

# The Western Democrat.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER. \$10 per annum IN ADVANCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864. TWELFTH VOLUME--NUMBER 614.

**THE DEMOCRAT**, every Tuesday, J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

**NOTICE**—The State Docket on Wednesday of the Western Democrat, to appear on the 29th of March, 1864.

**CONSIGNMENT**—The State Docket on Wednesday of the Western Democrat, to appear on the 29th of March, 1864.

**FOR SALE**—The State Docket on Wednesday of the Western Democrat, to appear on the 29th of March, 1864.

**WAGON WORK**—The State Docket on Wednesday of the Western Democrat, to appear on the 29th of March, 1864.

**SHOES**—The State Docket on Wednesday of the Western Democrat, to appear on the 29th of March, 1864.

**DEPARTURE**—The State Docket on Wednesday of the Western Democrat, to appear on the 29th of March, 1864.

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**Ring**—The State Docket on Wednesday of the Western Democrat, to appear on the 29th of March, 1864.

**Taxes Due on Lands.**  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—UNION COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1864.  
C. A. SHERIFF, returned this term the following Tracts of Land for an order of sale for arrearages of Taxes for the years 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60 and '62, viz:  
One tract belonging to James J. Orr, lying on Duck Creek, containing 175 acres, for 1856 tax due \$1 40.  
One tract belonging to Joel Horne, on Grand Vine Creek, containing 50 acres, for 1857 tax due \$1 65.  
One tract belonging to Jonathan Ross, on Richardson Creek, containing 38 acres, for 1858 tax due \$4 60.  
One tract belonging to B. T. Davis, on Brown Creek, containing 337 acres, for 1859 tax due \$4 50.  
One tract belonging to W. T. Gallegher, on Brown Creek, containing 80 acres, for 1859 tax due \$4 50.  
One tract belonging to James Plunket, on Lane's Creek, containing 200 acres, for 1859 tax due \$1 80.  
One tract belonging to Thomas Smith, on Lane's Creek, containing 200 acres, for 1859, '60 & '62 tax due \$5 14.  
One tract belonging to F. R. Barino, on Negrohead Creek, containing 150 acres, for 1860 '62 tax due \$5 45.  
One tract belonging to W. M. Head, on Grassy creek, containing 100 acres, for 1860 '62 tax due \$2 06.  
One tract belonging to J. J. Colson, on Grassy creek, containing 250 acres, for 1862 tax due \$8 95.  
One tract belonging to James P. Hinson, on Grassy creek, containing 71 acres, for 1862 tax due \$3 62.  
One tract belonging to the heirs of Wm. Hinson on Grassy creek, containing 421 acres, for the year 1859 tax due \$5 78.  
One tract belonging to Edmond Green, on Lane's Creek, containing 49 acres, for the year 1860 and '62 tax due \$2 08.  
One tract belonging to John A. Green, on Beaver Dam creek, containing 87 acres, for 1862 tax due \$2 17.  
One tract belonging to the estate of Thos. Cureton on Waxaw creek, containing 377 acres, for 1860 tax due \$30 80.  
Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of this Court for an order to sell the above lands for the above arrearages of taxes.  
Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1864.  
Feb 23 J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

**State of North Carolina—Union County.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Jan. Term, 1864.  
Cuilex Curlee, Ex'r of Obediah Curlee, vs. Thomas G. Curlee and others.  
Petition for Settlement.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Obediah Baucum, Josiah Baucum, Elisha Mullis, and Herson Williams, are beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.  
Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1864.  
Feb 23 J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

**State of N. Carolina—Cabarrus County.**  
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863.  
William A. Smith vs. William Furr.  
Original Attachment—Levied on one Horse and one two-horse Wagon.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Furr, the defendant in this case, has absconded and so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Wm Furr to be and appear at the Court House in Concord, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864, when and where he can plead, reply or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.  
Witness, J. O. WALLACE, Clerk of our Superior Court, at office in Concord, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863.  
[pr adv \$15] 10-6t J. O. WALLACE, CLK.

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**State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg County.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan Term, 1864.  
H. D. Stowe, adm'r of Harbert Stowe, dec'd, vs. Wm H. Nicholson and wife M. H. and others.  
Petition for Settlement of the Estate of Harbert Stowe, deceased.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm H. Nicholson and wife M. H., defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to him.  
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, 1864.  
Feb 23 Wm. MAXWELL, Clerk.

