

The Western Democrat

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W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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56	Peter G. Evans	S. B. Evans	J. H. McNeill
57	L. M. Allen	James A. Keith	
58	G. O. N. Folk		

NOTICE.
Having taken out special letters of administration on the estate of Herbert Stowe, dec'd, I will sell, on Saturday the 18th of June, at the late residence of the deceased, four head of Horses, all the Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, a lot of Corn, Wheat and Bacon, a crop of Cotton, one Carriage, all the household and kitchen Furniture, and many other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law; and all persons owing the estate are required to come forward and make settlement. H. D. STOWE, Adm'r.
May 26, 1863 3t pd

\$300 Reward.
I WILL give the above reward to any person who will take up my boy SAM, if captured without serious injury and delivered to me or confined in Jail so that I can get him. He has been lying out over twelve months, ranging from near Charlotte to Reedy Creek, two years old, medium size, and has a scar on his forehead. Address me at Charlotte, N. C.
Feb 24, 1863 JNO. WOLFE.

WANTED.
At the Medical Purveyor's Depot, at Charlotte, N. C., ten pounds (10 lbs.) of leaves of the New Jersey Tea Tree (*Coccoloba Americana*). The leaves must have been carefully dried in the shade.
JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Purv'r.
May 12, 1862 1m

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5.
RICHMOND, May 9th, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:
1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.
2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.
3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.
4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last.
5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1862; by Col. Dickey, in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.
6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Miss., on the 23rd of December, 1862; at Des Arc, Ark., on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 23rd of February, 1863.
7. All persons who have been captured on the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.
8. All soldiers who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any other allegiance to the United States or given any bond, or if his release was accomplished with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.
9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities, have not been so released and delivered, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.
May 17, 1863 6t ROBERT OULD.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAILROAD.

On and after Monday the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
GOING WEST:
ARRIVE: LEAVE:
8 15 A. M. Charlotte, 7 30 A. M.
8 25 " Tuckasee, 8 20 "
8 35 " Beaufort, 9 00 "
8 45 " Sharpsburg, 9 30 "
9 00 " Lincolnton, 10 05 "
10 45 " Cherryville.
GOING EAST:
ARRIVE: LEAVE:
12 15 P. M. Lincolnton, 11 30 A. M.
1 00 " Cherryville, 12 25 P. M.
1 20 " Beaufort, 1 25 "
1 30 " Tuckasee, 2 00 "
2 45 " Charlotte.

Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare. Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every cent. A Freight Train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, and returns same day. For Passenger Trains transporting Freight, 50 per cent of the tariff rates of freight will be added.
V. A. McBEER,
Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent 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, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to this 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 1f

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the estate of J. A. Dent, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.
W. W. GRIER, Adm'r.
Feb 3, 1863 1f with the Will annexed.

Elegant Shoes FOR SALE.

Very neat French Calf Bootes for Ladies. Pegged Calf Bootes (light) for Ladies. Gents' High Cut Scotch, neatly made. Elegant pegged and sewed Brogue, double sole. A fresh arrival of Shoe-Pegs, to sell by the quart: sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. Also, a lot of Shoe Knives.
JOHN F. BUTT.
March 10, 1863 1f Mint Street, Charlotte.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FILLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. W. Grier, ex-officio, and make immediate settlement.
J. N. SPRINGS.
February 3, 1863 1f

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.
Our terms are four dollars per year in advance. Individual or local shipmasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

BADGE OF HONOR.

From the Raleigh Register.
Headquarters, Ramsey's Brigade,
May 23, 1863.

Mr. Editor: An Act of Congress, approved October 13, 1862, provides "that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge shall be delivered to his widow; or, if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it."

I have the pleasure, Sir, to forward to you for publication the list of those adjudged by their comrades to be entitled to the "badge of the brave," though it will be seen that, in some instances, there has existed a perhaps natural indisposition to make any discrimination.

Very respectfully yours,
SEATON GALES, A. A. G.

List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates in Ramsey's Brigade designated by their comrades as worthy to wear the Badge of Honor for conspicuous gallantry at Chancellorsville.

