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The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET ..... THE PRESS 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.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864. TWELFTH VOLUME---NUMBER 626.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, *en masse*, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided: shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

Amendments to the above Law.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards of Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided*, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

Sec 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of widows and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided*, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend the battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies at the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, [illegible] at the second session of the General Assembly [illegible]

Sec 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant-General.

Sec 6. Be it further enacted, That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

Sec 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

Sec 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of Messengers

OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

From Char. & S C. Railroad	7 30 A. M.	and 9 P.M
" N. C. Railroad	6 20 "	and 9 25 "
" A., T. & O. Railroad	9 00 "	
" Wil., C. & R. Railroad	3 15 P. M.	

DEPARTS.

For N C. Railroad	6 20 A. M.	and 2 00 P.M
" Char. & S C. Railroad	10 00 "	and 4 30 "
" Wil., C. & R. Railroad	7 30 "	
" A., T. & O. Railroad	4 00 P. M.	

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure.

T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. tf

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received.

Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Sept 28, 1863

Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.

Jan. 1, 1863. tf

COPPERAS.

TAYLOR & ASBURY are now prepared to furnish by the ton or otherwise, a fine article of Copperas, superior to any English offered in market. Druggists and Apothecaries supplied with a chemically pure article. Address TAYLOR & ASBURY, Charlotte, N. C.

May 5, 1863

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:
	Charlotte,	7 30 A. M.
8 15 A. M.	Tuckaseege,	8 20 "
8 55 "	Brevard,	9 00 "
9 25 "	Sharon,	9 30 "
10 00 "	Lincolnton,	10 05 "
10 45 "	Cherryville.	

GOING EAST:

ARRIVE:		LEAVE:
	Cherryville,	11 30 A. M.
12 15 P. M.	Lincolnton,	12 25 P. M.
12 50 "	Sharon,	12 55 "
1 20 "	Brevard,	1 25 "
1 53 "	Tuckaseege,	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 one.

A Freight Train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte at 7 o'clock, A M, on Mondays, and returns same day.

For Passenger Trains transporting Freights, 50 per cent to the tariff rates of freight will be added.

V. A. McBEE, Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel.

At this House is kept the line of Daily Stages from Charlotte to Asheville.

Oct. 1, 1861. J. B. KERR.

NOTICE.

I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—Terms Cash.

I will exchange Iron for Bacon, corn, cloth, or provisions of any kind:

J. W. DERR, Spring Hill Forge.

July 1st, 1863. y-pd.

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. Stitt, in Providence, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Terms, sixty dollars insurance.

R. RABE.

March 1, 1864 pd

NOTICE.

The firm of WILLIAMS, OATES & CO, is this day (Jan. 1st, 1864) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons interested will call and close their accounts with either of the undersigned.

L. S. WILLIAMS, L. W. SANDERS.

January 12, 1864

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

Announcement.

The friends of COL. WILLIAM M GRIER announce him as a candidate to represent Mecklenburg county in the Senate at the ensuing August election.

March 28, 1864 te-pd

For the Legislature.

Believing that the county of Mecklenburg has been well represented in the person of JOHN L. BROWN, who has proven to be a prompt, active and faithful public servant, many of his constituents desire his re-election, and hereby announce him a candidate for the House of Commons at the election in August next Mr Brown is a good business man, and the services of such men are needed now in our legislative halls.

March 15, 1864. pd VOTERS.

For the Legislature.

The friends of E. C. GRIER announce him a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from Mecklenburg county.

April 11, 1864 te-pd

Announcement.

MONROE, N. C., March 12th, 1864.

We take the liberty of announcing COL. SAMUEL H. WALKUP, of the 48th N. C. Regiment, as a candidate for the Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Union and Anson.

SEVERAL CITIZENS of Union County.

March 15 te-pd

Announcement.

We, as soldiers, respectfully announce Capt. J. E. MOORE as a candidate for Sheriff of Union county at our next regular election in August, and as such will be voted for by MANY SOLDIERS.

Feb. 16, 1864 tf

Announcement.

We, as soldiers, respectfully announce THOMAS R. MAGILL as a candidate for the House of Commons for Union county, at our next regular election in Aug. next, and as such will be voted for by

MANY SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

December 22, 1863 tepd

For the Legislature.

The friends of Col JAMES M. STEWART desire him to be a candidate to represent Union county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and therefore announce him a candidate for that office. MANY CITIZENS.

