. D., 1861, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the county courts for raising revenue for county purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out all the first section after the word "provided," and enacting as follows: that the tax imposed by the county courts for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes, upon the one hundred dollars valuation, for everything where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation, and upon all subjects specially taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that which is levied for State purposes.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That so much of the aforementioned act as is contrary to the provisions of this, is hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.—[Ratified the 22d day of December, 1862.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to enable all the Incorporated Towns in this State to lay additional taxes."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the ratification of this act, it shall be allowed to the several incorporated towns of this State, and full power and authority is hereby given, to lay taxes for municipal purposes, on all persons and subjects within their corporate limits, which are now taxed for State and county purposes; *Provided* such taxation shall be uniform on all subjects, and shall be in a proportion to the State and county taxes, equal to the wants and necessities of such incorporated towns.—[Ratified the 22d day of December, 1862.

Save Your Rags.—What do our people do with all their rags? Is it known that at the present time the two companies running the paper mills near this place are paying 8 and 10 cents a pound for rags? Such we assure our country friends are facts and we appeal to them to bring in their rags. The best printing paper is made of rags and the want of them compels the paper makers to use cotton at the present extravagant prices. This fact makes the price of the paper much greater to us, and we necessarily have to make a corresponding increase in our own prices to enable us to pay it. Let those who have rags bring them in and get the money for them.—*Raleigh Pro.*

☞ If any person will take the trouble to go a shopping, or better, inquire of any lady friend who has tried that experiment, the result of his or her investigations will be that the great proportion—we might say all, (for the exceptions only prove the rule,) of the goods advertised as having run the blockade in British steamers, are most veritable and undoubted Yankee goods. This any lady, as we are assured, can verify for herself.

And if, as is apparent, and as we have been assured is the case, Yankee cargoes are directly transferred at Nassau from Yankee bottoms, on board vessels carrying an English flag, there is certainly equal reason to believe that cotton is transferred from said vessels carrying an English flag to said Yankee bottoms. Under the blockade we fear that we are even worse fooled by New York and Boston than ever we were before.—*Wilmington Journal.*

DELUSIVE HOPES OF THE ENEMY.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig: I have just had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman from Washington, from this and other sources, which I regard as entirely trust-worthy, I learn that the North are building strong hopes on their ability to *starve out* the Confederacy. They really believe that this is possible, and are shaping their measures accordingly. This we know to be simply ridiculous, for however the presence of large armies and the abundance of money may result in the enhancement of prices at certain points, there is not the slightest danger that our enemies will be gratified by witnessing a famine, or any approach to it, in any Southern State There are, even now, supplies enough—and the approaching harvest will give us an abundance of everything. Still, it is the *duty* of every farmer to do his utmost by cultivating bread-stuffs and raising cattle, sheep and hogs, to render that *abundance certain*, and place beyond a peradventure the question of subsistence. The man who cannot serve in the army is doing the next best thing when he aids to sustain those who are periling their lives on the battle ground.

But my main design in addressing you this note is, to call attention to two important facts in this connexion. The first is, as I gather from the source to which I have referred above, that the Northern people lay great stress on certain articles which have recently appeared in one or two of the Richmond papers, (and elsewhere) in whose declarations respecting the difficulties and dangers of the South on the subject of supplies they profess to derive great encouragement; and openly declare that "if they cannot whip us they can starve us!"

The other point to which I wish to advert is, the assurance, I am credibly informed, which is felt by the Commissary Department, of its entire ability to supply our armies with all that is necessary. This assurance is confidently expressed, and ought to be sufficient to allay apprehension, if any is really entertained on that point.

Will it not, therefore, be much better if some of our Editors, instead of indulging in speculations which are idle except in their evil tendency, would address themselves to the better task of convincing our humane and philanthropic neighbors that they can neither beat nor "starve us" into submission—that we can and will, at all hazards, secure our Independence—and as to the rest of the world, so to them, we will be, in the words of Jefferson—"enemies in war, in peace friends!"

