

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXII.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1862.

NO. 21

The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of far delightful peace
Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1862.

When a deputation of residents of a North-Western territory, on a certain occasion, called upon Colonel Benton, he congratulated them on their continued good looks. We tender a like congratulation to our brethren of the North Carolina press. Their journals continue to be good-looking in the newspaper killing days—remarkably good looking, for they are, in fact, the only ones of the kind. We wish we could commend them also upon their courteous bearing towards each other. But this they will not permit us to do. The position of each at this time North Carolina towards each other is an old reminder of an incident related by an old lady, pioneer of the West:

"When we came to Kentucky," said the old lady, "I was with a party of about thirty, and we were a long time in getting through what was called 'the wilderness' every hour an attack from the Indians. Among our party were two men who were all the time in a bitter and serious quarrel with each other. Their names were Belt and Snider. The war of words between them was matter of notoriety to all the traveling party. The night before we had completed our journey through the wilderness the danger of an attack from the Indians was believed to be very great. We had sent out in every direction, and every man, woman and child in camp, expected some stirring event before day-break. At three o'clock I was startled by the crack of two guns in quick succession on the wilderness road about fifty yards west of our camp. I took it for granted that the Indians were upon us, but I was soon relieved by the information that the danger of an attack from the Indians had ended their quarrel in a fight with shot guns, in which both of them were hurt."

We commend the moral of this narrative to our respected brethren of the North Carolina press. In traveling the road to independence, we ought to reserve our shots for the formidable enemy on the way side. At such a time it is intolerable to expend our ammunition upon our traveling companions.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

If the writer in the Enquirer lived in this State and was personally cognizant of what the true friends of the South have had to contend with; he would have withheld his rebuke, at least so far as this paper was concerned. An attempt has been made by the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, for purposes of his own selfish ambition, to divide the State into two parties, and he is at this moment industriously at work to divide and agitate the people upon the questions as to who shall be Governor, and who shall compose the next Legislature of the State. By reference to the last number of that paper, the Enquirer will see a call for a mass meeting of what he terms "conservatives" of this county, to be held in this city on the 31st inst., for the purpose of expressing a preference for Governor, (an office which he is known to be assiduously seeking for himself,) and nominating candidates for the Legislature. After repeatedly declaring that there should be but one party in the State, the Editor of the Standard has been obliged to admit that there are two, and we charge that upon his shoulders rests the responsibility of whatever mischief may ensue from this division of the people. He commended months ago, and has continued up to the present time, a war upon the Administration of the Confederate Government, and upon all who would not join him in his assaults upon it. His paper is the ready medium of every complaint against the authorities, State and Confederate. Under the guise of the private soldier's special friend, he has endeavored in every possible way to sow the seeds of discontent in the ranks of the army by holding the men up as the subjects of unjust treatment on the part of the public authorities. He has in his paper attributed every enormity to the Confederate Administration, and charged that it would wind up with "repudiation"—italics his charge and begging that his prediction might be "marked." Although he himself, as a member of the State Convention, signed the Ordinance of Secession, he has been unremitting in his denunciations of those whom he terms "precipitators" or "original secessionists," while he has been profuse in his laudations of those whom he terms "old Union men." In the commencement of this war, he declared that the responsibility for the blood shed in it would rest upon Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and if he has ever recanted that charge he has certainly not done so through the medium of his newspaper, or in any other public manner that we have heard of. The inevitable tendency of this conduct on the part of the Editor of the Standard was, if he had any influence whatever, to render the people dissatisfied, and cause them to murmur about the privations and barenesses necessarily entailed by this war for our independence. Under these circumstances, we ask the Enquirer if we would not have been derelict to our duty as the Editor of a newspaper, if we had remained silent and permitted the mischievous course of the Raleigh Standard to go on unopposed and unrebuked?

In conclusion, we beg the Enquirer to look at the number of the Standard of May 21st,

in which it will find an article signed "Conservative," and in which, also, it will see a note by the Editor of the Standard, appended to an article from the Petersburg Express, giving an account, amongst other things, of the dastardly conduct of a citizen of Portsmouth on the occasion of the surrender of that town. The note is to this effect: "We have no doubt this man was a rampant secessionist. Tobias, the traitor, was.—Standard."

