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From the Saltillo Boys.

CAMP ON THE RAPIDAN, VA., November 25th, 1863.

My last letter was closed rather abruptly by the order to march towards Chancellorsville; but, strange to say, I begin this sitting and if a certain member of the band gets a within fifty vards of the very spot where'I finished the other; under different circumstances though,-then we hall no shelter save a portable, Yankee tent; now we have a very snug cabin, roomy and comfortable, with one whole gable end for a chimney and fire-place. We are encamped about an eighth of a mile in rear of the line of fortification on the Rapidan hills. Some think cigtufications a more appropriate word than "forti," since they have been strengthened, doubled and trebled, until our works look like a continubus fort from the month of the Rappahannock to the Blue Ridge. If the war laste a year or two longer we will have the Confed- speculators to remember us, but surely the eraes ditched loose from the abolition king dom in the North. But you want to know how it happened that we got back here after having started on our way to some other forget point. I don't remember the date of my letter cut short so unceremoniously, but I had scarce time enough to bundle up my tricks after the first alarm was given, when all were off, as if on a race for life; nor was the gain slackened until we were seven miles away from this place, though precious little, if any nearer Chancellorsville. An hour by sun in the evening (it was Friday the 13th inst.,) we halted, and after a short rest went in camp in a magnificent forest of oak and pine on the road leading from Orange C. II. to-Fredericksburg. There we remained during Saturday the 14th, perfectly quiet. Not a rumor, nor the report of a single gun disturbed our peace. A more charming day never beamed in the Sunny South, -so calm, so mild and serene. Even the summer birds were tempted to try their voices, and larks and robins were turning up around us in a way that carried us in fancy back to our boyhood's days, and made us wish, when awake to the reality, that such a thing as war had never been invented. The men stretched themselves in the brown rustling leaves and slept, and dreamed of sunny days long gone

Soon after dark (night of the 14th,) black, heavy clouds arose; glaring flashes of lightning illuminated for a moment the Western horizon-leep thunder muttered ominously, and ere we had temporary shelters constructed a perfect sluice of water fell and came near inundating our whole camp. The shower did not last more than half an hour, but that was long enough to upset all our calculations about a comfortable snooze, which we had had in anticipation. On the next morning at day-break we had another shower after the same style, but it lasted longer this time; rain fell heavily until 7 g'clock a. m., when the clouds broke away again and the bright beams of the sun shone out cherily. But how great the change lince vesterday in the aspect of affairs around us! Instead of quiet all was bustle and hurry and confusion in camp; while on the river five or six miles away heavy discharges of cannon kept up a continual roar, filling every mind with painful apprehensions and dread torebodings. The drums throughout the camp were beating the long roll, some were drawing wet loads from their guns, some were counting their cartridges and arranging them conveniently in their boxes, new care tridges were handed out, cap boxes refilled :others were everhanling their knapsacks in order to see what articles they could best dispense with, and away such articles would go in the Lushes, -some wringing their blankets to get as much of the water out as possible; not a few were trying their best to get sick or lame, and went prowling round in the woods cutting walking sticks and making inquiries after the M. D's, and the ambulances-cooking utensils were carried up and rations half cooked thrust carelessly in haversacks. Everything and everybody was turned up side down, when the command "fall in" instantly brought "order out of chaos," and the line took up its march directly towards the cannonading. Many hearts beat violently in many manly bosoms, -not through fear, but from intense excitement and suspense natural on all such occasions. After making a quick and tiresome march to a point within sight of the river we halted, stacked arms and awaited further orders. In the course of half an hour a courier arrived bringing intelligence that the enemy had recrossed the river to their own sidethat the whole uproar was the result of an attempted cavalry raid on the part of the

