

The Western Democrat.

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\$20 for SIX MONTHS.
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865.

THIRTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 663.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, FOR SIX MONTHS,
\$20 IN ADVANCE.

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Alex H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.
J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
J. C. Breckinridge, of Ky., Secretary of War.
G. A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.
S. R. Mallory of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
Gov. Davis of North Carolina, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.
- ### MEMBERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS.
- #### SENATE.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ALABAMA. | NORTH CAROLINA. |
| R W Walker | Wm A Graham |
| Robt Jimison | W T Dortch |
| ARKANSAS. | SOUTH CAROLINA. |
| R W Johnson | R W Barnwell |
| A H Garland | J L Orr |
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| J M Baker | L C Haynes |
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| H V Johnson | W S Oldham |
| B H Hill | L T Wigfall |
| KENTUCKY. | VIRGINIA. |
| H C Burnett | R M T Hunter |
| W E Simms | A T Caperton |
| LOUISIANA. | MISSISSIPPI. |
| Edw'd Sparrow | J W C Watson |
| T J Semmes | A G Brown |
| MISSOURI. | (Vacancy) |
| W P Johnson | |
- #### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
- Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ALABAMA. | 6 Wm P Chilton |
| 1 Thomas J Foster | 7 Wm R Smith |
| 2 Wm R Smith | 8 J M Clayton |
| 3 W E Colby | 9 James L Pugh |
| 4 Marcus H Cruikshank | 10 J S Dickinson |
| 5 Francis S Lyon | |
| ARKANSAS. | 3 Augustus H Garland |
| 1 Rufus I Batson | 4 Thomas B Hanly |
| 2 Felix K Garland | |
| FLORIDA. | 2 Robert B Hilton |
| 1 St. George Rogers | |
| ATTN. | |
| 1 Julian H. H. H. H. | 6 J H Echols |
| 2 Wm E Smith | 7 James M Smith |
| 3 Mar H Blanford | 8 Warren N Lester |
| 4 Willard Anderson | 9 H P Bell |
| 5 J T Shewmake | 10 Warren Aiken |
| KENTUCKY. | 7 H W Bruce |
| 1 Willis B Machen | 8 Humphrey Marshall |
| 2 George W Triplett | 9 Ely M Bruce |
| 3 Henry E Read | 10 James W Moore |
| 4 George W Ewing | 11 Benjamin F Bradley |
| 5 James S Christian | 12 John M Elliott |
| 6 Theodore L Burnett | |
| LOUISIANA. | 4 Lucius J Dupre |
| 1 Charles J Villere | 5 B L Hodge |
| 2 Charles M Conrad | 6 John Perkins, Jr. |
| 3 Duncan F Kenner | |
| MISSISSIPPI. | 5 Otho R Singleton |
| 1 John A Orr | 6 Ethelbert Barksdale |
| 2 Wm D Holder | 7 J T Lumpkin |
| 3 Israel Welch | |
| 4 Henry C Chambers | |
| MISSOURI. | 5 George G Vest |
| 1 Thos L Sneed | 6 Wm Wilkes |
| 2 N E Norton | 7 Robert Hatcher. |
| 3 John B Clark | |
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| NORTH CAROLINA. | 6 John A Gilmer |
| 1 Wm N H Smith | 7 James M Leach |
| 2 Robert R Bridgers | 8 J G Ramsay |
| 3 J T Leach | 9 B S Gaither |
| 4 Thomas C Fuller | 10 George W Logan |
| 5 Josiah Turner | |
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| 1 Jas M Witherspoon | 5 James Farrow |
| 2 Wm Porcher Miles | 6 William W Boyce |
| 3 Lewis M Ayer | |
| TENNESSEE. | 7 James McCollum |
| 1 Joseph B Heiskell | 8 Thomas Menens |
| 2 William G Swan | 9 John D C Atkins |
| 3 A S Colver | 10 John V Wright |
| 4 John P Murray | 11 David M Curdin (decd) |
| 5 Henry S Foote | |
| 6 E A Keeble | |
| TEXAS. | 4 F B Sexton |
| 1 John A Wilcox (decd) | 5 A R Bayler |
| 2 C C Herbert | 6 S H Morgan |
| 3 A M Branch | |
| VIRGINIA. | 9 David Funston |
| 1 Robt L Montague | 10 F W M Holladay |
| 2 R H Whitfield | 11 John B Baldwin |
| 3 Wm C Wickham | 12 Walter R Staples |
| 4 T S Ghoslen | 13 Fayette McMullen |
| 5 Thomas S Bocock | 14 Samuel A Miller |
| 6 John Goode, Jr. | 15 Robert Johnson |
| 7 Wm C Rives | 16 Charles W Russell. |
| 8 Daniel C DeJarnette | |
| 57 old members and 40 new members. | |

