

Western Democrat

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tuesday, March 24, 1863.

27TH OF MARCH.—Friday next, the 27th of March, is the day appointed by the President of the Confederate States to be observed in fasting and prayer. We suppose the occasion will be strictly observed by all our people.

BONDS.—\$15,000 Mecklenburg County Bonds, in Bonds of \$1,000 each, were sold at auction in this place on Saturday last at \$111.50 to \$115, one bringing \$116.50. Bearing 6 per cent interest. At the same time a negro woman, aged 24, and two children aged 6 and 7 years, sold for \$3.610.

IMPRESSION.—The following is an extract from an order just issued by the Department at Richmond:

"In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons to the War Department, it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the impressment of supplies must exist on the part of the people, or that the agents of the Government have violated their instructions; now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of the instructions, it is hereby ordered,

1. That no officer of the Government shall, under any circumstances whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption or that of his family, employees or slaves.

2. That no officer shall, at any time, unless specially ordered so to do by a General commanding in a case of emergency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival."

S. COOPER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

It will be seen by the above that no one need fear impressment when offering any produce for sale in the market, or while it is on its way to market. Only those who refuse to sell, or are holding up for higher prices will be troubled by impressments.

THE LATE ATTACK ON FORT McALLISTER.—We are indebted to Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill for a pamphlet copy of the "Official Report of the Chief Engineer of the District of Georgia of the attack of the enemy's iron-clad boats on Fort McAllister, below Savannah, March 3, 1863."

The report is too long for publication in our columns, though it is very interesting, showing that the successful defence of the Fort against the 7 hours bombardment of the iron-clads was one of the most important events of the war. It is estimated that they threw about 60 tons of solid iron against the Fort, only injuring two of our guns temporarily, and slightly wounding two men.

We are also indebted to Gen. Hill for copies of foreign papers, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, &c.

NOTICE.—Mr D. H. Byerly, county commissary, requests us to say that he will attend to the sale of provisions to the poor or to soldiers' wives, if deposited with him to be sold at moderate prices. He will charge nothing for his trouble, but will be gratified at being able to afford some relief in that way. Any one willing to dispose of corn, meat, or anything to eat, at moderate rates, will notify Mr Byerly.

We are also requested to say that a lot of Sugar has been left at Mr Byerly's store to be sold to the needy at thirty cents per pound.

EXEMPTS.—A correspondent wishes to know if Aids to Militia Colonels are exempt from conscription. We do not think they are exempt, for this reason, that only commissioned militia officers are exempt, and they by the decision of our State authorities and not by the construction of the law. We know that Aids are recognized as commissioned officers, but have they actually been commissioned by the Governor? If not, they are not exempt. We do not think that any Aids have been regularly commissioned, unless it is Adjutants of Regiments. It is not at all likely that Militia Quartermasters, Commissaries, &c., have been commissioned, and are not therefore, strictly speaking, commissioned officers. We merely give our understanding of the matter, though we may be wrong.

SLEET.—On Friday and Saturday last we had a pretty heavy sleet, and some snow fell. The trees were covered with an icy coating, and we fear that early fruit has been injured. Further north there was a heavy snow storm.

THE S. C. EMBARGO.—The Governor of South Carolina has prohibited the exportation of Provisions from that State for the space of thirty days. We copy the main portion of the Governor's Proclamation, dated March 18th, as follows:

"Whereas I am credibly informed that large quantities of provisions are being exported from this State for the purpose of speculation, by reason whereof the price of provisions has been much enhanced, to the great discomfort of the citizens of the State; and whereas the present supply is deemed important for the subsistence of the people and the soldiers of the Confederate States; and whereas the Government of South Carolina, in virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution of this State, do issue this my proclamation, and forbid all persons for the space of thirty days from this date, from exporting beyond the limits of this State, any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meat, Wheat, Flour, Rice, Peas, Potatoes or other provisions of any description whatever. The following persons are excepted, viz: Quartermasters and Commissaries and other agents of the Confederate Government purchasing provisions for the army, who must exhibit satisfactory evidence of their official character and authority; persons from other States who purchase for their own private use and consumption, and not resale, who shall make oath to that effect before the next magistrate previous to the removal of the articles purchased, which oath the magistrate shall preserve and furnish for the use of the Solicitor of the Circuit when required; agents of counties, towns, corporations and Soldiers' Board of Relief of other States, who exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such provisions in behalf of such counties, towns, corporations or Soldiers' Board of Relief, for public use or for distribution at cost and charges, and not for resale or profit.

