Atestern Aemocrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

AS IMPOBTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$10 perannum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. WATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

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CONSCRIPT REGULATIONS.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2, 1864. The annexed Circular from the Bureau of Conscription, directing the execution of the late Act of Congress known as the "Military Bill," is published for the information of By order of the Commandant, E. J. HARDIN, Adj't. all concerned.

Bureau of Conscription, RICHMOND, March 18, 1864.

1864, is herewith made a part of this Circular, and Com- Bureau. mandants of Conscripts are enjoined to proceed to the rapid and vigorous execution of its provisions, under the instructions and interpretation herein prescribed.

II. Under the terms of the 8th section of the Act of Congress published in General Orders, No 26. A. & 1. G. O., and the terms of Circular No. 55, of the Bureau, last series, Commandants will proceed to organize the service in their respective States. In addition to the organization graph II, of the said General Orders, No 26, Commandants will forthwith organize in each county a Board, to consist citizens, between the ages of 45 and 50 years, and who have been enrolled and detailed for the service. These Boards will be charged with aiding the local enrolling officer in obtaining information egneerning all applications for exemptions and detail, for agricultural or other inclustrial pursuits, and also in furnishing all information which | in which the applicant resides; shall be supported by his

The local and congressional enrolling officer will be required to supervise the action of these Boards, and promptly report to the Commandant unfitness or delinquencies on the part of the persons detailed for them. So long as the duties are properly performed, the persons so employed will be exempted from other service. Care will be used in the beginning to select proper men; and in view of the grave duties herein devolved upon the enrolling officer, he will, at his discretion, require the written opinion of the Board on claims for exemption or applicaions for detail, and may call on them for special informaing officer to the Commandants, an opinion as to the merit must be endorsed or accompany the case, and the like rule will be rigidly observed by Commandants in refer-

III. Commandants will order the immediate enrollment and examination of all persons within the prescribed ages, who are in the employment of any department of the goerument, and who are not specially exempted by the Ac of Congress; and such as are found fit for service in the field may be detailed until the 10th day of April next, provided an application is made according to the terms of the 6th paragraph of General Orders, No 26, herein cited.

1V. Commandants of conscripts will forthwith transmit to this Bureau, recommendations for physicians to be employed in accordance with paragraph IX, General Orders, No 26, herein cited. Much complaint reaches this Bureau, concerning irregularities in the Medical examinations.— Loose or irregular examinations must net be permitted, and commandants will promptly report any well ascer-

tained delinquency in the matter. V. Forms for consolidated reports by the Commandant cers. These records must be accurately kept, and the reports based on them must be in clear and intelligible form, or they will be returned for revision and correction.

VI. Persous and classes enumerated in the 1st, 2d, 3d. 4th, 5th and 6th articles of section 10th, except those referred to in the latter clause of the 4th article of said 10th section of the Act of Congress recited, shall be exempted. All other persons referred to in said act shall be detailed.

VII. EXEMPTIONS BY EXAMINING BOARDS. 1. Persons who shall be determined by the Boards of Examination to be incapable of performing active service in the field, and any of the duties mentioned in the 8th section of the said Act of Congress from causes of a permanent nature, shall be exempted from military service by the said board, who shall grant certificates thereof; which shall specify the causes of the incapacity, reciting in full the nature and degree of the disease or other incapacity, and the probable duration of the disability caused by it; and the parties shall not be subject to future examnation, unless specially ordered by the Board of the Con-

gressional district in which such parties reside, or by the Commandant of conscripts for the State, or by this Bureau. 2. When in the opinion of Emolling Officers the causes for which exemption was granted to a person, after exammation by the Medical board, have ceased to exist, they will make a report to the Board, stating the name of the person, when enrolled, when examined, and the disease or other cause of disability, with the reasons for believing it to have disappeared, and that the person is capable of performing active service in the field, or some of the du-