2d N. C. TROOPS.—Company A, Sergt John B. Banner; B, private W. H. Flowers; C, sergt T. E. Ellis; D, corpl S. Felton; E, sergt J. T. Booth; F, corpl J. E. May; G, private Thos Williford; H, private Simcon Graddy; I, private Aaron A. Pitt; K, corpl Chas Carter.
4th.—Co. A, sergt W. S. Shuford, killed; B, private J. W. Wilhelm, killed; C, no decision; D, no decision; E, sergt J. W. Leggett, killed; F, no decision; G, no decision; H, private G. W. Shires, killed; I, private Wm H. Bakow, killed; K, private W. R. Jossey, killed.
14th.—Co. A, no decision; B, no decision; C, private H. B. Sanders; D, sergt J. F. Gofforth; E, sergt Urias Pool, killed; F, sergt J. M. Whitmore; G, sergt J. R. Smith, killed; H, no decision; I, corpl C. M. Smith; K, sergt L. N. Keith.
30th.—Co. A, private J. W. Holland, killed; B, no decision; C, private Wm J. McDowell; D, no decision; E, no decision; F, sergt J. W. H. Jones; G, no decision; H, private Wm McCanly; I, no decision; K, private E. M. Bales.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A train of fifteen cars, containing 550 negroes from Mississippi, belonging to General Wade Hampton, C. F. Hampton, Esq., and J. M. Howell, Esq., left Augusta on Saturday evening, 30th ult. When near Lowry's Turn-out two of the cars became disconnected and were left behind. Before the fact was discovered, about 11 o'clock p. m., they were run into by the down passenger train, which was following. During the collision, the cars were fearfully crushed and twelve negroes killed—several having been scalded to death by the hot steam from the broken engine. We learn from the manager that by extraordinary exertions, and through many serious difficulties, these negroes were saved from the hands of the Yankees, who were trying waste and robbing the country of every thing they could wherever they went. The dastardly wretches were robbing the negroes of their clothing, and even the hats they wore. These negroes were delighted to escape their tender mercies, and get where they knew they would be taken care of. Many of the mechanics from the plantations of the above named gentlemen have been impressed, and stolen and scared off from their families.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

TRUE SPUNK.—A Northern paper says: M. F. Conway, the Republican member of Congress from Kansas, as is well known, at the late session came out for peace on the basis of separation between the North and the South. Thereupon he received resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, strongly condemnatory of his course in the House. Mr. Conway returned the resolutions to the Secretary of State, with the expression of his "most profound contempt," and closed his letter by saying: "I shall ask the people in their next election to say whether I am a traitor, or not, and in the meantime I spit upon the resolutions."

WHIPPED BY WOMEN.—A correspondent informs us that a few days since, in Lee county, Va., near the Tennessee line, a Tory, who had slandered the widow of a deceased Confederate soldier, was tied up by some half a dozen indignant women, and received twenty stripes. The women who administered this wholesome admonition were soldiers' wives and widows.—*Knoxville Register.*

GOOD SENSE.—A man residing at Schenectady, who has long been in the employ of the Central Railroad Co., and is now a fireman on the road, applied to the superintendent for a pass to take him to some point on the road which he desired to visit. The superintendent declined to grant the request and said:
"The company employ you, and pay you so much per month for your services. When your wages are paid, our obligation ends. If you were at work for a farmer at one dollar a day, and desired to go to Saratoga, would you expect him to hitch up his team and carry you there for nothing?"
The fireman replied, "No, sir; but if he had his team hitched up, and going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a d—d hog if he didn't let me ride!"

MR VALLANDIGHAM.

As this gentleman is now, not of choice, but by force, within the Confederate lines, it is desirable to know precisely what are his sentiments, in order that we may decide what should be the manner of his reception, and what the character of his treatment. The latest exposition of his views and feelings that we have seen is the following, written from his place of confinement, before his trial:
MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
May 5, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio:—I am here in a military bastle for no other offence than my political opinions, and the defence of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat—for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime."—For no disobedience to the Constitution, for no violation of law; for no word or sign, or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South, who are for disunion and independence, and in obedience to their demand, as well as the demand of abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds today; but "Time, at last, sets all things even!"

Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, and of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered, or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people, to TIME, I again appeal. Stand firm! Falter not an instant!