PROVISION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, SPRINGS BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. BOYD

Will attend punctually to buying and selling Tobacco, Cotton, Nails, Iron, Cotton Yarn, Domestic, Bank Bills, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

Permit me to say to my immediate fellow-citizens that I have been raised among my habits and way of doing business are well known to you, and from a long experience in business I hope to share a liberal patronage.

I am prepared to store Tobacco, Sugar, Salt, Cotton Yarns, &c.

Rooms opposite the Mansion House in Springs' brick building.

Business hours from 9 o'clock a. m., to 5 o'clock p. m.

References.—Col. L. S. Williams, Capt. John Wilkes, John W. Springs, H. D. Williams, Messrs Young, Wilton & Orr, James H. Carson, President Branch Bank, J. J. Blackwood, President Bank of Charlotte, Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, Rev. R. H. Griffith, Charlotte; Hon. D. M. Barringer, Charles Dewey, President State Bank of Raleigh; John A. Everett, Goldsboro; J. J. Lawson, President Bank of Yanceyville, N. C.; Rev. Thomas Hume, Petersburg, Va.; I. D. Childs, Columbia, S. C. Jan 16, 1865

\$100 REWARD.

Runaway from the residence of A. R. Henderson, on the Catawba River, about the 1st of September, 1864, a negro boy named JIM, the property of J. T. Jones, of Norfolk, Va. Said boy is about 12 or 13 years of age, brown color, very smart and intelligent, and quick to answer when spoken to. He is supposed to have gone off with some cavalry company towards Virginia. A reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for his delivery to me in Charlotte, or for his confinement in any Jail in the Confederacy, with notice to me of such confinement, or I will pay half the above sum for any information that will enable me to recover him.

ROBT. F. DAVIDSON,
Agent of J. T. Jones, Esq., of Norfolk, Va.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan 23, 1865.

"GARRETT DAVIS."

This well-known Horse will serve the public during the ensuing season, commencing the first of March. He will stand at my stable in Charlotte, and persons bringing their Horses to town can be accommodated at any time.

TERMS.—One hundred dollars for the use of the Horse during the season, and \$10 to the groom—in all cases to be paid in advance. Provisions at market prices will be received in payment.

R. RABE.
Jan. 23, 1865.

Southern Express Company.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864.

On and after this date all Boxes which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignee, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES,
Nov 21, 1864
Ass't Supt.

SALT! SALT!

VIRGINIA SALT,
In exchange for Bacon, Pork, Corn or Molasses.
YOUNG, WRISTON & ORR.
Nov 28, 1864

CARRIAGE WORK,

Wagon-work and Wood-work of all kinds, and Blacksmithing.

The subscriber has removed his Workshops to the stand formerly occupied by Charles Overman, near the Presbyterian Church, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Repairing will always receive prompt attention.

He will work at old prices and take provisions in payment at the same rates, or he will charge an equivalent in Confederate money.

CHARLES WILSON,
Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1865

Notice.

All persons leaving Charlotte by Railroad are required to obtain Passports at the Provost Marshal's office. By order, Lieut. G. W. GRASSON,
Oct 17, 1864
Provost Marshal.

NOTICE.

We positively forbid all persons—white and black, poor and rich—from fishing in our Mill Pond. Any one caught violating this notice will certainly be prosecuted. We can no longer bear the deprivations that have been committed on our premises.

PARKS & WALLIS.
Oct 24, 1864.

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the first of January, 1865, I shall commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine truth and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the Key-Stone such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the queries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:
One copy six months, \$15 00
12 copies six months, 150 00
Single copies, 2 50

Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once. Address
W. M. B. SMITH, Proprietor,
November 21, 1864. Raleigh, N. C.

COPPERAS.

TAYLOR & ASBURY are now prepared to furnish by the ton or otherwise, a fine article of Copperas, superior to any English offered in market. Druggists and Apothecaries supplied with a chemically pure article. Address TAYLOR & ASBURY,
May 3, 1863
Charlotte, N. C.