VERBUM SAP.

THE NEWS.

The Chattanooga Rebel has received the following despatch dated Columbia, 26th: General Forrest captured, yesterday, at Brentwood, nine miles in the rear of Franklin, 800 prisoners, with arms, ammunition, &c., destroying a large house of commisary stores, burning the railroad bridge and tearing up the track, and captured seventeen loaded wagons.

Tullahoma, March 27.—*To Gen. S Cooper:* Gen. Van Dorn reports that Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood, with his division, burnt the bridge, destroyed and took all property and arms, and captured 800 prisoners including thirty-five officers. We lost three killed and five wounded. (Signed,) Braxton Bragg.

A despatch to the Augusta Chronicle dated McMinnville, 28th, says Capt. Lawrence Jones, of Morgan's command, last week, crossed the Cumberland River and captured a train of cars near Bowling Green, with a large number of Federal officers. He also succeeded in getting $25,000 in funds.

The official report from Morgan of his late fight, states that he drove the enemy two miles, when they were heavily reinforced and held their position. Morgan says his loss in officers was heavy.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The New York Herald announces the death of Major-General Sumner.

The Tribune says there are 130,000 deserters from the Federal army.

Burnside has gone West, to succeed General Wright, with authority to have his headquarters at St. Louis.

In Philadelphia it is reported that the Privateer Retribution was in Crooked Island Passage, and had taken several American vessels, run them ashore and discharged their cargoes.

The general committee of Mozart Hall Democrats unanimously adopted resolutions extremely opposed to the war policy of the Government. Fernando Wood spoke on the resolutions, opposing the war. He said: "We are for returning the seceded States to their duty. We believe that peace under the present circumstances is the only way to restore the Union. I am glad the lion-hearted Democracy will soon have the opportunity of giving the lie to men like Yan Buren and Brady. (Cheers and hisses.) I want the thousands of honest men who are beyond purchase, who are beyond intimidation, to express their sentiments on the great question before the country; and my word for it, the call issued from this hall to-night will bring together thousands upon thousands of independent men, in greater masses than they could call together to that so-called Union Loyal League, from Sandy Hook to Lake Erie. [Cheers.] There is no such word as loyalty in a republican dictionary. Loyalty is a monarchical word. No loyalty for me. I know no such word."

The Herald says editorially:

"Noisy peace agitators, claiming to lead the Conservative Democracy are seen on every side sawing the air, and on the stump and in the legislative assembly are heard preaching peace and armistice and conventions and the most degrading concessions to Jeff. Davis, and armed resistance against Lincoln for the sake of peace. "The exact issue before us, however, is the subjugation of this rebellion or half a dozen Confederacies and perpetual war. There is no choice left us, then, but that of a crushing campaign by land and water. Let Mr Lincoln, then, execute the conscript law. Any other road leads to chaos and endless wars."

The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill assuming its proportion of the indebtedness of the Confederate States.

PROVISIONS.

The Yankees can never conquer us if we are true to ourselves. If they do, it will not be by their means, but they think by starving us out. Can our people tolerate the idea? We have got enough provisions amongst us to feed our people and to send aid to our sons and brothers in the Army until next crop, and the duty of patriotism requires us to plant for the future. We have never yet been amenable to any want of patriotism, and we trust never will be. Let all of our farmers plant for the army as if we are to have a seven years war—if it be shortened, it will be their gain and ours; if it continues, it will be also a gain as well as a great satisfaction to contribute to the support of the cause of independence. Let our people have the moral courage to sell their corn and provisions at a fair price, and it will bring other prices down. It is true, other things are high, and they have to pay high for them, but let the essentials of life be sold at fairly remunerative prices, and by so doing will bring prices down. Let the owners of necessary provisions set the good example, and it will pervade all classes. The spirit of speculation should not extend in war times any more than in peace beyond luxuries; we should help each other in every way. From the best sources we learn that there is a plenty of provisions in the Confederacy, but that they are hoarded for high prices. Let them be freely distributed and we will get on fairly—and let our planters put in crops suitable to war times and likely to advance independence, and all will be well.