C. B. VALLANDIGHAM.

It will be observed that Mr Vallandigham avows himself "for the Union," declares himself guiltless of any "word, sign or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South who are for disunion and Southern independence," and adjures his fellow Democrats of Ohio to continue to be "true to the Union." We know what allowance is to be made for the circumstances under which this card was written; we know, too, to what degree the manly resistance he has made to the Washington usurpation entitles him to our respect, and the persecution with which he is visited to our pity; but we, nevertheless, feel called upon to declare that no man holding the opinions and sentiments avowed in this manifesto has a right to come among us, by the contrivance of the enemy, and remain with us—except on the express ground that he, himself, solicits our protection and pledges himself neither to do nor say anything while here in furtherance, advocacy or defence of the sentiments and purposes avowed in this card.—*Richmond Whig.*

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury tells the following as occurring at the late Fredericksburg battle:
"Some affecting incidents are told. One illustrates the painless nature of wounds in the head. A soldier returned from the field after the battle was over and found a comrade seated by the camp fire. He asked him if he was hurt. "No," was the reply, "but I have had a head ache." The words were scarcely uttered before he fell dead. His brains were oozing while he spoke, yet he knew not that he was wounded.

"Another poor man at the close of the fight tried to write a letter in pencil to his mother. He told her what great perils he had passed through, that the enemy was in full retreat, and described himself as he sat on the hill side writing, "I thank God," he added, and just then his hand was blown away by a shell. The blood-stained letter, as it fell by his side, was found and sent to his mother. What must have been her emotions when she saw and read it!"

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes of Morgan's last raid:
"As in all other battles, however, we are called upon to mourn some of our bravest and best men. The instances of individual heroism and courage were numerous. In one instance a shell-struck man, lying on the ground, crushed and mangled so terribly that he died a few hours after. As the General rode by him, he called out: "How are you, General," and as the General turned around, said he, "don't mind me, I am past cure," and calling to some comrades who were near, said: "There are some good cartridges, you will need them." These were about the last words spoken by the poor fellow. Another poor fellow, who was shot through the intestines, as the Surgeon approached him, said: "Doctor, don't mind me; my wound is fatal, go to those whom you can assist." Another brave spirit who perished was a youth by the name of Buford, from Crab Orchard, Ky., who cheerfully remarked as he entered the fight, "Boys! I feel happy, I read once more my native soil." What a history could be made if only a tithe of such noble daring and gallantry were preserved. Alas, upon every battle field how many such spirits sink to rest, to be awakened, no more until summoned to their reward. I could not help being struck by this reflection when discussing a few days ago the many instances of self sacrifice and daring which I had seen exhibited, and the Surgeon remarked to me, "Yes, but a short time since I witnessed a case which I think can compare with any on record. A mere youth who belonged to the cavalry rode a poor weary and forsaken soldier, and observing that he was barefooted and the blood running from his feet, immediately jerked off his boots and throwing them to him said, 'take them, I have a horse and you are afoot,' and rode off, before a reply could be made. The result was that the poor little fellow took pneumonia and died. Dr. Kellers, who related this story, told me he knew it to be true, as he had attended him in his illness. The Confederate States ought to erect a monument over this boy's grave."

JAIL-BURNED.

We learn that on Friday night, the 22d ult., the Jail of Robeson County was destroyed by fire, said to have been started by some of the inmates desirous of effecting their escape.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FROM THE N. C. TROOPS.

28th N. C. Reg't, Camp Gregg, Va.,
May 18th, 1863.