"Any of said articles that may be stepped in transitu will be confiscated to the use of the State.

It is enjoined upon all magistrates and militia officers, and all good citizens, are appealed to, to aid in the enforcement of this proclamation.

M. L. BOSHAM.

Salt made by non-residents is not included in the above prohibition.

BAD NEWS FOR THE PRINTERS.—The manufacturers have again advanced the price of printing paper. Some of the weeklies in N. and S. Carolina have advanced their terms to \$4. in order to keep getting rich during the war.

WRITING INK.—Mr Thomas Ledwell has sent us a bottle of Writing Ink of his own manufacture which we have tried and find excellent, as good as "Harrison's best," or any other imported ink. It has been a hard matter to get good ink, but we think Mr Ledwell has succeeded in making an article that will satisfy the demand. Try it.

NOW AND THEN.—When the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey visited this place in the year 1859, and made a disunion speech, we disapproved and condemned it, as the columns of our paper will show, and up to the breaking up of the Peace Conference in February, 1861, (when it was evident that all hope was lost of preserving the Union with honor and safety to the rights of the South,) we were a Union man of the strictest sect. We claim no credit now for entertaining such sentiments then, but we allude to them for the purpose of showing that we have a right to call on those who were disunionists then to cease their grumbling and fault-finding now that the war is upon us, and at the same time to reprove those who seem to take pleasure in denouncing "original secessionists." Any denunciation of "original secessionists" cannot apply to us, for we were formerly a much better Union man than most of those who now denounce secessionists, but we protest against such conduct because it injures the Southern cause and has a tendency to prolong the war. And it is a shame and disgrace to any man who was an original secessionist to be found now in the ranks of the dissatisfied, and complaining and finding fault with the Government, and neglecting or refusing to give it a cordial support in feeling and material aid. Those who raved and beat the wind before the war ought now to use all their influence to assist in carrying it on. We can say with satisfaction that although we were a Union man almost up to the commencement of the war, we have not from that day to this ridiculed secessionists, or pursued a factious course or opposed any measure which the Confederate or State authorities thought proper to inaugurate in aid of the Southern cause, presuming that they knew best and were true to the interests of the South. We should dislike very much to have it said of us hereafter, when independence is established, that we throw obstacles in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The late news from the North proves that the Northern people are again uniting against us, and favoring a prosecution of the war for our subjugation or extermination. A month ago they were divided and almost in open rupture among themselves, but now they are holding Union meetings and intend to make another desperate effort to conquer the South. What has produced this change—what has caused those who were a short time ago calling for peace, now to change their tune and call for war? We think one of the causes is, the apparent division of sentiment at the South and the dissatisfied and fault-finding expressions of a portion of the Southern people. Yankee papers are boasting loudly of the reaction at the South in favor of the Lincoln Government. They quote the denunciations of some of our own papers against the Confederate Government. The enemy is deceived in this way and encouraged to believe that our subjugation is near at hand in consequence of internal dissensions. We know that some of those who grumble and growl claim to be opposed to a reconstruction of the Union, but the Yankees do not seem to understand that as their position. They think that a large portion of the South is dissatisfied with the Confederate Government and willing to go back into the corrupt and disgraced Government of Abe Lincoln. The tendency of all this is to prolong the war.

The people of the Southern States cannot consent to a reconstruction of the old Union, unless they are willing to degrade themselves and their posterity. They must triumph in this struggle or be forever ruined, and that they will finally triumph we have not the slightest doubt, but to hasten the wished for day of peace and independence we must be united and sustain our authorities, and submit to sacrifices and inconvenience. It will not be to anyone's credit to have it said that he got rich during the war. The Army must be maintained, and supplies ought to be furnished to the Government at a fair price and not at what speculators and extortioners are willing to pay for them. Men, women and children at home may have to submit to suffering in consequence of exorbitant prices, but the soldiers in the field, who are bleeding and suffering for our defence, must not be permitted to suffer for food and clothing on account of the operations of hand-sharks or the grasping and hoarding disposition of any one. Able-bodied men and exempt who are staying at home ought to be willing to work to some extent for the benefit of the Army. Let original secessionists and original Union men all agree to act in concord and harmony, and make sacrifices for the common good, and the day of deliverance will draw near.