THE POSITION OF CALEB CUSHING.

The Northern papers publish the following letter from Caleb Cushing to Daniel Marcy, dated March 5th, 1863:

"I hear that some political use is made in New Hampshire of a report attributing to me a speech, delivered not long since in New York, at a meeting held to promote the project of Mr Eli Thayer for the forcible colonization of Florida, and I write to say that the report is, of course, an erroneous one, and that the speech in question was delivered by Mr Cassius M. Clay.

How this crude utterance came to be ascribed to me it is impossible for me to conjecture. Nor is that important to know. Suffice it to say that the speech is not mine in fact, and that its opinions are not my opinions. I reprobate alike its arguments and its objects. The same mischievous plans brought upon us the curse of Kansas.

This new Emigrant Aid Company belongs to that base brood of pestilent schemes of policy towards the insurgent States—subjugation, confiscation, colonization, emancipation, devastation and extermination—which sound like the delirious ravings of bedlam let loose, which, if carried into actual operation, would, in their ultimate effect, most of all injure the loyal States, and which tend to cause a great national uprising, entered upon by us for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, to sink down into a mere desperate struggle of suicidal blind rage of self-destruction—the abolition of the Constitution and the overthrow of the Union by one fatal hand, and not that of our enemies. This gospel of death, this radical destructiveness, is the only practical disunionism existing among us in the loyal States.

Though it makes believe support, it fiercely opposes the Administration; it is a deadly hostility to the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of the people; it is treasonable conspiracy against the Government.

May God in his mercy confound all such disloyal counsels, that thus—for thus only can it be—the Union shall be strengthened and shielded to pass unscathed through this its second baptism of blood and fire, and our suffering country be enabled to repose once more in peace under the broad shadow of the Constitution."

"Twont do, Caleb—'twont do! You can't re-establish the Union in any way.

Robbery Extraordinary.—The Savannah Republican relates the following particulars of a late robbery on the Georgia Central Railroad, which is fully up to the rascally spirit of the times:

It appears that a gentleman from Sumter county was settling for a supper at the Brown House, when a young man standing by observed that he had a considerable amount of money on his person. He soon commenced conversation with the stranger, ascertained that he was to take the Central Railroad cars that night, and expressed great satisfaction, as he was going that way himself. He became very cozy with his new and unwary acquaintance, went aboard the cars with him and they took seats together. They chatted merrily along until the cars had passed Griswoldville, when the young man proposed to go to the hinder car, where he had left his carpet bag with a friend, and take a drink of liquor.

The Sumter county man, being "a little dry," readily consented. The two passed out of the car whilst the train was going at full speed, and on reaching the platform and closing the door they were joined by a third party. The two, without warning, took violent hold of the stranger, evidently by pre-concert, and dashed him from the train. The two rogues, then quietly returned to their seat in the car. On reaching Gordon they left the train and footed back six miles to their victim, whom they found lying at the foot of the embankment with a ghastly wound across the face, his thigh broken, and wholly unable to offer any resistance. They went to work and robbed him of his pocket-book, containing $1600, his papers, knife, tobacco, and indeed everything except his clothing. The scoundrels then decamped, leaving him to his fate. Next day he was discovered and taken to Gordon where medical assistance was called in and his family sent for.

A Joyful Return.—Joe, a servant of a gentleman of this city, who has been an absentee from his master's premises about eighteen months, and during that time employed by the Abolitionists on St. Helena and the adjacent islands, returned on Friday morning to his master. He reports the negroes on the island in a destitute condition, and many anxious to return had they the facilities for doing so. He is very much emaciated, but will soon recover under home influences.—*Charleston Courier.*