

Macon Beacon.

BY HENRY C. FERRIS.

MACON, NOXUBEE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 26, 1862.

NO. 33

WARD POLICE.
By the Board of Police of this County, that all persons who are in possession of any other property belonging to the County, either taken on the premises or sent to any friends or relatives, are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Macon, Mississippi, on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, to answer to the warrant of the Board of Police, signed by the Sheriff of this County.
CHARLES BETTS,
Clerk.

WILLOW.
I respectfully announce to the citizens of Macon County that I have been appointed by the Board of Police to carry on the duties of a physical infirmity render me unable to perform the duties of an army physician.
W. M. MURPHEY,
Physician.

Cabbage Seed, Crop 1861.
I have for sale a quantity of the best Cabbage seed, a winter variety, which will be superior to the large Drumhead or winter cabbage.
New seed this year to sow them.
The seed they are transported to the West.
A. C. BUCKS.

Tax-Payers for 1860.
I have the honor to inform you that the tax for the year 1860 will please come forward and settle as further indulgence cannot be granted.
I have after this date I will not allow interest on State Treasury Notes due June 1862.
The ordinary tax is due the 1st of April, and must be paid at once.
W. M. CONNER,
Sheriff and Tax Collector.
Feb. 26, 1862.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
Chemical Points, Oils, Window Glass, Putty,
Dental and Surgical Instruments,
Grass and Garden Seeds, &c.
No. 124 1/2 Water st. opp. Washburn House
Memphis, Tenn.
Mar. 5, 1861.

W. M. HURRY,
Carpenter,
Columbus, Miss.
Aug. 1, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
I have the honor to inform you that the administration of the estate of the late Wm. J. Gamble, deceased, is now in progress, and that all persons who are indebted to the estate, or who have claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them duly registered within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
W. M. MURPHEY,
Administrator.
Feb. 18th February, 1862.

MISSISSIPPI,
NOXUBEE COUNTY,
Clerk of said County.

Attachment for \$200.
I have the honor to inform you that a writ of attachment for the sum of \$200 has been issued against the property of the late Wm. J. Gamble, deceased, and that the same is now in the hands of the Sheriff of this County, and that all persons who are indebted to the estate, or who have claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them duly registered within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
W. M. MURPHEY,
Administrator.
Feb. 18th February, 1862.

RECRUITING.
I have the honor to inform you that the Government has authorized me to raise a company of Heavy Artillery, to serve during the war.
A bounty of fifty dollars will be paid to each man as soon as mustered into service, and will be allowed sixty days furlough.
Lieut. Johnson can be found at Macon, Miss., for the next three weeks from date.
W. JOHNSON.
March 5, 1862.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.
The following is a correct list of the members of the first Congress of the permanent Government of the Confederate States:

SENATE.

