DEMOCRAT, OHARLOTTE, N. C. WESTERN

YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

cember, 1861, with instructions to inquire into the conduct of the present war, has presented a report with the testimony taken. It is a curious history of the campaign in which the Little Napoleon was engaged. It opens by stating the fact that while McClellan was lying in front of Manaseas he declined having the army divided into army corps, saying that he could easily handle all the troops which composed it by himself. He occur to morrow or within a short time, is a disaster, neglected to send 4,000 troops to keep open the navigation of the Potomac, which, the report says, it must rest where it belongs. "caused the President manifest disappointment." zelman received information that the rebels had only 10,000 troops at Yorktown, and the place might be taken. He advanced to make a heavy recomposissance, but was received by McClellan reconnoissance, but was recalled by McClellan, who hoped that nothing had been done (by H) to ... Hon. E. M. Stanton, See'y of War. give the enemy information of the line of operation of the army." It was certain that Magruder had not more than 7.000 men, and this was confirmed by "Hon. Lemuel J. Bowden, of Williamsburg." Notwithstanding all this, McClellan de-

The returns in the Adjutant General's office, 'signed by General McClellan and his Adjutant General, show that, on the 30th of April, 1862, the force on the Peninsula under Gen. McClellan amounted to 112,362 present for duty.

On the 1st of May the President telegraphs to Gen. McClellan: "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly because it argues indefinite procrestination. Is anything to be done?

On the night of the 3d and the morning of the 4th of May the enemy evacuated Yorktown without loss. One of the witnesses testifies that Gen. McClelian was very much chagrined and mortified at the evacuation, as he had made his preparations to open from his batteries on Monday, the 5th of May. The evacuation was discovered by daylight on the morning of the 4th. Between ten and eleven o'clock, Gen. Stoneman, with the cavalry and some light horse artillery, started in puranit. About one o'clock, Gen. Hooker, with his division, left Yorktown with orders to support Gen. Stoneman. Gens. Sumner, Heintzleman and Keyes, siso moved out during the day with the whole or partions of their corps.

In the battle of Williamsburg which followed, for reinforcements:

Gov. Sprague arrived at Yorktown about one o'clock.

YANKEE HISTORY OF THEIR LAST just in, give information concerning the supposition FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. that Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court-YEAR'S CAMPAIGN. Why nothing was accomplished. Senator Wade, from the joint committee of the two Houses of the Yankee Congress, consisting of three members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives, appointed in De-eember, 1861, with instructions to inquire into of numbers; but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements; that this was the decisive

mint, and that all the available means of the Government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a General can do with the splendid army I have the honor to command; and if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it and share its fate. But if the result of the action, which will the responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulder-

Since I commenced this, I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regord to killed and wounded. They admit having 12,000 After his army got to the Peninsula, Gen. Heint- | Jackson's movements and Beauregard. I shall proba-

GRORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major-Gen.

The answer of the President is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

Your three despatches of yesterday in relation to he affair, ending with the statement that you completely succeeded in making your point, are very gratitormined on a siege, and here is the way it re-sulted: and act on the presumption that you will do the best you can with what you have; while you continue, ungenerously 1 think, to assume that I could give you more if I would. I have omitted, I shall omit, no op-A LINCOLN. ibly can.

Major-Gen. McClellan.

the falling back was managed :

It would appear, from all the information your committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made, and old ones changed, entirely by the corps commanders, without directions from the Commanding General. He would place the troops in the morning, then leave the field and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the days' fighting, when the

the army reached the James river. After setting to Harrison's Landing McClellan applied for 50,000 rein-Hooker, after losing 1,700 men, was so hard forcements to enable him to resume active operations. pressed by the rebels that he sent Gov. Sprague | General Halleck, when he visited the army, informed Gen. McClellan that the Government could furnish

KINSTON, April 15, 1863 .- Rapid cannonading to hear something to-day.

I have just had an interview with a reliable and intelligent gentleman right from Swift Creek. who informs me that he has direct information from Newbern, within the last day or so. The enemy are in heavy force at that place, supposed to number not less than 25,000 men, and more reinforcements expected daily.