We take the following extract from a letter received from Capt. J. G. Witherspoon, who commands a Company from this county, 30th N. C. Regiment, near Fredericksburg:

"I have again returned to camp from a visit home. On my arrival I found our Company and Regiment much better supplied with tents than when I left. The health of the company is generally good, and the ranks considerably filled by those returning from that had been absent at Hospitals. Furloughs are still being granted, and great anxiety exists among the men to know whose turn is next. By order, the Army must be maintained, and supplies ought to be furnished to the Government at a fair price and not at what speculators and extortioners are willing to pay for them. Men, women and children at home may have to submit to suffering in consequence of exorbitant prices, but the soldiers in the field, who are bleeding and suffering for our defence, must not be permitted to suffer for food and clothing on account of the operations of hand-sharks or the grasping and hoarding disposition of any one. Able-bodied men and exempt who are staying at home ought to be willing to work to some extent for the benefit of the Army. Let original secessionists and original Union men all agree to act in concord and harmony, and make sacrifices for the common good, and the day of deliverance will draw near.

UNNEIGHBORLY AND UNJUST.—Letters from our North Carolina soldiers who have been sent to Charleston and Savannah to defend those places against the common enemy, relate the extraordinary fact that the North Carolina Treasury notes which some of them carried with them were everywhere promptly refused in payment for purchases! What sort of people can they be who thus treat soldiers in defence of their property and their lives and the lives of their families! Suppose the shopkeepers should be put to the expense of one cent on every dollar to get current funds for those Treasury notes, would not that be a small contribution to the comfort and convenience of the poor and ill-paid soldier, who exposes his life for the safety of the said shop-keeper? Shame, shame, on such a mean spirit-ed act. We say nothing of the discourtesy offered to the State by the refusal of its notes, though that might be commented on with severity.—Fayetteville Observer.

Such conduct is much to be regretted by those who desire to maintain good feeling between the citizens of our State and South Carolina and Georgia. North Carolina money of any kind is as good as that of any other State, and it is a shame that our neighbors depreciate it without any good cause, and a disgrace to them to refuse to take it from N. C. soldiers who are assisting in defending South Carolina and Georgia cities. The sensible and intelligent people of those States ought to try and correct this matter.

Our friend, Robt. Grier, Esq., of this county, presented us with a bottle of very fine Wine made by himself. It is the real juice of the grape without the addition of sugar, brandy or anything else. We believe it would be a benefit to the country generally if every farmer would give more attention to the culture of grapes and the manufacture of pure Wine; then there would not be such a general disposition to waste corn in making whiskey.

THE WOMEN HELPING THEMSELVES.—A few days ago, at High Point, several women, the wives of soldiers, went to the store of Mr Wm. Welch and rolled out a barrel of Molasses and divided it, without asking any one's consent.

At Salisbury, on Wednesday last, a number of women (said to be soldiers' wives) impressed about thirty barrels of Flour and a quantity of molasses and salt. They took it from those they suspected of speculating in the necessities of life. Ten barrels were seized at the Depot belonging to some one in Charlotte, so said.

LIBERAL.—Mrs. Marshall, residing near Wadesboro, has given 25 bushels of meal for distribution among the families of soldiers. John S. Little of Anson, has given a like quantity and sells corn at \$1 and meat at 20 cents to the families of soldiers in his neighborhood. James Dup of the same county has 150 bushels of corn to sell to soldiers' families at \$1. In Smith's beat, in Anson, there is not a man who will charge the wife of a soldier more than \$1 for corn. Well done, Anson!

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—The Yankees seem to take more pleasure in destroying and stealing property than in facing our soldiers in a fair fight. The Yankee commander at Memphis sent two or three companies to Hopefield, Arkansas, with instructions to burn every house in the town. The Yankee soldiers gave the people time to move their furniture out of the houses, and then commenced the work of destruction, not even sparing the churches. It is stated that most of the inhabitants had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, but the Lincolnites had no faith in their loyalty, and therefore would not spare their property. A Southern man never will make much by forsaking his section and trucking to its enemies.

