

Personal Experiences in Antislavery.

No. 15.

This fatal error to brag that they were the only man in town with a gun in his hand; that they were all cowards; that he could run any of them out of the camp or the town with a cork stick. To make good his boast, with a single companion he went out one night very late, taking a rope and swearing he would tie a string of the cowardly, and he was not long in doing so. He was in the yard of the Unionists' houses, around the middle of the night, and in the name of the government he actually seized some men, tied them, like fish on a line, and dragged them off half naked to headquarters, where he tossed them for cowards, unbound and set them adrift! He laughed immoderately on recounting what he called his exploit. We have no complaint to make of his treatment, save his bringing so many of his drunken comrades to annoy us with impertinent questions. The confinement of the long watches, seemed to fret the guards more than otherwise, and during the absence of the military, P. moved to take a walk. We went several times, from motives of curiosity, and hoping, with Miss W., that something would turn up. We were marching down the street, and were being closely watched. We saw a portion of Nelson's brigade go by the Sandy to perform the same fact history told us of French King, who marched up a hill with 20,000 men, and marched them down again. We were subjected to so much insult and abuse, when we appeared on the street, that we declined continuing our "conformation." Two or three men, however, a rabble and a mob, and for the prompt and decided interference of our guard, bloodshed must have ensued. One drunken fellow, who declared he had seen us in command of a company, (these soldiers from Cerde) made an attempt to shoot us, and sent a comrade up to our room to get a quarrel, but on our standing upon his ejection, he had made short work of him. One evening a new guard was ordered, and we were afraid that we would be ordered in our already well filled bed. He was certainly on suspicion of being a spy—a spy he was certainly for he turned out to be one of Ramsey's "Sussex Juniors," who had been up at Trout's Hill, where they had been. He had been right among the Cavalry pickets, and was then on his way back to report to General. After the battle of Peloton, Nelson's brigade, and several other regiments, were sent to the front, and he was with them. They were heartily sick of the camp; where the mountains were so high, and piled upon one another so closely, that the sun was visible only in mid-air. A poor forsaken region, said they, but worth fighting for, where one half are rebels and the other half Union men who would fight, but expect the rebels to be the victors. They were heartily sick of the camp, and now, drunk as usual, rode about town upon a stolen animal, bearing a United States flag, and one of his shoulders ornamented with a balloon emblem, and had been taken from a street he had killed—

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 26th, 1862.

A prisoner who escaped from Lexington, Kentucky, says that ten thousand Federals are concentrating at Lexington to make a descent on Cumberland Gap. The Nashville Banner has been suppressed by order of Andy Johnson. The Federals are fortifying Huntsville, Alabama. The cause of the South is gaining daily in Kentucky, owing to the war tax and emancipation scheme.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM NEW ORLEANS—THE IRON CLAD STEAMER MISSISSIPPI BURNED.

Richmond, Va., April 27th, 1862.

Official despatches received this morning state that the enemy's first approach to New Orleans demanded a surrender. Gen. Lovell refused to surrender, and evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore, on the Jackson railroad, after destroying the cotton and public property which he was unable to remove. The new iron-clad steamer Mississippi was burned to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy. Nothing has been heard about the Louisiana.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Mobile, Ala., April 26th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Jackson, says that thirteen of the enemy's gun-boats have anchored opposite to the city (New Orleans). A proposition to evacuate to the Confederates is now pending. Various exciting rumors are afloat. The foregoing, however, is reliable. The train on the 25th, from Mobile for Corinth, ran off the track a few miles above Eutaw, killing six, among them five soldiers of the nineteenth South Carolina regiment, and wounding about twenty.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mobile, April 27th, 1862—11 30 P. M.

Latest.—The Commodore of the Federal fleet promised the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleet with a flag of truce, to make a demand, but has not done so up to this time. The Mayor came from the Forts, under a flag of truce, with forty wounded men and communicated with the Federal flag vessel, but the result is as yet unknown. It is rumored that the Federals returned to let her return. The foreign legion are keeping guard over the city, preserving order. It is rumored that Fort Pike has been evacuated and blown up, but this is unreliable. In consequence of the order of the Federal officers, after the correspondence between Mayor Moore and Commander Farragut, the latter left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall, if it was not hoisted down, and actually brought his ship in range, but has not fired a shot thus far.