May 30, 1864 te-pd

To the Voters of Union County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing election for Sheriff in the County of Union. My connection with the army, however, has for some months removed me from that familiar intercourse with you that would generally be desirable. But, trusting that I may have a due allowance for this seeming inconvenience, with a view to repeated expressions of a desire that I should become a candidate, I have consented to do so—though under vastly different circumstances from those which surrounded us four years ago. Many of you have realized the hardships of war and the dangers of battle; but without recalling the past, let us look hopefully to the future, and permit me, in grateful acknowledgements of the favors I received at your hands then, with many others previous to that time, to ask your cordial support now. If elected, I will use what industry and ability I possess to fulfill the obligations of the office in such a manner as, I hope, may ever be satisfactory to you. On the contrary, if I am not elected, I shall consider that you have done me no wrong and that I have no right to criticise because your suffrages are against me. But I am fully sensible of the distinction conferred, by being elected to the position for which I am a candidate, and shall be as proud to receive your votes as I shall ever be earnest and faithful to prove myself worthy of the responsible trust imposed by the same. And, in conclusion, allow me to hope you will remember your friend, and on the day of election a ticket for the same. W. H. COLLINS,

Co. A, 4th N. C. Cavalry, Gordon's Brigade.

March 28, 1864 pd

Announcement.

YADKINVILLE, April 18, 1864.

I am authorized to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. Troops, a candidate at the election in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga in the Senate of the next legislature of North Carolina.

Respectfully, R. F. ARMFIELD.

April 25th. 5t

The Peoples' Ticket.

FOR THE SENATE,

COL. WILLIAM M. GRIER.

FOR THE COMMONS,

R. D. WHITLEY,

J. SOLOMON REID.

May 16, 1864 tepd

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce R. M. WHITE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

May 9, 1864 pd

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY, Lincolnton, N. C., April 11, 1864.

To the Stockholders of the Western Plank Road Company: The Confederate Tax on the individual shares in this company will be paid by the President.

C. C. HENDERSON, Prest.

April 18, 1864 4t West. P. R. Company

REHOBOTH FURNACE.

LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.,

THREE MILES EAST OF IRON P. O.

The proprietors announce to the public that this Furnace is in full blast, and will make castings of all kinds to order. Also, Pig Iron is made and offered for sale. SHIPP & REINHARDT.

March 1, 1864 3m-pd.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1864.

I propose to establish in the city of Raleigh a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General of North Carolina.

May 2, 1864 1m

BONDS FOR SALE.

A few 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds are offered for sale. Old fives or new issue will be received in payment. JOHN L. BROWN.

May 2, 1864. 5tpd

THE CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE, June 4, 1864.

Since the enemy crossed Pamunkey our troopers have been constantly in the saddle, playing well their part in the stirring scenes of the past ten days. This brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th North Carolina regiments, after the untimely fall of its brave and noble commander, Gen. J. B. Gordon, was commanded by Colonel Andrews, of the 2d North Carolina, till the command was joined by the 3d, which subsequently reached us from North Carolina. Col. Baker, of that regiment, being the ranking officer, took temporary command until Gen. P M B Young, of Georgia, was assigned to us. The brigade was placed in Gen. W H F Lee's division, whose past gallant conduct has won for him our most implicit confidence.

The Fight on the River Road.

On Thursday morning, May 26, our brigade occupying the right of our moving lines, near Hanover Court House, the enemy was found to be crossing the Pamunkey at Hanover Town, on his sidelong movements towards Richmond. Our brigade, under Col. Baker, was moved out down the river road to feel and ascertain the force advancing. The 3d North Carolina was thrown forward and skirmished hotly with their advance, retiring slowly upon the other part of the command, lying a few miles back, while a portion of the Maryland line and a squadron of the 5th North Carolina, moved out upon our right flank; and it was ascertained that a heavy body of the enemy's cavalry was moving on our flank. The whole command was then slowly retired for some distance, when the advance of the enemy had the audacity—mistaking our withdrawal for a rout—to charge, our rear but were handsomely met by a detachment from the 1st and 3d regiments, under Major Cowles, killing and capturing a part of their number, and sending the remainder, in confusion, through the woods and fields. The command was withdrawn beyond the line of the flanking party, when we were reinforced by Wickman's brigade, and returned, awaiting the approach of the enemy on that road; but it was ascertained that he had hastily turned his course, and had retired from our left. The command was then moved around so as to hang in the enemy's front as he advanced.

The affair at Kennon's Wharf.

In the meantime, Gen. Fitz Lee, with a detachment of picked men from our brigade and the other brigades of his division, moved upon a body of the enemy strongly posted at Kennon's Wharf, on the James, in Charles City county, and attempted, by a *coup de main*, to carry the position; but, finding it too strongly fortified and defended, he retired without accomplishing his purpose. Our brigade lost severely in the daring attempt.