ties mentioned in the said 8th section of the act aforesaid. The Examining Board will then order the party to be brought before it for a re-examination. When a person is re-examined by the Board, his former certificate shall be surrendered and cancelled. If again found unfit for duty, a new certificate of exemption shall be issued to him. 3. Every certificate of exemption granted by a Board of Examination shall be approved by the Congressional district enrolling officer, which shall protect the person exempted from molestation by the officers of conscription, and from re-examination, unless the Board of Examination or the Commandant of conscripts or the Bureau of con-

scription shall order the same. VIII. EXEMPTION OF SPECIFIED CLASSES AND INDI-

cant resides, who will thoroughly investigate the case, in this duty will constitute grave dereliction. and if satisfied, by competent evidence, that exemption should be allowed, shall issue a certificate thereof; which must be submitted to the Enrolling officer of the Congressional district, for his approval.

2. Applications for exemptions under the 5th article of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Commandant of conscripts for the State, who will grant the certificate of exemption authorized by law, to continue during compliance with the conditions prescribed by said act. Exemption, except for the President, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent, shall not be allowed to any officers and employees of a Railroad company, unless the president or superintendent shall certify, on oath, that the parties applied for are indispensable to the efficient operation of such railroad; that the number of persons exempted on said railroad shall not exceed one for each mile thereof in actual use for military transportation; that the exempts for such roads shall be reported by name and description once a month to the commandant of conscripts for the State through which such road passes, (or to the Bureau of Conscription), together with the names and descriptive list of any who may leave the employment of the railroad company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of the said road.

3. The exemption of overseers or agriculturalists on each arate sheet of paper. farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on The District Enrolling officer may, if he approves tween the ages of 16 and 50, will be allowed for the space | ward the papers through the Commandant, to the Bu- days. Terms, sixty dollars insurance.

upon being informed by the commandant for that State | be endorsed; and in case of appeal, the papers forward-

that the bond is approved. 4. The bond required to be given upon the exemption with the advice and assistance of the temporary Board aforesaid. It shall be payable to the Confederate States of America. in a penalty double the estimated value of the products to be delivered to the government, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the requirements of the 4th article of the 10th section of the said act. The

value thereof at the time and place of assessment. The said bond may be secured by a deposit of the Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The said bond may be secured by a deposit of the following the penalty thereof in notes issued from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, with any of the depositaries of the said Treasury, or by personal security, the nature of the security to be at the option of the principal obligor in the said bond. Should the person so exempted elect to give personal security, the sureties tendered by him shall justify their sufficiency under oath before some justice of the peace, but shall not be accepted unless the Enrolling officer taking the said bond, under the advice of the said temporary Board, shall deem them sufficient. Such bonds shall, after due execution, be transmitted to the Commandant of conscripts for the Stafe, for file in his office, to be surrendered to the obligors when the conditions thereof are fully complied with; and the receipt of any Quartermaster or commissary, specifying that the amount of produce required by the bond has been duly delivered and accepted, will entitle the person to have the bond cancelled; and copies of such receipts should be forwarded to the Commandant of conscripts, to be by him I. General Orders, No. 26, A. & I. G. O., March 1st, forwarded to the Quartermaster General, through this

IX. EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGIOUS FAITH. Persons entitled to exemption as provided for in paragraph XII, General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will, on application, receive certificates thereof from the Congressional District Enrolling officer, on producing satisfactory evidence that they have complied with the requirements of the law.

therein provided for, and in further pursuance of para- X. Exemption of Officers of Confederate and STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Certificates of Exemption for officers of the Confederate and State Governments will be given by the Command-

XI. INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION. 1. All other applications for exemption shall be made in writing to the Enrolling officer of the county or district may be needed in the duties imposed upon the enrolling officers.

affidavit and other sworn testimony, and dealt with according to the provisions of paragraph III of General Or-

ders, No 26, A. and I. G. O., current series. 2. Every application for exemption should be carefully minutely and thoroughly investigated by the local Eurolling officer, with the aid of the temporary Board to be organized under the 2d clause of paragraph II of this Circular, and be thereafter transmitted to the Commandants of conscripts for the State, with a report of facts, and their respective opinions on the merits of the application.