enemy-that quiet was restored and we might return to our camps. We felt immensely relieved, and without delay returned to the camp we had left that morning. Meantime the firing had ceased, and the evening was as calm as any Sabbath we ever witnessed we returned over the same road to this place; and since then tatigue parties have been at work day and night repairing and strengthening our line of breastworks. The men have erected comfortable shanties, and altogether are well prepared for winter should we get to remain here, an event very uncertain; for, though no stir was up an hour ago, nor has been during the last ten days, yet since beginning this letter we have received orders to prepare two days rations and be ready to move at a moment's notice. My luck ex-Express, so sure do we get "marching orders," letter we are certain to march. Very disto do both. But ere long we will have snow, and rain, and mud, and then all military operations will surely cease. We will then be located in a permanent camp, -somebody will bring us boxes, no matter who, whether Mr. Dillon or Mr. Chipley or any one else,let them come, nor give us cause to think and magnanimous, have now grown cold and sordid. We don't ask sharks, shirkers or

Your old friend

Written for the Iredell Express, Review of Dr. Ramsay's Address,

Delivered before the Young Ludies of Concord Female College on Commencement day, May

We were no little gratified, when we ascertained that the Doctor had obtained his consent to pronounce the Literary Address at our late Commencement. From specimens of his, on like occasions, in other institutions, some of which we had read, we anticipated u his address to us, a rich entertainment .--But we must confess that our anticipations were more than realized. To say that we were pleased would be to express the truth but in part. We were not only much more highly pleased than we had been promising selm, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the ourself; but we were delighted, entertained, edified. We doubt not that a discerning public will do the discourse justice, by agreeing with us that it is one of the Doctor's hap-

We have been regretting that it has been by, alas! with many of us never more to so long in making its appearance before the public in print. But circumstances beyond, prevented its sooner appearing in the Express. To those who had the pleasure of listening government into his own hands. By his to its eloquent delivery it will be regarded as an old friend somewhat forgotten; but met a second time, with great pleasure. In its present form the many excellent truths it contains may be reviewed at pleasure, and may heart for good. By those appreciating read- to England, making London the metrapolis ers who did not hear it a rich feast will be of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like enjoyed: while they cannot fail to discover the Doctor's earnest solicitude for the social. civil, intellectual and moral improvement and elevation of our species. Its appreciation by the Faculty and Pupils is sufficiently evinced in their earnest request to see it inprint. We believed that it would do good, if published. We can safely say that it cannot fail to do good, if but heeded and reduced to practice. And without these things the best discourse on any subject must prove unavailing for good. To bespeak for the address a patient hearing-even where the author pinches hardest or deals most severely with vices, and follies and failings of both parents and children, is one main object of

TO BE CONTINUED.

Advancing.

In consequence of the continued advance in he price of printing materials, many of the papers of the South are again advancing their terms. Two weekly papers published in Richmond have gone up to \$20 per year, and we see that the N. C. Presbyterian intends to advance to \$6). These advances are actually necessary in order to live and pay expenses. We intend either to advance or reduce the size of our paper-(which would our patrons prefer?)—we would prefer to advance the price and keep the paper at its present size.—Charlotte Democrat.

Iron Contract.

The difficulty of procuring iron in the Southern Confederacy to be used in casting shells and round shot gave the officers in the Ordnance Department a vast deal of trouble till General Beauregard came to their relief. He has contracted with Gillmore and Dhalgren, of the Federal army, for several tons of metal per day, and those contractors are delivering it at Fort Sumter free of charge, and without the slightest injury to the old fort or its | Charles V. with only a cassock on his shoul-

The House of Rothschild. Among all the Congresses held this sum mer, of princes, lawyers, musicians, schoolmasters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told at home. Quite early the following morning us that a Congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild has been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to re arrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one furnishes the following particulars of the late word, the great object of the great Rothschild Congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and, following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the are to be but four kings of the house of Roths, o'clock, a. m. the fog cleared and revealed an child, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfort It is now exactly a Missionary Ridge. Gen Bragg had vacated Vienna and Frankfort It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city actly,-just as sure as I begin a letter to the of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co religionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the couraging, is it not? I expected that this "Jew Lane," over which hung the sign-board beautiful weather would bring on a move- of a red schild, called in German roth-schild. ment if not a fight, and now it seems likely As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd look ing Mayer Anselm to the post. The Serene Elector, being compelled soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of hi eash, amounting to several millions of florins With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not that gentle hearts in Iredell, once so warm, forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector, had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned kind fadies have not forgotten that to them from the Jew Lane of Frankfort, and at the we-owe nine tenths of the comforts we enjoy Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing in the army. And in the melee pray don't the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the Princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their great fact that the electoral two millions flors had brought them four millions of their