It is reported that several French and English men-of-war are below, and have entered their protest against shelling the city.

It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition, and we are in a state of starvation.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense, and the feeling of humiliation deep. Further than this, everything is the same as when the vessels first appeared. All are awaiting the shelling of the city, if the Yankees dare do so.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

Norfolk, Va., April 27th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 25th inst. have received. The latest advices from Vera Cruz state that the French had resolved that their division of the expeditionary force alone should remain at the capital, without delay. The English and Spanish contingents therefore resolved to withdraw their forces and march back to Vera Cruz. The French division had commenced its march upon the city of Mexico. Cairo, April 24th.—The country between here and Mondak is inundated, and a large portion of the Cairo and Faidah railroad has been washed away.

PITTSBURG, April 24th.—Gen. Granger, with five hundred Cavalry, had a fight with the rebels, which lasted for an hour when both sides retired with small loss. General affairs are unchanged.

New York, April 24th.—Advices from New Orleans, New Providence, state that the Steamer Nashville had returned to that place after an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston. One of her paddle boxes is badly injured. She has a full cargo of guns and ammunition, brought by the Steamer Gladiator from England.

The Havana Herald states that persons from New Orleans report Fort Jackson and St. Philip as abandoned, and that the Federal fleet can easily go up to New Orleans.

The steamer Bombay has four hundred and fifty thousand pounds in specie with which to purchase cotton.

Cotton is quiet. Sales of seven hundred bales at 24 1/2 cts. per lb. Peak is firm at \$12 per lb. Hosiery \$8 per lb. India and Valencia \$5 1/2 to \$7 1/2.

Holy We! We are on the road of repentance.

No business doing. Gen. Duke expected this morning to arrive at New Orleans. No one here would believe the idea of his being whipped. The fight will be a most entirely with artillery.

Some six or eight months ago our Company fell into the hands of the enemy a day or two since.

Good Stars.

A gentleman from the West informs the editor of the Atlanta Commonwealth that he saw and conversed with a Federal officer, a prisoner, who stated that in the recent battle at Corinth, the Confederates shot at their enemy as if at beads, hitting nearly every time in the head. He is a few days in passing over the battlefield that nearly all their wounded had balls planted in their foreheads.

The same gentleman also informs us that he saw and examined a breast-plate that had been taken from a dead Yankee. It was made of very fine wire, woven closely together, and could resist a ball from the most powerful rifle. Although his breast was protected by this novel armor, he is a few days in passing over, and in its very center he had received the fatal ball. Three other breast-plates were found upon the bodies of the dead.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S ADVICE.—We find the following in a letter to the Baton Rouge Advocate, from a member of the 1st Mississippi Guards. Response Battalion.

The letter is dated March 31st.

Gen. Beauregard and staff yesterday paid our battalion a special and friendly visit, and after stinking hands with the boys, he addressed us as follows:

"Boys, be patient; the spider is patient—it takes him a long time to weave his web, but he never fails in the end. The General, his wife, you will have worked to me, my advice to you is to keep cool—don't be too great a hurry; take your time when the fight comes, which I think will be in a few days; load and shoot slow and aim low. Follow this, and history will have another victory to record for you."

After another warm shake of the hand a cordial "God bless you," the General, his wife, and the rest of the party, returned to their quarters. Gen. Beauregard's head is now quite grey; his looks are thoughtful, but buoyant and confident. He possesses the whole confidence of the entire army, and is the idol of the Louisianians.

Washington District.

SECOND ROUND.

April 5, 6, Duplin, Providence.

12, 13, Magnolia, Providence.

14, 15, Queen's, Providence.

16, 17, Smithville, Shalott Camp.

18, 19, Washington, Front Street.

20, 21, Elizabeth, Linden Springs.

22, 23, Washington, Linden Springs.

24, 25, Elizabeth, Linden Springs.

26, 27, Washington, Linden Springs.

28, 29, Elizabeth, Linden Springs.

30, 31, Washington, Linden Springs.

32, 33, Elizabeth, Linden Springs.

34, 35, Washington