The report of facts should be somewhat in detail, setting forth in regular order the facts developed in the investigation, giving briefly the reasons for the opinion expressed. tion concerning matter, pertinent to the office. In every case referred by the local or Congressional district enroll- will be made on a separate sheet of paper.

will be made on a separate sheet of paper.

The investigation should not be confined to an examination of the application and the papers that accompany it. or merely into the truth of the statements therein made but should be directed with a view of ascertaing all the facts and circumstances of the case, and the exact condition of the parties with relation thereto.

XII. DETAILS. Agricultural Details.

1. The officers of conscription will give the most careful attention to the provisions of paragraph IV, G. O. No. 26. A. and I. G. O., current series, in connection with the last clause of the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act of Congress cited. This paragraph embraces the whole system of details

provided by law to maintain the industrial production of the country, in view of the public defence. 2. The investigation of every case presented must be

the most precise and accurate which can be attained by the Eurolling officer (with the co-operation of the temporary Boards), and all action must be in direct view of the of conscripts will be forwarded; also forms for the Records | necessities indicated. Commandants will institute such of the Congressional District, and Local Enrolling Offi- modes of enquiry and report as will furnish the fullest The policy of the law is to enforce the largest amount

production in every case in which the detail is made. The schedule of terms hereto appended will, it is believed meet a majority of the cases that are likely to be present Where it is doubtful whether the case is covered by the classification. Commandants will in general decide by reference to the plain intent of the law, or refer the matter o this Bureau, with full testimony and opinion. In all details there must be satisfactory evidence of the necessity, as expressed in General Orders, No 26, current series. Schedule of Terms.

3. Where there are two or more farms contiguous, or within five miles of each other, measuring from the homesteads, having on each five or more hands, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is on neither of the farms a white male adult, declared by the Enrolling officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with provided the person detailed was, on the first day of January. 1864, either owner, manager or overseer residing on of the farms: and provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond, on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such person shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the act

4. Where details are allowed to persons laving less than fifteen, and five, or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligation as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen. down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty-five; hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds.

5. Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to sell all their surplus productions to the Government.

6. All details herein prescribed to be allowed are subject to revocation by the Commandant of conscripts. on the report of the Enrolling officer that the person detailed is not habitually, industriously and in good 1. Applications for exemption under the 3d and 6th ar- faith engaged in the occupation for which the detail ticles of the 10th section of the act aforesaid shall be made is granted. Eurolling officers are required to be unuto the Eurolling officer of the country in the country is granted. Eurolling officers are required to be unua regiment, if there be the requisite number of comto the Enrolling officer of the county in which the appli- sually vigilant in supervising such details. Omission

> 7. Enrolling officers are required to exercise the utmost caution in recommending details in the classes them indiscriminately but to limit them as is consistwill be carefully enquired into. Among these are fit- of the other provisions of this Circular. . ness for the field; ability or aptitude for the purposes how many are in the military service; public good, justice, equity or necessity, &c., &c.

XIII. DETAILS FOR PUBLIC NECESSITY. Applications for details, such as are not required for he service of any of the military Bureaux or for serthe service of any of the military Bureaux, or for service in any of the Departments of the Government, including service with contractors, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer of the appropriate county or District, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant, and other testimony

The Enrolling officer will institute a minute and searching investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the result of which will be set forth on a sep-

the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied hands be- the application, grant a detail for sixty days, and for- Stitt, in Providence, on Thursdays, Fridays and Satur- In case the same is reported by a citizen, he shall

of twelve months, and the certificate of exemption shall be granted by the officer taking the bond required by law, If the application is refused, the reasons in full will March 1, 1864

ed to this Bureau, through the same channel.

If the persons for whose detail application is made of an overseer or agriculturalist, under the 4th article of section 10 of said act. shall be taken by the enrolling officer of the county or district in which such party resides. until final action. If otherwise, they should be sent to camps of instruction.