THE LAST EFFORT FOR A PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Davis, in a recent Message to Congress, makes the following statement:

"It has become certain, beyond all doubt or question, that we must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or must make abject and unconditional submission to such terms as it shall please the conqueror to impose on us after our surrender. If a possible doubt could exist after the conference between our commissioners and Mr. Lincoln, as recently reported to you, it would be dispelled by a recent occurrence, of which it is proper that you should be informed.

Congress will remember that, in the conference above referred to, our commissioners were informed that the Government of the United States would not enter into any agreement or treaty whatever with the Confederate States, nor with any single State; and that the only possible mode of obtaining peace was by laying down our arms, disbanding our forces, and yielding unconditional obedience to the laws of the United States, including those passed for the confiscation of our property and the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery. It will further be remembered, that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that, in the event of our penitent submission, he would temper justice with mercy, and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories, or permitted to have a representation in their Congress, was one on which he could promise nothing, but which would be decided by their Congress after our submission had been accepted.

It has not, however, been hitherto stated to you that, in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our commissioners that the objections entertained by Mr. Lincoln to treating with the Government of the Confederacy, or with any separate State, might be avoided by substituting for the usual mode of negotiating through commissioners or other diplomatic agents the method sometimes employed of a military convention to be entered into by the commanding generals of the armies of the two belligerents. This, he admitted, was a power possessed by him, though it was not thought commensurate with all the questions involved. As he did not accept the suggestion when made, he was afterwards requested to reconsider his conclusion upon the subject of a suspension of hostilities, which he agreed to do, but said that he had maturely considered of the plan, and had determined that it could not be done.

Subsequently, however, an interview with Gen. Longstreet was asked for by Gen. Ord, commanding the enemy's Army of the James, during which General Longstreet was informed by him that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, and that if Gen. Lee desired an interview on the subject it would not be declined, provided General Lee had authority to act. This communication was supposed to be the consequence of the suggestion above referred to, and General Lee, according to instructions, wrote to General Grant, on the second of this month, proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, and stating that he was vested with the requisite authority. General Grant's reply stated that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference; that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character, and that General Ord could only have meant that an interview would not be refused on any subject on which he (Gen. Grant) had the right to act.

It thus appears, that neither with the Confederate authorities, nor the authorities of any State, nor through the commanding generals, will the Government of the United States treat or make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains then for us no choice but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the Confederacy can be but little known to him who supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permission to live in a country garrisoned by their own negroes and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them."

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.—I am

induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments of females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine tenths of the retail stores in Paris are kept by women. I do not remember a coffee house in the city the counter of which is not presided over by a woman. The box offices of the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box openers and audience seekers are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted for them, but even in groceries, hardware shops, wood yards, fruit shops, butcheries, etc. In these places the book keeper is a woman fenced in and separated from the rest by a framework of glass. The ticket sellers at the railway stations are principally women.

Women even guard the stations and some of the less frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange every afternoon after the Bourse hours, and more numbers of the newspapers are disposed of by women than by men. I never saw yet a new-boy in France. In the porters' lodges in the city there are as many portresses as porters, and a landlord would prefer to take for this service a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses, where only one person is required, that one person is a woman. Omnibus conductors submit their waybills at the transfer offices to women for inspection and ratification. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmorency, and saddle them too. Women undertake the moving of furniture, agree with you as to the price, and you find them quite as responsible as men. There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, which I trust and believe would never be accepted by women at home; a brigade of street sweepers contains an equal number of males and females.—Sketches of France.

We are gratified to learn that telegraphic communication has been re-established with Columbia and Augusta.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on Saturday the 18th inst. The following is a sketch of the two last days proceedings:

March 17.—In the Senate a report was presented from the Committee to whom the President's message was referred. The report was adopted without a call for the yeas and nays.

The report says all the measures recommended by the President to promote the efficiency of the army have been adopted except the entire repeal of class exemptions. Some measures recommended by him, such as the creation of the office of General-in-Chief, were originally passed by Congress with a view to the restoration of public confidence and the energetic administration of military affairs. The classes now exempted, east of the Mississippi river, embrace about 9,000 men, while 22,000 men have been detailed by executive authority. In consequence of this abuse of the power of detail, Congress at the present session passed an act revoking all details, and limiting the power.

To conscribe ministers of religion and require them to obtain details to preach the Gospel would shock the religious sentiments of the people, and inflict great injury upon the country. The conscription of editors and the printers necessary to publish newspapers would destroy the independence of the press, and subject it to the control of the Executive department. Physicians and apothecaries are essential to the health of the people. No complaint has reached Congress of abuse in this class exemption.