Col. R. B. Vance, the commander of the 29th N. C. Regiment (which has been on duty in Tennessee) has been appointed a Brigadier General by President Davis. It is considered a very proper appointment. R. B. Vance is a brother of Gov. Vance.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.—Within the last few weeks several buildings in different parts of the country, containing corn, forage and other Government property, have been burned. At Richmond, Wilmington, and Columbia, Tenn., houses containing provisions have been fired and destroyed—at the latter place 100 horses were burnt, including those of Gen. Van Dorn and Staff. We believe that these fires are caused by Lincoln's emissaries, employed by the Northern Government to cripple and injure the Confederate Government by destroying its supplies. It is time to exercise more vigilance.

RAILROAD SNAKE.—Several shares of stock in the N. C. Railroad were sold at auction in Salisbury last week at \$39 to \$95 per share, being a considerable advance on any previous sale.

VIRGINIA.—There are only ten candidates for Governor in Virginia; but it must be remembered that Virginians never did like to hold office, though they had always about two-thirds of them in the old Government. The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the gubernatorial election which takes place in May, says:

"We have now, by their own announcement, or that of their friends, Col. Munford, Brig. Gen. Wm. Smith, Brig. Gen. Kemper, Col. Flournoy, W. W. Hubbard, Lieut. Gov. Montague, Brig. Gen. Pryor, Hon. D. C. DeJarnette, the Hon. J. R. Chambliss, Hon. James Lyons, with some fifteen or twenty others waiting appointment. Now, each of these gentlemen is as much a candidate as the other, and they will be supported by their respective friends. How many more will be invited or will announce themselves, we cannot say, but the books are not yet closed."

The Hon. R. A. Pryor publishes a card saying that he cannot consent for his name to be used—that on entering the army he determined not to quit it until the end of the war, and he will not now retire for a civil office.

Messrs Lineberger & Co. lost six or eight hundred bales of Cotton by fire at their Factory in Gaston county, on Wednesday night last.

FIRE IN GREENSBORO.—On Monday, the 16th inst., a large brick building in Greensboro, N. C., belonging to C. G. Yates, was consumed by fire.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Nothing important by late arrivals from Europe. A correspondent in London says that "the politicians and editors have settled down into the conviction that Seward must speedily be dismissed by Lincoln in compliance with a peremptory demand of the French Government, in consequence of M. Mercier's correspondence." Rumors about intervention are again repeated, but are not worth attention.

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO LIMITED IN VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law limiting the culture of Tobacco in that State to 2,500 hills to each hand between the ages of 16 and 55. It is much to be regretted that the Legislature of this State did not pass a law similar to that just passed in Virginia, for it is exceedingly probable that the limitation of the crop in the latter State, will stimulate an increased production in North Carolina, and the lands which should be devoted to breadstuffs, will be given up to Tobacco to the great injury of the country.—Raleigh Register.

THE YANKESSES FOILED.

Thrashed to their heart's content at Genesis Point, beaten off for the present from Fort Pemberton, on their approach to Vicksburg by way of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo; and now, most glorious of all, driven back, maimed and crippled, down the Mississippi, from the bluffs of Port Hudson—the Yankees with all their shovels and dredging boats, all their iron-clads and "tin-clads," are making very poor work of it. We cannot yet fully appreciate the value of our success at Fort Pemberton; but the repulse of the enemy at Port Hudson is decided, damaging, disabling. Some of their finest ships either destroyed or rendered useless; and their land army standing idle and afraid to co-operate with the fleet. All goes well on the Mississippi. Let us have only a proportionate success at Vicksburg, and the affectionate tenderness of the North-west towards us, now torpid, will revive, and glow warmer than ever.