OLD BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.
Our readers will find in to-day's paper the most infamous proclamation ever issued by a General officer. These Yankees are to invade our homes, seize our property, murder our citizens, ravish our women, and if our ladies show their irrepressible scorn and contempt for them, they are to be treated as common strumpets. When we take this in connection with the plan of having an armed negro police placed over us, may we not ask emphatically, *What have we not to fight for, and if we fail, what have we to live for?* But we cannot fail. A just God will never crown with success such devils incarnate as are now warring upon us, and every principle of religion and civilization.

The damning and damnable proclamation of Butler is no more nor less than a suggestion to his soldiery, composed as they are of the vilest scurf and scum, foreign and domestic, of the whole earth, to commence and prosecute a wholesale system of violation in New Orleans, and we may soon hear of scenes which for horror and atrocity will defy the descriptive pen of the readiest writer, or the lava-like indignation of the most gifted orator adequately to describe and denounce.—The first occasion on which a virtuous woman is made the victim of Vandal lust, should be the signal for the uprising of the citizens with whatever weapons they can seize upon and the turning upon their oppressors.

THE GALLANT FIFTH.
It will be seen from the following card from Col. McKee that he is anxious forthwith to raise enough recruits to make the gallant Fifth an efficient Regiment, its ranks having been greatly reduced in its desperate charge in the battle of Williamsburg. Those who join this Regiment will be taken forthwith to Richmond, and will have an opportunity of participating in the great battle soon to take place in the vicinity of that city.

AN APPEAL FOR THE FIFTH N. C. STATE TROOPS.
This Regiment, marching under the orders of its Generals, and unsupported by a large portion of its associates, has been met by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and suffered a terrible disaster. Its efficiency as a Regiment has been destroyed. Shall it perish, and its name be lost to the list of Regiments from North Carolina by its own desperate valor? One hundred and fifty tried men are waiting for comrades to join them. Company officers, brave and capable, are waiting to lead them. I invoke the sympathy of the press and the people of the State to fill up the ranks of the 5th. I invite the patriotic young men who are ready to stand to the defense of our country in the hour of her extreme need to join and swell my little band. I should rejoice, on reaching Raleigh on Monday next, to be able to carry to Virginia a complete Regiment, that the 5th may strike another blow for freedom in the great day not far distant.

D. K. McRAE,
Colonel 5th N. C. State Troops.

CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.
We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Palmer for the following accurate list of casualties in the 14th N. C. Regiment in the late engagement at Williamsburg:

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 14th REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS IN THE BATTLE OF MAY 5th, NEAR WILLIAMSBURG.

Co. A.—Roanoke Minute Men.
Private Peter Beswell, slightly wounded.

Co. B.—
Third Sergeant R. M. Snider, slightly wounded.

Co. C.—Anson Guards.
Private James M. Smith, very slightly wounded.

Co. E.—Oak City Guards.
Private E. Holmes, killed.
Private L. H. Powers, killed.
Private E. M. Yarborough, slightly wounded.
Sergeant W. Hamilton, mortally wounded and supposed to be dead.

Co. G.—Red Guards.
Private John D. Badgett, killed.
Private Cornelius Hobbs, killed.
Private G. W. Taylor, mortally wounded.
Private T. M. Lee, slightly wounded.

Co. H.—Steady Marksmen.
Private Elin Lowder, mortally wounded.

Co. I.—Lexington-Wild Cats.
Private R. A. Penny, killed.
Private Monroe Ferring, slightly wounded.

Co. K.—Raleigh Rifles.
Private John Lassiter, killed.

RICHMOND IMPREGNABLE.
We saw an intelligent gentleman just from Richmond on Thursday evening, who told us that Richmond is completely impregnable from the River side.

THE MONITOR PRISONERS.
The prisoners from the Monitor taken at City Point were carried through this place on Wednesday, on their way to the summer quarters provided for them in Salisbury.

We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Martin and Dr. Long, of Ashe County, for a club of fourteen subscribers.