Congress does not concur in the opinion of the President that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. The writ has not been suspended since August last, and it is not perceived that the military reverses to the country since that period were caused by the absence of the legislation asked for.

The report in the closing paragraph, says if loss of time be a vice of deliberative assemblies, promptitude is a great virtue in executive action. The committee deprecate the transmission of the message as it is well calculated to excite discord and discussion.

March 18.—The House met to day at 5 o'clock. Mr. Watson, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him of the readiness of Congress to adjourn, reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned to it. The President stated that he had no further communications to make. That in his recent message he had fully explained his views as to the legislation needed by the country, and so far as Congress had not concurred in his opinion he hoped it would turn out that he was mistaken. That to the full extent of his power, and the resources placed at his disposal, all might feel assured of his purpose faithfully to protect and defend the country.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the President *pro tem*, adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

The House passed the Senate bill amending the impressment laws. After other business of no special interest the House was adjourned *sine die*.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges to have received the following donations, from patriotic citizens, for the use of the Government. These contributions have been transferred to the Treasurer, and will be made immediately available for the wants of the Government:

A Refugee, eight per cent. bond, \$500; A Detailed Man, ten dollars per week, \$10; Rev. D. P. Sprigg, \$500,000 loan bond, \$500; Mrs. Slaughter Bradford, six per cent. non-taxable certificates, \$1,000; Hon. W. J. Oldham, C. S. Senate, four per cent. bonds, \$7,500; Captain C. T. Allen, one surveying instrument complete.—Richmond Sentinel.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Yankees in Charleston send out daily foraging parties for the devastation of the plantations on the Santee. All able-bodied negroes are being dragged from their homes to fill the Yankee ranks. The South Carolina railroad is running to 5 miles north of Summerville, 25 miles from Charleston. Dr. A. G. Mackey, the famous Masonic author, has been appointed by the Yankees street inspector of Charleston. The editors of the Courier calls him an old and well-tried citizen. Sanitary improvements are progressing in East Bay, Broad and Church streets. The Yankees are fearful of the advent of the sickly season, and are purifying to be prepared for it.—On the night of the 10th inst. a fire destroyed the whole block in which is situated the warehouse of John Frazer & Co. Foster's command is treating the ladies brutally and outrageously in their raids on Charleston.

An officer who was on duty at Fort Moultrie furnishes further particulars concerning the evacuation of the defenses of Charleston harbor. He says that Fort Sumter had three 10-inch columbiads which were carefully destroyed. The balance of the ordnance which was of small calibre was also destroyed. The two large Blakely guns having a seven mile range were completely destroyed. The enemy shelled the islands furiously, thus preventing the total destruction of the defenses before evacuation.

FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.—It is reported that Shelby defeated the Yankee force near Little Rock, capturing 400 prisoners and all their cannon.

The heavy rains during the past four weeks have extended over the entire Southwest, destroying bridges and interfering with trains, mails and passengers.

The Mobile Register has reliable intelligence that Kirby Smith has 25,000 negro troops armed, equipped and organized under their masters operating in the Trans-Mississippi department. The muster rolls of that department contain over 100,000 names, \$0,000 of which are effective and in service. Journals announcing the fact ask why they are not used to some purpose where they are much needed.

The small-pox is prevailing in Mobile. Exchanged prisoners brought it with them. Sanitary measures have kept its ravages limited.

Over \$170,000 in money and over \$50,000 worth of provisions have been contributed in Augusta for the benefit of the Columbia sufferers.

THE ENEMY IN LANCASTER.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

LANCASTER, S. C., March 12, 1865.

The flood has swept over us and left a wide belt of ruin in its track. Desolation as complete as ever clad the sombre ruins of a Ninevah or Babylon, marks the pathway of the destroyer through many portions of this District. In many places, the houses are all burnt for several miles along the highways, and not a vestige of fence, nor the semblance of a living being is left. It is as desolate as if some poisonous blast had spent its furious contents, blackening and charring everything in its flight. The heaviest sufferers by the enemy were in the South-eastern portion of the District, through which a portion of the enemy's infantry passed.

