\$4 per annum IN ADVANCE

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

\$4 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in Advertisements not marked on the manuscript For a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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G G Luke, 56 Paul F Faison, 57 Arch C Godwin, H C Jones, Jr., James A Craige, 58 John B Palmer, Wm W Proffit, J C Keener, E Cantwell 60 Jos A McDowell, Wm H Deaver, W M Hardy 61 Jas. D. Radcliffe, Wm S Devane, Henry Harding 62 Robt. G. A. Love, G W Clayton D G McDowell 63 Peter G Evans, S B Evans, James A Keith, J H McNeill 65 George N Folk, The above Regiments are in the following Brigades: Clingman's 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st. Bate's-29th

Cooke's-15th, 27th, 46th and 48th. Daniel's-32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d. Hoke's-6th, 21st, 54th and 57th. Hampton's-9th, (cavalry) Iverson's-5th, 12th, 20th and 23d. Lane's-7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th, W H F Lee's-19th, (cavalry) Pryor's-Ist and 3d. Pender's-13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th. Pettigrew's-11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d. Ransom's-24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th. Ramseur's-2d, 4th, 14th and 30th. Robertson's-41st, 59th, and 63d. The 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and

65th Regiments are not Brigaded. The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d and 64th are cavalry Re-The 10th, 36th and 40th are Artillery Regiments.

In addition to the Regiments, there are the following Battalions : Lieut-Col. Chas E Shober's infantry (formerly Whatton J Green's); Maj J H Nethercutt's Rangers; Maj R W Wharton's Sharpshooters; Maj John W Moore's Artillery; Maj W L Young's Artillery; Maj Alex McRae's Attillery; Col Peter Mallett's camp Guard. Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company. MONTINUES to take risks against less by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

President-M. B. TAYLOR. Vice President-C. OVERMAN. Attorney-JOS. H. WILSON, Sec'y & Teas'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 April 10, 1863.

Copartnership. WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will bereafter 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 Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

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

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds

Sub Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent bonds will be furnished as stated. Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather

than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 24, 1863 tf

SUPERIOR SEWING SILK.

The subscriber has just received an invoice of th very best ITALIAN SEWING SILK, which he offers to the public at 121 cents per skein. J. S. PHILLIPS. March 3, 1863 tf

NEW GOODS.

Just received, and will be MADE TO ORDER, o SOLD BY THE YARD, Super. West of England Black Cloths;

Satin Finished Black Doeskin Cassimeres; English Grey Cloths, a fine article for Confederate

Also, Confederate Staff Buttons. J. S. PHILLIPS. March 3, 1863 tf

BLACK ALPACCA.

March 3, 1863

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

February 3, 1863 tf Elegant Shoes

J. M. SPRINGS.

FOR SALE. Very neat French Calf Bootees for Ladies. Pegged Calf Bootees (light) for Ladies. Gents' High Cut Scotch, neatly made. Elegant pegged and sewed Brogans, double sole. A fresh arrival of Shoe-Peggs, to sell by the quart sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. Also, a lot of Shoe Knives. JOHN F. BUTT, March 10, 1863 tf Mint Street, Charlotte.

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 pub-REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly atten-

ded to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give me A. H. CRESWELL.

Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1863.

WANTED

At the Medical Purveying Department in Charlotte, 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

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of STEVENS, SCHUTT & McLEAN, in the general Cabinet business, is this day dissolved by the withdrawa! of I. A. McLean. The business will be continued at the same stand by the undersigned, who respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage. J. H. STEVENS & CO.

February 3, 1863 tf

\$60 REWARD.

The above reward (\$30 for each of them) will b paid for the apprehension of John D. Ewing and Thos. 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 of March last without leave. Ewing is about 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, sandy hair. grey eyes and fair complexion-and is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. King is about 18 years of age, 5 feet six inches high, dark Col. Wm H Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and bair, blue eyes, fair complexion-and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Steel Creek or the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. By order of Col. W. L. J. LOWRANCE.

G. M. NORMENT, Capt. Co. G, 34th N. C. Regt.

\$60 REWARD.