SALT.
The following letter from Prof. Emmons may be of great public benefit, especially in preventing a useless expenditure in vain efforts to obtain salt from supposed deposits on the surface of the earth, and in giving a proper direction to experiments on this all-important subject. The letter is in reply to one of inquiry from Hon. D. M. Barringer:

RALEIGH, April 16, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called more frequently to places called *cattle and deer licks* than to any other subject. They occur everywhere, both in mountains and low regions of country. There are many kinds. The most common exhibit effluences of common salt with magnesia salt, sulphates of alumina and iron, and sulphates of magnesia intermixed with sulphate of lime. In a granite and slate region, or what is usually called primary, the licks contain only the sulphates of alumina and iron, without a perceptible amount of common salt. These salts are derived from iron pyrites in a decomposing rock, and this kind is probably the most common, and occur all over the country, except the regions of this State known as the Chatham and Dan River Coalfields. Now, wherever we have rocks deposited or formed under sea-water the elements of common salt are found to exist, and these rocks which are subject to decomposition produce common salt at and upon the surface. It results from the foregoing fact, that the brackish wells all through the standstone region alluded to, are produced by superficial decompositions of rock containing a small proportion of salt. I have found the salt to amount to 225 grains in a shallow well. Boring in the same well to the depth of 130 feet, the water contained 180 grains only to the gallon. All the facts go to show that the salt is superficially formed, and that there is no probability of succeeding in obtaining a stronger water by sinking wells. I understand from Prof. Phillips, of Chapel Hill, that the late Professor Mitchell held to the opinion I have just expressed, viz: that all those spots called licks are superficial, and do not furnish indications of the existence of valuable salines. No money should be expended in exploring these licks—the parts are all upon the surface. As a test for the kind of salt existing at the licks, the state will inform any one whether it is common salt or not. I am most truly yours,

E. EMMONS, State Geologist.
Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, Present.

RUMORED APPOINTMENTS.
It has been rumored on the streets for several days that General J. G. Marton, Adjutant General of the State, and Col. Thomas L. Olingner, of the 25th Regiment N. C. Troops, have been appointed by the President Brigadier Generals in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.
The Fifty-Fifth Regiment N. C. Troops was organized at Camp Mangum on the 19th instant. The following Field Officers were elected:

Colonel, John K. Connally, of Yadkin.
Lt. Colonel, Abner S. Calloway, Wilkes.
Major, James F. Whitehead, of Pitt.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.
The 17th N. C. Regiment was re-organized on the 17th instant. The following are the Field Officers elected:

Colonel, William F. Martin, Pasquotank.
Lt. Colonel, John C. Lamb, of Martin.
Major, Thomas H. Sharpe, of Hertford.

In the list of contributions to the Gunboat Fund published in our last the following were omitted:

Mrs. K. P. Battle, \$25 00
Mrs. Wm. R. Cox, 25 00

THE LINCOLN RULE IN NASHVILLE.
Charles Bealy, who formerly represented the Fifth District of Tennessee in the United States Congress; Joseph C. Eys, cashier of the Branch Bank of Tennessee at Columbia; Major Wm. Ledbetter and D. D. Wandel, of Murfreesboro', have been arrested for treason, and are now confined at Nashville.

Andy Johnson, the "Military Governor," has informed the directors of the State Bank at Nashville, who gave up the assets of the institution to the Confederate leaders, that they must make a return of every cent of the amount which belonged to the State. The directors are wealthy, and have large interests in and around Nashville.

STAMPEDERS RELEASED.—The Knoxville Register learns that about 300 of the prisoners captured by Capt. Ashby, and sent to Madison, Georgia, have been released by the Government—all of them taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and many of them volunteering. Some the volunteers have been sent Corinth, others to Charleston, S. C. We trust that the leniency of the Government towards these misguided men will not be abused.

SIGNIFICANT.—On the night of 5th inst., Gens. Beauregard and Polk were surrounded at Corinth by the excellent brass band belonging to General Price's division. In response to the compliment General Beauregard made a speech, in which he said he hoped soon to be in possession of some northern cities to compensate for the loss of New Orleans.

YELLOW FEVER.—The first case of yellow fever made its appearance in New Orleans on the second inst., since which several additional cases have occurred. The new occupants of the Crescent City will find themselves in very uncomfortable quarters before long. There will be plenty of food for yellow Jack to operate on this season.

