

The Western Democrat.

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\$10 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

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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 the 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 in the Militia of the State, 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 the date of their enrollment. Barring 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, excepting persons heretofore provided for by the several enactments 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 have volunteered, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or divisions, 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 provisions 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 for his exemption the sum of five 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 guard for home defence may be called out for service of the State 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 time. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time and for Home Defence 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 preserve the same, and take care 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, and that are hereby repealed, shall be null and void, and 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 convicts 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 wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have establishments, and 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 of each newspaper and the necessary composers, printers, 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 time 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, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General of the State, 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 their 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 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 "
" W. C. & R. Railroad	3 15 P. M.

DEPARTS.

For N. C. Railroad	6 20 A. M. and 3 00 P. M.
Char. & S. C. Railroad	10 00 " and 4 30 "
" W. 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 aforesaid 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, No. 5, 1863. Charlotte, N. C.

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:

Charlotte	7 30 A. M.
Tuckasee	8 20 "
Brevard	9 00 "
Sharon	9 30 "
Lincolnton	10 05 "
Cherryville	10 45 "

GOING EAST:

Cherryville	11 30 A. M.
Lincolnton	12 25 P. M.
Sharon	12 55 "
Brevard	1 25 "
Tuckasee	2 00 "
Charlotte	2 30 "

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 Charlotte for Wilmington at 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays, and returns same day.

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

V. A. McBECK,
Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded to the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel. At this hotel 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,
July 1st, 1863. y-pd. Spring Hill Forge.

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. SHIP, in Providence, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Terms, six 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 indebted will call and close their accounts with either of the undersigned.

L. S. WILLIAMS,
L. W. SANDERS.
January 12, 1864

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Electments, &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 reelection, 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

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
March 15. te-pd of Union County.

For the Legislature.

Please announce H. M. HOUSTON, Esq., a candidate for the House of Commons, from Union county, at the election in August next, and oblige HIS FRIENDS.

June 27, 1864. te-pd

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. SMITH as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of North Carolina, for the counties of Union and Anson.

June 27, 1864. te

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 in the ARMY.
February 16, 1864. tf

Announcement.

We, as soldiers, respectfully announce THOMAS R. MAGILL as a candidate for the House of Commons for the county of Union, at our next regular election in August, and as such will be voted for by
MANY SOLDIERS in the ARMY.
December 22, 1863. te-pd

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.

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 inconvénience, 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 you 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 acknowledgments 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 prompt 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.

Co. A, 4th N. C. Cavalry,
Gordon's Brigade.
March 28, 1864. pd

For the Legislature.

We, several citizens of Union county, announce C. AUSTIN, Esq., our present worthy Sheriff, a candidate for the House of Commons at the election in August next.

Monroe, June 6, 1864. te

Announcement.

We announce JOSHUA LEE as a candidate to represent Union county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina at the election in August next.

SOLDIERS OF CO. I,
June 20, 1864. te-pd 53d N. C. Regiment.

Announcement.

Being absent in the battle field, I adopt this method of declaring myself a candidate for Sheriff of the county of Lincoln. Having served as Deputy for eight years, I feel myself fully competent to fill the important position, and I hereby respectfully solicit the aid of my friends at home to insure my election.

JOHN M. MICHAL,
June 6, 1864. C. K. 49th N. C. Troops

A Card.

LYNCHBURG, N. C., June 3, 1864.

MR. YATES: Having been asked by persons in several companies from this County and numerous citizens, to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the next Legislature in the Commons, I have consented to do so. Whilst there has been much said about filling the offices with men beyond the military age, it is due to myself and to the people for me to state that I am within the military age, but it is well known to all who know me personally, that I have been an invalid for the last six years and entirely unfit for military service. I will further state, that I have been before an examining board and discharged. But, whilst I have not been able to go to the army, I have endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully as a citizen and representative, and will be content with the decision of the people upon my merits.