Knowing that we are a long way from home, and that our friends are anxious to hear from the deeds of valor of her sons, I write you a few lines in haste, as my time for such things is short. We left this camp on the 29th of April and marched to Fredericksburg, ten miles, where we took our position in line of battle. The enemy had already effected a crossing, and we could see them with the naked eye in the low grounds. We remained here in line of battle from Wednesday, 21 o'clock, a. m., till Friday morning at day dawn. On Thursday evening we were subjected to a severe shelling from the guns of the enemy. At day dawn Friday we were marched 16 miles up the river in front of Chancellorsville. The fight had commenced long before we got there. When we arrived on the ground our men had already driven the enemy some distance. We kept advancing and the enemy giving way, until we took up a line of battle within a mile and one-half of Chancellorsville. Here we were subjected to the shells of the enemy, but suffered but little, except a few were wounded. Company G, of the 25th, under command of the brave Capt. E. G. Morrow, was deployed as pickets. We had picket fighting all night, more or less. Next morning (Saturday) we had some heavy artillery fighting and skirmishing. About 8 o'clock a. m., we were moved by the left flank and marched around the right flank of the enemy, a distance of fifteen miles, gaining the rear of Chancellorsville by 6 o'clock p. m. We were led by the brave and lamented Jackson, to whom the credit of this gigantic and daring move is accredited. The enemy not suspecting us on this side, a vigorous attack was made. The enemy gave way at all points. By dark we had driven them for three or four miles down the plank road. Our brigade advanced down the road at a double quick. As we arrived upon the ground, our brigade was subject to an enfilading fire of artillery, but our men never faltered. As we came down the road where the fighting had been, we could see at every step the telling effect of our shots, as the dead and dying and wounded lay thick in every direction. By this time we were fully into the fight. Our line of battle was some two miles long, the musketry and artillery was terrific; one continual sheet of fire from one end of the line to the other, the roar of artillery—the screaming and bursting of shell made the earth almost rock under our feet. We had driven the enemy back upon their strong fortification. The fight raged more or less until midnight, when it ceased for a short period. About one o'clock Sunday morning, our brigade (Gen. Lane's) was charged by four lines of battle; we waited until they came close to us when we turned loose upon them with terrible destruction, which soon drove them back. We captured several prisoners, and one stand of beautiful colors was captured by company E; this ended the night fighting. It is proper here to say to the credit of Lieut. Col. Spear, that he was wounded here on the knee and had to leave the field. He had been very conspicuous in cheering on the men during all the fight, and acted very bravely and gallantly. He is a gallant man. By sun Sunday morning, our forces being all posted in position, the fight was renewed with doubled vigor. The scene was terrific, it seemed as if heaven and earth were coming together. Division after division charged the Yankee batteries, and after several hours of hard fighting we drove them from their position. I will not try to describe the scenes of horror which followed, nor of destruction which beggars all description; no man can picture the deeds of daring and the valor of our men. Such fighting never has been done by any set of men. This was the bloodiest day of the war.

In honor to the 28th, it might be proper to say that it made two distinct charges more than the balance of the brigade made, as it had not suffered as much in the other charges as the rest of the regiments of the brigade. The hardest of the fighting ceased about 12 or 1 o'clock Sunday; there was, however, much artillery and picket fighting all day and night, which was kept up all day Monday and Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night, when the Yankees crossed the river.

I cannot do the officers of the 28th regiment ample justice, as I lack the language to describe their deeds of bravery, as well as all the officers of Lane's brigade. Our brave and gallant General Lane was all the time at our head in the thickest of the fight, delivering his orders in his cool and peculiar style, greatly to the admiration of his command. Our brave and gallant Col. Lowe, (for whom I cannot say enough), although in quite feeble health, remained during all the fight with his command, discharging his duties as a brave and gallant commander. Adj't R. S. Folger was no less conspicuous in discharging his duties. The different companies were commanded by Messrs. Capt. Lovell, Lineberger, Clark, Apperson, Hollin, Bohannon and Morrow. Companies B, D and K, were commanded by Lieut. T. T. Smith, J. D. Randall, and J. Crowell; companies G and F were a part of the time under the command of Lieut. McCaully and Tinlove, as the Captains were slightly wounded. It is due the commanders of companies as well as Lieutenants to say that they all behaved, perhaps, with more bravery and coolness than was ever, before exhibited. As to the conduct of the men, I cannot say enough; suffice it to say, their conduct was never equalled, fighting three to one and the enemy strongly entrenched, and driving him from his position, is only done by the bravest of the brave. Thus ended the fight. We marched and fought for eight days, some of our men without rations or anything to eat for three days; in the rain and mud for two days and nights; no sleep, except under the roar of artillery and whiz of the missile. The loss of our army is quite heavy. We mourn the loss of many of our brave comrades! Nothing but the purest motives of patriotism could prompt our men to stand such hardships, but we have given the foe a blow that will last him long. Our men are improving and we hope to be able to meet the vandals if they attempt to forward again. Through the blessings of Providence, and the kind protection of an ever gracious God, we will be victorious. A. B.

TO THE WHEAT, BARLEY AND RYE GROWERS

in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, or any other Southern State.

The Board of Directors of the "South Carolina Institute" will award premiums for specimens of the crop now maturing, as stated below, to be forwarded to this city in merchantable order, and not later than 15th July next. Samples will be carefully taken on receipt of the respective specimens, and be submitted to impartial and competent judges for decision. The flour and grain will then be sold without delay, free of commission, for the benefit of the owner, viz:
For the best five barrels of wheat flour, or that quantity in sacks, a premium of \$50; for the second best five barrels of wheat flour, or that quantity in sacks, \$25; for the best single barrel wheat flour, or that quantity in sacks, \$10; for the second best single barrel wheat flour, or that quantity in sacks, \$5. For the best ten bushels barley, \$10; for the second best ten bushels barley \$5. For the best ten bushels oats, \$10; for the second best ten bushels oats, \$5. For the best ten bushels rye, \$10; for the second best ten bushels rye, \$5.