They admit a whipping at Blount's Creek, and say their loss was very heavy—considering the number engaged in battle—not less than 300 men there, but disown having more than three thing to bring this ruinous war to a close and regiments in the engagement. They had 18" horses and two men drowned by the foundering of a boat in crossing the Neuse from Barrington's Ferry to Newbern, on the retreat from Blount's Creek .- Cor. of Raleigh Journal.

to be able to give a reliable account of the fight at | and that of his friends as to recognition is that of Blount's Creek (says the Raleigh Progress) from the Government. All taking this position, that a letter received from an intelligent officer of the acording to international law, and the hitherto 47th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He says: course of England, that a country struggling for "I have seen several statements purporting to its independence cannot be recognized until after give our operations in this section of the State. will belong, pains me very much. I give you all I can. but they are all more or less incomplete and un- nizing the billigerent is prepared to make a allireliable. Washington is completely surrounded ance with the struggling party to force a peace. and in a state of siege. The enemy, variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, advanced portunity to send you reinforcements whenever I pos- from Newbern by the Blount's Creek road to the rescue of Washington. Our troops being strongly entrenched at the Creek quietly awaited their Then we have a history of the seven days' advance, and as the head of the Yankee column fighting, and the following statement as to how neared the narrow pass across the Creek our pickets gave them a deadly volley and retired. The enemy immediately advanced with ten pieces of artillery, and for two hours or more, nothing could be heard but the continuous roar of artillery. After which time they hastily retired back Newbern, blocking the road at every mile or two to prevent our pursuit. Our loss consisted of one killed, from our regiment, and several others troops would be ordered to fall back during the night slightly wounded. The enemy's loss heavy, (18 to the new position selected by him. In that manner the citizens report ten wagon loads sent to the rear,) among whom was a Colonel killed."

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHT ON THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK .him only 20,000 additional troops. Gen. McClellan Railway intelligence makes out the fight on the

From the Columbia Carolinian. BRITISH SENTIMENT.

We have been favored with the following by mercantile friend from a friend in England :

LIVERPOOL, March 11, 1863 .- My Dear Sir I think you are improperly informed as to the amount of the loan taken by French bankers. The Times stated the amount to be five million pounds; did not give the rate, but stated the security was "cotton bonds." As you say, this is favorable, as it is evidence of confidence in our eventual success and independence, and I take it no bankers of standing would arrange for so large a this Department, until 3 P. M. of the 30th day loan without having confidence in an early close of April instant; and the proposals already receivof the struggle, and perhaps with the knowledge ed, will remain unopened until that date. of the Emperor of the French. I would not have you form erroneous opinions as to the feeling of Congress in regard to exemptions. of the English people or Government towards us of the Confederacy. I do not think they desire to see us exhausted, but would gladly do anysecure us our independence. The speech of Lord John Russel, in reply to Lord Derby on the opening of Parliament, clearly indicates the desire and

wishes of the English Government. None of us question the sympathy of Lord Derby and his THE BLOUNT'S CREEK FIGHT .- We are glad friends for the Confederacy; and yet his position hostilities have ceased, unless the power so recog-Lord Russel goes even beyond this, and intimates that England cannot see the South subjugated. He says "it would be a calamity not only to the white, but more particularly to the negro, and that Englishmen cannot with complacency look upon a large standing force kept up by a power

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,)

RICHMOND, April 14th, 1863. Exemption of Certain Mail Contractors and Drivers of Mail Stages from Military Service, and Extension of Time for Receiving Proposals for Mail Service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. By anthority of the subjoined act of Congress. proposals for Mail service in the States above named, under the advertisements of the Department dated December 31st, 1862, will be received at

Special attention is called to the subjoined act

JOHN H. REGAN, Postmaster General.

Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to extend the time for receiving bids for transportation of the mails of the States therein named.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to extend the time for receiving and opening bids for the transportation of the mails in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida until the first day of May next,

Approved April 11th, 1863.