Kilpatrick's cavalry entered this village on the morning of the 28th February, and left on the 4th inst., and I venture to say, that a better organized gang of thieves never existed. Every house was searched from cellar to garret, and all portable valuables stolen. What could not be carried away, was in many instances taken to their camps and destroyed. Nails, horse, mule or colt was left on their line of march. Those not fit for cavalry or artillery, were shot. About 150 of the carcasses of such animals were left in the streets and about the suburbs of this village. Kilpatrick's headquarters were here, which fact probably spared us from the torch, as that would have interfered with his comfort. It afforded but little protection in our respects, for officers and men seem to regard plunder as their principal object, and highest success. The jail was the only building burned.—After the main column had left, a party of about one hundred returned on Sunday with the avowed object of burning the village, but the timely arrival of a part of Wheeler's cavalry put the villagers to their heels.

Many citizens in the country were abused in their persons. Whipping and hanging by the neck to extort confessions of hidden valuables, was the common practice. All who were suspected of having coin concealed were made to suffer. One gentleman, Mr. Adams was shot on his own premises, and while struggling in the agonies of death, the demons stood over him, and violently prevented his agonized family from administering to his last wants. A Mr. Berk was also murdered. The lifeless body of C. B. Northrop, Esq., a well known member of the Charleston bar, who had taken refuge here, was found, after the enemy left, concealed in a ravine, some distance from this place. Singular to say, his wife and family are reported to have gone off with his murderers.—Mrs. Mary Barnes when asked to receive and entertain a party of the villains, nobly replied: "You may burn and destroy what you find here, but I will not permit you to enter my house." The torch did its work to completion, and the defenceless lady was made to suffer every personal abuse that the vilest ingenuity could suggest.

DESTRUCTION AT CHERAW, S. C.

Chancellor J. A. Inglis writes to the South Carolina as follows in regard to the operations of Sherman's troops at Cheraw:

"I have had an opportunity of conversing with one of our Surgeons who left Cheraw last Saturday morning, and was, therefore, present during the whole period of the entrance, occupation and departure of Sherman's army. I learn from him that the entire business portion of the town, that is, Front Street, is burned to the ground, except one house, which from his description of the locality, I suppose to be the only building on the street, which was occupied by a private family. This fact demonstrates that the burning of the stores and warehouses was not accidental, but that, on the contrary, the enemy could, and did control the extent of the conflagration according to their pleasure. There was not sufficient force here to restrain the flames. No dwelling in the body of the town was burned. Several places, just outside of the corporate limits, or within a mile or two of them, were burned, including my own, my brother-in-law, Gen. Prince's, and others, whose owner's names he did not remember. He did not hear of any acts of personal violence or outrage. But every house, large and small, of whatever class of tenant, black or white, slave or free, was pillaged and stripped of all valuables that could be carried away. The people are almost entirely without provisions or clothing. But one horse or mule was left in the town and neighborhood.

Gen. Blair's corps first entered the town. He made his headquarters in the residence of one of our wealthiest citizens, and appropriated the best he could find in it. When appealed to by the lady of the house to interfere with the plundering of the common soldiers, who, in the basement, were breaking and robbing trunks, &c., he repaired to the scene, but only to share in the spoil. This is, as I understand, the late member of the Federal Congress. Sherman himself came into Cheraw on the second day. He was not at Society Hill, as reported, nor was any portion of his infantry or artillery marched in that direction. A cavalry raiding party of 2,500 went down that way, and on to Florence, where they were repulsed by 120 of our men, left there in charge of the prisoners who were too sick to be removed. What this party accomplished on their route, so long as they encountered no resistance, he did not state."

THE HAMPTON LEGION.—This superb command

has given to the Confederacy seven generals. Hampton, its originator and colonel, is now a Lieutenant General. Stephen D. Lee, formerly a captain of its artillery, is also a Lieut. General. Butler, a captain, is now a Major General. The lamented Pettigrew, first a private in the Washington Infantry, fell at the head of his North Carolina Brigade. Gary a captain of infantry, is Brigadier of cavalry in command around Richmond. Connor, once a captain, is also a Brigadier, minus a leg; and Logan, who started as a lieutenant, has followed the honorable career of his comrades and received his stars and wreath. Where is another similar record of any regiment in the service?—South Carolinian.

In the fight near Kinston, N. C., on the 8th inst., the yankee General Palmer was mortally wounded. The yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 2,500.

A FOUL MURDER.

From the Winston Sentinel.

A friend in Stokes county has furnished us with the annexed account of the murder lately perpetrated in that county. An our informant remarks, the occurrence created great excitement which has not been confined to the community where it happened:

"A murder was committed in Stokes county, in the house of W. P. Kallum, Esq., on the 23d inst., at about 8 o'clock A. M., which for cold bloodedness has not been surpassed in our knowledge; and one mysterious cause which prompted the murderer to commit such a crime has alarmed the neighborhood.

