

WESTERN SENTINEL

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th 1863.

WINSTON, N. C.

TERMS CASH, \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE NEWS.

Some of our cavalry dashed across the Rappahannock recently, surprised a Yankee camp and after a short fight with the loss of but two men, routed the enemy, killing and wounding about 100 of them, and taking 156 prisoners, which were brought off safely. In the valley it is also reported that a brigade of our forces attacked and routed about two brigades of the enemy, and capturing from three to five hundred of them.

There is nothing to report of occurrences in the Eastern part of this State.

All quiet as yet in South Carolina and Georgia, though the attack is still expected there.

It is believed Rosecrans is preparing for an early advance in Tennessee.

An immense Yankee fleet and land force is reported to be preparing to attack Vicksburg. The same is reported from Port Hudson, another strong point in the possession of the Confederates on the Mississippi river. Another Yankee iron clad was captured with her crew, after having run by Vicksburg.

The Northern Congress has passed a Conscription bill, which is bound to create a tremendous flutter, especially in the North west.

The Standard and Messrs. Courts and Worth.

We have taken no part in the tirade of abuse that is being heaped upon the head of Treasurer Courts by the North Carolina Standard, nor have we had any comments to make upon the course pursued by Mr. Worth, the present incumbent of the office of State Treasurer. Especially, now that we are engaged in war, and a war too that has brought upon the country darkness, gloom and almost despair—one that has robbed every hearth-stone in drapery, and that requires the united efforts of every man woman and child in the Confederacy to sustain it, and a self-sacrificing devotedness to the cause never before exhibited by any people, we have felt an utter disinclination to indulge in any political broils whatever. Indeed, we may say that we loathe and condemn anything of the kind. But the Standard, and some other papers of the State, are determined for position and office sake, and to gratify their personal malice, to indulge in them, even at the expense of the peace and quietude of the State, and to the detriment of the common cause of the South. As an example of the truth of that we say, Mr. Courts and Mr. Worth are held up to the public, not exactly as rogues or robbers, but as being either corrupt or imbecile, and wholly unfit for the responsible position of Treasurer of the State. We do not agree with either of these partizans. We think the late Legislature acted contemptibly small in many of its acts in regard to elections and appointments to office. That body was certainly devoid of all principles of moderation or toleration. Its members were largely made up by men who had sought the position to escape the Conscription law, and who were unfitted by mental imbecility, even in times of peace to be Legislators. That it should, therefore, regardless of all consequences, revolutionize the management of State affairs, is not to be wondered at; and as the evil resulting from such a course cannot be remedied, we see no especial use of making a fuss about it.

Our own opinion of Mr. Worth, from all we know of him politically or personally, is that he is a man of the deepest and most lasting prejudices, capable of inflicting punishment on those that he dislikes to any extent, moderated only by the depth of his animosity towards them. He too, in the beginning was most violently opposed to this war; he regarded it as iniquitous, and the creation of Southern men. He denounced it as such, while he had little to say of the aggressions of the North. Upon this subject we have never heard that Mr. Worth has changed his opinions. It is therefore to be inferred that he still exonerates Mr. Lincoln and his conferees, and censures Southern men, Jeff. Davis, Yancey, &c., for the inauguration of all our national troubles.—But we believe Mr. Worth is a man of practicality, and of capital good sense; that however unscrupulous he may be in political affairs, in matters of official duties he is strictly hon-

est. As a financier, with sufficient experience, we should have every confidence in his judgment and fidelity. In a word, as Mr. Courts was thrown out of the office of Treasurer, we think his appointment was one of the best made by the late wishy-washy, spavined and jaded Legislature.

As to Mr. Courts, every body knows that he was perfectly wrapped up—covered over with praises and eulogies of Mr. Holden, the Editor of the Standard, until the late disaffection between that gentleman and his old political associates took place. There was in the estimation of the Standard, nobody like Mr. Courts; he was a giant in creating monetary resources—a perfect master in the financial world. Refer to the files of that paper and see if what we say is not corroborated. And we venture the assertion, that if Mr. Courts, like Mr. Brogden, the Comptroller, had changed front and played second fiddle to the Standard, denounced Southern men, and took a strong position against the war, he would be to-day, in the estimation of that paper, a wonderful clever fellow and eminently qualified to fill the position of Treasurer. So much for the honesty of the Standard.

In the beginning of this article we set out to rebuke the following unprovoked attack upon ourselves, which appears in that paper, in connection with the controversies alluded to:

"By the way, we observe that the Winston Sentinel copies an article from a depraved paper in this City, in which Mr. Worth is charged with having depreciated Confederate currency. 'Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.' Did not the Editor of the Sentinel himself endeavor to get rid of a contract by refusing Confederate notes in payment for a certain article which he had agreed to deliver? Let us have the facts Mr. Sentinel."