AN ACT to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of Post coaches and hacks from military ser-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States, from and afto gratify its pride or ambition for extension of ter the passage of this act, during the time they power." This is as near as I can recollect the are such contractors : Provided, that no more expression used. The question of correspondence | than one contractor shall be exempt on any route, between the English Government and Mr Mason and that no more than one member of any firm of is before the House to-day. I feel assured this contractors shall be exempt, and no contractor on Government and France are acting in concert up- any route of less than ten miles in length, and on on the American question-France taking the which the mail is carried on horse, shall be exlead. The press, particularly the Post and Times empt under this act; and if one or more members have denounced with unmeasured terms the effort of any such firm be exempt from age or other to create a reaction in favor of the Federal Gov- cause from the performance of military duty, the ernment. They charge upon the people of the other member, or members of such firm, shall not North of furnishing the means to inaugurate this be exempt by this act on account of being mail Abolition movement. Thus far, it has been a contractors; and, provided further, that no person miserable foilure. At Stockport a few days since, to whom a contract for carrying the mails may be fifteen hundred workmen were assembled at a transferred, with the consent of the postoffice demeeting called for the purpose of sympathizing partment, after the passage of this act, shall be paid for the apprehension of John D. Ewing and Thos. with the Federal Government. The meeting was exempt from millitary service on that account. interrupted with cheers for Davis, calls to order, Sec. 2. That drivers of post coaches and hacks de., &c., and finally the gas was turned off, much for carrying the mails on all routes where the to the disgust of the would-be sympathizers. I weights of the mails requires that they should be of March last without leave. Ewing is about 26 or 27 enclose an account of a similar attempt at Man- carried in coaches or hacks, shall be exempt from | years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, sandy hair, chester, on the 9th instant, the day of the Prince's military service in the army of the Confederate grey eyes and fair complexion-and is supposed to be nuptials. You should have this copied and pub- States from and after the passage of this act, so lished. Our cause is daily growing, and if you long as they continue to be employed as such driand our friends of the South, calm, considerate vers: Provided, the contractor by whom any such men could but know the true state of the feeling | driver is employed, shall take and subscribe an of the English people and Government, there oath to be furnished to the enrolling officer, that would be much less bitterness of feeling towards the weight of mails on his route requires the use them. When I tell you I have as yet met but of coaches or hacks for their conveyance, and that with one individual who sympathises or wishes the he has no greater number of drivers employed in North success, you can form some conception of his service than are indispensable to enable him the general feeling. I have just returned from to fulfil his contract for carrying the mails, and visiting Huddersfield, Stafford, Stamford, North- that he will not, while a contractor, employ a ampton, Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, Sheffield greater number of drivers than may be indispenand Lincoln. I have met with the gentlemen, sably necessary for that purpose; and that he will barristers, artizants, farmers and common laborers, give notice to the enrolling officer when any such driver ceases to be in his employment. Approved April 14, 1863. The Lynchburg Republican concludes an article on speculators and extortioners as follows These men are now doing for Lincoln more than the whole North in arms could do towards our subjugation, and we warn them of the terrible dangers that lie right in their paths-subjugation, themselves and their children slaves and beggars, and want their portion at the close of this unrighteous war. Of what avail are the sturdy blows of our gallant soldiers against the common enemy, if extracts from a private letter written by Vice- the people AT HOME fight against their defenders. President Stephens to a resident of that City. They | Think of this you who are speculating and making contain matter of interest as expressing the views your thousands between sun and sun-think what of one of the chief officers of the nation in the all your ill gotten wealth will advantage you when present juncture of affairs. In reviewing the the hireling hordes of the Abolition despot shall thunder at the doors of your palatial residences, taken and has held for the last two years, - the built with the money wrung from the bleeding pores of your necessitous neighbors. Think of these things and forsake the evil way ere Yankee

A NATIONAL INVOCATION

Ye Southern States and Southern people Clasp your hands and hearts together; Shoulder to shoulder stand; fast friends In sunshine, or in stormy weather, One hope is yours, and one fate awaits you: A common foe is at your door; Close up! Close up! in solid column: Fight! as your fathers did of yore.

Be rivals only in the battle. Where foes are falling like the dew; Be jealous only lest another Shall love his country more than you. He's your worst enemy who sows Discord where there should be love: He's the tyrant's faithful vassal. Striving thus your hate to move.

Scorn the boastful pride that places One fair State above another-Love each sister in the circle! Each true Southron as a brother! All have triumphed-all have suffered; All have faced the Northern blast: All must "sink or swim" together: · Victors all, or chained at last.