BURNING THE COTTON.—We are glad to learn (says the Vicksburg *Whig*) that the cotton all along the river is being burned. Some nine thousand bales have been destroyed between Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. Judge Perkins alone consigned thirteen hundred bales to the flames—It is also being destroyed at every plantation above on the river. Let it all be burned, no matter to whom it may belong.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.
Our extracts from the last European intelligence received at the North, indicates, on the part of England and France, a disposition to intervene for the restoration of peace on this continent. The feeling exhibited is altogether in favor of acknowledging the pretensions of the Confederate States.

The great interest which the people of the two countries we have named have on the termination of the American war is the motive which stirs them. To remove this interest, Lincoln has issued a formal proclamation partially relieving the ports of New Orleans, Beaufort and Port Royal from the existing blockade. England and France are to beajoined with the idea that the avenue to a supply of cotton will thus be opened and established; and the expectation thus created is to reconcile them still longer to the disturbance of the general peace, and the interruption to the world's commerce, caused by the atrocious and impracticable attempt of the Washington authorities.

It would take but little time to prove the fallacy of any hope of thus obtaining supplies of Southern products. The blessing of cotton everywhere given without stint and without hesitation to destruction, would have proven, even to the infatuated North, the folly of such expectation, if they were not under the necessity of clinging to hopes so desperate and absurd as to excite only our derision.

It is not probable that Europe will be deceived or suffer itself to be tantalized, by any such idle offer as is contained in Lincoln's proclamation. Despite the systematic lying of Federal official dispatches and Northern newspapers, the English journals seem to be very successful in arriving at a tolerable conception of the real truth of our affairs. It must be perceived by them that sooner than acknowledge Lincoln's authority, or take a permit from his officials, or pay a dime of tribute to his government, or trade by his gracious permission, the people of the Confederate States would feel it their duty to lock themselves from the outside world forever. They will never pass under the yoke of Lincoln to trade with England or France, or for any purpose; and England and France would dispise them if they did.

Let Mr. Lincoln then throw his tub to the whale. Be it our part to prepare for any adventures, and perhaps, at early peace by pushing the appliances of war with all our energies. We hold the enemy at bay everywhere; let us maintain him! Let Gen. Johnston avowly strike the blow that is to make him a name and give him his rank among the Generals of this war. Let Beauregard drive home upon Halleck, and strive for another victory. Let our commanders everywhere show all their enterprise, all their skill, and all their activity. They must not be afraid to trust their soldiers, for no generals ever did better. The only question is whether the officers are worthy of such men—and this is what we wish them everywhere to prove.

We verily believe that we have now arrested the enemy at all points, and that to us the future is full of hope. We believe that the next few weeks will witness grand things. The enemy are holding up the line with patience and drooping spirit of their soldiers and citizens, by deliberate and systematic falsification. The conduct is despicable. We have both appealed to their government for reinforcements, but appealed in vain. They have not them to send. The North has exhausted its resources. Our work is, thus before us, and we are able to do it! Courage, then, people and soldiers of the Confederate States! And ye poor, miserable tribe of growers and excoilers, and ye trembling prophets of evil, try and possess your little souls in peace for a short while; and soon, we trust and believe, you will see what will make you forever as much ashamed of yourselves as all good citizens now are.

CONFEDERATE ARMY ORDER.
[Telegraphed from Richmond, Va., to General M. Lovell.] May 2d, 1862.

The following dispatch was sent to you on the 25th ult.:

A. T. BLEDSOE,
Assistant Secretary of War.

"It has been determined to burn all the Cotton and Tobacco, which the foreign countries do not prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy."
"You will, therefore, destroy it all if necessary to prevent them from getting it."
G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
Headquarters, Department No. 1.
May 3, 1862.

Camp Moore, La., General Order No. 17.