Touching the battle of Genesis Point (Fort McAllister) the Savannah "Republican" of the 11th inst. gives an interesting account of this remarkable engagement, wherein the relative power of sand batteries and iron-clads were fully tested. The attack on the third of March was the seventh attempt of the enemy to carry the position. The fire was kept up steadily for seven and a half hours without the slightest intermission. It is estimated the enemy threw some two hundred and fifty shot and shell at the fort amounting to some sixty or seventy tons of 11 and 15 mill round shot and rifle shells eight inches in diameter and 7 inches in length. Some extraordinary incidents occurred during the bombardment. The 11-inch shell that shivered the carriage of the eight inch columbiad to atoms, exploded in the midst of eight or ten men, and not one of them was injured. A shell exploded in the pit of the rifle gun where a number were serving, and but a single fragment was left on the floor; yet no one was hurt. Several officers were lying in the door of the hospital and four or five others standing around outside, and not ten feet distant, when a fifteen-inch shell struck the bank, and rolled down to the very door sill and exploded. All were burnt with the powder, but not one was touched by a fragment of iron. An officer of the fort, whose word no one will dispute, informed us that the shells from the mortar boats at night, or many of them, after being well aimed, and coming in an exact curve for the fort, over a distance of two miles, when nearing it, without any natural cause, and as if by some gentle unseen hand, were turned aside, and fell to the right or left. All were amazed at the remarkable phenomenon, and puzzled to explain it.

The only life lost in the fort was that of a pet tom cat.—Richmond Enquirer.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Kinston, March 20th, 1863.—Our troops have all returned from the expedition against Newbern. What General Hill intended to accomplish by the movement I am not able to say. But there is one thing evident, Gen. Hill has succeeded in his undertaking, let it be what it may, it will doubtless work for good in the end.

General Pettigrew has left Barrington's Ferry, and is now moving in another direction—he encamped night before last at Big Swift Creek. I am not able to give you full details of his expedition, but I learn that he has been doing some good fighting since he left here. Gen. Pettigrew, lost but four men killed, and seventeen wounded, in the engagement at Barrington's. The Yankee loss is said to be forty killed, and many more wounded.

General Robinson made a dash with his Cavalry into the enemy's lines, a few miles above Newport North Carolina Railroad, and burned out bridges as he first supposed.—Correspondence of Raleigh Journal.

The Wilmington Journal says: "Gen. Pettigrew on the North side of the Neuse river, opened on an earthwork on the South side of the river, but in consequence of an accident to one of his guns, which resulted in the loss of three of his men killed, and fifteen wounded, and also the arrival of heavy reinforcements to the enemy, he had to retire. Gen. Robertson is reported to have succeeded in getting possession of the Railroad below Newbern, and in destroying a portion of the track and burning a bridge by which a train was destroyed."

No men were lost in General Hill's immediate command, and his horse was not struck with Minnie balls, as telegraphed from Raleigh.

FROM THE WEST.

Port Hudson, March 21.—The reports of the sinking of the sloop-of-war Richmond, from injuries received in the fight on the 15th inst., prevail, nothing definite, however, has been ascertained. The mortar fleet still occupy their old position, out of range below. Yesterday, the enemy fired slowly at our transports, with long range guns, without effect. No indications of another attempt to pass our batteries.

Twenty deserters have arrived during the last two days, and are continually coming in. They confirm the previous reports of the demoralization of Bank's army. Our batteries sustained no injury in the engagements, and are ready at all times to give the enemy a warm reception.

Mobile, March 21.—A despatch, dated Fort Pemberton March 20, says Gen. Loring has whipped the enemy back from this point, and they are now in full retreat for Yazoo Pass.

A despatch dated Panama, Miss., 19th says the Federals engaged in the raid upon Hernando, retreated. The report of their having abandoned the Memphis and Charleston Road, is untrue. The Mobile and Ohio Road has been abandoned from Jackson, Tenn., to Columbus, Ky.

No movement at Port Hudson. Banks has fallen back to his 15th inst., and maintains good discipline to advance. Deserters continue to come in; all report disaffection in their camps. The two vessels which ran past our batteries continue slowly steaming up the river.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

It is reported that the tax-bill provides for raising four hundred millions dollars by the levy of a tax of one per cent on the gross rates and one per cent on gross profits; one per cent on salaries under \$1,500; two per cent on all over that amount; one per cent on the value of property, etc., no one is to be taxed but once on the same property, income or profits.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

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MARRIED.

Near Columbia, S. C., on the 9th inst., Brig. Gen. E. M. Law of Alabama, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Wm A. Latta, formerly of Yorkville.

DIED.

At Rock Island Factory, on the 5th January, H. M. Dixon, a member of Co. H, 11th N. C. Regiment, aged 19 years and 6 months.