Let the standard be "our duty!" Let the watchword be "our homes!" Let the prayer be "God our refuge!" Then falls the foe where'er he comes. Carst be the first who seeks to lower The standard of the pure and free: His fate should be to live and cower Beneath the lash of tyranny.

Richmond Whig.

\$300 Reward.

WILL give the above reward to any person who will take up my boy SAM, if captured without serious injury and delivered to me or confined in Jail so that I can get him. He has been lying out over twelve months, ranging from near Charlotte to Reedy Creek. He is 22 years old, medium size, and has a scar on his forhead. Andress me at Charlotte, N. C. . Feb 24, 1863 #f JNO. WOLFE

PUBLIC SALE.

As administrator of the Estate of A. Winter, dec'd. will expose to public sale on the Public Square in Charlotte, on the 30th inst., a box of superior MILL. WRIGHT TOOLS. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale.

H. C. REID, Admr. April 14, 1863 3t by WM. REID, Agent,

\$60 REWARD.

The above reward (\$30 for each of them) will be King, members of my company, when delivered at Camp, near Guinea Station, Va., or wherever the company may be stationed. The said Ewing and King left the camp near Guinea Station on the 28th lurking in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. King is about 18 years of age, 5 feet six inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, fair complexion-and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Steel Creek or the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C.

hive o'cluck in the afternoon.

had been heaten, and would be compelled to evacuate of a superior force of the enemy. their position that night or he taken at a great disadvantage, that be countermanded orders to the divisions of Richardson and Sedgwick and sent them back to as to why he did not pursue Lee after the battle by the enemy, but that a large body of the troops Yorktown.

Then comes the long stay on the Chickahominy, and then McClellan's heart failed him. The report says:

Gen. McClellan continued calling for reinfercements. representing that the force of the enemy in his front was superior to his own, and that the force under Gen. McDowell would do more for the protection of Washington, if sent to hes army, than in any other position in which it could be placed. In a letter written on the 21st of May, he asks that Gen. Mc-Dowell's corps be sent to him by water rather than by land, as the more expeditious mode, and that he and his forces be explicitly placed under his orders, "in the ordinary way." He closes his letter by saying,

I shall fight it with all the skill and caution and determay either obtain for me the permanent confidence of much out of them in this Antietam campaign as my Government, or that it may close my career."

The affair of Seven Pines is next given by the committee. They say:

that the enemy were very much broken and demoral-. ized-throwing away arms, clothing, etc., that might impede their flight. Gen. McClellan seems to have contemplated an immediate movement upon Richmond, for the day after the battle, June 2d, he writes to the Secretary of War :

"The enemy attacked in force and with great spirit vesterday morning, but are everywhere most signally repulsed, with great loss. Our troops charged frequently on both days, and uniformly broke the enemy. The result is, that our left is within four miles of Richmond. I only wait for the river to fall to cross with the rest of the force, and make a general attack. Should I find them holding firm in a very strong position. I may wait for what troops I can bring up from Fortress Monroe. But the morale of my troops is now such that I can venture much. I do not fear for odds against me. The victory is complete, and all credit is due to the gallantry of our officers and men."

The movement was not made, however, because, Gen. McClellan states, of the high stage of water and the bad roads.

The deception practiced on the young Napoleon about sending Confederate troops from Richmond to reinforce Jackson, is thus described :

President replies on the same day that the information alone they have hitherto been enabled to meet us in is corroborated by a dispatch from General King at force wherever we have presented ourselves, and by Licut. Spencer, of Rosencrantz's staff, are among redericksburg, and remarks: "If this is true, it is as which alone they have been able to feed and supply the number. good as a reinforcement to you of an equal force."

