# Hestern Armuctat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$4 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. TATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 578.

THE

## DEMOGRAT. Published every Tuesday,

. WILLIAM J. YATES,

\$4 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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37 Wm M Barber, W G Morris 38 William J Hoke, John Ashford, 39 David Coleman, |F A Reynolds, 41 John A Baker 42 George C Gibbs, John E Brown, C W Bradshaw 43 Thomas S Kenan, Wm. G Lewis, Walt J Boggan, 44 T C Singeltary. T L Hargrove, 46 Edward D Hall, W L Saunders A C McAllister

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47 G H Faribault, 48 Robert C Hill, 49 Lee M McAfeg. 50 J A Washington, Geo. Wortham, J C Van Hook 51 H McKethan, 52 J K Marshall, 53 Wm A Owens. 54 K M Murchison, Anderson Ellis, Jas A Rogers 55 John K Conally, Affred H Belo M T Smith 56 Paul F Faison, G G Luke, H F Schenck, 56 Paul F Faison, 57 Arch C Godwin, H C Jones, Jr., James A Craige, 58 John B Palmer, Wm W Proffit, J C Keener, 60 Jos A McDowell, Wm H Deaver, W M Hardy 61 Jas. D. Radcliffe, Wm S Devane, Henry Harding. 62 Robt. G. A. Love, G W Clayton D G McDowell 63 Peter G Evans, S B Evans,

65 George N Folk, The above Regiments are in the following Brigades: Clingman's - 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st. Cooke's-15th, 27th, 46th and 48th. Bate's-29th.

Daniel's-32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d. Davis'-55th. Hoke's-6th, 21st, 54th and 57th. Hampton's-9th, (cavalry) Iverson's-5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lang's-7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th. W H F Lee's-19th, (cavalry) Pryor's-1st and 3d. Pender's-13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th. Pettigrew's-11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d Ransom's-24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th. Ramseur's-2d, 4th, 14th and 30th. Robertson's-41st, 59th, and 63d. The 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and

65th Regiments are not Brigaded. The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d and 64th are cavalry Re-

The 10th, 36th and 40th are Artillery Regiments. In addition to the Regiments, there are the following Battalions: Lieut-Col. Chas E Shober's infantry (formerly Whatton J Green's); Maj J H Netherentt's Rangers; Maj R W Wharton's Sharpshooters; Maj John W Moore's Artillery: Maj W L Young's Artillery; Maj Alex McRae's Artiflery: Col Peter Mallett's camp Guard. Col. Wm II Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insur-

ance Company, ONTINUES to take risks against less by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. President-M. B. TAYLOR.

Vice President-C. OVERMAN, Attorney-JOS. H. WILSON. Sec'y & Teas'r .- E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS: WML J. YATES. A. C. STEELE, JNO. L. BROWN WM. JOHNSTON,

M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR, CHAS. OVERMAN.

Executive Committee-F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown, Wm April 10, 1863

#### Copartnership. WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS.

The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO. NOTICE .- All persons indebted to the late firm of

Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business WILLIAMS & OATES. Dec 9, 1862

## Charlotte, N. C.,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

## NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. mediate payment to SAML. P. SMITH, Dec 30, 1862 Attorney for Executrix.

## NOTICE.

Having taken out special letters of administration on the estate of Harbert Stowe, dec'd, I will sell, on Saturday the 18th of June, at the late residence of the deceased, four head of Horses, all the Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, a lot of Corn, Wheat and Bacon, a crop of Cotton, one Carriage, all the household and kitchen Furniture, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law; and all persons owing the estate are required to come forward and make settlement. H. D. STOWE, Adm'r.

May 26, 1863 3t pd

#### **\$300** Reward.

WILL give the above reward to any person who will take up my boy SAM, if captured without serious injury and delivered to me or confined in Jail so that I can get him. He has been lying out over twelve months, ranging from near Charlotte to Reedy Creek. He is 22 years old, medium size, and has a scar on his forhead. Address me at Charlotte, N. C. JNO. WOLFE. Feb 24, 1863

WANTED, At the Medical Purveyor's Depot, at Charlotte, N. C. ten pourds (10 lbs ) of leaves of the New Jersey Ter Tree [Ceanithus Americanus.] The leaves must have been carefully dried in the shade.

#### May 12, 1862 1m EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5.

RICHMOND, May 9th, 1863. The following Confederate officers and men have

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Pury'r.

been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared. 1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863. 2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole. 3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia

before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released 4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1863; by Col. Dickey, in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Obio railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862. 6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Miss., on

the 23d of December, 1862, at Des Arc, Ark., on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 23d of February, 1863. 7. All persons who have been captured on the sea M M McLaughlin or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea

coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th. 1862. 8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States or given any bond, or if his release was accomplished with any

other condition, he is discharged from the same. 9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. May 17, 1863

#### Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAILROAD.