**State of N. Carolina—Catawba County.**  
In Equity to Spring Term, 1864.  
ELECTUS CONNOR vs. Wm Long and Columbus Connor.  
In this case it appearing from the oath of Electus Connor, an Exr of Columbus Connor, that Columbus Connor is not an inhabitant of this State, publication is therefore made (in accordance with an act of the Legislature) in the Western Democrat, published at Charlotte, for six weeks, for the said Columbus Connor to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held at the Court House in Newton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.  
Witness, G. Campbell, Clerk and Master at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in October, 1863.  
[pr adv \$15.] G. CAMPBELL, C. M. E.

**GARRET DEEDS.**  
This fine Horse can be found at my stable in this place, during the present season, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the stables of W. T. Stitt, in Providence, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Terms, sixty dollars insurance.  
R. RADE.  
March 1, 1864 pd

**BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c.**  
for sale at this Office.

**The Western Democrat.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
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.

**ORANGE COUNTY.**—A special election was held in Orange county on the 17th inst., for a Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and for a Commoner. John Berry was elected to the Senate and James S. Leathers to the Commons. The nominee of the "conservative party," Mr Mangum, was defeated.

**AN EXPOSE.**—A communication is published in the Raleigh Confederate, dated "Brinkleyville, N. C., March 14," and signed Van H. Manning, exposing the conduct of J. M. Leach, who is now a candidate for Congress in the 7th District. The writer states that when Leach was captured in February or March, 1863, (while on a visit, we suppose, to Mississippi,) and carried to the yankee General Grant's headquarters on the Mississippi River, he (the said J. M. Leach) "expressed himself repeatedly and unreservedly in favor of the Federal Union; boasting that he was the last man in North Carolina to quit struggling for its cause; that he held himself ready at all times to renew his efforts in its behalf when the opportune moment should arrive."

"His (Leach's) language was so offensively provoking to Lieut. Col. Taylor, 3d Ark. infantry," says Mr Manning, "that he (Taylor) openly denounced him and asked they should be separated, which was promptly done, Col. Taylor being closely confined, and J. M. Leach being granted privileges suited to his avowed loyalty to the Federal States."  
If J. M. Leach acted as this writer charges, he ought not to be allowed to go at large, much less canvass the 7th District for a seat in Congress. And if a man who has acted in that way should unfortunately be elected to the Confederate Congress, we hope the true men of that body will expel him as soon as he takes his seat.  
Mr Manning says that this expose of Leach would have been furnished by Col. Taylor, but for his absence at present with his command in the army in Tennessee.

**Gov. Vance** has gone on a visit to the Army of Northern Virginia, in response to invitations from the soldiers. He will address the soldiers on public affairs.  
**Lieut. Col. John A. Graves**, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, died at Johnson's Island, N. Y., on the 2d inst.  
**Treasury Department, C. S. A.**  
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

**TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.**—Notice is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 60¢ cents to the dollar except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.  
These certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.  
The short time allowed shortly, at the office of the Treasurer, to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.  
C. G. MENNINGER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
March 1, 1864.

**To the Friends of the Soldiers throughout the Confederacy.**  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,  
RAILROAD BUREAU, Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.  
The friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the Southern Express Company, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.  
To secure the advantages thus obtained through the Express Company, the following instructions must be observed:  
Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:  
In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.  
The Agents of these Associations will then take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.  
To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and, in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.  
As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of these packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of their armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.  
F. W. SIMS,  
Approved. Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.  
A. R. LAWSON, Quartermaster General.

**OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,**  
Augusta, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864.  
The Southern Express Company hereby notify the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card, and that they will do all in their power to fulfill its requirements.  
JAMES SHUTTER,  
Genl Supt & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co.  
March 15, 1864

**From the Petersburg Register.**  
**AN OLD REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.**

A recent perusal of Lee's "Memoirs of the Campaign in the Southern Department of the United States" has, of course, brought to mind much that we have read and heard of the famous Tarleton, whose very name was so terrific, that our grandmothers of Revolutionary times, failing by other means to reduce to obedience their refractory "little ones," would awe them to good behavior by telling them that "Tarleton will get you if you don't behave yourselves." There is an anecdote concerning Tarleton's indomitable will that we published in the "Petersburg Intelligencer," in June, 1843, and which was copied into "Parson's Life of Andrew Jackson," with a commendation of the graphic manner in which it was narrated. This anecdote was communicated to the "Intelligencer" by John Cameron, Esq., then of the town of Hillsborough, and now a resident of Halifax county, N. C. Mr. Cameron derived the account from a survivor of the revolution, and dressed up in his own graphic way, "the plain, unvarnished tale" that he got from the old man, and at our request communicated it to the "Intelligencer." It is as follows:

