

THE CAMDEN WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER, AND THE PRESS IS THE ROYAL THRONE UPON WHICH SHE SITS, AN ENTHRONED MONARCH."

Vol. III

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The Confederate

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"Statistics of Rebellion."

[Correspondence of the New York World.] BALTIMORE, April 28.—From conversation with a gentleman directly from the South I have obtained considerable interesting and valuable information in reference to the future prospects of the South. I give it as a complete statement of the facts upon which the rebels base their hopes of ultimate success.

ARE THE REBELS EXHAUSTED? There are two questions of paramount importance to thinking men, and particularly to statesmen, at the North at the present time. These are: What are the capabilities of the South this year for feeding their armies, and to what extent have the cotton plantations, and sugar plantations, of the South been converted into wheat fields and corn fields? And, second, what is the condition of the stock of horses in the South, and by what means do the South expect to obtain remounts for their large cavalry force; and how do they expect to keep up the efficiency of this arm of their service? Aware for months past of the importance of the issues involved in these questions, I have spared neither time nor labor in arriving at the truth concerning them, and the results of my investigations, are embodied below. It will require but a moment's reflection to convince intelligent men that the ability of the South to carry on the war, or, in other words, that the duration of the war itself, depends upon the facts which will be made apparent by the investigation of the above questions. It is a fact, by no means creditable to the intelligence of the country, that the delusion "that the South is starving; that the South is exhausted; that the backbone of the rebellion is broken; that the Southern soldiers are disheartened and mutinous; that the South has its whole available military strength now in the field for a last, a final struggle," should be shared, not by the ignorant and unthinking alone, but by men who have some claims to intelligence. The excuse for the latter is, however, that they only believe what has been set down for them in the newspapers which they have been accustomed to read and believe in; and also, because such has been the constant tone of every Federal official, from the President and Secretary of State down to the bottom of the list. For the shameful and wilful deception on the people, thus practiced by these newspapers and these officials, there is no excuse and no palliation.

TERRITORIAL AREA OF THE SOUTH. In arriving at the truth in regard to the above points, it is necessary to take into consideration the vast territorial extent of the South; the comparative small number of the Southern people who have been withdrawn from productive pursuits during the last three years; and the temper and feeling of the Southern people in regard to the war.

The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire occupy an area of quite respectable size on the map. Yet these three States together only occupy an area of 21,754 square miles, while the State of South Carolina alone has an area of 24,500 square miles. The great State of Indiana contains 33,800 square miles. But North Carolina, with its 45,000 square miles, is larger in territorial extent than Indiana and Massachusetts together. How many people in the North believe that Louisiana exceeds in territorial extent the Empire State itself, with the 46,000 square miles of the latter? Yet such is the fact. The State of Mississippi has 47,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than New York or Pennsylvania. The State of Alabama contains 50,700 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than New York and Connecticut together. A person who has traveled over the whole length of the Y-shaped Illinois central Railroad, from Chicago and Galena on the north, to Cairo at the south, has some idea of the vast extent of that State. Yet Georgia has 58,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than Illinois. And Florida, which the President sent Mr. John Hay to conquer, contains 59,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut, altogether. Finally, Virginia is still larger, containing 61,000 square miles; and even when the bogus "State of West Virginia" is taken off, the Old Dominion is still larger than Ohio. I say nothing of Texas in this connection, because, although it contains the enormous extent of 237,000 square miles (and is, therefore, larger than the seven great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts and Connecticut, altogether), still it is practically useless to the South at present.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION. So much for the territorial extent of eight of the Southern States, which, vast as it is, is the least important feature in

the case. In these eight States—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi—there are one hundred and four millions of acres of land as yet untouched by farmer or planter, to say nothing of twenty millions of acres in the same condition in Texas. In the eight States above named, not counting West Virginia there are only forty two millions five hundred and ninety thousand acres under cultivation; and this includes all the cotton plantations, sugar plantations and rice fields of the entire South. These staple productions of course monopolized the attention of the South until 1862.