A. COSTNER,
June 6, 1864. te

The Peoples' Ticket.

FOR THE SENATE,
COL. WILLIAM M. GRIER.
FOR THE COMMONS,
R. D. WHITLEY,
J. SOLOMON REID.
May 16, 1864. te-pd

For Sheriff.

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

May 9, 1864. pd

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By FRANKSON, C. J. In State v. Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers v. Strudwick, from Orange, directing the clerk to state an account charging the defendants with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton v. Gaile, directing a certiorari.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. McNely, from Burke, venire de novo. In Page v. Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams v. Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By MANLY, J. In Beire v. Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham v. Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v. Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

PER CURIAM. In State v. Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

STATE DIRECTORS.—At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements held on Saturday the 26th June, the following appointments were made:

Directors in the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company—Lewis C. Diamond, C. R. Thomas, A. T. Jenkins, M. F. Arendell, Council Wooten, James M. Parrott, J. H. Peebles and Council Best. William H. Oliver, State Proxy.

John Everett, John D. Flanner, R. S. Tucker, C. W. D. Hutchins, John Berry, C. P. Mendenhall, D. A. Davis and Wm. C. Means, Directors in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Ralph Gorrell, State Proxy.

R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Littlejohn and George Little, Directors in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Dr. E. S. Crump, State Proxy.

Geo. W. Swepson, W. W. Avery, A. M. Powell, Wm. Murphy, N. W. Woodfin, F. E. Shober, Geo. F. Davidson and S. B. Erwin, State Directors in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Anderson Mitchell, State Proxy, and Jos. H. Wilson, Alternate.

Joseph H. Cannon, Charles Wood and John H. Leery, Directors in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. John N. McDowell, State Proxy.

BREAD AND MEAT.—We have seen a letter from an officer who has recently traveled, on official business pertaining to the quartermaster's department, almost over the entire State of Alabama, and also a large portion of Mississippi. He reports that the crop of wheat now being harvested is excellent, not injured by rust, and that the yield will be very great. The growing crop of corn promises an abundant yield.

From the same writer we have a "low estimate" of the bacon tithes in seven States East of the Mississippi, the aggregate being 21,000,000 pounds. This quantity together with that which is imported and the beef supply, will unquestionably prove sufficient to feed the army until the next hog crop is cured. If the tithes of bacon amounts to twenty-one millions of pounds, what is the aggregate quantity in the Confederate States?—*Richmond Whig.*

A gentleman recently from Richmond tells a very interesting little incident which evinces something of the state of the public regard for General Lee, and his thoughtful kindness to our sick and wounded soldiers. During General Lee's recent attack of illness he went down to Richmond to recruit his health. While in the cars he expressed the desire for a bottle of port wine. After his arrival, his wish was talked of on the streets, and in less than three hours three hundred bottles of port were sent to him. Of the number he reserved one for his own use, and sent the remainder to the hospitals for wounded soldiers.

YANKEE NEWS.—The Chicago Times and St. Louis Republic of the 23d, announce that the Chicago Convention is postponed until the 29th of August. Gold in New York on the 22d was 255, and closed at 206. The Alabama had burned the Yankee ship Ruckingham, from Calles.

GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER.—A correspondent of the Biblical Recorder writing of the Winder Hospital near Richmond, says it covers over 60 acres of ground, has 30 surgeons, 3 chaplains, 6 divisions, and capacity to accommodate 2000 patients. Five of the divisions are appropriated exclusively to North Carolinians. He adds: "One very pleasing feature of this, and in fact all the hospitals of Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Charlottesville, is the large element of females one finds among the attendants. Some of the very first women of the country are nurses in these hospitals, and we found in Richmond, for instance, some of the most refined and beautiful young ladies of the city daily in the hospitals; not going there once or twice a week, but every day, and attaching themselves to particular wards and divisions, that they might work to better advantage. A short time since General Lee's daughter was writing a letter for a wounded soldier in the Winder. 'Tell my mother,' said the brave boy, that just as I fell I saw that grand old man, Gen. Lee.' A bystander asked, 'Do you know who that is writing for you?' That's Gen. Lee's daughter.' We may imagine that soldier's eyes opened slightly. Mrs. Gen. Bragg is often to be seen ministering to our suffering heroes."