The enemy, by an overwhelming naval force, having succeeded in passing the defenses and gaining possession of the city of New Orleans, are jubilant in the boat, that the struggle which a gallant people are making for a bondage to which death would be preferable, is rapidly closing in disgrace and humiliation to the South. They claim that the great Valley of the West being opened up to the rest of the world, the interest of the civilized world will have cause to side with them in the iron handed controversy which they are now waging upon us; for the reason that cotton will now flow from every tributary of the Mississippi to seek a market under their protection in the ports of Europe; for with that staple they know full well that a brief period will put an end to their attempt to conquer the South. It is with the people to decide this question for themselves. If you are resolved to be free—if you are worthy of the heroic blood that has come down to you through hallowed generations, if you have fixed your undimmed eye upon the brightness that spreads out before you and your children, and are determined to shake away forever and ever all political association with the vandals and the mongers like a pestilence about your fair country—now, now, my fellow citizens, is the time to strike! One sparkling, living touch of fire in many action for one hour upon each cotton plantation, and the eternal seal of Southern Independence is fixed and fixed in the great heart of the world.

It needs no argument to show that with the destruction of negro property the cotton and sugar lands of the South would be worthless, and that the mighty effort of this Abolition war for that purpose is amply proved by a thousand evidences unnecessary to refer to in this order, and which are rapidly culminating in the various schemes of the Federal Congress in reference to the destruction of the slaveholding interests in all the border States.

Your Major General calls in this hour of danger for one heroic effort, and he feels consciously proud that he will not call in vain. Let not a solitary bale of cotton be left as spoil for the invader, and all will be well.

By order of
Major General LOVELL,
J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant Genl.

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For the Register.

THE YANKIES IN MARTIN COUNTY—THEY CAPTURE THE STRAMER ALICE AND ARREST MAJ. GILLIAM.
WILLIAMSTON, N. C., May 19th, 1862.

Editor of the Raleigh Register:—Sir:—I presume all eyes are turned towards the Eastern part of North Carolina. Our patriotic county has been formally taken possession of by the Yankees.—Two Gunboats paid us a visit last Wednesday.—Some tory at Plymouth informed them, on their arrival there on that day, that the little steamer "Alice," Capt. Throver, had just gone up the Roanoke River, from Winton, with provisions for our army. On they went in hot pursuit, and the first intimation Capt. Throver had were two shots over him. He turned his boat to the shore and made his escape with one hand. They put a prize crew on her, and sent her back to Plymouth. The Alice had 9000 lbs of Bacon and a few bales of hard and some few Church bells; the two steamers then came up to our landing and remained one hour. They informed us they did not want to interfere with private property; and more particularly with the "damned Negroes," to use their expression—they were in pursuit of Government stores. They went to Windsor the next day. It is thought they will take the Alice (as she draws but 18 inches of water), and put a few guns on her and go up the Roanoke, accompanied by their boats as far as they can go, and send the Alice still higher, perhaps to Weldon. Something of the kind is in the wind. I trust our authorities have an eye to the matter. They have several steamers at Plymouth. Friday they took Major H. A. Gilliam, under the charge of violating his parole by recruiting, a charge made by some of his Union enemies at that place. Well, Mr. Editor, we are now, nominally speaking, in Yankee land. Our patriotic County will soon, I fear, be called upon to bear her proportion of Virginia's fate. What ours will be, God only knows.—There is but one sentiment amongst us. We may be overcome, but never conquered. Our county has been amongst the most patriotic counties in the State, and her soldiers have borne their part of the suffering. To this fact Hatters and Roanoke Island can well attest. I RIE.

FROM CORINTH.

ORDER FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.
PICOAYUNE BUTLER AND THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS.

CORINTH, May 19.—Skirmishing continues along the front, with no general result.

The following order was issued to-day:

CORINTH, May 19.—General orders for the information of this army.

The following general orders of Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, will be read at dress parade:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE 56th REGIMENT, 'New Orleans,' May 16th.

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States Army are hereby notified that the ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, if any female shall by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, plying her avocation."

"By command of
Major-General BUTLER."

Men of the South! shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil the infamous invaders of our homes, and the disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.
LYSCHEBURG, May 20.—We have further authentic intelligence of the fight in Giles county on Saturday last. The Yankees were driven from their position with a loss of forty-three killed and a large number wounded. On Monday evening our forces again attacked the enemy, completely routing him—killing 95 and capturing 25.

Our troops were in hot pursuit of the enemy until the country, who thought the position to be a considerable route of the Yankees in county Dublin, left the army. Our loss in both fights was only four killed and twenty-three wounded.