"As soon," wrote the old story messenger, "as I came in view of the British lines, I hastened to deliver myself up to the nearest patrol, informing him that I was the bearer of important dispatches from Lord Cornwallis to Colonel Tarleton. The guard was immediately called out, the commander of which, taking me in charge, carried me at once to Tarleton's quarters. A servant informed him of my arrival, and returned immediately with the answer that his master would see me after awhile, and that, in the meantime, I was to await his pleasure where I then was. The servant was a grave and sedate looking Englishman, between fifty and sixty years of age, and informed me that he had known Colonel Tarleton from his earliest youth, having lived for many years in the family of his father, a worthy clergyman, at whose particular request he had followed the colonel to this country with the view that, if overtaken by disease and suffering in his headlong career, he might have some one near him who had known him ere the pranksome mischief of the boy had hardened into the sterner virtues of the man. 'He was always a wild blade, friend,' said the old man, 'and many a heart-ache has he given us all; but he'll mend in time, I hope.' Just then my attention was attracted by the violent plungings of a horse which two stout grooms, one on each side, were endeavoring to lead toward the spot where we were standing. He was a large and powerful brute, beautifully formed, and black as a crow, with an eye that actually seemed to blaze with rage at the restraint put upon him. His progress was one continued bound, at times swinging the grooms clear from the earth as lightly as though they were but tassels hung on his huge Spanish bit; so that with difficulty they escaped being trampled under foot. I asked the meaning of the scene, and was informed that the horse was one that Tarleton had heard of as being a magnificent animal, but one altogether unmanageable; and so delighted was he with the description, that he sent all the way down to Moore county, where his owner resided, and purchased him at the extravagant price of one hundred guineas; and that, moreover, he was about to ride him that morning. 'Ride him!' said I, 'why, one had as well try to back a streak of lightning. The mad brute will certainly be the death of him.' Never fear for him,' said my companion, 'never fear for him. His time has not come yet.' By this time the horse had been brought up to where we were; the curtain of the manger was pushed aside, and my attention was drawn from the savage stud to rivet itself upon his dauntless rider. And a picture of a man he was! Rather below the middle height, and with a face almost fantastically beautiful. Tarleton possessed a form that was a perfect model of manly strength and vigor. With a particle of supple, supple flesh, his rounded limbs and full broad chest seemed molded from iron, yet, at the same time, displaying all the elasticity which usually accompanies elegance of proportion. His dress, strange as it may appear, was a jacket and breeches of white linen fitted to his form with the utmost exactness. Boots of russet leather were half way up the leg, the broad tops of which were turned down, the heels garnished with spurs of an immense size and length of rowel. On his head was a low-crowned hat, curiously formed from the snow-white feathers of the swan, and in his hand he carried a heavy scourge with shot well twisted into its knotted lash. After looking around for a moment or two, as though to command the attention of all, he advanced to the side of the horse, and, disdaining the use of the stirrup, with one bound threw himself into the saddle, at the same time calling on the grooms to let him go. For an instant the animal seemed paralyzed; then with a perfect yell of rage, bounded into the air like a stricken deer.

The struggle for mastery had commenced—bound succeeded bound with the rapidity of thought, every device which its animal instinct could teach was resorted to by the maddened brute to shake off its unwelcome burden—but in vain. Its ruthless rider proved irresistible, and clinging like fate itself, plied the scourge and rowel like a fiend. The punishment was too severe to be long withstood, and at length, after a succession of frantic efforts, the tortured animal, with a scream of agony leaped forth upon the plain, and flew across it with the speed of an arrow. The ground upon which Tarleton had pitched his camp was an almost perfectly level plain, something more than half a mile in circumference. Around this, after getting him underway, he continued to urge his furious steed, amid the raptures and shouts of the admiring soldiers; plying the whip and spur at every leap, until wearied and worn down with its prodigious efforts, the tired creature discontinued all exertion, save that to which it was urged by its merciless rider.