COTTON FOR WOUNDS.—The *Carolinian* is informed by Dr. SILL, the well known druggist of Columbia, that burnt cotton is one of the best articles, next to lint, which can be applied to a wound. The latter cannot always be had, the former is abundant and easily obtained. Every one who has noticed that raw cotton, when plunged in water is scarcely more than dampened externally; when burned or scorched and submitted to the same process it is instantly wet through. This is owing to the destruction of the oily principle which it contains, which oil prevents the healthy use of cotton on wounds.

SCRIPTURES RECEIVED.—The Bible Society of the Confederate States has received recently a number of cases of Bibles and Testaments from abroad, and until the supply is exhausted it can fill army orders. Address G. M. Thew, Treas., Augusta, Ga.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

FORREST'S LATE VICTORY.

A correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, writing from Tupelo, Miss., under date of June 15, gives the annexed account of Forrest's late fight.

On the 1st of June, Gen. Forrest moved Eastward. He had been apprised for some time that a force of from 6,000 to 10,000 was being fitted out in Memphis for an expedition to Sherman's army, in charge of 400 wagon loads of supplies, and for the purpose also of furnishing this much more transportation, with a large ambulance train and twenty-four pieces of artillery, with the troops that accompanied them to Sherman. His force, consisting only of two brigades, immediately returned upon the enemy. Rucker's brigade returned from Oxford, and Johnson's command came down from North Alabama. Thus this force, though not half as large as that of the enemy, was at once, and unexpectedly to the enemy, concentrated on the Mobile and Ohio Road, and just in time to head him at Brice's Cross Roads, six miles from Baldwin. Skirmishing began about 8 o'clock in the morning by Col. Rucker; Col. Johnson soon came up and assisted to hold the enemy in check; Col. Lyon, with his Kentucky brigade, came in before 12 o'clock, and Col. Bell's gallant brigade—with the exception of the 3d Tennessee, commanded by Col. Barreau, who was sent to the enemy's rear—reached the field at 1 o'clock. The enemy seemed frustrated by this sudden resistance on his front, yet pushed vigorously forward and endeavored to overrun our forces. The fighting for the next three hours was severe, and charge after charge was made, column after column was hurled with headlong impetuosity by the enemy against us, and as Wilson's and Russell's regiments, of Bell's brigade, suffered severely. It is unfortunate that more caution was not exercised to prevent such unnecessary damage. The number of killed and wounded in this fight, on our side was over three hundred. The loss of enemy in killed and wounded was near a thousand.

The enemy's force was four brigades, two of cavalry, commanded by Grierson, and two of infantry, all under Brig. Gen. Sturgis; and the commands being full, numbered not less than 9,000. Two negro regiments served as a train guard. But few negroes were captured. They made good their escape.

The pursuit was renewed early in the morning. Gen. Forrest following before daylight with his escort and 7th Tennessee, fighting the enemy until the other commands came up. At Ripley, a desperate fight ensued, in which Bell's brigade and Lion's greatly distinguished themselves, charging into the town and driving the Yankees from every stronghold they had taken, killing, wounding and capturing five hundred or more. The enemy took the Salem road, and were pressed every inch of the way. A terrible ambuscade was given them by Col. Barreau, near Salem. Having gained a position on their flank, in advance of the column, he dismounted and marched his command within sixty yards of the road. As the column came on, the road was crowded with infantry and cavalry. One sheet of fire from his line, and hundreds lay hors du combat. Charging immediately upon the road, still further execution was effected until compelled to give way. The 95th Ohio regiment, which was in the rear of the column, and had pressed by Col. Lyon, surrendered. The various troops of Gen. Buford's command in this, the second day of the pursuit, captured a thousand prisoners.