On the same day Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the President :

consented to renew operations with that number of having been about an hour going down. He testifies | reinforcements, and Gen. Halleck left with that under-"those in front could attend to that little matter." the Western army, in addition to those promised to After some time, Gen. McClellan started from York- him, urging very strongly that they should be brought town, and reached the vicinity of Williamsburg about there temporarily, to be returned to the West after Richmond should have been taken. As this could'nt That night the enemy evacuated their position at be done, the order was given for the withdrawal of the

Williamsburg. Gen. McClellan states that after he army, as rapidly as possible, in order to co-operate arrived on the field he was satisfied that the enemy with the forces under Gen. Pope, then in the presence

> Here is McClellan's testimony, when examined, of Sharpsburg (or Antietam):

The next morning (the 13th) I found that our loss had been so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that I did not consider

it proper to renew the attack that day, especially as I was sure of the arrival that day of two fresh divisions. amounting to about fifteen thousand men. As an instance of the condition of some of the troops that morning, I happen to recollect the returns of the first orps-Gen Hooker-made the morning of the 18th, by which there were about 3,500 men reported present for duty. Four days after that the returns of the same corps showed 13,500. I had arranged, however, to renew the attack at daybreak on the 19th, but I learned some time during the night or early in the morning that the enemy had abandoned his position. "I believe there is a great struggle before this army; It afterwards proved that he moved with great rapidity, but I am neither dismayed nor discouraged. I wish to and, not being encumbered by wagons, was enabled to strengthen its force as much as I can; but in any event get his troops across the river before we could do him perhaps in anticipation of further fighting, and any serious injury. I think that taking into consideramination that I possess. And I trust that the result tion what the troops had gone through, we got as

human endurance would bear.

The committee give the first correct history of

the "resignation" of Burnside. It appears that The officers engaged in that battle, who have been after the battle at Fredericksburg he issued "Order examined, testify that the army could have pushed No. 8," dismissing some officers from the service, right on to the city of Bichmond with little resistance; and sentencing some deserters to be shot .- This order Lincoln refused to approve.

> Thereupon Gen. Burnside again insisted that his resignation be accepted. This the President declined to do; and, after some urging, Gen. Burnside consented to take leave of absence for thirty days, with the understanding that at the end of that time he should be assigned to duty, as he deemed it improper to hold a commission as Major General and receive his pay without rendering service therefor. Gen. Burnside objected to the wording of the order which relieved him from his command and which stated that it was at his own request, as being unjust to him and unfounded in fact; but upon the representation that any other order

main as it then read. The committee came to the conclusion that during last spring, summer, and winter, the "Uniou" armics did literally nothing, and wind up their report with the following work which remains to be done

would do injury to the cause, he consented to let it re-

We now see clearly what we have to do. We must obtain uninterrupted control of the Mississippi. We must reach those great railroad arteries the one bordering on the Atlantic seaboard the other stretching by the enemy, which was immediately retaken. On the 18th of June, Gen. McClellan telegraphs to through the Virginia and Tennessee valleys to the West the Secretary of War that he has received information | and South. We must as soon as possible, take the few from deserters to the effect that troops have left Rich- fortified seaports remaining in possession of the rebels mond to reinforce Jackson; that the movement com- and then we shall have virtually disarmed the rebelmenced on the 15th, and that if reinforcements have lion, cut it off from all external sources of food and gone to Jackson they are probably not less than 10,000 arms, and have surrounded it by forces which can men; that he cannot vouch for the truth of the state- press upon it from any quarter, at the same time severment, but that it seems pretty certain that it is believed ing into isolated portions the rebel territory and dein Richmond and among the rebel troops. To this the stroying their means of inter communication, by which

their armies.

chase of Corn in Georgia.

Rappahannock, on Tuesday at Kelly's Ford, in that when Gen. McClellan was told the condition of standing. But the day that he left, Gen. McClellan | which the enemy was repulsed after five successive affairs at the front, he remarked that he had supposed | wrote to him, asking for 15,000 or 20,000 troops from attempts to cross, with some loss, extent not known, but slight on the Confederate side. On the same day a demonstration was made near Germanna and U.S. Ford, but no engagement is reported.-It was believed that Hooker intended a general advance, but all remaining quiet on yesterday, this impression abated. A report was in circulation based upon the statement of a civilian from Fred-

ericksburg, that a general advance was projected whose term of service expire between the 1st and 15th of May, refused to obey orders, believing that it was the object of the commander-in-chief to force them into a fight of desperation before the efficiency of the army should be impaired by the emergencies which would arise during that period. -Richmond Enquirer.