"At length, exhausted from the conflict, Tarleton drew up before his tent, and threw himself from the saddle. The horse was completely subdued, and at the word of command followed him around like a dog. The victory was complete. His eye of fire was dim and lustreless; drops of agony fell from his drooping front, while from his laboring and mangled sides the mingled blood and foam poured in a thick clotted stream. Tarleton himself was pale as death, and as soon as he was satisfied of his success, retired and threw himself on his couch. In a short time it was called into his presence, and delivered my dispatches."

**HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SIXTH N. C. REGIMENT.**  
The 6th N. C. Regiment went into camp of instruction at Camp Alamance, near Company Shops, on the N. C. Railroad, June 1st, 1861, with the following field officers: Charles F. Fisher, Colonel; Wm. D. North, Lieut. Colonel; Charles E. Lightfoot, Major; J. B. Lowrie, Adjutant; A. M. Nesbitt, Surgeon; J. A. Caldwell and C. A. Henderson, Assistant Surgeons; N. E. Scales, A. Q. M., and W. H. Alexander, A. C. S.  
Company A—Robt M. McKinney, Captain; S. S. Kirkland, 1st Lieutenant; J. C. Turner, 2d; A. M. Kirkland, Junior, 2d.  
Company B—Robt F. Webb, Captain; W. K. Parish, 1st Lieutenant; W. E. McMannen, 2d; W. P. Mangum, Junior, 2d.  
Company C—W. J. Freeland, Captain; W. J. H. Durham, 1st Lieut; W. G. Gues, 2d; E. Turner, junior, 2d.  
Company D—S. McTate, Capt; D. C. Pearson, 1st Lieut; N. W. Ray, 2d; John Carson, junior, 2d.  
Company E—Isaac E. Avery, Capt; A. C. Avery, 1st Lieut; L. H. Burns, 2d; J. A. McPherson, junior, 2d.  
Company F—James W. Wilson, Captain; R. F. Carter, 1st Lieut; B. F. White, 2d; H. C. Dixon, junior, 2d.  
Company G—Jas A. Craig, Captain; B. R. Smith, 1st Lieut; J. T. Roseboro, 2d.  
Company H—A. A. Mitchell, Captain; L. H. Walker, 1st Lieut; J. A. Lea, 2d; Q. T. Anderson, junior, 2d.  
Company I—R. W. York, Captain; M. W. Page, 1st Lieut; W. B. Allen, 2d; M. B. Barbee, junior, 2d.  
Company K—J. W. Lea, Captain; J. S. Vincent, 1st Lieut; Samuel Crawford, 2d; Samuel Rice, junior, 2d.

The regiment remained in camp of instruction from June 1st, 1861, until July 8, 1861, when it moved to Raleigh, and was detailed as funeral escort to the body of Gov. Ellis. The military honors were performed on July 9, 1861. Here Lieut Col. North resigned, Major Lightfoot was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt Webb Major. On July 10, 1861, the Regiment started for Virginia, arrived at Winchester, July 16, 1861, reported to Gen Joseph E. Johnston, was assigned to the 3d brigade, Gen Bernard E. Bee, and immediately placed in line of battle, where it remained until the 18th July, when it took up the line of march for Manassas, where it arrived on the morning of July 21, 1861. The regiment suffered severely on the march, being forced, and without time to cook. For three days the regiment had not eaten more than one day's rations. On arriving at Manassas, the Regiment was marched immediately to the field and participated in the battle, with severe loss, losing also Col Chas F. Fisher, who was shot down after having captured a section of Rickett's battery, and gaining the first foothold on the contested hill.

The Regiment then camped for several days at Camp Bee, near the battle ground, and about Aug 1, 1861, moved to Camp Jones, near Bristow, where it remained, suffering greatly from sickness, until Sept 15, 1861, when it moved to Camp Hill, near Dumfries, on the Potomac, where it remained until taking up winter quarters at Camp Fisher, near Dumfries. At Camp Jones, on the unanimous recommendation of all the officers, Col W. D. Pender, of the 3d N. C. Volunteers, was promoted to Colonel of the 6th State Troops, and took command about the 15th August, 1861. From this time the Regiment was placed in the 2d corps in the army of the Potomac, under Maj-Gen G. W. Smith, and about this time Brig General W. H. C. Whiting took command of the brigade, relieving Col Fulkner of the 2d Miss. The brigade consisted of the 4th Ala., 2d Miss., 11th Miss, and 6th N. C. regiments. Gen Whiting commanding the division during the winter of 1861-2. The regiment picketed on the Potomac from Evansport to Free Stone Point.

