

The Western Democrat.

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CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$20 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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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 this State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no further, than 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 enrollment, 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, 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 February, 1862, and the sum of one hundred dollars if he had levelled 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, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, and he may direct, 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.

Sec. 7. That the said guards 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. 8. 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. 9. 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. 10. 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. 11. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 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 2 00 P. M.
" Char. & S. C. Railroad	10 00 " and 4 30 P. M.
" W. C. & R. Railroad	7 00 P. M.
" A. T. & O. Railroad	4 30 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.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

EXPRESS 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 valuations 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.

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 & Still's store.

Jan. 1, 1863.

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, May 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:

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

GOING EAST:

ARRIVE:	LEAVE:
Cherryville, 12 15 P. M.	Lincolnton, 12 25 P. M.
12 50 "	Sharon, 12 55 "
1 20 "	Brevard, 1 25 "
1 53 "	Tuckasee, 2 00 "
2 45 "	Charlotte, " "

Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the war, 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 Freight, 50 per cent to the tariff rates of freight will be added.

V. A. McBEDE, 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 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.

July 1st, 1863. y-pd. J. W. DERR, Spring Hill Forge.

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.

The Peoples' Ticket.

FOR THE SENATE, COL. WILLIAM M. GRIER.

FOR THE COMMONS, R. D. WHITLEY.

May 16, 1864. teqd

To the Citizens of Mecklenburg.

CHARLOTTE, 27th June, 1864.

FRIENDS-CITIZENS: The earnest solicitations of my fellow-citizens from various portions of the county, have induced me to change the purpose expressed in my Card of the 24th ultimo, and to announce my name for re-election to the Senate.

I hope to meet you at the Tax-gatherings advertised in the county, and to express my views to you on the various subjects, interesting the public mind.

June 27, 1864. JOHN A. YOUNG.

Announcement.

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

Mosno, 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.

March 15, 1864. te-pd SEVERAL CITIZENS.

For the Legislature.

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

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 20, 1864. te-pd

For the Legislature.

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

June 27, 1864. te-pd

Announcement.

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

SOLDIERS OF CO. I, 63d N. C. Regiment.

June 20, 1864. te-pd

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 August, and as such will be voted for by MARY SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

December 22, 1863. 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 MARY SOLDIERS.

A Card.

LINCOLNTON, 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

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. MICHAEL.

June 6, 1864. Co. K, 49th N. C. Troops

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

For 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 the familiar intercourse with you that would generally be desirable. But, trusting that I may have a due allowance for this seeming incongruity, 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 me as a soldier. 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 favor 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 day of the election, I shall consider that you have done me no wrong and that I have no right to criticize 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-5th N. C. Cavalry.

March 28, 1864. pd Gordon's Brigade.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been relieved from the command of the army in Georgia, and Gen. Hood appointed in his place.

VANDALISM—Kirk, (the tory raider) on his retreat from Morganton, through Mitchell county, burnt the fine residence of Col. John B. Palmer, the Commandant of this Military District. He made a complete job of it, burning residence and out-houses, with all their contents, including much of Col. Palmer's furniture, many books, and other property. Such an act is inexcusable upon any ground. Kirk may one of these days fall into the hands of the Colonel.—Asheville News.

CROP PROSPECTS SOUTH.—Having just returned from a trip through portions of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, it affords us great satisfaction to report the growing crop of corn in those States as most promising. The same was told us of the corn prospect in Mississippi. The wheat and oats crops had turned out well, and harvested. Old corn and wheat of last year's growth, are abundant, and selling at very moderate prices. The sorghum crop will be prodigious, and the process of molasses making will soon commence.—Statesville Express.

DROUGHT AT THE NORTH.—Yankee papers represent the drought as very general in all parts of the United States, from Canada to the Potomac, and from Massachusetts to Missouri. Rain had not fallen for several weeks, and vegetation was parched up.

CAPTURED SPY.—A spy was arrested in Hamburg, S. C., on Sunday last. He was a Lieutenant in the 5th Illinois cavalry, as shown by his commission, which was found sewed up in the back of his coat. He had on hand a file lot of new issue and greenbacks, for the sake of convenience, the latter were carried in his boots and the former in his pockets.