HEADQUARTERS 7th N. C. Regiment, Camp Gregg, near Fredericksburg, Va., March 29th. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Privates Rufus Johnston and Robert Mulwee, deserters from Co. D, 7th Regiment N. C. Troops. Johnston is 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, grev eyes. 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 104 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and has the mark of a cut on one of his eye-lids. He

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

had just returned under Gov. Vance's proclamation.

has been lurking about Charlotte for over a year, and

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 pe-

tition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against

W. D. GLENN, C. C. C.

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Friday, April 10, 1863, the trains on this road will leave Statesville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 A. M., arriving at Charlotte at 8.30 A. M. Returning same days, leaving THOS. R. SHARP, Gen. Sup't. April 14, 1863

Democrat. Western CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE. Our terms are four dollars per year in advance. Individual or local shinplasters will not be reseived. 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.

THE HARVEST is approaching, and we are informed by reliable gentlemen from many parts of the country that there is not sufficient force to gather it, should it turn out to be as large as it now promises to be. This is an important matter and should receive the earnest attention of the Government. If by any means, it can be done, without detriment to the public interest, the farmers who have been forced to leave their farms without hands to reap the wheat and oats should be furloughed for ten or fifteen days. We throw out this suggestion, thus early, that those who have the power may take the matter into consideration, and act for the welfare of all concerned. We can assure them that unless something of the kind is done thousands of bushels of wheat and oats will be lost; and what is true of Rowan county, is also true of every other county in the State and of the Confederacy .- Salisbury Watchman.

We learn that there are now not more than twenty or twenty-five persons confided in the Confederate States Prison at this place, at this time, all having either been sent North in exchange, Just received a superior lot of the above desirable released on taking the oath or sent off as Conscripts. Goods for ladies' dresses, which will be sold at a very The most, we learn, now here, are said to be the worst cases imaginable-inveterate enemies to th Confederacy. - Salisbury Watchman.

GENERAL IMBODEN'S SUCCESS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA .- We learn that confimatory intelligence was received at Lynchburg, of the brilliant success of Gen. Imboden in the Valley of Virginia, and in the Northwest, some accounts of which we have given already. He had at last accounts not only cleared out the county of Pendleton, but had driven the enemy through Randolph into Barbour county in the extreme Northwest, killing and wounding many of them, and capturing many prisoners. He had also captured and destroyed vast amounts of commissary and quartermaster's stores, taken some seven or eight hundred head of cattle and a number of wagons, with the horses attached to them. He was within a short distance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with nothing between him and that great thoroughfare but a routed and crestfallen enemy. It was expected that he would continue his advance to the Railroad and destroy it as far as possible. His success has been most brilliant, and all accomplished with the loss of but three or four wounded-none killed.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- Goldsboro, May 2 .-A collision occured between two trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, last night, near Halifax, which resulted in the death of one man and the wounding five others, two of whom it is thought cannot survive. I understand the name of the man killed was Allen Temple, a member of Pettigrew's brigade, as was also the men who were wounded. One of the engines was badly damaged and several cars smashed. The trains were the property of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad and were used in transportation.

RUNNING THE BLOCKABE. -- The impression harbor and those blockade runners who bring in January, 1863: Yankee goods, embracing such things as give New York, neither aid nor comfort to our army nor strengthen | Pennsylvania our means of defence in any manner. It is in- Ohio, (besides over 10,000 enlisted in the ferred that this system is practiced because all the vessels captured by the enemy are freighted either Illinois-to December 31, 1862 with Government stores or things intended for Indiana, the supply of the army. No list of the vessels seized or destroyed by the blockaders has been published. Such a list would throw much light on the subject. It would show whether the impression generally entertained is correct or not.

Another alleged fact which adds strength to the Maine, suspicion of this collusion is, that the vessels laden | Connecticut-to Nov. 10, 1862, with cotton and naval stores, which the Yankees | New Jersey, need so much, are seldom, if ever, obstructed in Vermont, their ontward voyage to the West Indies.

If there is enough in the facts to justify this Rhode Island, impression-if the wealth of the country is going | Kansas. out to benefit Yankee manufacturers, and the Minnesota. blockade speculators are running in only useless | California, (about), gew-gaws and goods that may be dispensed with, Maryland, (about), while the things necessary for the army are inter- Delaware, (about), cepted—the matter is worthy of the especial Kentucky-to November 1, 1862, notice of the Government. A little investigation Missouri, will easily disprove the suspicion or confirm it, Virginia-to November 1, 1862, and the subject is of sufficient importance to de- Oregon, Nebraska, N. Mexico, no report. mand it.—Richmond Dispatch.