THE WILLIAMSBURG AFFAIR .- From a letter and I assure you there is but one prevailing opinwritten by an officer of General Wise's command ion. I met a few nights since, at Northampton, a to a gentleman in this city, under date of the half dozen barristers, and with one exception, to 13th, we have some information with reference to my amazement, they were pro-slavery-the one affairs at Williamsburg Va. The letter states that not in favor of slavery was our friend-and desirthe enemy had surrendered the possession of the ous for our success. I mention this as my expetown to our forces, and that we have troops there. rience, others may have met with different recep-The citizens of the place were moving out rapidly, | tions. were receiving the protection of our forces. The

officers of the Insane Assylum have appealed to Gen. Wise for protection which was accorded. A considerable number of conscripts and contra-

bands were captured by our men. The loyal people of that section have saved a large amount of forage, which was being hauled away as rapidly as the means of transportation would allow. There was, also, some bacon and salt secured. Our forces were greeted by the people of the ancient town with marked manifestations of delight.

-Richmond Dispatch.

FROM THE WEST.

Eight boats passed Vicksburg last night-one to wage this crusade against us, if we properly, was burnt and two disabled; the other five passed judiciously, and wisely avail ourselves of our successfully. A rumor that the canal from Milli- resources. They are abundant, if prudently devekin's Bend had reached the Mississippi near New loped, husbanded, and applied. No equal number Carthage, is believed; also, the construction of bat- of people on the earth ever had more of the teries opposite Vicksburg and that a Jew has been essential elements of war at their command than paid to burn the bridge "Big Black." Vicksburg we have. Internal resources for subsistence is is to be attacked within ten days. All the officers one of the chiefest of these. But the development absent have been ordered to report opposite Vicks- of these needs looking to by those who conduct burg. Sixty-four steamers have left Memphis for war quite as much, if not more, than the raising Vicksburg, carrying soldiers and "niggers."

CHATTANOOGA, April 14 .- The rumors of Van Dorn's fight at Franklin prove to have been exaggerated. The loss was only 50 on each sider Only a portion of Freeman's battery was captured Maj Dick McCann has captured another yankce railroad train & also destroyed a long wagon train. Two more gun-boats and three transports on the Cumberland river have been destroyed by the Confederates under Wheeler. .

CHATTANOOGA, April 16 .- Eleven Federal officers, captured by Gen. Wheeler's command. reached here this evening. Capt. Maple and

ALIEN SKULKERS .- The Legislature of Texas, A SCREW LOOSE-The Savannah Republican at its late session, passed a law disfranchising for- and efficiently held, the supplies will fail, and says that recently Government flour was passing eigners who have taken an alien oath, and those then failure will be attended with disaster." "A general engagement may take place at any hour. over the North Carolina Railroad from Raleigh to who have left the State to avoid aparticipation in An advance by us involves a battle more or less de- Charlotte on the same day that other Government the war. It declares that they shall neither take dwelling somewhat upon the movements in the flour was passing the other way, from Charlotte to nor hold property, vote at any election, serve on Raleigh. Also, that shot of the same calibre and juries or exercise any of the rights of citizens. eft Richmond to reinforce Jackson, it illustrates their description have been passing from Mobile to Those who are not disposed to assist the govern-Montgomery and from Montgomery to Mobile ment in times of war and danger are not permitted And yet again, that sugar has been carried from to enjoy its blessings in times of peace and pros- dence. These ills, privations, and sacrifices must Vicksburg to Jackson, and then again from perity. Jackson towards Vicksburg. Considering the

LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT A. H. STEPHENS His views about the War.

The Raymond (Miss.) Gazette publishes some ability of the South to maintain the stand it has Vice-President speaks confidently. He says : "We can without doubt, subsist our armies just

FROM VICKSBURG .- Jackson, April 17 -- as long as the Federal Government shall continue of armies. I gave a close attention to this subject in the beginning of our struggle, and was well satisfied that we could maintain the war in our defence as long as the enemy could prosecute it for our subjugation. Frederick, of Prussia, defended his kingdom in a seven years' struggle against all the combined powers. The odds against him in fighting men were three to one-yet his defence was successful; and not only this, but at the end can and may be done, for his kingdom was far arrangements can be completed in time. inferior to our territory in these internal resources essential to success in war. Every energy of the country now in the agricultural line should be vigorously applied to the production of food and clothing. For while I am satisfied we possess the

am equally satisfied that if they are not properly | April 7, 1863

bayonets shall wrest from you your ill-gotten gains and consign you to a fate worse than death itself.