XIV. DETAILS FOR PERSONS BETWEEN 45 AND 50, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Applications for the detail of persons between fortyfive and fifty years of age, for service in any of the value of the said products shall be assessed by the Enrol-ling officer, who shall take the said bond, with the assist-Government, will be made, accompanied by a descripance of the said temporary Board, according to the market | tive list, to the local or district Enrolling officer; and it must set ferth the nature of the duties to be performed, the necessity for the detail, and the period for which it is required.

The District Enrolling officer, after investigation made and reported as directed in the preceding paragraph, may, if he approve the application, grant a detail for a period not exceeding sixty days, and forward the papers to the Commandant, for his action.

and the Commandast may be taken to this Bureau.

XV. DETAILS OF ARTISANS, MECHANICS, ETC. the Government (including contractors,) of artisans, ally. mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable daties, should be made, with descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer. The skill of the party, the duties to be performed, and why his services are indispensable, and the period for which the detail is

required, must be distinctly set forth. Applications for the employees of contractors must, in addition contain a certificate from the officer contracted with, or the head of the Department, that the services of the particular parties are required for the performance of indispensable Government work. The District Enrolling officer may grant the detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the Commandant | fight in defence of his home. (each expressing his opinion), to this Bureau, for its

If the application is refused, reasons in full will be endorsed, and in case of appeal, papers forwarded to

If the parties applied for are at work, they will be allowed to remain until action is taken. If otherwise, erate Bonds : hey should be sent to the camps of instruction. Applications for the detail of contractors themselves must also contain the certificate of the head of the

Bureau, required by the 11th section of the act. XVI. All other applications for exemption or detail, not otherwise provided, will be made to the Enrolling whether the 4 per cent funded currency should be officer, and forwarded through the proper channels. XVII. Great care should be exercised in exempting

No case should be acted on until after minute and thorough investigation as to the alleged private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice or equity, and as to whether persons not liable to service in the field may not be obtained.

& XVIII. REPORTS. 1. Examining Boards in addition to the lists directed in paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 26, A and I. on Confederate Bonds of any kind, for either State G. O , current series, will furnish District Enrolling or county purposes. for military service. but unfit for service in the field, specifying in each case what duties they are capable of performing. Congressional District officers to furnish similar lists to county Enrolling officers, the object being to enable persons needing detailed men to bonds. The two Houses disagreed upon sundry

2. Enrolling officers will forward to the Command ant of conscripts, monthly, a report of all persons enrolled by them, and the action taken in each case. These reports will be consolidated by the Commandant, with reference to the distinctions made in the Act | the Confederate States, of whatever kind, are subof Congress, and the regulations for its enforcement. in duplicate; one copy of which will be forwarded to this Bureau, and one kept on file in the office of the

XIX. ENROLLMENT OF RESERVE CLASSES 1. Commandants of conscripts will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, in execution of General Orders, No 33, A. & I. G. O., current series; which is herewith made a part of this Circular.

"ADJ'T. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ? Richmond, March 15, 1864. General Orders No. 33.1 1. The Bureau of Conscription will proceed to enroll a

persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, under the 5th section of the Act of Congress to organize forces to serve omit saving a few words in regard to our brigade. 2. Persons liable to enrollment will present themselves to

the Enrolling Officer in the States east of the Mississippi army as the "North Carolina Cavalry Brigade"-River within thirty days from the day when the notice shall is now commanded by that gallant and dashing be given in the district or county by the enrolling officer for persons of this class to appear for enrollment. The failure to comply with this notice will subject the defaulter to a liability the first organization of our brigade, 18th Sept. to be called into the general service with the class of persons between eighteen and forty-five, unless he shall have a valid excuse therefor, to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscrip-

3 Any person liable to enrollment-under this act may jo any company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders No. 86, issued 26th June, 1863, for the war, or any other company for local defence which has been accepted into the service, and which, by the terms of its enlistment, is liable to serve any where within the State; or persons of this class may form new companies for local defence Brigade-generally known among the cavalry as covered with blood. 100 prisoners were taken- wrongs she had done him. and special service, under General Oiders No. 86 (1863), for the "tar heels." the war, and select their own officers. By order. S. COOPER.