COTTON ABANDONED FOR GRAIN AND CATTLE.

During the first year of the war, the inexperience of raising any more cotton, and the necessity of raising more wheat, corn, beef and pork, than had formerly been done, became evident to the Southern people. This necessity became more and more apparent in 1862, and caused numerous public meetings to be held all over the South.—These meetings or Conventions, for they were usually composed of delegates from every county in a State, were always the spontaneous section of the people. But whenever they were held pains were taken by the Confederate Government to lay before the meetings representations of the prospective needs of the army in the matter of provisions, and to urge that the culture of cotton should be abandoned, and the culture of wheat and corn, and the raising of cattle and hogs, be substituted, wherever practicable. This idea was enthusiastically adopted by all these meetings and conventions, and, what is of far greater consequence, it has been practically carried out by the people of the South, partially in 1862 but almost universally in 1863. The statistical bureaus at Richmond are not yet so perfectly organized as to enable exact statistics to be furnished, showing to what extent corn, wheat and potatoes have superseded the culture of cotton. But the following is an approximate table, believed by the best informed men in the South to be substantially correct, and used, indeed, by the Confederate War Department, in making estimates for the supplies of the Confederate army in 1864:

NUMBER OF ACRES DEVOTED TO THE RAISING OF WHEAT, CORN AND POTATOES.

	1860	1862	1863	1864
Alabama	100,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Florida	100,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Georgia	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Louisiana	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Mississippi	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
N. Carolina	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
S. Carolina	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Virginia	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
Total	10,000,000	12,000,000	17,000,000	20,000,000

SUCCESS ATTENDING ON THE CHANGE OF PRODUCTION.

The actual productions of the above eight States in 1860 were 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, 196,000,000 bushels of corn, and 36,000,000 bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes. In 1863 they were 53,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000,000 bushels of corn, and 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes. In 1862, owing to the increased attention that had been devoted to the cultivation of these articles, there was raised in the above States 45,000,000 bushels of corn, and 50,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The estimate yield of the present year, based upon the number of acres actually known to be under cultivation, will be 55,000,000 bushels of wheat, 350,000,000 bushels of corn, and 60,000,000 bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes. The culture of rice, during all this time which has always been a Southern staple, and which forms a large portion and a favorite article of the food of the Southern people has received a proportionate degree of attention and the yield particularly during the year 1862 and 1863, has been quite as large as in former years.

STOCK OF CATTLE AND SUPPLY OF MEAT.

In 1860 there were in the above eight States 1,657,000 milch cows, and 516,500 working oxen, besides an equal number of steers raised and fattened for the shambles. The great demand for beef for food has kept down the increase of cattle. But by the strenuous exertions of the planters in all the above States, and the attention which they have bestowed upon the raising of live stock, the above number have been pretty nearly maintained constantly. Thus in 1863, the number of milch cows was 1,500,000, and of oxen and steers a little over a million head. It will be noted that I say nothing here of the beef cattle raised either in Texas or in Kentucky or Tennessee. During the first two years of the war, a large proportion of the beef used by the Southern armies came from Texas. And although this will not be the case this year, it may be so in 1865. If the Confederate plans succeed; and the cattle in that State are increasing at a prodigious rate. Large supplies of both cattle and hogs are still drawn by the South from Tennessee and Kentucky, and this will no doubt continue to be the case during this year.

HORSES AND MULES IN THE SOUTH.

At the beginning of the war, there were in the eight States named above, 985,000 head of horses, and 573,000 head of mules, besides a million head of horses in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas. A large proportion of the horses in the four States last named were made available for the purposes of the Confederacy in the years 1861 and 1862. The loss and destruction of hor-

ses at the South during the war has not been so great as is generally supposed, as will be seen when I come to speak of the cavalry of the Southern armies. Great attention, too, has been paid to the raising of colts; and those that have grown up since 1860 have nearly supplied the losses sustained by the cavalry of war. The estimates of the Confederate War Department are that there are now in the eight States above named about 700,000 head of horses and 300,000 head of mules. This includes those that are now in the military service. But the Confederate leaders do not depend upon these alone to supply the losses which they have and must still sustain. They depend partly upon Tennessee and Kentucky, and partly also upon the North, as will be seen when I come to speak of their plans of campaign for this year, which I will do in my next letter. DRUID.