The Fight at Buckeye.

Gen. Hampton came down from Gen. Lee's front, and assumed command of the cavalry corps, which lent our troopers a feeling of renewed confidence, which had been to some extent paralyzed by the fall of our gallant, lionhearted Stuart, at whose name now every trooper's bosom "heaves a sigh," but we console ourselves whose "like we *will see*" in the person of the brave successor who, we hope, will consent to be our leader. The entire cavalry has the most unbounded confidence, in his abilities, and, besides, esteem for his personal qualities.

On the 28th, Gen. Hampton, with W H F Lee's division of Butler's brigade, made a reconnoissance down in the vicinity of Old Church. Butler's brigade met the enemy's advance—a strong body of cavalry—on Crump's run, near Old Church, and drove them steadily before him. In the meantime, Gen W H F Lee, with our brigade, swung round by means of by-ways, on the enemy's right flank, and opened a heavy artillery fire upon them, at the same time throwing out his dismounted skirmishers, who engaged the enemy hotly, driving them back some distance. The fight raged for several hours along the entire line—the enemy's infantry who had come up to the support of their cavalry, taking part—our men firmly holding their ground with their carbines. The incessant cracks of our carbines, intermingled with the peals of the enemy's musketry at close range, and the constant heavy booming of artillery, might well dignify the affair with the term of a battle In one instance, the 20th Georgia battalion, comparatively new troops, impetuously charged a heavy body of infantry strongly posted on a hill. They clambered up the hill in the face of a most deadly fire, thinning half their ranks, and dashed almost upon the points of the enemy's bayonets, but were compelled, by the force of sheer numbers, to retire their thinned and bleeding ranks. This daring act cost them the loss of all their field and many of the line officers, and many good and gallant men. The South Carolinians fought with no less courage and gallantry, moving unquailingly through the leaden storm that poured in their faces from the heavy lines of the enemy. The North Carolinians drove their flank in, and held them in check, also engaging their infantry supports that moved up to that part of the line, and retired in good order as the other parts of the line moved off, the enemy showing no disposition to follow. This was accounted for by an expression Gen Meade (whose corps we had engaged) let fall to a lady in the vicinity. On being asked how the fight went, he replied: "Oh, madam these rebels have fought us well, and it might be called a drawn battle." The brigades of Wickham and Lomax also came up; we are unable to say to what extent they participated.

Affair at Peak's Station.

On the 29th the enemy made a demonstration upon Peak's Station with both cavalry and infantry, but were promptly met by Gen. Hampton who took a position at that place in their front and awaited their approach. The enemy not liking the appearance in their front (we had thrown up some hasty fortifications) retired precipitately, followed by a detachment thrown out to hurry them, which captured several prisoners.

Fight at Hanover Court House.

The enemy had moved a strong force of cavalry and infantry to make some demonstration on our left, in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, which subsequently turned out to be the base for a grand raid around our left. General Hampton, on the evening of the 31st, moved around and appeared in the enemy's front and proceeded to attack him at once; our left resting on the Court House and right beyond the Central Railroad. Here our brigade was in advance. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments were dismounted and double-quicked in with as much speed as old veteran infantry. The scene was grand. The hot rays of the last day of May seemed preparing a welcome for the first summer month, and was fast declining, as our boys, jaded and worn, rushed over a hill and saw the long black lines of the enemy sweeping over a wide plain, rushing to gain the position that lay before them. At the same time the white clouds of smoke from our cannon gave assurance that we had help from behind, our boys dashed impetuously forward hardly waiting to fire. The key to the position was the railroad station. Major McNeil, of the 5th regiment, rushed upon it, amid a shower of balls that greeted him and his party from behind the buildings, and took the place with some prisoners, and held it, using it to the best advantage against the exposed columns of the enemy.

While the first and second regiments did gallant service on the left, the third, on the right, kept at bay, under a heavy fire, the enemy in their attempt to carry their front. After contending unsuccessfully for the desired position in front, a large body of his infantry moved around and threatened our right flank, and, at the same time, another moved against the left. The centre was then drawn back and held its position until dark, when the enemy showed no farther disposition to advance. The whole command was then withdrawn, leaving the 1st North Carolina in line, mounted, who remained in their saddles all night, and was relieved early next morning by the 2d North Carolina.

The Ashland Fight.

The enemy manifested signs of advancing. His long lines of cavalry could be easily seen moving out. Our pickets slowly fell back upon the Ashland road, after the command that had moved on the same road and roads parallel with the main road. Our cavalry was all withdrawn to that point where the Ashland road crosses the telegraph road, near Ashland. While we halted here, about noon—Gen Young with our brigade bringing up the rear—the enemy commenced pressing us. Gen Young dismounted the brigade and placed it on the right of the Ashland road, and put himself at their head, and was just leading them in the charge, when he fell, severely wounded.