Having followed the enemy nearly to LaGrange, and put his column to flight in fragments, the troops could proceed their return on the morning of the 12th, and scoured the woods to the left of the Salem road back to Ripley. The result has been that seven or eight hundred more straggling Yankees were caught. Grierson and Sturgis deserted their commands—abandoned Ripley, and fled to LaGrange.

The outrages committed by the enemy in the expedition exceeded all former examples. Houses were robbed of every article necessary to the support of families. Ladies insulted and outraged; children robbed of their clothing and left naked, crying and hungry; old men choked and gagged, and in some instances beaten nearly to death; women kicked out of doors for murmuring at these wrongs, and knocked down by buck negroes in the presence of their husbands. These are some of the injuries that the poor people of North Mississippi have had to endure, and it is things like these that nerve the arms of Forrest's soldiers to fight like demons and to perform deeds of daring unequalled in history. The Southern man who would not fight now, is unfit for freedom, and ought not to enjoy it.

The *Mississippi Prairie News* gives the following facts derived from Forrest's chief quartermaster:

Yankees killed 1,000; wounded 1,500; captured 2,000. Also 200 wagons; 50 ambulances; 17 pieces of artillery with caissons; 500 mules; 100 horses; 500,000 rounds small arm ammunition; 10,000 rounds cannon ammunition; 5,000 stand small arms; 200,000 pounds pilot bread; 50 barrels sugar; 30 sacks of coffee; 200,000 worth of medicines; 10 barrels of whiskey, and shovels, spades, axes, carpenter's tools, etc., in large numbers.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas is Vice-President of the Ladies' National League at Washington, whose purpose is to consume no foreign fabrics during the war.

The English garden pea, picked from the vine, when dry and roasted to a dark cinnamon brown, is said to produce a decoction resembling pure Java coffee in color and flavor.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Severe Fighting.

MARIETTA, June 27.—About 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy, consisting in part of Schofield's, Blair's, Palmer's and Logan's corps, attempted to gain possession of the fortifications on our left center, held by Cheatham and Cleburne. They marched defiantly up in seven lines of battle. Our troops reserved their fire until they approached within a few yards of the breast-works, when they opened with grape, canister and musketry, and created great havoc in their ranks. The fire was so rapid and destructive that the enemy could not rally, and was dispersed back with the loss of between 800 and 1,000 men. We captured about 100 prisoners.

Our loss, owing to our men being protected by breastworks, is very small.

MARIETTA, June 28.—The severe punishment inflicted upon the enemy yesterday by Hardee and Loring, rendered them very quiet to-day. One of our officers, in authority, called to the Yankee commander that, as an act of humanity we would cease firing and give them time to carry off their wounded, as they were in danger of being burned alive from the woods being set on fire, which was done after the action.

In front of Cleburne's division alone, the Yankees lost over 1,000, while in front of Cheatham it was much greater.

Our loss was small—160 will cover it.

A sergeant in Jackson's brigade seized a shell while the fuse was burning and threw it from the pit in which it fell. He was promoted on the spot by Gen. Jackson to a lieutenantcy, but he modestly declined it. Sergeant W. J. Walthe, company I, 20th Tennessee regiment, Vaughn's brigade, leaped over the breastworks and seized the standard presented by Gen. Buford to the 27th Illinois regiment, wrested it from his bearer and brought it triumphantly to camp, for which daring act Gen. Hardee presented it to the gallant sergeant. It was inscribed Belmont, Union City and Stone River.

The enemy made a desperate attempt to take Kennesaw mountain. He attacked our works in columns of picked troops, the heroes of Missionary ridge, but Loring's corps drove them back with a loss estimated at 2,500.

THE "ORPHAN FUND" IN THE WEST.

MR. EDITOR.—In the last fourteen days