THE CAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG.—We have received some additional particulars of the capture of Martinsburg, on the 3d instant. Our forces entered the place in the evening; the enemy, some 7,000 strong, all 100 day men, with the exception of 700 regular cavalry, retreated hurriedly on the Harper's Ferry Road. Immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands, with \$1,000,000 worth of medical and a large amount of commissary stores, including 100,000 bushels of corn and oats. Merchants and sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the capture of that place a fixed fact. These were appropriated by the Confederates. No casualties occurred on our side, except the slightly wounding of Lieut. Breckinridge in the leg. Some ten or twelve Yankees were killed.

It was the cherished opinion of the late lamented Lieut. Gen. Polk, that we would not only succeed, but the North would become involved in a war among themselves, and we would be called upon as the conservative element upon the American continent to go over and quell the disturbance.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—It is said that when Gen. Forrest, last spring, was en route from Marion to this city, he was accosted in the cars by a loquacious lady, who took a seat by his side and addressed him in something like the following strain, "I think," said she, "that all the glory that covers our arms is due singly and alone to private soldiers; they do the fighting—not the officers—and for my part I will give them all the praise. I have a beautiful home not far distant, and, as I am blessed with plenty, I desire that whenever private soldiers pass by my residence they should call on me, so that I may feed and otherwise cheer them on their toilsome way. I don't care whether an epauletted officer enters my house, &c., &c."

"Do you perceive," said Forrest, "that there is a contrast between my whiskers and the hair on my head?"

"Yes," answered the lady, surveying the General, "I see that your head is inclined to be gray, while your whiskers are very black and glossy. Can you explain why this is so?" asked the lady.

"Certainly madam," said Forrest, fixing his keen eyes upon her inquisitive face, "the explanation is easy: I use my jaw as little as possible."

The lady took the hint and said no more.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINKING.—A french paper relates the following:

Two or three days ago, a respectably dressed man, of about fifty, called on a man at St. Etienne, and said: "I am a builder by trade, and in making my contracts am sometimes obliged to drink rather too freely. Finding myself lately indisposed in consequence of those excesses, I was advised to apply to M. X—, of Caux, who had, I was told, a secret of sovereign efficacy in such cases. I followed the recommendation and took the remedy, which consisted of a white powder done up in small packets, but, instead of being cured, I find I am poisoned, and I have been told this morning that the remedy is arsenic."

"Yes, sir," continued the speaker, with great violence, "I am poisoned, and already to-day I have had one violent attack!" While speaking, his countenance changed, his breathing became heaving, and throwing himself back in a chair, he exclaimed: "I am going to have another—I am dying—help! help!" The doctor went towards him and found that he was dead. A postmortem examination proved that the man died from paralysis of the pectoral muscles, brought on by violent emotion produced by a diseased imagination. No trace of poison existed. The white powder was but simply sugar of milk, a completely harmless substance.

The following stanzas, on the marriage of Reuben Wise with Matilda Cheever, is exceedingly well told and witty:

At length she seized the proffered prize,
(A happy one, believe us)
For matrimony made her Wise—
Before she was Miss Cheever.

THE ALABAMA.

After circumnavigating the world in his mission of destruction, the Alabama at last sleeps beneath the British Channel. That renowned arm of the sea holds no richer jewel in its depths. How many Yankee ships she has sent before her, the Yankee papers are even now engaged in reckoning. They have already published a list, which they say ends with September, 1863; when the full record is completed, we have little doubt that the Alabama will be found to have paid for herself five hundred times over. There are those who blame Captain Semmes for going to fight a heavier vessel, specially prepared with all the naval resources of the United States, expressly to tempt him to a combat where he would be destroyed. He could, indeed, have remained in harbor, or skulked away without fighting, and long continued to be the terror of Yankee commerce. But not without some disgrace. Such a course would have sunk the warrior in the hangman. It is better as it is. The Alabama neither ran away, nor was she taken. She fell by the chance of a battle, fighting to the last, and not a shadow now dims her glory. Her name is written on the page of history, and not written with water. Her phantom will long trouble the night watch of the Yankee skipper.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KERAGE.—A special report in the London Star, of June 21, says Captain Semmes directed the first Lieutenant, Mr. Kell, to go below and report the state of the ship. That officer soon returned, saying she was in a sinking state, and the captain decided on striking his flag. The flag had been already three times shot away, but replaced. A large number of the crew rushed aft, conjuring the captain not to strike, and expressing their readiness to sink the boat and die with honor; and one of the seamen, named Smith, came in hand, stood by the flag and declared he would not allow it to be lowered. The captain leveled his revolver, and insisted on its being hauled down, which was done, and a white flag hoisted.