Alabama.	Missouri.
W. L. Yancey.	John B. Clarke.
C. C. Clay, jr.	R. L. E. Peyton.
Arkansas.	North Carolina.
R. W. Johnson.	George Davis.
C. B. Mitchell.	Wm. T. Dorth.
Florida.	South Carolina.
J. M. Baker.	R. W. Barnwell.
A. E. Maxwell.	James L. Orr.
Georgia.	Tennessee.
R. Toombs.	G. A. Henry.
B. H. Hill.	L. C. Haynes.
Kentucky.	Texas.
H. C. Burnett.	L. T. Wigfall.
W. E. Simms.	W. S. Oldham.
Louisiana.	Virginia.
Edward Sparrow.	R. M. T. Hunter.
T. J. Sumner.	W. B. Preston.
Mississippi.	
A. G. Brown.	
James Phelan.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Florida.	North Carolina.
Dis.	Dis.
1 J. B. Dawkins.	1 W. N. H. Smith.
2 R. B. Hillen.	2 R. R. Bridgers.
Alabama.	3 O. R. Keenan.
1 T. J. Foster.	4 T. D. McDowell.
2 W. R. Smith.	5 Thos. S. Ashe.
3 J. P. Bails.	6 A. H. Arrington.
4 J. H. M. Curry.	7 R. B. McLean.
5 F. S. Lyon.	8 Wm. Lander.
6 W. P. Chilton.	9 B. S. Gauthier.
7 D. Clayton.	10 A. T. Davidson.
8 J. L. Pugh.	Louisiana.
9 E. S. Dargun.	1 G. J. Villars.
Tennessee.	2 C. M. Conrad.
1 J. P. Heiskell.	3 D. F. Komner.
2 W. G. Swann.	4 L. J. Dupre.
3 W. H. Tebbels.	5 Henry Marshall.
4 J. B. Gardner.	6 J. Perkins, jr.
5 Henry S. Poole.	Missouri.
6 M. P. Gentry.	1 W. M. Cook.
7 G. W. Jones.	2 T. A. Harris.
8 Thos. Menesse.	3 C. M. Bell.
9 J. D. C. Atkins.	4 A. H. Condon.
10 J. V. Wright.	5 G. G. West.
11 D. M. Curran.	6 T. W. Freeman.
Mississippi.	7 John Hyer.
1 J. W. Clapp.	Georgia.
2 Reuben Davis.	1 J. Hatridge.
3 Israel Welch.	2 C. J. Munnerlyn.
4 H. C. Chambers.	3 H. H. H. H.
5 O. R. Singleton.	4 A. H. Kennan.
6 E. Barksdale.	5 D. W. Lewis.
7 J. J. McRae.	6 W. W. Clark.
Texas.	7 R. P. Frizzo.
1 J. A. Wilcox.	8 L. J. Gartrell.
2 C. C. Herbert.	9 H. Strickland.
3 P. W. Gray.	10 A. R. Wright.
4 B. F. Sexton.	Virginia.
5 M. D. Graham.	1 M. R. H. Garnett.
6 W. B. Wright.	2 J. R. Chambliss.
Kentucky.	3 James Lyon.
1 Alfred Boyd.	4 R. A. Fryer.
2 J. W. Crockett.	5 T. S. Boeck.
3 H. E. Road.	6 J. Goode, jr.
4 Geo. W. Ewing.	7 J. P. Holcombe.
5 J. S. Christman.	8 D. C. DeJarnette.
6 T. L. Burnett.	9 Wm. Smith.
7 H. W. Bruce.	10 A. R. Boteler.
8 S. S. Scott.	11 J. R. Baldwin.
9 E. M. Bruce.	12 W. R. Staples.
10 J. W. Moore.	13 W. Preston.
11 R. J. Breckenridge.	14 A. G. Jenkins.
12 John M. Elliott.	15 R. Johnston.
South Carolina.	16 C. W. Russell.
1 J. McQueen.	Arkansas.
2 W. P. Miles.	1 Felix I. Batson.
3 L. M. Ayer.	2 G. D. Royston.
4 M. L. Bonham.	3 J. P. Johnston.
5 Jas Farrow.	4 Thos. B. Hanly.
6 W. W. Boyce.	

\$50 BOUNTY.
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From the Norfolk Day Book, 10 inst. Full Particulars of the Great Naval Fight.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday, the iron clad steamer Virginia cast aloof from her moorings at the Navy Yard and made her way down to Hampton Roads towards the blockading fleet lying off Newport's News. She reached their neighborhood after some detention at the obstruction below at two o'clock. Here she found the two first class frigates Cumberland and Congress. With a determination to pay her respects to the Cumberland first, the Virginia bore down for that vessel, and while passing the Congress she gave her a broadside by way of a salute. Her operations on the Cumberland were performed in the short space of fifteen minutes' time, at the end of which the Cumberland sunk just where she had been lying.

The Virginia, on approaching her and getting within point blank range, fired her bow gun several times, and ran into her, striking her fairly with her ram which made her reel to and fro and sent her speedily to the bottom, but while going down, we understand the after gun on the Cumberland was discharged at the Virginia, with what injury we know not.

The object in first getting rid of the Cumberland was probably to destroy the very heavy armament which that frigate carried, it being the heaviest in the Yankee navy. The officers and crew of the Cumberland made their escape as best they could, many of them being captured by our gunboats. The wounded on board, it is believed, went down with the vessel.

The Virginia next turned her attention to the Congress, which vessel it is said, gallantly resisted her inevitable fate for nearly an hour, but finally finding the ship rapidly sinking, she bailed down her colors and made for the beach, where she was run as high aground as possible. Her officers and crew were taken off by our gunboats, and while she had her flag of truce hoisted and was being relieved of her killed and wounded by our boats, the Yankees on shore at Newport's News, disregarding the flag of truce, with minute muskets, fired into her and killed several of their own men and slightly wounded in the arm Mr. John Hopkins, one of our pilots, attached to the Beaufort.

While the Virginia was engaged with the Congress, with her bow gun, she poured broadside after broadside into the shore batteries of the enemy at Newport's News. One discharge from the bow gun of the Virginia, says one of the prisoners, capsized two of the guns of the Congress, killing 16 of her crew, and taking off the head of a Lieut. Smith, and literally tore the ship to pieces.

The enemy seemed entirely unaware of our intention to attack them, and, it is said, were so completely lulled into security that the Virginia had got down to Sewell's Point before they took the alarm.