Adjutant and Inspector General." roll of persons between the ages of 17 and 18, and 45

3. Commandants of conscripts will assign to duty as a supporting force for conscription service, such persons as may be recommended by the Examining able to visit us. Why the people at home can Boards as unfit for the field, but as competent for this six | service; and when as many as sixty-four such persons | with all his fickleness and changing about, is more are so assigned, they will be organized into a company, elect their officers, and return their muster rolls to the commandants; and if there be not a sufficient number to form a company in each congressional district, then the commandant may assign a sufficient number of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, so as to comcompetent officer, of the rank of colonel, will be assigned by this Bureau to organize such companies into

XX. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. 1. Commandants will always bear in mind that Genenumerated. It is by no means intended to grant eral Orders No. 26, is not only the basis, but forms a large portion of these instructions. They will habit-

2. Commandants will of course refer cases of diffiof the detail; condition of the family; whether any, or culty to this Bureau; but references which bear on their face that they are rather to avoid due responsibility or labor, will be retained without remarks. 3. The luty of the commandant of conscripts is, in

> and supply its armies with men. This duty must be performed, or our struggle for liberty and independence will fail.

By order of Col. J. S. Preston, Supt., C. B. DUFFIELD. April 11, 1864 A. A. General.

GARRET DAVIS.

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. R. RABE.

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our terms are \$10 in the new issue or \$15 in the old. We have to pay new issue for the printing paper we buy, and therefore must change the old for new issue, 5's included. \$5 in the old issue pays for four months' subscription.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. diration of their time.

HARD -Company H, 4th N. C. Regiment, recently held a meeting and passed the following resolution among others:

Resolved, That we have heard with prefound regret and indescribable indignation that many of An appeal from the action of the Enrolling officers the ladies for whom we are fighting, are setting their caps for militia officers and such characters as have escaped the swift current by virtue of Ha-1. Applications for the detail for service in any of beas Corpus and various other hobbies, and not the military Bureaux, or for any of the Departments of only so, but are actually marrying them occasion-

> Co. H is from Iredell county, and the ladies of that county had better write to their soldier acquaintances or some one will get mad.

> Seriously, we fear that the ladies (and home folks generally) do not write to the soldiers often enough. Write cheerful, encouraging letters, and they will help the soldier to discharge his duty in better spirits, and make him more determined to

> STATE TAXES .- We copy from the Raleigh Confederate the following correspondence, by which it will be seen that the State does not tax Confed-

Brownsville, Granville co., N.C., April 13.

To the Comptroller of the Treasury of N. Carolina: Sir-One of the Magistrates who is to take the list of taxable property, applied to me to know given in, in the taxable property. I could not ador detailing able-bodied men between eighteen and vise him, and at his request I ask a solution of the question. Please answer and oblige yours, &c., A. W. VENABLE.

> Comptroller's Department, Raleigh, April 16. Hon. A. W. Venable, Sir: In reply to yours of the 13th inst., I am authorized to say that our

At the adjourned session in February, 1863, in see who are the subjects of detail, and to choose from | matters in the bill, a committee of conference was federate bonds, which was agreed to. So that neither bonds then issued or those since issued by ject to State or county tax.

> The Public Treasurer and Attorney General concur in this opinion. Very respectfully, C. H. BROGDEN, Comp.

> > Correspondence of the Western Democrat. HEADQ'S N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE,

April 14, 1864. Mr Editor: Hoping that you will be kind enough to indulge me in a few remarks, I will attempt my first piece to a newspaper. As it is generally the custom of soldiers, when writing, to omit saying a few words in regard to our brigade.