Nelson's Battalion, S. C. V.

List of casualties in the 7th South Carolina Battalion (Hagood's Brigade) commanded by Lieut. Col. P. H. Nelson, in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864:

Field and Staff—Wounded: Maj. Rion, slightly—still on duty.

Company A—Commanded by Capt. B. S. Lucas—Killed: Corp. W. H. Atkinson, Jesse D. Bush.

Mortally wounded: J. D. Stokes, J. W. Bar, M. T. Blackwell, W. J. Stokes, J. S. Nixon. Seriously wounded: Sergt. M. J. Outlaw, J. M. Tiller, Saml. Webb, J. D. McCaskill, J. R. Clyburn, L. C. Rodgers, Jas. Watson. Slightly wounded: Sergt. M. Hough.

Company B—Commanded by Capt. J. L. Kennedy—Killed: J. A. Poter, Jas. S. Lee, A. S. Jimie, John S. Harrison, J. A. Rose, Allan Trap, E. J. Bizzard.

Mortally wounded: Danl. Reid, T. H. Christmas. Severely wounded: SG Perry, Allan Perry, W. Brown, E. J. Haynes, R. Phillips. Slightly wounded: G. O. Williamson, H. Dawkins.

Missing—Lawrence Powers.

Company C—Commanded by Capt. A. Wallace, Pearson—Slightly wounded: Corp. Thornton, J. C. Usher.

Company D—Commanded by Capt. P. P. Gillard—Killed: J. W. Benton.

Severely wounded: Sergt. C. M. Atkinson, R. C. Brown, J. B. Haley. Slightly wounded: A. Scott, Jas. Catoe.

Company E—Commanded by Capt. D. Segars—Killed—R. E. West, Jas. Hall.

Mortally Wounded—George King, James Herron. Severely Wounded—Lieut. Wm. McSwan, Sergt. G. P. King, C. W. McCaskill, W. C. Radcliffe, J. Wiley, Sowell, E. N. Yarbrough. Slightly Wounded—L. C. Hough, C. J. Phillips, C. Pate, D. Raley, J. M. Hazzard, N. W. Jones, Jesse E. Watkins, G. Robertson.

Company G—Commanded by Lieut. L. L. Clyburn—Killed—John C. Holland, C. L. Gardner, John J. Perry, John Kirby, T. G. Sutton, Henry McNeil, G. W. Gaskins; J. N. Clyburn, Buddy Outlaw, W. M. Bagley, Jos. West.

Mortally Wounded Sergt. J. G. Mayrant, W. M. Wilson, T. Kirby, J. N. Williams, S. W. Augustine, D. Hornsby. Severely Wounded—Sergt. S. C. Clyburn, T. J. Smyrl, Wm. Gaskins, Jas. Gardner, D. T. Brady, C. B. Gay, W. R. Gardner, J. Hill, Wm. Peach, G. Sutton, Corp. R. T. Spears, J. A. Smith, J. B. Williams. Slightly Wounded—L. O. Jones. Slightly wounded and in hands of the enemy—Corp. J. W. J. Cooper, H. Gardner, P. Martin, E. T. Brown, J. T. Villipigne, Richard Outlaw.