Numerous acts of gallantry are related as having occurred on board the Alabama during the fight, one or two of which are worth recording. Mr. Gintley, the captain's oxswain, was struck by a shot, which shattered the lower part of his arm, leaving it hanging by flesh and skin; he deliberately took out his knife, cut off the piece of his limb, and continued serving his gun.

An 11-inch shell, which fell on deck, was taken up and thrown overboard, to explode, by a man named Townsend and Marr, the latter of whom is already known to the Alabama men from his having jumped into a heavy sea and saved the life of a man who had fallen overboard.

A man named Seagrave was leading a gun, when a shot struck the ram-rod and broke it in two. He looked up and abused them for not waiting to have the shot properly in far them.

One man was sent forward to clear the jibboom rigging, which had been damaged; he received a most painful wound, which was mortal, notwithstanding which, he completed the work and returned to the deck, when another shot cut him in two. Another man, though mortally wounded, refused to admit that he had been struck, and continued to do his work until he fell dead on deck.

As far as is shown, not a relic of the Alabama is in the possession of her successful rival. When she was sinking, Captain Semmes dropped his own sword into the sea, to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gunner made a hole in one of the Alabama's boats and sunk her for the same reason.

The men were all true to the last; they only ceased firing when the water came into the muzzles of their guns, and as they swam for life, all they cared for was that their commander should not fall into Federal hands.

The only two boats uninjured were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded entered to enter one, but was held back by the divergent of the ship, Mr. Llewellyn, son of the reactor of a parish in Wiltshire. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all officers and men. He is the only officer known to be lost.

LOCAL DEFENCE.

An Act to authorize the formation of Volunteer Companies for Local Defence.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of Local Defence in any portion of the Confederate States, any number of persons not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty five years, or otherwise not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military company, elect their own officers, and establish rules and regulations for their own Government, and shall be considered as belonging to the provisional army of the Confederate States, serving without pay or allowance, and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the privileges of prisoners of war: Provided, that such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster roll, or a list of the names of the officers and privates thereof to the Governor of the State, or any Brigadier General in the State or Confederate service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War.—But the President or the Commandant of such companies, provided, that in the States and Districts in which the act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," Approved April 16th, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, have been suspended, persons of any age, residents within such States or Districts, may volunteer and form part of such companies so long as suspension may continue: provided, that no person shall become a member of said company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America, in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster roll of said company as aforesaid prescribed.

Approved October 13, 1862.

Our troops have safely returned from the expedition into Maryland, bringing out large supplies of clothing and food.

BRUTAL OUTRAGES.

Last year the world was horrified at the murder of a whole family at Beckham's Landing, Obion county, Tennessee; by Yankee negro troops. In Europe it was made a theme of comment by the press of civilized nations. The particulars have never been fully given until within a few days past, when Mrs. Mary Beckham, the widow of A. P. Beckham, one of the victims, published a letter giving the details of the horrible act. As a matter of history we put it upon record:

On Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, August 4th, 1863, twelve armed negro soldiers came to the house, there being no one there except my husband, father-in-law, Benjamin F. Beckham, and four of my children, and some of our family negroes. They rushed on my husband and tied him, took off his watch and pin, and rifled his pockets. They then tied my father in law, and dragged them to the river, it being about thirty yards. They killed my husband on top of the bank by shooting him in the head. They then cut off his shoulder-blade and rolled his body into the river; his clothes looked as if there had been a great struggle.