> n, Never was honesty a better policy. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without havng the supreme satisfaction of hearing his nonesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopting the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the sign-board of the paternal house. On his death bed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfirt clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Apsecond, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vi enna; the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the infant terrible of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris.

Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons their control, as our editors have intimated, of Mayer Anselm, and heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, soon took the reins of faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred be more deeply impressed upon the mind and | the ascendency in the family from Germany the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son. Edmond, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again-member of Parliament for London-gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples.

It is unnecessary to state that, though these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old Mayer Anselm, of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers. in their meagre notices about the Rothschild hin faces and thick fiction, it appears that tharge. izing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm. In other words, the five reigning kings, descendants, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, came to the decision to reduce their number to four, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the youngest members of the family to marry, for the benefit af the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blameable lib-

erality, unheard of in the annals of the family. Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, ten thousand ducats to the Orphan Asylum of St. Carlo at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus, has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothechild, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and accordingly-we quote the ru mor of Paris journalism-the dechehance of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced .-However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like the famous

lowed to take with him a small fortune of some fifteen hundred yards. The enemy left 450,600,000 francs, or about six millions ster- over one hundred dead upon the field. ling-a mere crumb from the table of the de- loss was very slight. We captured 538 nonscendants of the poor Mayer Anselm, who commissioned officers and privates, 14 lieuwandered shoeless through the Electorate of tenants, 10 captains, 1 colonel and 1 liententhe good King George III. It is certain that ant colonel; besides these, there are fifty

The Late Battle.

A correspondent of the Knoxville Register battle near Chattanooga:

The morning of the 25th came very thick foggy. During the night our forces had evacuated Lookout Mountain, and withdrawn list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there to the right of Chattanooga creek. About 8 his quarters during the night, hence, when the enemy opened their terrific cannonading on that point, they found no game.

The fight continued furiously during several hours, when comparative quiet reigned .-We could not perceive the result, but from the fact that that point is only four and a and the position of our army: half miles from Chickamauga Station, and that the enemy had not made any demonstrations on that place, they could not have gained much advantage over our left.

At 9 o'clock heavy canonading was heard on our extreme right. Soon the battle raged furiously. Gen. Cleburne had taken position during the night on the extreme right of Misionary Ridge and massed the greater portion of his forces near the Tunnel At this point Swett's battery was posted, and during the entire day it kept up its continuous music.

The Yankees marshaled their forces in long and broad columns from Chattanooga, Town There is quite a commanding view and the various positions along the Citice from the fourth floor of the hotel; but the creek, advancing like the cloud on the unflinching heroes of Cleburne's and Cheatham's commands. Sherman's corps, supposed to number 35,000 men, advanced to the assault, and made assault after assault against the impregnable position.

During the hours between 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., the firing of musketry and cannon was two thousand feet above the river. sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the incessant. We have never heard it equalled on any field on which it has been our lot to do battle. But their charges were unavailing. They were beaten back time and again. At one time they came within fifteen feet of Swett's battery, when the 5th Arkansas; with a yell and a volley that echoed high above the dim of war, dreve them back. Numbers of the men finding their guns so fouled as to be useless, cast them away and threw rocks | Moccasin Bend. The beholder is struck with into the faces of the foe.

One Irishman whose left hand was so shatteed that he could not hold his gun, threw stones until he was exhausted, and came back swearing that while old Pat was there the boys could whip all the damned Yankees they could bring against them.