While the engagement was going on between the two frigates and the Virginia, the enemy's steam frigate Minnesota put out from Old Point to their assistance. She laid well over towards Newport's News, but not entirely out of the range of our batteries on Sewell's Point, which opened on her with what effect we are unable to say, but she replied to them without any damage whatever. The Minnesota got aground when within a mile or two of Newport's News Point. There she struck, unable to get off, while the Confederate steamers Patrick Henry and Jamestown perched her with their batteries, while the Virginia attending to the shore batteries at Newport's News.

The frigate St. Lawrence then came up to the assistance of the Minnesota, and she also got aground, and a steam frigate, supposed to be the Roanoke, put off from Old Point with the same intention, it is supposed, but seeing the sad havoc which the Virginia was playing with Federal ves-

sels, she put back to Old Point.

The Minnesota and St. Lawrence, we learn, are hard aground and in the power of the Virginia, at high tide, as the latter vessel was at Sewell's Point, after the engagement, where she remained on Saturday night, ready to commence on them on Sunday morning. She is between them, and all assistance from Old Point.

The frigate Congress was set fire to on Saturday night by a boat's crew from some of our vessels. She illuminated the whole Roads and river, and about midnight her magazine exploded with a tremendous noise. Her conflagration afforded a rare sight to many thousands of spectators who lined the shores of our harbor to witness the spectacle of a ship on fire. Many articles of value were learned were removed from her by our gunboats before being fired.

Tugs and steamers were sent to the assistance of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence from Old Point after they grounded, but their efforts to haul them off were unavailing.

The first gun fired in the engagement is said to have been fired by the Confederate gunboat Beaufort at the frigate Congress. All of our steamers and gunboats are said to have been engaged with the utmost skill and dexterity, rendering great assistance to the Virginia in this magnificent and successful engagement.

We are without means of getting at the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, though it is believed to have been very great. Our total loss in killed and wounded is as far as we can learn, is nine killed and twelve wounded, most of them slightly.

Twenty-three prisoners were brought up to this city on Saturday night. These were all taken off the frigate Congress by the gunboat Beaufort, whilst our other gunboats took off others. One of these prisoners died while on his way to the city. He and another one wounded were shot by their own forces while being saved from the sink frigate Congress. The wounded prisoners were carried to the hospital.

The Virginia had two men killed and some five or six wounded. A shot entered the port hole and struck the gun on the muzzle, knocking of a piece nine inches long. This disabled the gun, which was immediately replaced by another of the same calibre.

Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Mir of the Virginia are said to be wounded, the former slightly, the latter severely.

On board the Patrick Henry a shot entered a port, we understand, and passed through one of her boilers disabling it. She was compelled to haul off temporarily for repairs. There were four men killed and three wounded on her. Other damage not material.

On board the gunboat Raleigh, midshipman Hutter was killed, we understand, though we did not learn of any other casualties.

The James River steamers arrived at the scene of action, it is said, about one hour after the engagement commenced. They easily passed the Newport's News batteries, and after joining in the fight rendered very efficient aid.

By this daring exploit we have raised the James River blockade without assistance, and are likely, with the assistance of Virginia, to keep open the communication.

Several small prizes were said to have been taken by our gunboats from the Yankees, one of which, the schooner Reindeer, was brought up to the Navy Yard on Saturday night. Two others were said to have been carried over to Pig Point on Saturday.

Another report we hear says that but two men were killed on board the Virginia.

Andrew J. Daiton, a printer, who left our office a few days since to join the Virginia, and who was at the bombardment of Sauter, and participated in several other engagements during the war, we learn was one of the wounded on board that vessel on Saturday. The engagement was renewed again

on Sunday morning about half past 8 o'clock, by the Jamestown, and several of our gunboats, firing in to the Minnesota and St. Lawrence. At high water we expect the Virginia will pay her respects to these vessels.

Since the above was written, we have been enabled to gather some additional particulars.

Some detention occurred on board the Virginia on Sunday morning, we learn, or she would have commenced the engagement much earlier than half past 8 o'clock; at which time she, together with the Patrick Henry, Jamestown and other gunboats, opened fire on the Minnesota, which still lies laid and fast aground. The tide being at the ebb, the Virginia did not take the channel where the Minnesota lay, probably for fear of grounding, but getting in good range of her, she opened fire with terrible effect, completely riddling her, and rendering her constant exertion at the pump necessary to prevent her from filling.

Early in the morning, the Ericsson battery, now called the Monitor, was discovered off Newport's News Point, she having gone up there during the night. A sharp encounter soon took place between her and the Virginia, during which time they were frequently not more than thirty or forty yards apart. Unfortunately, the Virginia ran aground, and the Ericsson using her advantage, poured shot after shot into her but without doing any serious damage. In a short while, however, the Virginia succeeded in getting off, and putting on full head of steam, ran her bow into the Ericsson, doing, as it is thought, great damage.