The enemy, it is hoped, will be dispersed or captured. The enemy's dead in both fights were left on the field.

From the following from the Examiner it will be seen that the above is officially confirmed:

A FIGHT AND CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.
Official dispatches addressed to General Lee reached here last evening, conveying intelligence of a considerable route of the Yankees in southwestern Virginia by the combined forces of Generals Heth and Marshall. It appears that the enemy were attacked and routed in Giles county by General Heth, and on their retreat they fell in with the forces of General Marshall, nearly their entire command (they are represented to have been twenty five hundred strong) being captured and taken prisoners. There are various accounts of the affair. We hope they will not divide down to nothing like the preceding reports from the same quarter a short time since.

FROM CORINTH.
CORINTH, May 18—via Mobile, 19th.—Heavy skirmishing took place yesterday and to-day.—The enemy attacked our pickets along the centre, and brought up their artillery, when the fighting became very severe. Our casualties are forty killed and wounded. We took several prisoners. A battle is expected daily.

General Beauregard has issued an order awarding a badge of merit to every officer and soldier distinguishing himself in battle hereafter—the names of such to be reported to a military commission, on whose recommendation he will receive the reward of patriotism from the hands of the General.

MORNING, May 19th.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth 18th inst., says: Capt. Avery, of the Georgia Dragoons, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines two nights since, and discovered the whole Federal army moving from the river upon our position, fortifying; as they advanced; also, bringing up siege guns of immense size. There was considerable movement of the enemy on our right last night.

One of Morgan's men arrived last night, and reports that Morgan lost twenty killed and wounded, and forty prisoners, in the fight at Lebanon. Morgan's force killed sixty Federals and captured 140, but was compelled to retire, a heavy Federal force being near, coming to attack Morgan's missing men are coming in.

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General Beauregard has issued an order awarding a badge of merit to every officer and soldier distinguishing himself in battle hereafter—the names of such to be reported to a military commission, on whose recommendation he will receive the reward of patriotism from the hands of the General.

MORNING, May 19th.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth 18th inst., says: Capt. Avery, of the Georgia Dragoons, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines two nights since, and discovered the whole Federal army moving from the river upon our position, fortifying; as they advanced; also, bringing up siege guns of immense size. There was considerable movement of the enemy on our right last night.

One of Morgan's men arrived last night, and reports that Morgan lost twenty killed and wounded, and forty prisoners, in the fight at Lebanon. Morgan's force killed sixty Federals and captured 140, but was compelled to retire, a heavy Federal force being near, coming to attack Morgan's missing men are coming in.

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CAPTURE AND KILLING OF YANKERS AT CITY POINT.

The Petersburg Express of Tuesday gives the following account of the killing and capture of a portion of the officers and crew of the Yankee gunboat Monitor:

Quite a brilliant little affair occurred at City Point yesterday afternoon, by which nine Yankee officers and men were taken prisoners, seven or eight killed. About 3 o'clock a small boat from one of the war vessels lying in the James river approached the wharf at City Point, from which nine men were seen to land and proceed up to the town. This seven or eight remained behind in the boat, stationed near at hand and completely hidden from view, was a detachment of fifteen men, belonging to Company "I," Capt. Willis, of the Fourth Georgia Regiment. The commanding officer of this detachment immediately divided his men into two parties, one of which he dispatched to the boat and the other in the direction of the Yankees who had approached the town. As soon as our men were seen double quicking towards them, the Yankees on land endeavored to make their escape. They were fortunately cut off and made to surrender. The command to surrender was also given to those in the boat, and several times repeated without success. It being very evident to our men that they were endeavoring to get away without positively refusing to surrender, they raised their rifles and fired. As soon as our men were seen double quicking towards them, the Yankees on land endeavored to make their escape. They were fortunately cut off and made to surrender. The command to surrender was also given to those in the boat, and several times repeated without success. It being very evident to our men that they were endeavoring to get away without positively refusing to surrender, they raised their rifles and fired. As soon as our men were seen double quicking towards them, the Yankees on land endeavored to make their escape. They were fortunately cut off and made to surrender. The command to surrender was also given to those in the boat, and several times repeated without success. 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