On and after Monday the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: GOING WEST:

			Charlotte,	7	30	A. M.
8	15	A. M.	Tuckaseege,	8	20	
8	55	44	Brevard,	9	00	11
9	25		Sharon,	9	30	
10	00	11	Lincolnton,	10	05	**
0	45	11	Cherryville.			
			GOING EAST:			
ARRIVE:				1	LEAVE:	
			Cherryville,	11	30	A M.
12	15	P. M.				Control Control
12	50	344	Sharon.			4.6
1	20	44	Brevard,	1	25	. 44
1	53	**				44
2	45	74	Charlotte.		17074	× .
	Far	e. six cents	per mile. Soldiers o	roing !	0.0	nd re-
m	nin	or from the	army, half fare Pas	senge	ro a	ro ro-
0.11	red	to make t	he proper change as th	e Tie	kat.	Amont
				10 110	net.	Agent
			N. A. B. L. C. S. S. S. L. C. S.	or Ch		
	8 9 10 10 A 12 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 55 9 25 10 00 10 45 ARR 12 15 12 50 1 20 1 53 2 45 Farturnin quired	9 25 " 10 00 " 10 45 "  ARRIVE: 12 15 P. M. 12 50 " 1 53 " 2 45 "  Fare, six cents turning from the quired to make the cannot furnish of	8 15 A. M. Tuckaseege, 8 55 " Brevard, 9 25 " Sharon, 10 00 " Lincolnton, 10 45 " Cherryville.  GOING EAST:  ARRIVE:  Cherryville, 12 15 P. M. Lincolnton, 12 50 " Sharon, 1 20 " Brevard, 1 53 " Tuckaseege, 2 45 " Charlotte.  Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers grunning from the army, half fare. Pasquired to make the proper change, as the cannot furnish change for every one.	8 15 A. M. Tuckaseege, 8 8 8 55 " Brevard, 9 9 25 " Sharon, 9 10 00 " Lincolnton, 10 10 45 " Cherryville.  GOING EAST:  ARRIVE:  Cherryville, 11 12 15 P. M. Lincolnton, 12 12 50 " Sharon, 12 12 50 " Sharon, 12 12 50 " Tuckaseege, 2 2 45 " Charlotte.  Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going turning from the army, half fare. Passenge quired to make the proper change, as the Tickannot furnish change for every one.	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: LEA  Cherryville, 11 30 12 15 P. M. Lincolnton, 12 25 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 a curning from the army, half fare. Passengers a quired to make the proper change, as the Ticket

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.

## TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State,

buying in my came, will have written certificates of By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per

cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated the 8 per cent bonds will be furnished as stated.

aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 24, 1863

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Having taken out Letters of Administration with the

Will annexed on the estate of A. J. Dunn, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement. W. W. GRIER, Adm'r

with the Will annexed.

#### Elegant Shoes FOR SALE.

Very neat French Calf Bootees for Ladies. Pegged Calf Bootees (light) for Ladies. Gents' High Cut Scotch, neatly made. Elegant pegged and sewed Brogans, double sole. sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. Also, a lot of Shoe Knives. JOHN F. BUTT, March 10, 1863 Mint Street, Charlotte.

All persons indebted to FULLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make im- Wm. W. Grier, ex-sheriff, and make immediate settle-February 3, 1863

#### Bemorrat. Western CHARLOTTE, N. C.

#### NOTICE.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance. Individual or local shinplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

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

N. C. TROOPS .- Brig. Generals Ransom and Pender have been made Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth M. Murchison has been promoted to Colonel of the 54th Regiment in place of McDowell, killed; Maj Anderson Ellis to Lieut-Colonel, and Capt Jas A Rogers to Major. Major W G Morris of Gaston county, has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel of the 37th Regiment in place of Ashcraft, resigned; and Capt Owen N

Brown of Mecklenburg, to Major.

Peace Convention was held in New York on the 3d inst. The Herald says there were over 30,000 persons present. Fernando Wood was the prominent man of the occasion, and offered resolutions which were passed, declaring that there is no power under the Constitution to coerce a State by military force; that the war is contrary to the Constitution and should cease, and recommends a against all such acts.

Ex-Gov. Seymour of Conn., has written a letter in favor of peace, and Senator Wall, of New Jeralso declared for peace.

The N Y Herald, a paper which is apt to find out the strong side, says that the peace candidate for the next Presidency will be elected.

In the Illinois Legislature resolutions have passed the House of Representatives condemning the orders of Gen. Burnside suppressing newspapers, and calling attention of the Government to the encroachments on popular rights.

Lincoln revoked the order suppressing the Chicago Times and World-he is getting alarmed at the popular uprisings. Though it is stated that Gen. Hooker suppressed 7,000 copies of the New his Generalship.

It is stated that Fernando Wood had a long interview with Lincoln on the 5th inst. If true, it is something strange, in view of the fact that Wood managed the Peace Convention on the 3d. at which Lincoln's acts were denounced.

DROWNED.—We are called upon to record one of the most heart-rending cases of drowning it has ever been our painful duty to perform.