We are rejoiced to say, that notwithstanding the firing was much heavier than on Saturday, there were no casualties on either of our vessels—not a man being in the least injured by shots from the enemy or otherwise.

Several of the enemy's gunboats being within range, they were favored with a shell or two from the Virginia, with telling effect, and in every case disabling or sinking them. One of them lying alongside the Minnesota, had a shell thrown aboard of her which bursted tore her asunder, and sent her to the bottom.

Having completely riddled the Minnesota, and disabled the St. Lawrence and Monitor, besides, as stated above, destroying several of the enemy's gunboats—in a word, having accomplished all that they designed and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumph and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

The enemy's loss, killed and wounded, during the two days conflict, is exceedingly large, and estimated at from six to twelve hundred. The scene around the Congress is represented as being heart sickening. The officers of the Beaufort, who ran alongside of her on Saturday night and who boarded her for the purpose of removing the wounded aboard her, and who were brutally fired upon by the enemy while engaged in this work of mercy to their own kill, and kin, represented the deck of the vessel as being literally covered with the dead dying, and wounded. One of them assumes us, that as he went from fire to aft, his shoes were well high buried in blood and brains. Arms, legs and heads were found scattered in every direction, while here and there, in the agonies of death, would be found poor deluded wretches with their breasts torn completely out.

Of the crew of the Cumberland, but few survived to tell the tale. As she went down, her crew went down with her, excepting a some few who were taken as prisoners by us, and a few others who escaped to the shore. Out of the five hundred aboard of her, it is estimated that not over a hundred at most escaped, the remainder either being killed by our shot or drowned as the vessel went down.

Of course, the greater part of those on board the gunboats were also drowned, as there was not sufficient time for

them to have made their escape. Added to this, very many in the camps at Newport's News were killed by the shells which the Virginia threw among them.

On our side the loss was indeed small, and when we consider the storm of shell to which at times they were subjected, we can but wonder while we rejoice that so few of them suffered injury.

On the Virginia there were two killed and eight wounded, we regret to mention, Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor. These wounds, however, we are happy to state, are but slight.

On the Raleigh, Midshipman Hutter was killed and Captain Taylor and Alexander wounded, the first mentioned quite severely.

On the Beaufort, Gunner W. Robinson and two seamen were wounded. This was all the damage sustained by this vessel among her men. The Yankee prisoners aboard of her were struck by the balls of their friends, one of them killed and the other severely wounded. The former was standing in the door of the ward-room at the time the Beaufort was alongside the Congress, and one of the shower of balls sent by the enemy on shore from their minnie muskets, struck him on the forehead, penetrating his brain and killing him almost instantly.

On the Treasurer, one man was wounded very slightly.

On the Patrick Henry four men were killed and three wounded. While the loss of the enemy is counted by hundreds, ours, as will be seen from the above, amounts to only seven killed and seventeen wounded.

The loss on our part, as small as it is, was not the work of the enemy's shots from their vessels, but the result for the most part of the fire of muskets from shore.

During the contest the mainmast of the Raleigh was carried away. The flag staffs of the Virginia were also cut down.

The report that the Congress was fired by the Federals to prevent her falling into our hands, is without a shadow of truth. She was fired by her shot from the Virginia, for firing into our boats while she had a flag of truce at the time flying, after she struck her colors and surrendered to us.

Among the prisoners taken off the Congress was the slave Sam, the property of—Mr. Drummond, of this city, who escaped to the enemy some time in October last. He is now safe, having reached his home sooner and under different circumstances than he anticipated.

On the arrival of the Virginia at the Yard her men were mustered and addressed by the commanding officer in terms of praise for their bearing during the engagement. They responded with hearty cheers, and expressed a desire to again re-enact the scene through which they had just passed whenever opportunity presented.

The injury sustained by the Patrick Henry was not as great at first supposed—being so trifling that a few hours' repairs were sufficient to place her in readiness for action.

The officers of the Virginia are represented as having acted with the utmost courage and bravery during the contest. It is related of Captain Buchanan that during the thickest of the fight he remained on the deck of the Virginia, and that he discharged muskets after musket at the enemy as they were handed up to him. It was while thus exposed that he received the wound of which mention is made above.

It is said that all of the batteries on Newport's News were silenced except one, and that our shot and shell were thrown with unerring aim and precision among the enemy; that great numbers of them were killed and wounded.

SWORD MANUFACTORY.

The Messrs Swarts of Memphis, have also removed their sword factory to this city, and will be in operation in a few days. They work from forty to fifty hands.—Columbus Republic.