March 8th, 1862, the regiment marched to Fredericksburg, arriving the 10th. Nothing of interest transpired while here. Lieut Col Lightfoot was detached to take command of the Post of Fredericksburg, was afterwards elected Colonel of the 22d N. C. Volunteers, and never after rejoined this regiment. April 8th, 1862, the regiment took up the line of march for Yorktown, where we were placed in the 1st Division, 1st Reserve Corps. Brig Gen Whiting commanding the division and Maj Gen G. W. Smith commanding the corps. May 4th, we took up the retreat to Williamsburg, arriving the same day and camping four miles beyond the town. The next day we took up the line of march for Etham's Landing, making a forced march of 37 miles in one day over muddy roads and through rain. May 7th, the regiment participated in the action at Etham's Landing, Col Pender commanding, and, on the 8th May, took up the line of march for Richmond, the regiment covering the retreat of the army; arrived at Richmond 10th May, where nothing of interest transpired until May 31st, when the regiment participated in the battle of Seven Pines, making two gallant charges against the enemy's battery on the railroad. Being entirely unsupported in the first charge, and the enemy having greatly superior numbers, the regiment was driven back; but being supported in the second charge, held the position until ordered out.

On the 14th of June, the regiment joined Gen Jackson at Staunton, and, on the 18th June, took up line of march for Richmond, and participated at Gaines' Farm, June 27th, being one of the regiments which charged the enemy's works and captured eight pieces of rifled cannon. July 1st, participated at Malvern Hill. Arrived at Richmond 9th July, 1862.  
August 7th, took up line of march for Maryland, skirmished heavily at Hazel river, was engaged at Thoroughfare Gap, and on Friday night, was one regiment of the brigade which drove Gen King's division back in the night; and, on Saturday, participated in the entire battle of 2d Manassas. Sept 14, participated in the engagement at Boonsboro', Md., and, on the 17th Sept, at Sharpsburg, Md., where the regiment lost over half in killed and wounded, and entirely exhausted ammunition, and received the thanks of the brigade commander on the field.  
Participated in the battle of first Fredericksburg Dec 23th, but was not regularly engaged except in skirmish and other light firing; and participated in the 2d Fredericksburg May 4th, 1863, making a gallant and successful charge against Sedgwick.  
Was engaged in the capture of Winchester June 14th, 1863, and heavily engaged at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, driving the foe pell mell through the streets of Gettysburg; and, on the night of July 2d, stormed the heights of Get-

tsburg and silenced the enemy's guns, after an obstinate hand to hand fight of at least five minutes duration with bayonets and clubbed muskets over the stone wall, and held the heights full two hours unaided. Participated at Fairfield in covering the retreat July 6th. Skirmishes are too numerous to be recounted in this sketch.

This Regiment belonged to the "old third Brigade," and followed its gallant Brigadiers, Whiting and Law, through all those engagements which rendered that so famous. When the Regiment was detached from that Brigade, Gen. Hood and Law, in orders, pronounced the 6th North Carolina Regiment second to no regiment in the Confederate Army.  
Its first commander was Gen J. E. Johnston commanding army of the Shenandoah; its first corps commander was Gen G. W. Smith; its second corps commander was Gen J. Longstreet; its third, Lieut Gen T. J. Jackson; its fourth, Lieut General R. S. Ewell; its first division commander was Maj Gen Whiting; its second, Gen J. B. Hood; its third, Gen J. A. Early; its first brigade commander was Brig Gen B. E. Bee; its second, Brig Gen Whiting; its third, E. M. Law; its fourth, R. F. Hoke.

During the Pennsylvania campaign to Gettysburg where he was killed in storming the heights, the brigade commander was I. E. Avery, of the 6th; and from July 2d to Nov 7th (except five or six weeks) Col Godwin, of the 57th, was brigade commander, and captured Nov 7th, 1863. From Nov 7th, 1863, to the present time, (Dec 20th, 1863,) the Brigade was commanded by Lieut Col Tate, of the 6th N. C.

