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The Western Democrat.

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$20 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

THIRTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 632.

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 wives 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, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

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,

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,	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.

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 tepd

To the Citizens of Mecklenburg.

CHARLOTTE, 27th June, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The earnest solicitations of my friends 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 te 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 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

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 Aug. 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 30, 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 tepd

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, 53d 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 Aug. next, and as such will be voted for by

MANY SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

December 22, 1863 tepd

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.

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. MICHAL, Co. K, 49th N. C. Troops

June 6, 1864

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

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

For the Western Democrat.

THE CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Virginia paper has correctly represented the political contest now pending in North Carolina between Vance and Holden, as similar to the two men who started out together on the same road to reach the same point. They traveled on merrily together, sojourning at the same houses, eating at the same table, and sleeping in the same bed. Finally they came to where the road forked and (dropping the figure) Vance took the right hand and Holden the left. They had not proceeded far before Vance supposed (erroneously) that Holden had the shortest road, and he commenced cutting a new road through the woods to get in ahead of him. This gives a concise but apt illustration of the past and present political relations of the two candidates for the Gubernatorial honors of that sterling old State North Carolina. Vance started nearly right, but when he reached the forks of the road, after the seperation, recollecting how he was elected Governor of the State two years ago, his courage failed him, he began to falter, and as soon as he heard from Georgia, he commenced to cut the new road to get in ahead of his wily adversary. He knew the arts of the demagogue by which Holden had elected him, and at once he begins a tirade against the Confederate Government and its acts of administration. This culminated in his message to the Legislature on the Habeas Corpus, &c. Holden had nominated and elected Vance two years since by general abuse and denunciation of the Government and its policy. All the bitter invective, vituperation and misrepresentation that even the Standard could bring to bear, were poured out upon the devoted head of *Jeff Davis and his "depotism!"* The Conscript Law (which saved the country) was the leading theme of Holden's attacks upon the Administration. It was new and awkwardly executed in the State, and caused a change of 20,000 votes within six weeks of the election. This, together with a general tirade against Virginia aristocracy and South Carolina chivalry, and much other such slang and misrepresentation, secured the election of Governor Vance. Previous reverses to our arms caused at that time gloom and despondency to hang like a pall over the public mind, and it was easily impressed. Vance quietly and silently acquiesced in all this and received the benefit, while his opponent stood in the breach, breasted the popular current, maintained the Conscript Law, defended the Administration and the Southern cause, never even condescending to notice the many pitiable misrepresentations made against him by the Standard.

Vance has seen that this game of delusion and demagoguism succeeded once and he still thinks it may be a trump card, and he is trying to out-Holden-Holden at his own game. The consequence is, in pandering to the Holdenites he has lost many active and influential friends, and will gain nothing from the deluded followers of Holden. He should not condescend to rival his opponent in his peculiar mode of electioneering. In *that* he will certainly be beaten, and the people of the State will not feel that he has paid them any compliment. It was not to be expected that a man of Holden's status could appreciate the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the State, although he may have deceived them once. More was expected from Vance. The former appeared willing to wreck all our hopes for North Carolina and the Southern Confederacy in this great and fearful struggle for freedom or slavery, life or death, in order to succeed in his mad and wicked ambition for office; while we regret to say the latter has appeared willing to trifle with the means of our defence to secure political preferment over his unworthy opponent. The mad schemes of politicians are generally the causes of the downfall of republics.

While the contest is in no wise creditable to the State, there can be no doubt of the result. It is believed that almost any good and true man could beat both of them, but the mere apprehension that in the vicissitudes of war should reverses overtake us and despondency follow, Holden's chances might brighten, causes every patriot to stand aside. No true man will take the responsibility of promoting, by any possible contingency, his cause by taking off thirty or forty thousand votes which will be given to Vance not as a choice but as a necessity. Let not Governor Vance deceive himself. These votes will not be cast for him on account of wise administration or patriotic principles proclaimed, but because he is better than his opponent. Many of them, under a patriotic sense of duty, will vote for him with an open ticket, that the world may know that they did not tarnish their good names and those of their posterity by voting for W. W. Holden with that black spot which will "never out." When this war is over and our liberty won, which is as sure as a just Providence rules, he will be assigned to his proper level and go down to the dust whence he sprung "unhonored, unwept and unsung." INDEX.