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED .- A flag of truce left for City Point carrying 167 Federal prisoners, including five officers. Among the officers was Lieut. W. F. Stone, of the 1st Maine cavalry, who was captured at Bealton Station on force with which the Yankees have assailed us, the 16th ult. Lieut. Stone is a native of Port- and gives the strength of the U.S. navy: land, Maine, and was released unconditionally, without exchange or parole. The circumstances which justified this step were as follows: Lieut. Stone was taken prisoner by Lieut. J. A. Payne, of the Black Horse Cavalry, who, while proceeding with his prisoner to Gen. Stuart's headquarters, had to cross a swellen stream, which washed his horse from under him, and he was about drowning, when Stone, an athletic young man, who was standing on the bank, leaped from his own horse, plunged into the stream, and brought Lieut. Payne safe to shore with great danger to himself. This circumstance, so creditable to Lieut. Stone, was made known to the Secretary of War by Gen. Stuart, who bespoke kind treatment for the captive. The Secretary of War issued an order that he should be released unconditionally and sent home, which was done yesterday. Since the 17th ult., Lieut. Payne himself has been captured, and is now in the Old Capitol prison, Washington, D. C. Before the departure of Lt. Charlotte at 3.40 P. M., and arriving at Statesville at Stone he promised to call and see him.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE EXEMPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the act amendatory of the "Exemption Act" of last session, as passed by Congress recently: An Act to repeal certain clauses of an act entitled

"an act to exempt certain persons from military service, etc.:

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service "one person, either as agent, owner or oversees, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service," and also the following clause of said act, to wit: "and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each baving less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such planta-

tions," be and are hereby repealed. 2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a feme sole, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves, provided, the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the officer; and provided, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer that after diligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; provided further, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862; provided further, that for every person exempted as aforesaid, and during the peiod of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars.

3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indespensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also, on account of justice, equity, and necessity.

4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October, 11th, 1862, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

WHAT TROOPS THE YANKEE STATES HAVE SENT INTO THE FIELD.

The United States "National Almanac," for 1863, published in Philadelphia, furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the strength of the enemy. The following table shows the numprevails that there is a system of collusion prac- ber of troops furnished to the Yankee army from

service of other States.)

Massachusetts-to Dec 1, 1862, Iowa-to Dec. 1, 1862, (more than) Michigan-to December 1, 1862, Wisconsin-December 1, 1862, (besides several three months' regiments,)

New Hampshire-to November 1, 1862. 18,261

sides the three months' "regiments" in Wisconsin. This is not the whole of the host that has been sent against us. The following shows the naval

Side-wheel steamers, Iron-clad steamers, Total. Sailing Vessels. Ships-of-the-line and frigates, Sloops of war and brigs, Ships, brigs, barks, and schooners,

Screw steamers,

Total of steamers and sailing vessels, The fleet in commission exceeds that of England by fifty vessels. Over 40,000 men are serving on these vessels.

[No doubt the enemy has sent out against the South, since the commencement of the war, fifteen to subjugate us, and will utterly fail.]

PICTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE General seems, it is impossible not to fancy that GENERALS.

the fire-side to greet courteously the stranger. His manner is calm and stately, his presence inpressive and imposing, his dark brown eyes remarkably direct and honest as they meet you fully and firmly, and inspire planary confidence. The shape and type of the head a little resemble Garibaldi's, but the features are those of a much handsomer man. On the rare occasions when he smiles, and on the still rarer occasions when he laughs heartily, disclosing a fine unbroken row of white, firm set teeth, the confidence and sympathy which he inspires are irresistible. A child thrown among a knot of strangers would be inevitably drawn to Gen. Lee first in the company, and would run to claim his protection. The voice is fine and deep, but slightly monotonous in its tone .-Altogether, the most winning attribute of the General is his unaffected child-like guilelessness. It is very rare that a man of his age, conversant with important events, and thrown to the surface of mighty convulsions, retains the impress of a simple, ingenuous nature to so eminent a degree. It is impossible to converse with him for ten minutes without perceiving how deeply he has meditated upon all the possible eventualities of the campaign in Virginia, and how sound and well considered are the positions which he advances. It is obvious that the most entire and trusting confidence is placed in Gen. Lee by his subordinate officers, whose respect and affection he seems thoroughly to have won. The General is still crippled in his hands from the effects of a fall, which he sustained so long ago as the 30th of August. At dawn of that day, he rode across the historical stream of Bull Run, and observing patch of herbage, he dismounted and allowed his horse to graze, recollecting that the animal had carried him the whole preceding day almost without food. The General himself sat down on a stump. There were only a few cavalry pickets

of Confederates between Gen. Lee and the enemy. Suddenly a charge of a large body of Yankee cavalry drove in the Confederate pickets, and came close up to the spot where Gen. Lee was. The General ran forward to catch his horse, and, grasping at the rein as his horse sidled off, he fell heavily forward entangled in his cloak, upon both hands, and jarred the nerves of the arms right up to the shoulders. His horse was caught by one of his staff, and the Yankee cavalry, not knowing what a valuable prize was close at hand, fell back without approaching more nearly. The General rode throughout the whole of that eventful day, the 30th of August, but for many days and nights he suffered agonizing pain; and even now, on the 21st of November, he is far from having wholly recovered the full use of his hands, though not for one day or hour has he permitted himself to be absent from duty.