The 2d Tennessee also was supporting this battery, and for infernal stubborn fighting it nas never been surpassed. One more assault at 4 p. m., and Sherman's corps received a terrific punishment that made them turn and fly down the hill, and soon they were lost to view in the sinking murky clouds of war. Our forces purpontoons at the mouth of the Chickamanga.

the Tennessee, and we had destroyed their the stand-point we occupied, Missionary At 4½ p m,, an attack was made some distance down the ridge towards our centre, and judging from the terrible and rapid firing of musketry our forces were slowly retiring over the crest of the ridge. The continuous and heavy firing was heard at 51 p. m., when the We can form no estimate of our loss,

though we know a large number of wounded were received at the field and general hospitals. But the Yankees turned their pale and bloody faces to the setting sun on the western slope of the ridge by so many hundreds, that we are satisfied that hell had one of its grandest jubilees over its accessions from their ranks. The slaughter in the path of our batteries was awful and immense, but not one assault on us proved successful.

Green's Victory in Louisiana. A correspondent of the Louisiana Democrat writing of Green's victory over the Yankees under Franklin at Bordeaux, near Opelausas.

General Green attacked the enemy, consisting of the 13th army corps, commanded by Gen. Bainbgriage, of the United States army, causing great havoc among them, driving them from the field, through their camps, taking possession of their whole encampment, completely routing their entire command and capturing their artillery and parts of their cavalry, &c. The fight comboys, who made the woods resound with ngress at Paris. From all that can be their continuous cheers, and the earth trem-

Col. King,s and Harrison's regiments, were ing on the morning of the 20th September thrown on the extreme left, resting on Bayou is unjust. The first intimation I received Bourdeaux, being sheltered by the woods that we were to be the assailants, was an orwhich skirted the Bayou for four hundred vards on each side. Here began the fight with the greatest fierceness, and here the brunt of it was borne. In the meanwhile Green's and Major's brigades, Boon's battalion, and one section of Daniel's and the Valverde battery, were ordered through the prairie on the extreme right to flank the enemy's position and charge his battery, which was pouring a hail of shell and canister through the ranks of our infantry, without much damage on account of the thickness of the woods. Our battery sections were soon in enemy's guns. Major was already in position with his cavalry to the right of the batteries. At this juncture of affairs, Gen. Green ordered the entire command to charge, leading it side by side with Major _ The cavalry, at full speed, flanked the enemy, whilst the infantry at double quick, with interminable shouts, charged frantically upon them, taking their battery, routing and scattering their boasted "13th Army Corps" to the four der and a prayer book in his hand, but is al- charging at full run, over an open prairie, Yankees, in conversation with him, ascribed ble and resolutions

no romance of royalty is equal to the romance wounded in our hands shot through the arms of the house of Rothschild.—London Globe. or body, who were able to walk from the field; a like number who were not able to I leverd no firing on our left until after the move were left behind. Nearly all of our fine trops of Walker and Liddell had come wounded were brought off. The enemy came up with their entire command, where upon we fell back to our former position .-We were only able to bring off one of the pieces of artillery captured, a 10 pounder Parrott. The others having their horses killed and disabled, we spiked and left them on the field. Their tents, commissary and ordnance stores being destroyed, our army fell back in good order and are ready and anxious to meet them again.

Description of Lookout Mountain. A correspondent gives the following de scription of Lookout Mountain, which is interesting as giving a correct understanding of the situation and importance of this point

The ascent of Lookout Mountain is gained by an excellent road that rises from the confluence of Chattanooga Creek, two miles west of the depot at Chattanooga, and reaches the top of the mountain a mile in the rear of Lookout peak. There we found a most excellent summer resort, resembling in appearance a fashionable watering place, with beautitul and commodious hotel buildings, and all else to render the place attractive to seekers

of pleasure. Fine freestone springs are also flowing in profusion. This beautiful village is known by the appellation of Summer sublimest scenery is spread before the beholder from the huge borders of rock that rise so rough and rugged from the extreme northwest point of the mountain overboking the Tennessee river. This peak we suppose to benear three miles from Chattanoaga, on an air line; direction nearly west; elevation near