As to the publication of the "article" to which reference is here made. We believe it appeared in the columns of this paper. It was inserted at the solicitation of a friend, and in our absence from the office. To this day we have neither read or seen the article. We however hold ourselves wholly responsible for its appearance. And now as to the imputation that we have "endeavored to get rid of a contract by refusing Confederate notes, &c." We have to say that the charge is utterly false—false in toto—false in every particular.

We well know the authority upon which the Standard makes the attack, and since that paper assumes the little personal squabbles of its understrappers, if it persists in attacks upon us in that direction it will have its hands full. "A word to the wise" is as trite and as true a saying as that quoted in the above.

COUNTY COURT.—This tribunal has been in session this week. No business of importance that we are aware of was transacted. All the new Magistrates, we understand, except one, qualified; but all to no purpose should the new exemption bill pass both Houses of Congress and become a law. They will have to shoulder arms and march at last. The whole affair on Monday, became a source of sarcasm and ridicule for the members of the bar and the intelligent public generally. The idea that "the old Magistrates were not of the right stripe" is disgusting to men of sense.

In future before the County can get along in the transaction of business an act will be necessary by the Legislature to allow a less number than a majority of the whole to transact County business. Our representatives have made themselves a reputation in this Magistrate affair to which they are eminently entitled, they have shown themselves great for malice and stupidity.

All the little County offices were filled up by newborn Conservative men. The very name of office is a great thing in the eyes of these individuals, and small favors were thankfully received.

The following Assessors were appointed by the County Court of Forsyth, to assess the property taxed in the several districts of the county for the year 1863.

Salem. Chas. Brietz, Esq., Adam Buttner, John Seivers.
Winston. G. H. Renigar, Esq., Wm. Barrow, Robt. J. Bell.
Old Town. Henry Shouse, Esq., John Lawrence, Wm. Flynt.
Mill Creek. Thos. M. Hunter, Esq., Nathaniel Scales, H. B. Newcom.
Pfaftown. Wm. Goslin Esq., John Dull, Alex. Transon.
Yadkin. Eugene Conrad Esq., Henry Hart, John Boyer.
Little Creek. E. W. Griffin, Esq., George Burke, Christian Sides.
Waughtown. J. A. Waugh, Esq., Alex. Snyder, Ed. Tucker.

Abbotts Creek. J. J. Raper, Esq., A. Nicholson, E. J. Hine,
Bunker Hill. J. H. Hester, Esq., A. M. Gamble, John Shields.
Kernersville. John B. Stockton, Esq., John Kerner, Josiah Young.
Belews Creek. Geo. V. Fulp Esq., Joel Fulton, Tyre Carter.

Buffalo. P. Barrow, Esq., Anthony Biting, Fountain Flynt.
Old Field Creek. Henry Marshall, Esq., John W. Cole, John D. Waddel.
Middle Fork. John Masten, Esq., Levi Crews Branson Beeson.
South Fork. J. M. Stafford, Esq., Saml. Laugenour, Jesse Mock.
Richmond. Beverly Jones Esq., John Null, Saml. Stauber.

The following persons were appointed to list the taxes in the several districts of the county for the year 1863.

Salem. Chas Brietz.
Winston. Nelson Cook.
Old Town. Calvin Hauser.
Mill Creek. Thomas Long.
Pfaftown. Solomon Pfaff.
Yadkin. John Blackburn.
Little Creek. Thomas Spach.
Waughtown. J. M. Vawter.
Abbotts Creek. Aquila Pitts.
Bunker Hill. E. B. Teague.
Kernersville. P. Kerner.
Belews Creek. C. B. Brooks.
Old Field Creek. J. E. Mathews.
Middle Fork. J. P. Crews.
Buffalo. B. L. Biting.
South Fork. W. L. Swaim.
Richmond. Thomas Johnson.

The Truth well Told.

The Daily Progress, in speaking of the Exemption Bill which is now before Congress, lets off the following in regard to the Exemption of Magistrates. The Progress is an able, fearless and independent newspaper, and deals out its praise or censure without regard to any party affinities or favoritism whatever. It will be noticed that what we asserted in regard to the appointment of Magistrates by the Conservative Legislature, for the express purpose of keeping them out of the army, is corroborated by the remarks of the Progress.

"The Exemption Bill has passed the Senate but has yet to go through the House. It is changed but little from the former exemption law with the exception of the amendment of Senator Dorch, which puts in Justices of the Peace. This is one good thing that Dorch has done, and we thank him for it.—We have but precious little use for magistrates now, and what business there is to do can be transacted by those over forty five years of age. This will catch, too, many appointed by the last Legislature of this State, with no other object than to keep them out of the service. Full in, Squires."