Capt Gaines, of his staff, dashed at their head, seconded by the gallant Major Cowles and Major McNeil of the 1st and 5th, who rushed on through the woods and carried the point, driving the enemy, while Major Moore, of the 3d, swept with his right on up the road. Lomax moved on the left. Gen Rosser in the meantime obliqued around unobserved, got upon the enemy's rear and rushed upon him, capturing a large horse and pack mule train, driving them helter skelter back upon the Court House, and by sundown the field at all points was cleared, thus crowning our efforts with a brilliant cavalry victory, and, as was subsequently developed, nipped in the bud another destructive raid that was planned upon a grand scale on our communications. The captured pack mules were laden with "flour doings" for the officers, and the men had seven days' rations with them, and were laying in supplies as they came by, levying contribution upon the citizens on their route. An amusing incident in this connection may as well be recorded: In their rear, amid the stampede caused by Rosser's sudden descent upon them, a thick trail of beans was discovered and tracked for a short distance to where an old shaggy looking mule was lying on the road side, struggling between a pair of shafts of an upset cart, with a profusion of beans scattered around from under the cart body. One of our troopers, curious to know what other contents might be under the body of the upturned cart, looked, when, lo and behold! a blue-clad booby, who "did be the driver," like a terrapin under the application of fire coals, unconscioning his head, bawled out, "Don't kill me; for God's sake, don't kill me." The Captain told me to take the gintleman's cart and peas. "I'm your prisoner, I'm your prisoner." This, with other unmistakable items, was to constitute a part of the supplies for these doughty rascals on their proposed raid. But, fortunately, they found themselves nicely headed by the close watching and hard fighting of our wary and gallant chieftain. Our loss in this engagement was pretty heavy, while the enemy was severely chastised, leaving his dead and many wounded in our hands, and one hundred prisoners, besides a fine lot of horses and mules.

The Fight at Hawe's Shop.

After this affair, closely watching for any further development on this part of the line, and finding the enemy not at all disposed to try the metal again with us, Gen Hampton moved down on A P Hill's left on Friday morning, the 3d inst. He passed through the enemy's abandoned works, which were of the most elaborate kind, and one must say that to have displaced the enemy from such works, on favorable positions, must have called into play the Generalship of a Jackson.—We should, indeed, be grateful to heaven that his genius still lives. A flank movement through a swamp by A P Hill, under the gallant Gen J. B. Gordon, from which the enemy apprehended no approach, unlocked the whole position and so the works were taken with slight loss, which otherwise would have been attended with slaughter incalculable. Our command moved through the left of these works, crossing over the Totopotamy creek, bearing around, and struck the enemy's right flank on the Mechanicsville road. Gen W. H. F. Lee immediately dismounted the 2d and 5th regiments of the North Carolina cavalry brigade, and placed them under Maj Roberts of the 2d, who led us in at once with a charge, driving the enemy steadily and rapidly before us, our artillery opening furiously upon their lines. On the dismounted men pressed. Though the enemy were constantly reinforced, yet on they were driven before us into their works. Our boys quailed not, a leaden storm met them in the face, but on they dashed with deafening yells, rushed over and carried the first line. The enemy retreated to the second line. A large body of infantry was seen double-quicking around on the left flank. Maj Roberts quick eye observed this, and at the same time Gen Lee sent us orders to retire, which was done slowly. Here Maj Roberts received a wound, and was borne off the field. We took position on a hill, 800 or 500 yards from the works—each man to a tree, and behind logs, in a body of thick woods, on a hillside over-looking a swamp about fifty yards in our front, and silently awaited the enemy's tramp, which was preceded with an occasional volley, to discover our whereabouts. Their tread is heard splashing through the swamps; a glittering, tinselletted officer springs from the thicket and turns to his men, who are several paces behind, and is just waving them on. Three carbine cracks from our most advanced skirmishers, sends him with a convulsive leap back; he falls and groans his last. The column seems anxious to reach his body, but our unerring carbines secure all that show themselves around him. They retire about a hundred yards on the opposite side of the hill, and the fight rages for an hour, when they retire to their breastworks. We are then withdrawn, having most handsomely accomplished our mission, which was to ascertain the location and strength of the enemy, and which, in the early days of the cavalry, was usually done without fighting, but our favorite General prefers "pitching" into the enemy whenever and wherever a favorable opportunity may present itself. Our loss in this engagement was remarkably slight, considering the fierceness of the fight. We suffered most in officers. The enemy's loss, where our observation extended, was pretty severe.