ENROLLING CONSCRIPTS.

All white males between 18 and 40 years of age, who are not in the military or naval service, will assemble in Charlotte on the 30th and 31st of March for examination and final enrollment. Also, those within the bounds of the 89th Regiment will assemble in Charlotte on the 1st and 2d of April for the same purpose.

NOTICE.

We have been annoyed time after time by persons fishing and hunting about our Mill and Pond, and we now positively forbid all persons from fishing or hunting about the Mill or Pond. Those doing so will be prosecuted. We are compelled to adopt this course in self-defence.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Charles A. Smith, for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash. Sub Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated. Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 24, 1863. The Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro Argus, Raleigh Register and Goldsboro Tribune are requested to copy the above until forbid.

LATEST NEWS.

We give below the latest items of news copied from the Columbia, Raleigh and Wilmington papers. There is nothing from the Virginia army of any importance. From the West the news is that the enemy have failed to take any of our River fortifications. Several vessels have arrived at Southern ports within the past week, and one or two were captured by the blockaders while trying to run in.

The Yankee papers are rejoicing at what they consider the prospect of our being starved into submission. They are deluded. There is plenty of food in the South, and the people will neither starve nor submit to Lincolnism.

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THE CURRENCY BILL.—This measure has passed both houses of Congress, and in a law. It provides, that all Treasury notes not bearing interest, issued previous to the 1st December last, shall be fundable in eight per cent, until the 22d of April, and thereafter until the 1st of August, in seven per cent. Thereafter no longer fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace. Notes issued since the 1st of December and within ten days from the passage of this act, fundable in seven per cent until the 1st of August, thereafter in four per cent. All call certificates outstanding on the 1st of July, shall be deemed to be bonds bearing six per cent, payable at a date not exceeding thirty years. Second section authorizes monthly issues of Treasury notes bearing no interest, amount not to exceed fifty millions, fundable for twelve months from the first day of the month of their issue in six per cent, bonds, and thereafter in four. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell one hundred million of six per cent, coupon bonds, payable at the option of the owner in Treasury notes or cotton certificates, pledging the government to pay in cotton at the rate of eight pence sterling per pound, six months after peace.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The two Town Beats, take notice and attend at the Court-House, on Monday the 23d, 24th and 25th, and make your returns of your Lands and Lots, with number and acres of said Lots, and your Negroes, with ages and sex, or the law will be enforced against you. B. W. ALEXANDER, J. P. J. S. BEANS, J. P. BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—T. H. BREN, C. T. ALEXANDER, S. A. HARRIS, W. F. DAVIDSON. Extract from the Revenue Law, 1863. Section 13. If any person shall refuse to furnish the list required above, or to take the oath prescribed in the preceding section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the Justices of the peace of said board shall bind him over to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the county to answer the charge, and on conviction or submission, he shall be fined at the discretion of the Court. March 24, 1863.

\$50,000 North Carolina State Bonds for Sale.

Office of the CHAS. H. R. Co., Raleigh, N. C., March 14, 1863. To correct an error into which some have fallen from an incorrect reading of my advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of \$50,000 State Bonds, I call attention to the fact that these bonds are not redeemable before maturity. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent, coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-annually, and the principal on the first day of January, 1863, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever. A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds (\$35,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion (viz. \$15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered. KEMP P. BATTLE, President. Raleigh, March 24, 1863.

ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE

100 kegs Nails, No. 10s, and 12s. Also on consignment and for sale Sugar in Bags, For Family use. March 24, 1863. W. WILLIAMS, DATES & CO.

Headquarters 87th Reg't N. C. Militia, STOWESVILLE, Gaston county, March 14, 1863.

All conscripts of Gaston county who have not gone to Camp are required to report at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, forthwith. They can call on Lieut. J. F. Roneberger at Dallas for order of transportation. The commissioned Officers of the Regiment will be held strictly accountable for all conscripts who may remain in the county on and after the 28th March, inst., except the conscript produces a certificate of disability from a regular practicing Physician. Commissioned officers and Justices of the Peace are exempt from conscription. The Officers will arrest all deserters and persons from the Army without proper leave, no matter if they have furloughs, if said furloughs have expired and not been renewed. M. H. HAND, Col. 87th Reg't N. C. Militia. 31-pd.