The general course of the Tennessee river flowing from the northeast to the southwest, but as seen from the Lookout, the shape of the river, from above Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry, below the mountain, is somewhat similar to the letter S, Chattanooga being in the southern bend and Moccasin ridge in the northern. The abruptness of the lower bend, however, is better represented by the name the similarity of the neck of land embraced by this bend to an Indian moccasin. Chattanooga is the instep, the confluence of Chattanooga Creek is the toe, and confluence of Lookout Creek the heel, and the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry the ankle above the heel. The shrubbery along the river banks represents the fringe or beads of the moccasin. Lookout is opposite the bottom of the foot, and Moccasin Ridge is the leg and foot. The their subsistance. batteries that fire so frequently upon us may be styled the top of the toe.

The distance from the pontoon bridge in he rear of Chattanooga, across the apkle of Moccasin Ridge to the pontoon at Brown's sued them rapidly, and the last account we | Ferry is apparently about, a mile, while had from the foe was that they had crossed around the river it is five or six miles. From Ridge is seen extending from north to south, three miles southwest of and fronting Chattanooga. Chattanooga Valley and Creek are hetween Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. -

Lookout Valley and Creek are west of Lookout Mountain, and between it and Raccoon*Mountain, which is five miles beyond the peak. Walden's Ridge is on the opposite side of the river, nearly north. Between Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge is the passage of the river, with the "suck" and "boiling pot." The Federals now hold Raccoon Mountain and the Valley of Chattanooga beyond. Chattanooga Creek.

Gen. D. H. Hill's Card. Lieut, General D. H. Hill has published

the following card in defence of his action on the bloody field of Chickamauga: A CARD.

As several erroneous statements have been made in regard to my being relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, it cannot be improper to give the facts in the case .-When the order relieving me was received, I called upon General Bragg and asked the cause of it. He said that he had no cause of complaint against me up to the close of the battle on the 20th of September; that no imputation had been, or could be made against my military character, and that he would promptly rebuke any one making such in his presence I then asked what could be menced vesterday at 12 o'clock, finishing at the reason for his action. He alleged as the two. The enemy contested every inch of cause an expression of opinion on my part. ground, falling back slowly before our brave I inquired why I alone was held responsible for this utterance, when the other three corps commanders (Longstreet, Buckner and Cheathered out of the wilderness of canards, ble under the steady tramp of their resistless tham) had concurred in it. To this no satisfactory answer was given.

the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in | The infantry commanded by Col. Roberts, | The insinuation made by some of the army der to advance from the wing commander, (Gen. Polk) received at 7:25 a.m. And the first I heard of the contemplated attack at day light was from Gen. Bragg himself, some half hour later. The four essential preparations for battle had not been made at 3 a. m. and, in fact, could not be made without the presence of the Commander-in chief, who then appeared on the field.

Lient. Gen. Longstreet has since told me that he was so far from being ready at daylight, that he was not even ready when I began the attack. My impression is that my position, supported by Green's dismounted corps was engaged more than an hour before brigade, opened with a telling fire upon the a trigger was drawn by any other troops .-To the fierceness of the assault by this heroic corps, the Yankees ascribe their massing on our right. If I am not greatly mistaken, we had gained the Chattanooga road, turned the the Confederate States, and his self denying Yankee works, and nearly reached the Kelly House before the left wing came into action. The Yankees concentrated their forces rapidly to regain the key point of their position. Generals Helm and Deshler were killed, and Gen. Adams was wounded and captured by winds. It was one of the most beautiful the overwhelming masses thrown against my

the losi of the battle to their withdrawing too many troops from their right to meet the morning attack of my heroic men or their left. It would seem that the delay in attacking on our left led them to believe that our forces were massed on the right. All the Yankes accounts of the battle agree in this view of our plan of attack.

to our support. The cliarge of tardiness being disposed of, it may be well to quote to the self-constituted critics the following extract from the letter of the Adjutant General, in refusal of my application for a Court of Inquiry: "Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a preson ption not to be indulged by any one, and restainly rot in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department. D. H. HILL, Lt. Gen'l.