Company H—Commanded by Capt. J. H. Brooks—Killed—Sergt. R. L. Noddy, Sergt. J. H. Outz, (Color Bearer.) Corp. J. B. Robertson, (Color Corporal.) Corp. F. H. Hunsucker, Jos. Addison, John Baley, Alfred Cheatham, Ely Douglass, George Dust, Fletcher Elkins, Robert Harris, Jno. Harris, Wm. Holloway, Allen Kennedy, Wm. A. Rush, Jasper Rodgers, Wm. Taylor, John Walton, J. M. Young. Mortally Wounded—Corp. J. John Gregory, M. Ellenburg, J. Hawley, John Cotton, Rush McLaughlin. Severely Wounded—Capt. J. H. Brooks, Lieut. B. J. Randall, Sergt. A. P. Irby, Sergt. E. P. Walker, Corp. R. Shel, Corp. T. Brady, H. T. Johnson, Randall Johnston, James W. Johnson, George McCants, R. Minor, R. Strut, Slightly Wounded—Lieut. Wm. Weston, J. S. Brooks, R. M. Cogburn, W. N. Franklin, J. G. Gillbau, J. C. Henderson, R. Langley, James Millar, Jas. Minor, D. Roberts, Saml. Sherley, S. Strickland, W. S. Talbert, W. Tyson, J. B. Vandiver, B. B. Wright.

Missing—W. B. Bell, Asa Hammond, Wm. Jones, Danl. Jones, S. Milers, Wm. Roberts, B. Stalacker, Richd. Stalacker, E. Tinkler, Sturgeon, Thos. Sturgeon, L. D. Tucker, J. T. Walton, E. B. Wright, L. Wyrick.

RECAPITULATION

Killed	42
Mortally Wounded	20
Severely Wounded	47
Slightly Wounded	39
Missing	21

Total 169

S. WARREN NELSON, Adjutant.

List of casualties in Companies D and E, 7th S. C. Battalion (Hagood's Brigade) commanded by Lieut. Col. Nelson, in a skirmish in front of works near Drewry's Bluff, on May 15, 1864:

Company D—Commanded by Capt. J. L. Jones—Slightly wounded: Lieut. R. W. Young.

Company E—Commanded by Capt. D. Segars—Severely wounded: C. A. Jami-

son—Slightly wounded: Tim Scott, S. L. Gardner, R. J. Bell, G. Cunningham.

CASUALTIES IN CAPT. BURNS COMPANY—15TH REGIMENT.

Company D, Lieut. Steen commanding—Killed: John Spradly, S. W. Hornsby. Wounded: Sergeant J. W. Hucksabee, shoulder severe; A. Kirby, contusion arm slight; J. C. Outlaw, arm flesh severe.

J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

Camden, Wednesday, June 1

Change of Schedule.

The passenger train of the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad will leave every morning (Sunday's excepted,) at 3:15 until further notice.

The Medical Examining Board will hold their next meeting in Camden on the 22d instant.

Our readers will find in another column an interesting reference—under the head of "Statistics of Rebellion"—to the future prospects of the South. There are many things contained therein cheer up the despondent as to our resources for conducting a war of huge dimensions, and with ultimate success to our cause.

Destructive Hail Storm.

The most destructive hail storm known in this section for many years, occurred on Thursday last in the vicinity of Middleton depot, and extending along the line of railroad through the swamp to near Kingville, stripping the larger portion of the foliage and smaller limbs off all the trees, in its destructive course, and beating down and injuring materially the corn crop in that neighborhood. The stones are represented as being, many of them, the size of a turkey egg, leaving indentations on the cross ties of the road.

To Contributors.

"The Irish Picket" has been received, and decline publishing. It is a rule, in all newspapers establishments to refuse publicity to any and all productions, not accompanied by the authors name, or the name of the person making such contributions, also stating whether the composition be original or selected. We will gladly publish any interesting communications—prose or poetry—where our rule in this respect may be complied with.

Latest Casualties Received.

From a private dispatch received on yesterday, we have been furnished with the following casualties in Shingler's regiment—Holcombe Legion—which we believe have been unpublished as yet: J. B. Cureton, jr., killed; John Lee, slightly wounded in the hand; Wm. Whitaker, slightly in the hand; Henry C. Salmond, slightly in the hand; J. M. DeSaussure, slightly in foot; T. H. Clark, in thigh.

The regiment sustained a heavy loss in officers, but none from Camden.