The barrels and sacks to be distinctly marked with the name or brand of the farmer. His post-office, county or district, and the mill where the flour was prepared, must be stated by letter, when the shipment is advised; and, if convenient, a description of the seed planted and the product per acre, is desired.

The consignments and letters to be addressed to Wm. Kirkwood, Esq., Vice President S. C. Institute, Charleston. Wm. M. LAWTON, President S. C. Institute.

From the Wadesboro Argus.

MR. EDITOR: I am fifty-three years of age. For the first time in my life, I have dropped my plow handles, to communicate with the public through the Press. I have been much distressed by the cries of want on account of the high prices of the necessities of life, and I think I have discovered a remedy for much of the evil—a remedy which will certainly bring relief to the minds of many, and as certainly provide the means to keep grain and famine from the doors of those who are loudest and most bitter in their complaints of hard times. In my journeys through the country, I find many idlers and loafers who do nothing, apparently, but wander about from country to village, and village to country, cursing their hard luck, and filling the ears of all who will listen to them, with tales of want, and of famine, and distress, and prophesying all sorts of evil from all sorts of quarters—whom tongues speak evil and nothing but evil, and that continually.

Throughout our county and State, these idlers are numerous—their name is legion. They represent all sorts of trades and professions, and are doing incalculable mischief by their loud and fabulous stories and exaggerations. Now, Mr. Editor, my remedy is—let all these idlers go into the fields and cultivate the earth—raise corn, potatoes, peas, anything and everything that the earth will produce—thus will they find employment for mind and body—thus will they find food for themselves and others—thus will they make themselves useful at home, and thus will they aid in acquiring that independence for which they are either unable or unwilling to fight.

LANE'S CREEK.

SUICIDE.—A Frenchman recently committed suicide by stabbing himself, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. He left a will with curious directions:
I hereby bequeath my body to my talented, and some day or other illustrious, Dr. F. Dunkin Weiss, of No. 30 West Fifteenth street, New York, requesting him to set up my skeleton nicely, and to place it somewhere in his office. The best means I could suggest to effect it properly are the following: To take the flesh off the bones with a knife as much as possible; to cut a small piece of the skull with a tropan, and pull the brain out; to pierce holes in the shaft of every long bone with a gimlet, so as to let the marrow out, which will greatly improve the whiteness; to let it macerate in water a long while, till all soft and cartilaginous parts come off easily, and let it perfectly dry; then to soak it in a solution of magnesia, (or a lait de chaux), and when dry to rub it well and paint it over with silicate of potash, and ultimately to set it up with wire. I will consider the fulfillment of the above request as a special favor. It will be no nice to see one's old dwelling place kept so clean and in good order, instead of rotting away in some dirty place. How handy, too, when we are all summoned to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, to find one's bones all ready together, instead of having to struggle among a crowd, and pick them up one by one in some charnel-house. Should my learned friend fail to comply with my request, I will certainly come back and pull his hair out by the roots, provided that they give me a furlough. Add now with my love to E—, good-bye.
On plume—au revoir. EDMOND BARON, MAY, 1863.

RUST IN WHEAT.—It has been long known, and the idea acted on among the Spanish agriculturists in Texas and Mexico, that the rust in wheat is produced by showers of heavy dew followed by a hot sun, during that period of vegetation when the wheat is in bloom and milk. The effect of the dew upon the wet plant produces the rust. To avoid this result, two men take a heavy rope, twenty or thirty feet long, or longer, and walking at that distance apart, draw it over the wet grain, thereby shaking off the drops of rain or dew, and thus prevent the usual effect of the dew upon the plant.

After a heavy dew the rope should be drawn over the wheat early in the morning. Wheat planted on hills, or windy positions, generally escapes rust; while in low flat ground, where there is least wind, the rust takes effect. Scant is probably produced in the same manner.

A gentleman writing from Arkansas says that a Federal scouting party left Fayetteville with the black flag hoisted, and murdered 25 citizens. They openly preach extermination, and threaten to murder every southerner—men, women and children.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]