This brigade-Baker's, commonly known in the officer, Brig. Gen. James B. Gordon. Ever since 1863, Gen. Gordon has commanded it, winning laurels not only for himself, but for his men. State and country, showing the croakers and "whipped men" of North Carolina that what courage they once possessed, if any, has been transmitted to the brave souls of the N. C. soldiers. The 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th N C cavalry Regiments compose this

We are now encamped near Milford Station, on 2. Commandants will keep a separate and distinct all anticipated a fine treat by hearing Gov. Vance Hanover Junction, during his visit to this army, but unfortunately, from some cause, he was not support Mr Holden in preference to Gov. Vance, Holden, to hear him speak for himself, is always supporting the "poor soldier," but Gov. Vance's actions speak louder than Mr Holden's words. Mr Holden's "supports" are in the Raleigh Stan-

The Spring campaign is about to open-the army is actively preparing, and nothing prevents a contact of the armies but the almost impassible condition of the roads. Our brigade, which occupies the right of Gen. Lee's forces, will soon be ent with the public good. All pertinent circumstances ually recur to its provisions to aid in the application ready to make a few more dashes on Kilpatrick's "invincibles." and led on by our gallant leader we will no doubt gain a better reputation for fighting for the cavalry than it gained last summer. JS.S.

> SPIRIT RAPPINGS .- The Southern Republic learns that the Legislature of Mississippi has passed a scorehing law on the subject of distilleries. The law provides that when any one shall establish a distillery, the property and everything thereunto appertaining, shall be confiscated. It is made the duty of every officer in the State or county, no matter what office he may hold, to report the same, under the penalty of five thousand dollars fine and twelve months imprisonment in the county jail, and that the officer so failing or neglecting shall never again be eligible to hold any office in the State .be paid one-half the price of the property confis-

DREAD OF THE FUTURE

The following is from the New York Sunday Mercury. It shows that the Yankee nation is on the eve of being upheaved with internal commo-

Dread of the Future .- It is not to be disguised, that the wisest men at Washington, as well as throughout the country, look with fear and dread father of the young man who now makes it learnupon the issues of the coming Presidential can- ed the craft at Nashville, Tennessee. He, how-Those who want to continue must renew before or at the ex- vass. The temper of the people is so excited, the ever, made some improvements in the original moissues are so vital, the disturbances-civil, social dels, and these are valuable as obtaining cheapand political-created by war are so profound, ness of construction, economy of repairs, lighter that it is feared an excited Presidential canvass working and better thread. They are the properwill plunge the nation into chaos. Hence, ty of the widow of the inventor, but have not been thoughtful and prudent men have warmly secon- secured by patent. ded the idea to postpone the excitement of a Presidential election for four years more, by which time, it is hoped, the rebellion will not only be subdued, is worked by a crank-handle, with very little more but the country will be tranquilized and restored effort than that required for an ordinary spinning to its normal condition

future are the following:

the other, should the mass of the soldiers' votes layers under the rollers, and thence through a sebe thrown, through Administration influence, in ries of small slats in thread to the reels. The favor of Mr Lincoln, the North will at once be whole is very simple, very ingenious, and very efplunged into all the horrors of war. The Demo- feetive. crats would claim, and will no doubt be able to prove, that the vote was, to all intents and pur- wheel and card. A woman and little boy can proposes, fraudulent; that the soldiers, either through | duce with it, in a day, a pound and a half of fine discipline, fear, favoritism, or the doctoring of the thread. The quantity alone is not the only differreturns, were compelled to vote en masse for Mr cuce: the quality is very much superior. The Lincoln. In that case the whole nation would material would cost for the day's work, say \$1. flame up in revolution, and the streets of our whereas the result of that work at present rates cities would run with blood.

the votes of the Western States, under his own public in the shape of a reduction in the price of Amnesty Proclamation, that also would undoubted- cotton cloth, this machine would furnish a means ly create an outbreak at the North. The people of not only support, but comfort to many poor of the State of New York, (for instance) would families that are now with willing hands suffering never consent to be outvoted in the Electoral Col- for want of their daily bread. Distributed in the lege by bogus electors repsesenting the camp fol- hill country of the interior, it would not only make lowers and creatures of Mr Lincoln, in Arkansas, many a poor home cheerful, but would benefit the Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Florida, etc. In country by introducing an important branch of inother words, they would never consent that the dustry for permanent development amongst the few pretended loyal thousands in the Southern people. States should outvote the undoubted loyal millions in the Northern States.