The Mercury says: For the information of all non-combatants desiring to go to Virginia, whether to visit sick and wounded relatives and friends, or for any purpose other than government business, that peremptory instructions have been received at Department Headquarters from the War Department prohibiting the granting of passports to them. These instructions are given with great reluctance by the War Department, and only under the pressing emergency demanding that none but combatants shall at present go to the scene of war. It may save unnecessary trouble and disappointment if newspapers generally, in this Military Department will publish this notice.

The Mobile Tribune says: Among the killed in the recent battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, was Lieut. Col. Frank Gaillard, of the South Carolina Volunteers. It was the twenty-fifth battle in which he had been engaged during the war. He was a young man of large literary attainments, and was not less conspicuous for his valor. He had numerous relatives and acquaintances in this State, and I was beloved by all who knew him.

Calling for the Figures.

Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, has introduced a resolution, requesting the President of the Confederate States to furnish the House, as soon as may be practicable, with an alphabetical list of all the officers of the Government, Quartermasters, Commissaries and disbursing officers generally, now in arrears in their accounts with the Government, the amount of their several arrearages, when said arrearage commenced, and the date of the appointment of such officers Adopted.

LATEST ARMY NEWS.

The News from Johnston's Army.—PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN—FIGHTING RENEWED IN NORTH GEORGIA—A NIGHT ATTACK UPON OUR LINES—CLEBURNE REPULSES THE ENEMY WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER—MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA—GRANT CROSSES THE PAMUNKEY—FURTHER ADVICES FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT—INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH—GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 25TH INSTANT ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX, &c., &c.

NEW HOPE, GA., VIA MARIETTA, Saturday, May 28.—The enemy's forces are massed in our front on the south side of Pumpkin Vine Creek. There was heavy artillery and musketry skirmishing yesterday from sunrise until dark, chiefly on the right wing. At dark it ceased, but was renewed about midnight.

We captured between 200 and 300 prisoners among them Lt. Col. Fambles of the 59th Ohio, Adj. Helder and three Lieutenants. Our forces are inspired with the greatest confidence in their Commander and in their ability to defeat the enemy. Every man is anxious for the general engagement. It will probably take place to day.—Skirmishing is now going on along our right and right center.

Lt. Col. Fambles reports that the Yankee General Wallack was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

BATTLE FIELD, 18 MILES FROM MARIETTA, May 28.—Heavy skirmishing began at daylight yesterday morning on our left, and continued without intermission until about five o'clock, p. m., when a desperate assault was made upon Stephenson's division, which was repulsed handsomely, with heavy loss to the assaults. This is the fourth assault that has been made upon this point, each time resulting in heavy loss to the enemy. A Yankee battery was run up within two hundred yards of Stuart's line and opened a terrific fire. Our sharpshooters, however, soon killed every gunner and horse, and the battery thus fell into our hands.

Last night at twelve o'clock the enemy advanced on our extreme right, and were ambushed by Cleburne's division, who routed up their fire with a charge which routed the enemy completely. All the enemy's dead and wounded, together with 149 prisoners, including a Brigadier General, fell into our hands. The enemy's loss was between five and six thousand. Our loss about six hundred.

The conduct of Granberry's brigade is highly commended. Gen. Granberry received a slight wound but is still in the field.

Brisk skirmishing began again this morning and still continues on our extreme left. The enemy is massing his forces on this left. Heavy artillery firing has continued up to this hour—11 a. m.

(THIRD DISPATCH.)

NEW HOPE, VIA MARIETTA, May 28.—General Cleburne's Division engaged the Fourth (Yankee) Army Corps, under Howard, about one o'clock this morning, and, after a desperate contest, signally repulsed them with a loss of between five and seven thousand men. We captured from 150 to 200 prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and accoutrements. General Cleburne says that the enemy's dead were piled thicker than he had ever seen them on any former battlefield. Between 500 and 1000 of them were left close up to his front.

The enemy's line of breastworks in front of Loring's command has been abandoned. Our loss will probably number four or five hundred.—Skirmishing is still going on. The enemy's left is gradually giving way.

[THE LATEST.]