General Hampton encountered the enemy near Hawe's Shop, and a part of W H F Lee's division drove them from their entrenchments, which was done alone by the two regiments above mentioned, and for their special congratulation Gen W F H Lee issued a congratulatory order for their gallant conduct on the occasion. The other portion of this gallant command was held in readiness as supports, but so well and completely was the work done by the 2d and 5th regiments, that at no time was it necessary to call them into action.

D. B. R.

KILLED AND WOUNDED

In N. C. Regiments in the late Battles in Virginia.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

List of casualties in Cos. E and F, from Catawba and Alexander counties, from the 5th of May to the 3d of June.

Co. E—Killed: Sergt E B Styles, privates M M Moser, Noah Winebarger, A W P Lipard, J D Mathewson. Wounded: Lt D A Little thigh severe and prisoner, John Tinner abdomen since died, John Hoover arm severe, Henry Lynn, Albert Little, J F Rudisill, D P Jarret, T J White, all slight, J P Hunsucker thumb amputated, A Null arm fractured severe, H F Cornelius side severe, Alex Harman leg amputated and since died, David Barman right leg amputated, R J Wingate hand severe, R Bolick arm and side severe, G A McGinnis, J F Lynn, Sol Whitener, — Barman, J P Cansler, all slight.

Co. F—Killed: Nelson Howard, Wm Moss, Jas Stomper. Wounded: Capt P F Smith slight and prisoner, Lt J A Smith arm slight, W A Long head and since died, J C Sigman arm severe, Jno Deal head & since died, Nelson Alexander slight.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Casualties from May 4th to June 1st.

Field and Staff—Killed: Ensign John A Carpenter. Wounded: none.

Co. B—Killed, none. Missing: Sergt J B Callahan, privates A J Waldrope, Jno Londermilk, J Clontz, H C Stout, W A Thomas.

Co. C—Killed: Sergt A A Buchanan. Wounded: Sergt H L Hinsley prisoner, privates W A Fox, A L Futuro, Robt Boone, A Barnett, C L McPeters, D Hager, V Tipton, E Randolph. Missing: Capt N M Wilson, corpls B Y Dayly, E M Huneycutt, privates S S Robison, O McCurry, J M Wilson.

Co D—Killed: L D Bailey. Wounded: Sergt W D Goode severely, privates J O Compton, W R Compton. Missing: J B McDaniel, J T Andrews, Eli Gross, A B Compton.

Co. E—Killed: none. Wounded: H Canon, J Pucket, Calvin Taylor, Eli Franklin. Missing: J H Hines, J L Fox, N Chapman, John Dickson, Jas Denton.

Co. F—Killed: J B Dover, James McElrath. Wounded: Capt S L Blackwell slight, W R Randal slight, W H Harper. Missing: W S Sutton, A W Massingill.

Co. G—Killed, none. Wounded: W G Blanton, A A Parton, J S Higgins, W J Harden, Tho Huntsinger. Missing: A S Williams, J M Hampton, W B Bradly, J P Harris.

Co. H—Killed: W G Westall. Wounded: Lt L H Allman slight, Isaac Early.

Co. I—Killed: Sergt J L Whitaker. Wounded: J W Jones, J H Reid, E H Givin, Wm Bicknell. Missing: Capt J W Lane, H A Loftin, W A Posey, W H Spum, G J Condry, L Jones.

Co. K—Killed, none. Wounded: E L Taber, C P Green, A L Sifford slight, Griffin Johnson. Missing: Lt O J Nelson, Thos Alwine, O P Edwards, V B Green, Geo Green, J P Morrow, Jones Copeland, J M Giles, David Foster, Jas Bibby, J Dean, G R Feagans, J V Morrow, Wm Melton.

Co. M—Killed: W C Wortman. Wounded: J H Neal, Oliver Smith, C Eaker, J T Skidmore, M Anthony, Saml Mauney. Missing: H H Allred, J F Allred, T J Allred.

Recapitulation.—Killed 8, wounded 45, missing 45—total 98.

W. A. STOWE, Col. comd'g 16th N C Regt.

A BAD CHARACTER.—We always were aware of the importance of preserving a good reputation for truth and honesty, but we have met with nothing lately so well calculated to impress the disadvantages of bad character upon the mind, as the following anecdote:

A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies over board. One day when the Captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What are you going to do with that man you black rascal?" asked the Captain.

"Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead!"

"Dead! you scoundrel," said the Captain, "don't you see he moves and speaks?"

"Yes, massa, I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody never know when to believe him!"