present Revenue Law does not impose any tax up- Clellan, it is not believed that the people who have pounds of rod steel, and about fifteen pounds of give up their power. The monetary interests in- with these, to complete one of these machines. voked are so enormous, that every consideration | The present means of constructing the spinning the Revenue Bill before the General Assembly, which can appeal to the selfishness of ambitious machine is slow. If regular shops for the purpose Confederate Bonds were included in the 4th para- men would tempt the party in power to ignore the were established, they could be completed in large

It cannot be disguised that the passions of the the purpose, could find no better investment, and populace are at fever-heat. That paper money, could certainly do no better service to the country. appointed and made their report, which was adopt- the high prices, the fierce excitement of the war, The property in the invention of the improved ed, and one recommendation was to strike out Con- have so wrought upon the passions of the multi- machine belongs, we are told, to Mrs. Lewis .tude that it needs but a spark to blow the whole She lives at the dinner house on the stage road, framework of society into atoms. It is the man between Reidsville and Greensboro', in Guilford on horseback who would then rule us, and our county, North Carolina. Her son learned the boasted liberties would find their grave in the tomb | business from his father, and appears to be a very of military despotism. It will thus be seen why ingenious mechanic. He is now on detail from it is seriously proposed to postpone the Presiden- the army, on application of several owners of matial election.

If the Yankees think they can avoid civil war allowed to remain at the work we do not know. in their midst by postponing the Presidential election, they will find out their mistake when they undertake it. Postponing the election would produce a revolution sooner than anything else, for those who are panting for the offices now filled by the abolitionists, would not quietly submit to a postponement without resistance.

WAR ITEMS.

we published a telegraphic dispatch stating that fight on his part of the field. He gave them, and Fort Pillow had been captured by the Confeder- at the same time the names of the killed of his ates under Gen. Forrest. Later news confirms the Regiment. Just here "old Gibbons" interrupted report and indicates that Forrest achieved a hand- us, and insisted that his name should be on the some victory. The yankee garrison consisted of published list of the slain. He assigned as a rea-300 white and 400 negro troops. The Fort refus- son, that his wife was a termigant, that he could ing to surrender, on the 11th was carried by storm, not live at home in peace, and had therefore joined Forrest leading the assaulting party. An indis- the army. He wished her to suppose him dead, criminate slaughter followed, and the place was and then perhaps she would regret the wanton the balance were slain. Many of the yankees jumped into the river and were drowned or shot memoranda "Paul Gibbons, a brave old soldier the Richmond, Fred. & Potomac Railroad. We in the water- Stores valued at upwards of \$100,- belonging to Col. Pickett's regiment, was shot be-000 and six guns were captured. The Confed- tween the eyes while fighting gallantly beside make one of his amusing and patriotic speeches at erate loss amounted to 75 men killed and wounded. Major Cola." I had the testimony of Cole and of [Fort Pillow is on the Mississippi River, about Gibbons himself, and surely this was enough for a 45 miles north of Memphis]

A yankee spy, Dr. Lugo, was arrested just as he was about crossing the Rappahannock river on his return North. Maps of the harbors of than we soldiers are able to comprehend. Mr Charleston and Wilmington were found on his

LYNCHBURG, April 19 - A Yankee spy under the assumed name of Sterling King, believed to be Conrad who was with Dr Roesco Lugo, has been plete a company for each congressional district. A dard in the shape of nothing. Gov. Vance's "sup- arrested at Marion, Virginia, and recognized by ports" are in Virginia in the shape of shoes, returned prisoners from Camp Douglas as a Yankee detective from Chicago. When arrested, he our lines I was accosted by a care-worn old man, represented himself as Colonel of the 2d Virginia Confederate cavalry.

> CHAPLAIN HANGED .- Dalton, April 18. James Findlay, Chaplain 53d Alabama Regiment, was hung at Tunnel Hill to day, for encouraging mutiny, and carrying on a secret correspondence with the enemy. He made a full confession, acknowledging the justice of his sentence.