A similar abnegation of self is visible in every thought and act of Gen. Lee. "If only I am permitted to finish the work I have on hand, I would be content to live on bread and beef for the rest of my life. Occasionally we have only beef, occasionally only bread; but if we have both together, and salt is added to them, we think ourselves Sybarites. Upon this occasion, it was necessary to stop and procure food for some of the younger men." These are some of the characteristic utterances which struck me as they came ticed between the blockading fleet off Charleston the commencement of the war up to the 1st of from Gen. Lee's lips. In reference to the last, it would seem as though the ordinary demands of human appetite were in him subordinated and subjected in presence of the imperious exactions required from his brain. In all the varied attributes which go to make up the commander-in-chief 135,000 of a great army, it is certain that Gen Lee has no 102.698 superior in the Confederacy, and it may fairly be

90,000 doubted whether he has any equal. Gen. Lee has three sons in the army—the one General under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the second a Colonel, the third (a lad of 18) who is a private attached to one of the batteries of Gen. Jackson's corps. In reference to the last, Gen. Lee told me a story which seemed to me, for the first and only time during many conversations, to have elicited 19,000 from the narrator faint traces of emotion. Most certainly it was difficult to listen to the story with-15,736 out one's self experiencing such emotion. It 14.000 appears that at the most critical moment of the of freight to its proper destination. The Milledge battle of Sharpsburg, when Gen. Lee was ordering 7.000 up every gun to meet the heavy masses of Federa! 10,000 artillery pressing on the centre, he observed a 3,000 single gun harnessed and ready for action, the sole 55,000 survivor of a battery which had been engaged earlier in the day, and had been roughly handled 20,000 by the Federals. Gen. Lee immediately ordered It is a pleasure to add that, although slightly wounded, the boy lived to come safely out of the

terrible engagement. At a distance of seven miles from Gen. Lee's headquarters, near the little village of Bunkerhill. were the headquarters of the hero of heroes of this struggle, Gen. Stonewall Jackson. We had 54 been taught to expect a morose, reserved, distant reception; we found the most genial, courteous and forthcoming of companions. A bright, piercing, blue eye, a slightly aquiline nose, a thin, tall, 12 sinewy frame, "made all over of pin-wire," a great 20 disregard of dress and appearance—these are 72 the characteristics of Gen. Jackson's exterior. There is also about him a very direct and honest the latter, in any quantity, at from 60 to 75 cents 104 look. The disappointing circumstance is, that his per bushel. The Republican adds:

427 voice, which is rapid in its utterance, is weak and That this prolific district of country may be unimpressive. Passionately attached to the Val- made accessible by the completion of a short link ley of Virginia, which has for so long been the of Railroad to connect the Atlantic and Gulf with principal scene of his achievements, idolized by the Pensacola and Georgis Road. The distance is the inhabitants of Winehester and of the Valley, but forty-seven and a half miles. the chance of disease. Sinewy and wiry as the bought at thirty dollars per head.

he is wearing himself terribly by his restless, The Richmond correspondent of the London sleepless activity, by his midnight marches, and Times, writing on the 21st of November last, gives by the asceticism of his life. The respect and the following graphic descriptions of the Con-federate Generals, Lee, Jackson and Longstreet: presence means, exhibited by his staff, impressed Gen. Lee is, I believe, between 50 and 60 years of age, but wears his years well, and strikes you as the incarnation of health and endurance, as he rears his erect soldier-like form from his seat by the fire-side to greet courteously the stranger. thusiastic attorances were in admiration of the Cathedral edifices of England, and notably of York Minster. He dwelt with great animation upon the vibration of the air produced by the deep notes of the organ in York Minster, and which he had

never heard equalled elsewhere. It is rare to find in a Presbyterian such appreciation and admiration of Cathedral magnificence.