They then took the old gentleman, stabbed him three times, once in the heart, and cut one of his ears off. After throwing his body into the river, they proceeded back to the house, where two of them had been guarding my dear little children.

They spoke to my eldest daughter, Laura, aged fourteen years, telling her to get up and follow her damned old daddy, at the same time presenting a pistol to her temple. The children were driven to the water's edge, where their father and grandfather had been murdered, and then they were put to death in the most cruel manner.

The youngest, Richard, aged two and a half years, was thrown into the water alive. Laura jumped in and attempted to rescue him, and whilst in the water, waist deep, begging for mercy, she was knocked on the head with the butt end of a gun, entirely separating her forehead, and then stabbed in the side, Kate Lida, eleven years of age, was then disposed of. She was bawled with guns until her head and shoulders were perfectly soft; her body was bruised all over. Caroline, seven years of age, was shot through the head, and so disfigured that she did not look like a human. After they had murdered them all and thrown their bodies into the river, they returned to the house, taking everything valuable and all the clothing they could carry.

I reported to the Yankee authorities at No. 10, but it did no good. I have been plundered five times since the murder of my family, and if the war continues much longer I do not know how I will live. The negroes that murdered my family are trained by Union soldiers to commit such deeds.

BARN BURNING AND BURGLARY.

On Saturday night, the barn of Thomas M. Hill, Esq., residing some ten or twelve miles from this place, was set on fire by some three or four negroes, which was destroyed with its contents, among which was a carding machine. While the barn was on fire the negroes entered the dwelling of Mr. Hill and stole therefrom several articles of value, the watch and uniform of the late Lieut. Col. Junius Hill, son of Mr. H. The negroes were detected, as we learn, by finding some of the stolen property in possession of one of them, a boy belonging to Mr. J. W. Hampton, a resident of this County.

An example should be made, should sufficient proof be elicited of the guilt of the parties, to deter others from committing such diabolical deeds in future on the property of our citizens.—Statesville Express.

Look out for strangers and suspicious persons.

Capture of a Railroad Train by the Confederates.

The Baltimore Gazette says: Mr. William Crawford, the agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, dispatched, as usual, the mail train at 8.40 a. m. and its progress as far as Magnolia Station, twenty-two miles from Baltimore, was telegraphed as all right. Hearing nothing from the raiders on the line of the road, the through express train for New York was sent off as usual at 9.40 a. m. About ten minutes after its starting the telegraph communication of the company north was interrupted, and there was then some apprehension in regard to the train. After passing Stemmer's Run the train speed on as usual, and in a short time crossed the Gunpowder bridge, and was approaching Magnolia Station, when the shrill whistle called the men to put down the breaks. This sudden interruption excited the curiosity of the passengers, many of whom rushed to the platform, when to their alarm, they discovered that the railroad buildings were on fire, and the place was surrounded by Confederate cavalry. The train was stopped and surrounded by the raiders, who immediately ordered the passengers, between two and three hundred in number, to alight, which was done very quickly, causing much alarm and consternation among the ladies and children. It is not known whether any baggage was allowed to be taken from the train, or whether the valuables of the Adams Express Company were saved, but as soon as the cars, some eight or ten in number, were evacuated, they were set on fire, the engine reversed and the flaming mass started towards the Gunpowder bridge, where they were consumed, together with a large and the most valuable portion of the bridge. The buildings at Magnolia belonging to the company were not very extensive, although they generally contained the surrounding produce belonging to the residents of the surrounding country.—Magnolia was also a watering station, and the destruction of the apparatus was a serious loss. The burning of the train was, of course, many of which were of the finest and most approved make, will incur a loss to the company of several thousand dollars.

A GOOD MOVE.

We learn from a stockholder of the North Carolina Railroad, just returned from the annual meeting of the Company at Raleigh, that a resolution was introduced and passed ordering a correspondence to be opened with other Railroad Companies in the South for the purpose of concerting measures to separate Railroad Companies from the Southern Express Co. In other words, to have all the freight carried over the Roads carried on the Road account.—Salisbury Watchman.