SKIRMISH AT WINCHESTER.—Capt. Calmees, we begone looks, white hairs and tearful eyes, with some sixty men, attacked the enemy, on the touched all my sympathies. He answered that I 8th, at Winchester, Va., and captured thirty pris- "must resurrect him." Sad as was Gibbons' face, oners, who arrived in Staunton Tuesday last. Our and sincerely as I regretted what I bad done, I men had left Winchester but a short time when laughed till my sides ached. The old man grew the enemy, 125 in number, came in, who learning angry at length, and swore he would shoot me. this fact set in pursuit of our force, which Capt. The joke vanished, and I become instantly serious. Calmees being apprised of by their appearance In solemn accents I promised to resuscitate him close to his rear, about faced ordered a charge and through the columns of every newspaper in the drove them headlong through the streets and a South. Soon, however, the Federal invaders came short distance beyond Winchester, making the to the village in which Gibbons had lived. His above captures. Among the prisoners was one home was plundered and burned, and his slaves lieutenant. - Richmond Enquirer.

and destroyed Lookout Lighthouse.

A NOVEL SPINNING MACHINE.

We called attention, some time ago, to the importance of a certain spinning machine. Several letters of inquiry on the subject have been addressed to us since then, and we go into the following particulars of the apparatus by way of a

general answer: The machine is not by any means new. The

The machinery consists of a giu, a series of rollers and reels for winding the thread. The whole wheel. A cloth revolving over a pair of light rol-Among the difficulties which are foreseen in the lers is clothed with small pieces of raw cotton, and, as it moves with the general motion, drops First-In the event of an election, with Gen. the fibre bit by bit, upon the gin saws. These McClellan on one side and Abraham Lincoln on having cut out the seeds, the list is carried in this

for inferior thread, would amount to from \$15 to Second-If Abe Lincoln should be elected by \$20. While dividing half the profits between the

The materials for the construction of the machine can all be obtained withou difficulty. Those Thirdly. - On the other hand it is believed that | necessary for one consist of about two pounds of if, by charges of corruption against the Adminis- No. 16 wire, about three pounds of sheet iron tration and the prejudices created by clamor varying in thickness from one sixteenth to oneagainst miscegenation and negro equality, the eighth of an inch, four small sheets-about one Democrats should succeed in electing General Me- pound weight-of tin, four pounds of brass, ten control of the Administration would consent to rod iron. A wooden frame is all that is necessary,

> numbers every mouth. A company, organized for chines requiring repairs, but how long he may be

[We find the above in some of our exchanges without a credit-we think it is copied from the Greens-

HOW THE NEWSPAPERS KILLED A SOLDIER-THE RESULT.-Just after the fight at Belmont I met Major, now called Colonel Cole, of the 5th Confederate Regiment, (severely wounded in the late battle at Chattanooga.) With Cole was an old man named Gibbons, Cole's orderly. I was then a newspaper correspondent, and sought from THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW .- Last week | Major Cole information as to the details of the

Seeing no special harm to result, I added to my veracious letter writer. Shortly afterwards I met the correspondent of the --- newspaper, and we exchanged notes. The letters appeared, and

the death of Gibbons was duly announced. The little paper published in the village whence Gibbous came, pronounced a touching eulogium, and to the great world beyond the army, Gibbons

Six months afterwards I went down the Tennessee in a skiff from Chattanooga, to reach our army, then encamped at Tupelo. One day riding along whom I did not recognize. "Don't you know me?" he asked in tremulous accents. "I am the coon whom you killed at Belmont." I could not repress an exclamation of denial and amazement, the terms of which need not be reproduced. He then explained that I had "killed him in the newspapers;" that "his wife had administered on his estate, sold his negroes and married again."

I asked him what I could do for him? His enticed away to starve in a Yankee garrison. The A detachment of the 67th N C Regiment old man died, and was buried perhaps-no one cau recently went 100 miles within the enemy's lines designate the spot. We never heard of him after we left Northern Mississippi .- Atlanta Register.