It remains for me to say a few words respecting one other of the most valuable officers of the Confederacy—an eminently combative man—Gen. Longstreet. His frame is stout and heavy, his countenance norid and cheery, and eminently English in appearance. In every position which he has occupied—first, as commanding a brigade; secondly, as commanding a division; thirdly, a corps d'armee-he has grown in the affections of his men, and the confidence of his commanding officers. As brave and imperturable under fire as in his tent, remarkable for his promptitude in thinkng correctly when in the greatest danger, his value to the Confederacy can hardly be overestimated. A review of some 10,000 of his men took lace when we were at Winchester. Among this body there were no shoeless or barefooted sufferers; a finer or more spirited body of men have never been assembled together on the North American continent. In conclusion, I can safely say that, although I saw much suffering, great want of sho frequently very inadequate clothing, among the men of Gen. Lee's army, I was astonished to observe how confident was the spirit pervading the entire body. No such army has ever yet been assembled to fight for the Confederacy. Any battle into which these men enter is half won when the first shot is fired. Again and again they have joined issue under most unfavorable circumstances with their opponents, and have gained victories. It is not likely that the tide will be turned now that the Federals are every day fighting with less and less appetite, and now that the experience of

THE MAILS-MAIL CONTRACTORS .- Congress has wisely exempted these officials, under certain restrictions, from military service, and it is understood that hereafter all such persons will be held to a rigid accountability by the Department for the faithful performance of their duties. It has not escaped the notice of the Government or the press that in many remote regions the contractors have subjected the wives and mothers of our gallant soldiers to unnecessary pain and distress of mind by the irregularity of their delivery of public mails. In some sections of Virginia and North Carolina, these irregularities have amounted in many instances to insupportable grievances, and the people at large have determined that in future those who enjoy the advantages secured by the possession of these contracts shall perform their duties, or accept the alternative proposition of being reported to the Post office Department.

18 months of war has given such confidence to

the Confederates in themselves and in their com-

manding officers that the day of battle is surely

and triumphantly looked on as necessarily the day

These grievances were patiently submitted to during last winter; but indolent or speculating contractors need not hope for the same immunity in the future which they have enjoyed in the past, and the corrective will be applied in all cases in which they are reported for neglect of duty. That corrective will be the punishment of the offender by the loss of his contract and the transfer of his name from the civil list to the muster roll of the nearest camp of instruction, in which position he will be able to appreciate, in part, the painful anxiety which our brave soldiers and their families feel in consequence of the irregularities in the transmission of the mails .- Richmond Disputchs

GOVERNMENT CORN .- The fact has been noticed in the papers that the Confederate Government has in store at Albany about 100,000 bushels of corn in a damaged condition, and which, if not soon removed, will be in a measure worthless. The reason assigned for the delay is the difficulty of obtaining transportation, there not being sufficient rolling stock to remove so large a quantity ville (Ga.) Recorder says:

The lot of corn at Albany is perhaps the largest collected at any one place in Georgia by the agents of the Government; but we have reasons to believe that other points afford storage to a very considerable quantity, perhaps not less than 250,000 bushels in Southwestern and Middle Georgia. knows that when, from beat or moisture, decay once begins, it is like leaven which permeates the whole lump. This waste of the staff of life is positively a crime at this juncture, when the counties in upper Georgia are almost destitute of breadstuffs from the failure of the crops last year. The army needs the corn, and without it our battles cannot be fought and won. When so much is at stake, we are surprised that more activity in the Quartermaster's department does not prevail.

OUR FOOD RESOURCES .- The Savannah Republican says that there is in Florida a half a million of beeves and an immense quantity of corn, which the Government can easily purchase,

General Jackson has acquired such a fame in that It is said there is for sale in Texas, at this time entire neighborhood that it is sad to think what a surplus, above home use, of two hundred thousand hundred thousand men, in one way and another, would happen if the one life round which such head of cattle, of the average gross weight of besides their 427 ships—all of which have failed prestige clings should yield to a stray bullet or to eleven to twelve hundred pounds, which may be

the gun to the front. As it passed to the front, One of the editors of the Recorder saw at Marcoming close to the spot where Gen. Lee was shallville last week a large building filled with 1,356,301 standing, he recognized in the postillion mounted sacks of Government corn, said to contain 12,000 Total, 1,356,301 standing, he recognized in young son. The boy bushels, a great part of which was rotting. Any turned and smiled brightly on his father, exclaim-person acquainted with shelled corn in large bulk ing, "So I see that you are sending us in again."