We see it stated that there is a bill before the Legislature of Georgia to repeal the law-forbidding the teaching of negroes to read. It was introduced at the instance of the clergy. The bill is said to have passed the Senate. The law forbidding negroes to be taught to read was passed in consequence, of the intermeddling of the abolitionists of the North with the subject of slavery.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina

Will convene in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 30th of April. The citizens of Charlotte generally who are desirous of extending the rites of hospitality to the Ministers, Lay-Delegates and visitors that are expected to be present on that occasion, will confer a favor by handing in their names and the number of persons they expect to accommodate, as soon as possible to the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, so that of the war did not owe a dollar. This shows what the proper apportionments and such other necessary JACOB DULS,

> F. W. AHRENS, G. D. BERNHEIM, April 7, •1863

MOULDERS WANTED.

I want to employ three or four good Moulders at my means to furnish the necessary supplies, etc., I Furnace in Lincoln county, Spring Hill Forge P. O. J. W. DERR.

By order of Col. W. L. J. LOWHANCE. G. M. NORMENT. April 14, 1863 5t. Capt. Co. G. 34th N. C. Regt.

Davenport Female College. LENOIR, N. C.

Rev. A. G. STACY, President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature. Con GRORGE F. ROUND, A. B., Professor of Mathemat-

ics, Natural Science and Ancient Languages.

S. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Assistant in Mathematics. Mrs. C. AMELIA WILBAR, Instructress in Literary De-

partment. Miss EMMA RANKIN, Instructress in Music.

Miss SARAH T. RANKIN, Instructress in Ornaugental Department

Mrs. C. F. STACEY, Superintendent of Domestic and Social Duties.

A. A. Schoggs, M. D., Lecturer in Physiology and Hygiene.

For the present year there will be an irregular Colegiate Term, divided into two Sessions. The Summer Session will commence May the 28th, and end August the 31st. The Second Session will begin September the let, and close December the 2d.

Charges per Session or Half Term, payable strictly in advance.

Board \$70; Tuition \$18; Preparatory Department, Section No. 1, \$10, Section No. 2, \$8; Masic \$18; Drawing \$13; Painting in Oil, \$18; French, etc., extra. Washing, extra. Pupils to furnish their own bed inen, towels, lights, etc.

The College.is beautifully situated in a mountainous region, remote from the ravages of the enemy-Climate unsurpassed for health and comfort. effort will be spared to make it equal to the best Female College in the Confederacy. There is a Triweekly stage from Hickory Station to Lenoir. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Abbeville C. H., S. C. Those who expect to patronize us the present year would do well to notify us of the fact at their earliest convenience.

A. G. STACY, Prest. April 14, 1863 3t

Headq's Camp of Instruction, RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 304.]

Notice is hereby given that according to instructions sectived from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT. By order of Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 7, 1863

Circular.

Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, March 30, 1863. In view of the difficulty of determining here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different parts of the Government, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the, name of the officer with whom the contracts, and the character and extent of Superintendant:

o meet us. They certainly have great numbers and stensive works. If ten or fifteen thousand men have trength and confidence. After to-morrow we shall ight the rebel army as soon as Providence will perhit. We shall await only a favorable condition of the parth and sky, and the completion of some necessary reliminaries."

The returns of Gen. McCleilan to the Adjutant-If the army on the Peninsula on the 20th of

On the 24th and 25th of June, Gen. McClellan legraphs the Secretary of War that he is formed by deserters and contrabands that Jack- Thursday night of week before last, the barn of nishing the Government at the price of \$10 per ar. As this dispatch of Gen. McClellan, and to be on fire, and was speedily entirely consumed. he one of the President in reply are dated imme- Besides a large quantity of provender and other the given here in full :

patch in regard to Jackson. Several contrabands, is as yet known.- Greensboro' Patriot.

burdens of transportation over all Railroads, this is inexcessable folly of some of the officials. The the process of making shoe pegs at the factory furrow or a spindle, use a hos or a needle, wield Beneral's office give the following as the strength Republican also says that the bidding of Confed. in that town. A maple tree is felled in the forest an axe or a shuttle-in a word, every one who can erate agents against each other at the blockade one day-hauled to town-delivered at the peg turn a hand to anything in the way of supplying into shoe pegs, and in a few more days, some of

the pegs are on the shoes of our soldiers chasing BARN BURNT -- Just before eight o'clock, on fleeing Yankees. The proprietors are now fursuccess."