The two persons concerned in the affair, have been in the neighborhood since the latter part of November last, with the exception of two weeks in January, they were gone as they said to their command. One represented his name as being Capt. Wm. C. Williams, the other as Lieut. John W. Moore; said they were Kentuckians and belonged to Morgan's cavalry, and that they were out on furlough. During their first stay they were considered nice gentlemen and to what they represented themselves to be, but in their last stay their manners caused some suspicion that they were not altogether right. They were shrewd and well posted in Government affairs, pretended to be strong Southern men, very inquisitive about the principal men around, inquiring about their politics, property, money, &c. They had a list of the names of men of Secession principles and of Union principles. They went well armed at all times and were cautious against surprise, not even opening their chamber door of a morning to let the servant in to kindle fire unless they had pistol hand.

On Sunday previous to the murder, Capt. Williams arrested two deserters, Dial and one of his companions. He shot each one badly, and the Captain has said since that they made no resistance, and that Dial saluted him when he entered the house, that they knew each other well, and that they had often frolicked together at that same house. On the night of the murder they were staying at Esq. Kallum's, they came there in the evening, and had not been there before since they arrested the deserters. At bad time they went to bed as usual, both sleeping in the same bed, in a room to themselves. A while before day the family was awakened by the report of fire arms in the room in which the Captain and Lieutenant were sleeping, in a little while the Captain was out doors firing rifle, and called to Esq. Kallum "that they (meaning deserters) had attacked us and shot the Lieutenant in the head and killed him." Of course it was enough to alarm the family, indeed they were so much alarmed that they thought nothing else than that the deserters or their friends had done the bloody deed as retaliation, nor was the veil raised from their eyes until the neighbors came in during the day, and examining into the circumstances of the case, the way that he was shot, the powder marks showing that he was shot with a pistol and it placed deliberately against the victims head while sound asleep, and other circumstances not necessary to mention here, all went to prove that the Lieutenant was murdered by his companion, Capt. Williams.

Now what induced the Captain to commit the deed is a mystery; they were not known to have had any hard feelings towards each other, though they were somewhat reserved and talked but little to each other in company. It might have been for money, as the Captain had said a few days before that the Lieutenant had eleven or twelve thousand dollars with him, all of which, together with the Lieutenant's horse and saddle the Captain carried off—again, it might have been that the Captain was spying out the condition of the country, or laying some plans for plundering, which he feared the Lieutenant might in his over indulgence in the glass, reveal and thus betray him. It is well enough for the people to be alarmed, and to be on the sharp lookout.

Williams ought to be brought to justice if possible. He is about 6 feet high, rather slender built, light hair, red beard, blue eyes, scar on left cheek."

HOW SHERMAN TREATS UNION MEN.—We

have the authority of one of the most respectable gentlemen in the State, who was captured in Richmond county, for the assertion, that Sherman and his bandits make no distinction between loyal Confederates, and those who are deserting their country, and endeavoring to enjoin the enemy, by assurances that they have never done anything for secession. This gentleman says that whenever one of these unionists found him or herself in the presence of the Yankees, they asserted that they had never been for the war—had never conspired against the war. And the Yankees answered by telling them, "this is all stuff; if you have not stood by your country here, it is time you should stand by the country you now profess: fork over your pocket-book;" and these poor cringing animals had to yield up what they had so basely and cowardly tried to preserve. The best mode for true patriots is, to defy the bandits. If we fall before them at last, let us fall like men who have been blessed by Providence with something of patriotic pride and courage. Together, unanimously, we went out of the Union—together, unannouncedly we made our lot with the Confederacy; let us stand or fall together, and show the world the picture of an indomitable people, unawed by terror, and undaunted by misfortune.

There is, however, enough of manhood in the Yankees, even to appreciate high devotion and lofty courage. He who thinks to escape the fate of his fellows by a base servility, will find that he has "built his house upon the sand."—Richmond Confederate.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE TO THE YANKEE LINE.

—Some little stir has been occasioned in our business circles for a few days past by the disappearance of a well known citizen, whose position as Cashier and Government Depository, had given him some prominence in this community. Accompanied by his wife, who is of Northern birth, he left in the direction of Savannah, but was fortunately captured and returned to the city. When arrested, he was driving like Jehu for the coveted realm of Lincoln, carrying with him eleven heavy trunks, the contents of which has not yet transpired.—Augusta Constitutionalist.