Gen. Rragg having been relieved of the command of the army of the West at his own request, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston has been appointed in his stead. The Confederate army since the late retreat from Chattanooga had been reorganized and was in line of battle on this side of Ringgold, Ga., and near the foun. Speaking of the late battle of Chastanooga the Atlanta Register save:

So far as the battle itself is concerned, we have nothing to deplore. The Federal loss was tenfold greater than our own, and we only regiet that prudential considerations pre-clude an exposition of all the facts which would satisfy every Southerner, that the reverse instained, was unavoidable. That one wing of the army should have failed to maintain its position with distinguished valor and iccess of the other, is a fact of which we may not now with propriety give any explan-

The supplies of Grant's vast army are not more abundant now than before the retreat of Brang's army. The facility of communication with Bridgeport is improved, but a single line of railway will not furnish supplies for more than one hundred thousand men and thirty thousand horses. Grant cannot wit prosecute the invasion. He may, when he river rises. His cavalry may become troublesome, but this will be annoyance rather than a cause of disaster, if the people do their duty.

The Register says Lieut. Martin, Quartermastes in Cobb's Legion, who left Longstreet command on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, reports that Gen. Ransom and Buckner's divisions, under Gen. Bushrod Johnston, and joined Longstreet: that a portion of Lorgetreet's forces were on the north side of the Holston river near Knoxville and that Burns de was completely surrounded.

Prinoners as well as citizens were constant arriving within our lines. They report hat the enemy was entirely out of bread and but a small quantity of meal remained for

Thegenemy burn houses every night torevent the city being stormed. Brownlow had escaped with his Press but our forces captured his type and paper 30 miles from Knoxville.

Our troops have an abundance of supplies excepting salt.

Horrible Murder-A Wife Contrives the Death of her Husband.

A most atrocious murder was recently perpetated in the county of Carroll, Va. Mr. Arvin, an old and highly respectable citizen was assassinated by one of his, servants on last Friday. The means employed was a willet of wood, with which the victim was krocked senseless, when his throat was cut from ear to ear. He was then dragged to a capin, uutil night, and, under cover of the darkness, couveyed to a well near by and throws in. The negro confided his blood to a colored woman, who exposed the crime and brought the culprit to apprehension. A search was made, and the body of Mr. Irvin, mangled and-steeped in gore, was found at the bottom of the well. The negro man, on being carried before his mustress, charged her with being the instigator of the murder. He says that she offered him a thousand dollars and his freedom to make way with her husband.

Shocking Murder. A weman named Helen Macarthy was murdered Thursday evening by her husband, Joseph John Macarthy The parties lived in a tenament house at the corner of Cary and 7th streets. About 8 o'clock Thursday the neighbors heard a considerable noise and the cry of "murder" in Macarthy's apartments. Soon after, the lifeless body of Mrs. Macarthy was discovered at the foot of the stairs, and, on further examination, Macarthy himself was found with a self-inflicted wound in his side. There were several gashes upon the neck of Mrs. Macarthy, all in-

the premises. The husband was a shoemaker by trade. He was sent to the Alms House Hospitalthe instigation of the murder will remain unknown intil disclosed by Macarthy. The deceased was apparently about thirty

flicted with a shoemaker's knife found on

five years of age - Richmond Whig. President Davis.

The Ceorgia Legislature has adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his unselfiel patriotism and untiring devotion to the interest of the whole country in the trying period of our country's history, is entitled to the gratitude of the people and commen-dation of every enlightened patriot, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met. That the State of Georgia, fully appreciating the onerous trials and arduous duties devolving upon the Chief Magietrate of sacrifices, tenders to him the assurance of anabated confidence and an unalterable determination to sustain him in his efforts to conquer an honorable peace and maintain the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to His Excellency. sights of the war. The cavalry and infantry | single corps. Gen. Adams told me that the | the President, a copy of the foregoing pream-