WONDERFUL CALF.—A most extraordinary *lusus naturae* is in the possession of Mr. James Woods, a worthy farmer on Big Lick Creek, in Wake county. It is a calf fourteen months old, not yet weaned, which has for some days been giving milk, in quantities of half a pint at a milking, and in quality as fine as that of any cow. The bag of the animal began to swell, the teats to enlarge and elongate, and had so much the appearance of being distended by some fluid, that Mr. Woods ordered her to be milked. A watery liquid was the first product, then followed milk of the color and consistency of that of a cow which has just given birth to a calf, then good and rich milk. Numbers of our citizens have seen this wonderful calf and can attest the truth of this description.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

In the Federal House of Representatives a committee reported adversely on the memorial of citizens of Illinois, for a cessation of hostilities against the rebels.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN CALFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco, published in the New York Freeman's Journal, says that it is useless for Lincoln to count on California for men to prosecute the war. She never has furnished more than 1,000, and they were recruited in the Atlantic States and credited to her quota. She is now getting tired of giving money, (the Californians pay in gold, not greenbacks,) and is getting restive generally.

GALLANT FIGHT BY THE 4TH N. C. CAVALRY.

We have been favored by Maj. Foote, with the following official account of the gallantry of the 4th N. C. Cavalry, which we record with pride and pleasure.

HEADQUARTERS, 4TH N. C. CAVALRY, Near Petersburg Va., June 20th, 1864.

After the engagement of the 9th inst., a report of which has been rendered by me, this regiment was placed to watch the enemy on the Broadway and the City Point road, and to guard the same. Monday the 13th an attempt was made by him to capture my pickets, and to surprise my camp. In this he was foiled, and two of his men captured, with their horses and equipments. Tuesday I threw some earthworks on the Baylor Farm, on the City Point road, extending across the same, and about three hundred yards in length. This work, though not complete, was quite strong.

At an early hour Wednesday morning the enemy, the 3rd New York mounted rifles, attacked my advanced pickets and drove them to the reserve post. Captain James I. Mitchell—a brave and gallant officer—in charge of the pickets, fell back slowly and in good order to the entrenchments, fighting him most stubornly, and retarding his movements. At a quarter before five a. m. I came up with the command. By this time two pieces of Graham's battery arrived, which had been previously ordered up by me; they were soon in position and well served. The regiment of cavalry was beaten back, but only to give place after a short interval to a much larger force of infantry.—Over four hours the contest now raged: charge after charge was made by the enemy, and as often repulsed. Their line long, and well dressed, and compact, in the beginning of the charge, rapidly grew shorter and irregular as they advanced, closing up their thinned ranks.

At length, overpowered by numbers, and having exhausted their ammunition, the men in the trenches retired in good order: not however, until the enemy on the left were in a few yards of the pit. Nor did these on the right wing leave until half of the entrenchments on the left were filled with the enemy, and their standards planted on the embankments.

During the engagement another section of Graham's battery was brought up and posted on the right, and, under the management of its gallant officers and men, did very effective service.

To meet a flank movement to my left on the Broadway road, Capt. Bell of company G. was sent with about one hundred men. He fought the enemy with great coolness and spirit, keeping them in check for hours and only yielding to overpowering numbers.

A number of prisoners, since captured from the five regiments that confronted me, report their loss to be upwards of one thousand, in killed, wounded and missing. My loss was two killed and eight wounded.

When we consider the numbers engaged, this fight, though small, was yet fruitful in its results. A large column of the enemy was held in check over four hours. Time was thus afforded to collect and distribute our forces to advantage; weak points were securely guarded. Without this delay, Petersburg must unquestionably have fallen, and all her patriotism and philanthropy—so kindly remembered by every soldier—have met an undeserved recompense. Thus the fourth North Carolina cavalry, aided by Graham's battery, a second time* saved the city of Petersburg from the hands of the enemy.

Valuable assistance was rendered me by Lt. Col. Cantwell by his attention and promptness in the execution of orders on the field.

I am Captain, most respectfully, your obt servt.

D. D. FEREBEE, Col. 4th N. C. Cavalry.

*Col. Ferebee here alludes to the fortunate arrival of his regiment in the streets of Petersburg on the 9th inst. They had just reached the crest of Reservoir hill, when the enemy's cavalry, 1800 strong, under Kautz and Wilson driving the Militia before them, arrived at the foot of the same hill, and within or near the corporate limits. Graham quickly unlimbering opened on the enemy with grape and canister. Ferebee pushed forward a few dismounted men as skirmishers under Lt. Col. Cantwell. The enemy hesitated. Gen. Dearing immediately ordered Col. Cantwell to charge them with a single mounted squadron. These sprang forward with a yell, when the enemy turned and fled, leaving in our hands a splendid piece of rifled cannon, which Col. Cantwell seized and turned over with the horses, to Graham's battery.

HISTORY.—It will certainly go into the history of the world, who, in these times of Southern trial, were true and faithful to their country, and who were against it.