NEW HOPE, GA., May 29.—Granberry's brigade was placed in action at five p. m., yesterday to resist the enemy's attempt to turn our right flank. We had no defence except a few stones hastily collected by our cavalry, which held position as skirmishers before the brigade came up. The engagement soon became furious and raged with unabated violence until eight p. m. The enemy's lines several times advanced within five pieces of ours; but they were repulsed at all points. Having no support to hold their position, our brigade was not allowed to charge until midnight, when Walthall's brigade having advanced and taken position immediately in Granberry's rear, the charge was sounded and Granberry's brigade charge

through the woods, breaking three of the enemy's lines of battle without firing a gun and capturing many prisoners. Bockham's regiment, of Green's brigade, was detached at 5:30 p. m. and sent to the right of Granberry, who had been out flanked. It came up in good time, and drove the enemy back. Backham's loss was 28 killed, 120 wounded and 5 missing. The enemy left 288 dead with a large number of wounded on the field in front of Bockham's regiment while in front of Granberry's men, the Yankee loss was not less than 300 killed and between 1200; and 1300 wounded. Many prisoners were taken. They report Maj. Gens. Howard and Johnston and Brig. Gen. King, (all Yankees) wounded.

Skirmishing continued until nightfall.

The News from Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, May 29.—The enemy crossed the Pamunkey river yesterday at Hanover Town and Old Church. Hancock, Wright's and Barndise's corps have certainly crossed. Warren's corps is not accounted for. Up to this morning our army had formed no line of battle, but were awaiting the enemy's movements and disposition.

There was a considerable cavalry fight at Hall's Shop yesterday between Fitz Lee's and Hampton's cavalry and a large force of Yankee cavalry. Our cavalry at first forced the enemy back, but it is now supposed that the enemy gave back in order to draw us in. Late in the evening our cavalry drew off, having lost 30 killed and 75 to 100 wounded. Some of the latter fell into the enemy's hands.

The News from the United States.

RICHMOND, May 28.—The New York Herald of the 25th inst. has been received here.

The N. Y. World and the Journal of Commerce have been suspended for publishing a bogus proclamation from Lincoln, calling for 400,000 additional troops and appointing a day of fasting and prayer. The editors offer a large reward for the detection of the perpetrators of the hoax.

The London correspondent of the New York News says that the Mersey Rams will be sold to Maximilian, who is collecting a powerful fleet.

News from the Trans-Mississippi Department.

HOUSTON, TEX., May 13 via SUMMIT, May 26.—Since April 8th we have whipped two Yankee armies—one in Louisiana, the other in Arkansas—driving the latter to Little Rock, and surrounding the former, in Alexandria, capturing in all, thirty-four pieces of artillery, eight thousand stands of arms, six thousand prisoners; twelve hundred wagons, two gunboats and four transports; sinking four new gunboats and five transports and killing and wounding fully eight thousand Yankees. Our total loss, in killed, wounded and missing, is about four thousand.

At present Steele is at Little Rock with the wreck of fifteen thousand troops, threatened by Price. The Yankee General Taylor is killed.

Banks army is 20,000 strong, in Alexandria. Porter's fleet is detained above Alexandria by low water. We have possession of Red River, above and below, and heavy forces on each side. Col. Griffin, with a force of two hundred sharpshooters, and a battery of artillery, surprised two gunboats, one of which was the Granite City, at Calisia on the 6th. We captured both. The Yankees had to send their boats ashore to surrender, as we had none. Their loss was one hundred and sixty prisoners captured, sixteen fine cannon and no end for stores.

On the 9th a Yankee mail boat was captured at Seven gunboats and ten transports have been captured on Red River. The whole number of Yankee prisoners, thus far, taken by us in Louisiana and Arkansas is 16,000. On the 17th instant two gunboats and three transports were captured in Southwest Louisiana by Col. Alexander. All the property from Natchitoches to Simpsport has been entirely destroyed by the enemy. They burned indiscriminately houses, cotton gins, warehouses, corn cribs, everything else. Many families are thus left destitute both of food and clothing.

The two most precious things this side of the grave, are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and weakest weapons of the other.