General Scott's health is said to be failing him exploration, to rival the doings of the Alabamainately previous to the "seven days' battle," they valuable property destroyed, Mr Gorrell's carriage fast. He his - confined to his apartments in the and that another will be ready on the 1st May, unhorses perished in the flames. There are strong Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely der another gallant commander. The exploits of McCLELLAN's, June 25, 6.15 P. M. suspicions that this fire was caused by some fiendish helpless, and it is said that his mind at length is the Alabama have done good service, we have no have just returned from the field, and find your incondiary, though nothing certain as to its origin breaking down under the weight of years, and doubt the new vessels will advance our reputation 7.15 P. M. mental and bodily troubles

After speaking of several minor matters, and North-west, Mr Stephens says .

patience, and fortitude, bear all the ills, privations. is 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, grey eyes, and sacrifices which are the price of our indepenin the field, but by all who are at home. All have and has the mark of a cut on one of his eye-lids. He SHOE PEGS .- The Staunton Spectator describes duties to perform. Every one who can turn a

food and clothing for the men in the field, can render important and essential service to the great cause, and contribute something towards ultimate

FROM ABROAD .- We have reliable information that one of our most accomplished naval officers is about to start with a fine vessel on a tour of

as successful navigators.

the contract. 860 REWARD. HEADQUARTERS 7th N. C. Regiment, Camp Gregg, near Fredericksburg, Va., March 29th.

Com.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Privates Rufus Johnston and Robert Mulwee, desert-"In the meantime we must, with a patriotism, crs from Co. D. 7th Regiment N. C. Troops. Johnston light brown hair, fair complexion, without beard, and by occupation a miner; he may be lurking about Gold Hill, Rowan county. Mulwee is 28 years of age, 5 feet be heroically borne, not only by the gallant men 104 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, has been lurking about Charlotte for over a year, and had just returned under Gov. Vance's proclamation. WM. J. KERR,

April 7, 1863 Capt. Co. D, 7th N C Regt.

Dr. JAS. M. HENDERSON Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the surrounding community. He has located at the late residence of his father, D. M. Henderson, dec'd, fwo miles north of Charlotte. Feb 17, 1863

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Charlotte at 8.30 A. M. Returning same days, leaving of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate Charlotte at 3.40 P. M., and arriving at Statesville at | are requested to make immediate settlement. THOS. R. SHARP, April 14, 1863 ... if Gen. Sup't.

A. C. JONES. Lieutenant-Col. A. A. G. April 7, 1863 RUNAWAY From the subscriber, in Mallard Creek neighborhood on the 8th inst., two Negro Men named NELSON and FRED. Nelson is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, and about 25 years old. Fred is about 6 feet high, stout and very black, and about 19 years old. Fred belongs to me, but Nelson is owned in the eastern part of the State, and was hired from Saml. A. Harris, agent fer the owner. I will give a reward of \$15 each if apprehended and confined so that I can get them H. A. HUNTER. again. Charlotte, March 31, 1863 tf MEAL AND BACON WANTED. I want to purchase Meal and Bacon for the Soldiers

families-for which the market price will be paid. These articles are greatly needed at this time. D. H. BYERLY.

Feb 10, 1863 . tf County Commissary.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Having taken out Letters of Administration with the

Will annexed on the estate of A. J. Dunn, deceased, On and after Friday, April 10, 1863, the trains on all persons having claims against said estate are this road will leave Statesville on Mondays, Tuesdays, hereby notified to present them within the time pre-Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 A. M., arriving at scribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bat W. W. GRIER, Adm'r

Feb 3, 1852

with the Will annexed.