With the blessing of Providence, the patriots of the South must be free and independent. History will recount to posterity, who put their shoulders to the wheels, and did their whole duty, and those who only pretended to be on their country's side, but played jockey, as well as those who took open ground against the Southern Confederacy.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.—Private Thomas Riley, Company H. Thirty-first N. C. Regt, who was returning from the hospital at Raleigh to join his command near this city, fell in with the raiders four miles this side of Stony Creek, where they were being engaged by our cavalry. He shot one of the vandals, secured his arms and a fine horse. He mounted the animal, and in his progress soon had the satisfaction of meeting and despatching another fellow whose arms he got. Passing through the adjoining woods, Riley met a negro with a Yankee uniform on, whom he accosted. The negro turned and fled, but was brought to the ground by well directed shot. From his pockets Riley extracted a package of papers, containing information for the escape of the raiders. Riley arrived in camp a day or since with his captured horse, three carbines and a revolver.—*Petersburg Express.*

One who reads our paper, but is too stingy to subscribe for it, says it is too little. That person has no taste. We like little things—especially a little woman, a little baby and a little whiskey.—And we despise a little or big man who borrows or steals other peoples' papers to read.—*Prairie News.*

A HORSE STORY.

The army correspondent of the New York Herald writes an account of the famous horse raid within the lines, and without riders. He says: "Near Bermuda Hundreds there is a large corral, where all the disabled and wornout horses—brought here by Gen. Sheridan after his famous raid—are confined. The poor beasts have apparently but little of their original vigor left. That was what we thought a week or two since. Now we have changed our opinion. During the heavy firing on our right a short time since, these lame and worn out equine warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed their manes, formed in squadrons, and with a loud snort charged on a number of inoffensive mules. Two mules were instantly killed and the others fled in the wildest disorder. The horses again formed to the music of Gilmore's artilery, and charged on a high rail fence, which they at once broke down. They did not desist from their warlike demonstration until the artillery ceased firing."

Southey, in his "History of the Peninsula War," relates the following:

Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine black, longtailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—about 1,100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became sensible that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the whole shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and, catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

UNBOLTED FLOUR.

I saw, in one of your late papers, a soldier begging men in authority to give him unbolted flour, instead of bolted. Some time ago I put forth in your paper some of the advantages of unbolted flour. I also mentioned it more than a year ago to the General commanding at that time in this city, but, so far as I am aware, no experiment nor investigation on the subject has been made. As the new wheat has been harvested, I again desire to show the great advantage of unbolted over bolted wheat flour.

1. It is more economical. One bushel of wheat will make sixty pounds unbolted, but only forty pounds of bolted flour. We raise in the Confederacy at least twelve million bushels of wheat. If this is ground and bolted, one-third or four millions must go to waste in the form of shorts or bran but using it unbolted it would be saved, and at twenty-five dollars per bushel, the snug little sum of one hundred millions of dollars would be saved.

2. It is healthier and more nourishing than bolted—the bran and shorts contain the most nutrition—the bolted flour contains mostly starch.

3. It is more palatable; it has the natural sweet taste of wheat, which is lost by bolting.

4. Any common corn mill can make unbolted flour. To bolt flour requires a complicated lot of machinery. The army could have portable mills and make their flour wherever wanted. The same mill will grind unbolted flour three times as fast as bolted.

5. Unbolted flour will keep sweet any length of time, which is not the case with bolted.

6. Lastly. Unbolted flour is to bolted flour as a red flannel shirt to a nice ironed linen shirt with standing collar. The first is cheaper, healthier and more convenient—the later costs more, is not as healthy and more trouble to be kept in order, but it looks much nicer; particularly for a dandy.

Now is the time to act upon it, as the wheat of this year's crop is commenced to be used. The men in authority should prohibit bolting flour made of wheat, and I assure you that such a prohibition would be a real benefit to every one without exception. F. W. C.

INCENDIARISM.—On Friday night last, Nathan Hanner's barn was burnt. Mr Hanner lives about two miles southeast of this place. His barn contained all of his crop of oats, hay and wheat, which had just been harvested. This was all consumed, together with gearing and other articles. His horses, fortunately were not in the stables at the time of the fire. It was the work of an incendiary.—*Greensboro Citizen.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Sheriff Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. C., with two persons whom he had summoned, attempted, a few days ago, to arrest two deserters in Marlborough District. The deserters were accompanied by their father. Coming upon them the Sheriff and one of his attendants were shot down in their tracks. The other attendant, though he had received a shot, pursued one of the deserters, about eighty yards when he fell dead. Hearing of the killing of the Sheriff and his attendants, the citizens turned out, caught the father and one of the deserters, tied them up and shot them. The other deserter escaped. Such a state of things is deplorable, and the Government ought exercise its power against deserters and tories to the fullest extent.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The New York Herald says: "In the recent railroad catastrophe at Lackawaxen Station, Pennsylvania, there were sixteen Union soldiers of the 11th regiment, reserve corps, killed, and seventeen wounded. Of the rebel prisoners forty-nine were killed and sixty-eight wounded.