WATCH OUT.—We understand that the smoke-house of Mr. Eml. Reich, who lives in the vicinity of Salem, was broken into on Saturday night last and some 28 pieces of bacon stolen therefrom. We are not aware of any clew having been discovered as to who perpetrated this theft. The public prints of this State are almost daily chronicling deeds of this character which should certainly be a warning to all who have property in insecure places.—Rogues now-a-days can inflict more injury than common, in purloining property which money cannot buy. So be wise and watchful.

THE SMALL POX.—A case or two of this disease has made its appearance in our immediate vicinity. Dr. WM. N. GIBSON, just from the army, is now confined at his father's, Col. I. S. Gibson, in Salem, with the varioloid variety. He is doing well and out of danger.—Col. Gibson's residence being somewhat isolated, and all proper precautions in regard to communication with his family having been taken, there is no danger whatever of its spreading.

A passenger in the stage from High Point was also pronounced to have this disease when he arrived in Salem. He was removed to the country and a nurse furnished him. We hear he is very seriously ill with it, that his name is CARTER, and is from Yadkin county.

It has been our intention for some time to draw the attention of our readers to some of the literary newspapers published in the Confederacy, believing that, however much the public mind may be engrossed upon the more stirring news of the day, there are many who desire to see all the efforts made to build up our own home, family and literary journals, eminently successful.

The Southern Illustrated News.—This is the only publication of the kind in the Confederacy

and the engravings, despite the many difficulties under which the proprietors labor, have been very good and are steadily improving.—Of these, the portraits of some of the ablest generals in our army have appeared, such as Gens. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Morgan and others, together with battle scenes and humorous cuts. It contains besides, original tales, essays, poetry, &c., from the best writers in the Confederacy. There is now in course of publication in its columns a tale of the present times, by that most accomplished Southern writer, W. Gilmore Simms, of S. C., which bids fair to excel any of his former productions. On the whole it deserves the cordial support of our people, and its energetic publishers should be liberally patronized. See prospectus for terms, &c.

We propose to notice other publications here after.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—President Davis, prompted by the feelings of a true Christian, has appointed Friday the 27th day of this month to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and, as is most fit and proper, he invites the people of the Confederate States to assemble at their usual places of worship, and implore Almighty God, that He will continue His merciful protection over our cause, scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that He will graciously restore to our country the inestimable blessings of peace and freedom. We publish the Presidents proclamation in another column.

STATE NEWS.

It seems that Gov. Vance has not been able to regulate the profits of the Cotton Factories in accordance with the conscription law. Communications in the Greensboro Patriot and other papers charge that the Factories evade the law by selling their goods only for corn, wheat, bacon, &c., and then resell those articles at speculators' prices. In this way they make more than double 75 per cent profit. We guess it will be found a pretty hard job to control the profits of one branch of industry without regulating those of all branches. If every one who sells anything was restricted to 75 per cent profit, some good might probably be accomplished. Then, not only cotton yarn, cloth and shoes could be bought cheaper, but also corn, bacon, flour, eggs, butter, salt, &c. But it is not worth while to lecture or talk about these things, for all seem determined (with but few exceptions) to make all the money they can.

We suppose some of the factors exchange their goods for corn and bacon in order to supply their hands with something to eat. In some sections they are compelled to do this, as those who hold corn seem determined not to dispose of it to relieve the wants of the people. But some of the factories, no doubt, are speculating in the way complained of. However, we begin to see there is no fairness in abusing the proprietors of Factories alone, while everybody else who has anything to sell is acting as badly and unfairly as any one.

West. Democrat.

COUNTERFEIT.—We have in our possession a 50 cent shin plaster purporting to have been issued by the Greensboro Life Insurance and Trust Company, signed by "B. F. Tatum," Treasurer. From the care taken in the execution of this bill, being printed in a very good style and on good paper, we opine a great many of them are in circulation. The genuine bills are printed in three colors on buff colored paper signed by D. P. Weir, Treasurer, while the spurious bill is printed in one color (black) on white paper.—Greensboro Patriot.

Fire.—We learn that the kitchen and former dwelling of Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., of Farmington, Davie County, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last. The origin of the fire was accidental, and Mr. Johnson's dwelling and barn narrowly escaped the devouring element. Some three hundred bushels of corn were consumed, and the total loss is estimated at 3 or 4,000 dollars.—Salem Press.

FROM NEWBERN.

We saw and conversed with a military friend who is better posted in matters about Newbern than perhaps anybody else, and from him we learn that Stanly's resignation was certainly tendered, but not accepted, and that he is still in Newbern acting as military Governor. Advices from the town a few days ago represented Governor Stanly as quite sick.

Our informant is well posted as to the number and disposition of the forces about Newbern. He sets it down as eight or ten regiments, and not more than from four to six thousand men. One regiment continues on duty at Barrington's ferry but Capt. Whitford's company keep them confined there and will not let them depredate upon the country. One thousand picked negroes are being drilled at Newbern.

Two English steamers, the Douro and the Granite City, with full cargoes, arrived this morning in a Confederate port. —Wet. Journ.