The Regiment was commanded at 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861, by Col Charles F. Fisher. At Etham's Landing, May 7, 1862, by Col Pender. At Seven Pines, May 31, by Col Pender. At Gaines' Farm, June 27, by Col I. E. Avery. At Malvern Hill, July 1, by Col R. F. Webb. At 2d Manassas, August 21, by Col R. F. Webb. At Boonsboro', Md., Sept 14, by Col R. F. Webb. At Sharpsburg, Md., Sept 17, by Capt R. F. Webb. At 1st Fredericksburg, Dec 13, by Col I. E. Avery. At 2d Fredericksburg, May 4, 1863, by Col I. E. Avery. At Winchester, June 14, by Col I. E. Webb. At Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, by Lieut Col S. McTate. At Gettysburg Heights, July 2, by Lieut Col S. McTate. At Fairfield, July 6, by Lieut Col S. McTate.

Companies A. B. and G. being nearly all captured, and having no officers, their rolls could not be furnished. The remaining seven companies, including field and staff officers, are as follows:  
Volunteers 913, conscripts 80, substitutes 12; died of disease 178, died of wounds 35, killed in action 60, discharged 81, deserted 25, transferred 25, resigned 9, dishonorably discharged 2, shot for desertion 1, missing in action 13; total 429; remaining on rolls 576.  
Alamance 226, Orange 175, Wake 59, Caswell 143, Burke 182, Chatham 50, McDowell 24, Mitchell 82, Rowan 4, Catawba 10, Davidson 2, Cumberland 2, Caldwell 3, Person 3, Yancey 5, Yadkin 8, Wayne 1, Edgecombe 1, Buncombe 1, Lincoln 1, Granville 1, Rockingham 1, Wilkes 1, Mecklenburg 1, Surry 1, Ireddell 1, Forsyth 1, Craven 1, Lenoir 1, Nash 1; Virginia 7, Maryland 1, Georgia 1, Italy 1, Ireland 8.  
R. W. YORK, Capt.  
Commanding 6th N. C. Regiment.

**A GOOD MAN GONE.**—The Rev. Jos. A. Linn, member of the Evan. Luth. Synod of N. C., was thrown from his horse last Sunday, returning from one of his churches, and mortally damaged. He was taken up in a state of total insensibility, and so continued until Monday evening. He spoke but few words. "Tell my brothers in the Ministry," said he, "that I died at my post."  
Mr Linn was a man of uncommon amiability and goodness of heart—kind and gentle to all, at home and abroad—a highly beloved and useful pastor, and a most excellent citizen. Truly may it be said of him—"a good man is gone." His funeral took place on Thursday last, with Masonic ceremonies, and was numerously attended.—*Salisbury Watchman*, 21st.

**YANKEE DESERTERS.**—Seventy-five of these house-burners and thieves, arrived here last Wednesday afternoon from Richmond, and were committed to the Confederate prison in this place. Wonder if there are any tuncelers in the gang.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

**Hunt up the stragglers,** says the Charleston Courier, the skulkers, the dodgers, the men who are playing all pretences under cover of details and unlimited furloughs, and send them to the army. Drive off those who go about predicting evil and disaster, and who are ready to submit.

This should be the duty of all good citizens who are lawfully at home, and see that those who are liable perform their duty.  
The women have done well and can do more in this way.  
Any wife, sister, daughter or sweetheart who wishes a furlough visit from a husband, brother, father or beau, who has been faithful to his post, has only to escort into camp a straggler or a returning and penitent prodigal.  
Persevere gentle matrons and maidens in your good works and efforts. Stir up the laggards with needles or bodkins, or persuade them to duty with the broomstick.  
Let it be known that the fair maids now awaiting the calls of Hymen will never accept an invitation to his bower if it proceeds from a dastard and a laggard.

**ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.**—For acid and corrosive poisons, mix two ounces of powdered chalk or magnesia, or one ounce of washing soda, with a pint of milk and swallow at once draught; then tickle the back of the throat with a feather or the finger, so as to produce vomiting. Afterwards drink frequently of hot milk and water, and repeat the vomiting so as to wash out the stomach. Any quantity of chalk or magnesia may be taken, but soda in large quantities is injurious. Except the narcotics, milk alone is a good antidote for almost all poisons, especially if followed by vomiting.—*Dr. J. Edmonds of London*.

An alderman having grown enormously fat while in office, a wag wrote on his back "Widened at the expense of the Corporation."