Davidson and his brother Maj. A. A. Davidson, in specie, the general currency must suffer terriof this vicinity, in company with a friend, went to the Catawba River, at the Buffalo Shoals, for the purpose of seining. The water being very deep in some places they were compelled to swim. Two of them had reached the shore. Col. Davidson after having proceeded some distance became exhausted, and called to his brother to render him assistance. Imprediately Maj. Davidson plunged him in his expiring efforts, and both sunk beneath late on Monday evening in thirty feet water.

They possessed all the characteristics of gentle- in foreign markets. men, and were highly esteemed in the County. Both leave wives and an aged mother, with other relatives to mourn their loss; while the sympathies of the community are mingled with their grief .-Statesville Express.

VIRGINIA ELECTION .- The returns of the Election held on the 28th ult., are yet very incomplete, but sufficient is known to warrant us in saying that General Smith, of Fauquier, has been chosen Governor, and Samuel Price, of Greenbrier, Lieutenant Governor. Wonder if those who claimed the election of Flournoy as a 'conservative party" victory will ever make the correction and let their readers know the truth?

Congressional Delegation.—The returns from the several Congressional Districts are yet very in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, | confused, but seem to indicate the election of the following members: 1st District, R L Montague; property and peace of the mountain country, the hope of carrying out a general confiscation. Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to id the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather | 2d District, R H Whitfield; 3d District, W C | arising from the disaffection on the border of Ten-Wickham; 4th District, Charles F Collier; 5th District, Thomas S Bocock; 6th District, John Goode, Jr; 7th District, Wm C Rives; 8th District, Daniel C Dejarnette: 9th District, David Funsten; 10th District, F W M Holliday; 11th District, John B Baldwin; 12th District, Walter Staples; 13th District, Fayette McMullin; 14th District, - Miller; 15th District, Robert Johnston; 16th District, Charles W Russell.

ONLY WOUNDED .- During the battle of Murfreesboro' two men, a Tennesseean and Arkansian, fell in with each other, and made an agreement that the first one of the two that got wounded should be taken off by the other. Pretty soon the Arkansas man called out to the Tennesseean that he was wounded and to take him off. According to contract, true to his word, the Tennesseean shouldered him and carried him to the rear. A fresh arrival of Shoe-Peggs, to sell by the quart: While going along a cannon ball came along and took off the head of the wounded man, but the bearer did not observe it. When he arrived where the surgeon was he laid him down and said, "Doctor, here is a friend of mine; can't you do something for him?" The doctor, in surprise, wanted to know why he brought that dead man to him? The Tennesseean turned and looked at him, and very coolly remarked: "Why, blast him, he told me he was only wounded,"

#### BLOCKADE RUNNING.

The Wilmington Journal contains an article showing the injury to our currency by the blockade running which is carried on so largely at Charleston and Wilmington, from which we make the following extract:

"So much has been said about the evils of ings, fences, &c., and many of our fine large oak able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and "running the blockade" (literally or metaphorical- trees were blown down. ly,) that in both senses the subject has been about I have collected all the information possible as. State or any part of the State as he may deem worn out, and still the blockade continues to be to the result of this terrific storm in this city and necessary for the public defence. He shall cause Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

The don't think we can stop it one way or the other, by anything we can say. We suppose it will go on, but still it might be placed under down, and many out-buildings were unroofed, into companies of not not less than sixty nor some regulations as to the character of the cargoes while others sustained injury by falling trees. At more than one hundred privates, who shall elect brought in and taken out. It would be folly to Newport the St. Marks river rose to a great height: the company officers; whenever any of said disattempt to control the final destination of any of the water was for a long time near four feet deep. tricts shall furnish a smaller number than a comour products, such as cotton or naval stores, after in the streets of the town, and as a greater portion pany, or there shall be a residue after the formathey have once found their way into the general of the residences are situated low, consequently tion of one or more companies, such smaller nummarkets of the world. It is useless to talk about the water was over the floors of the first story, ber may be attached to any adjoining district, and cotton, &c., finding a way to Yankee markets. and the families were compelled to seek comfort the companies so formed may be organized into That cannot be helped. Once out and we lose in the second story. Large quantities of drift battalions and regiments, in which case the comcontrol of it. It is the first step that costs. If wood and fallen trees were driven in the town by missioned officers of companies shall elect the field the cotton were kept at home it could not find its the storm, carrying away pillars from piazzas, officers; the same number of staff officers for each way to Yankee markets. If it were kept at home, breaking up steps and doing other damage. The regiment as are provided for in the militia law, altogether at home, the pressure of the war would gardens were destroyed. be felt much more severely in Europe, and the The salt-makers give a melancholy account of mission all officers during the war, and no longer. NORTHERN ITEMS .- The much talked about Kings of Europe would find it no easy matter to the storm on the coast among the salt-works. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the officers sneer at King Cotton. Well, we urged these con- They report that the water commenced to rise with and men shall be subject to the rules and articles siderations long, ago, but then we might as well great rapidity, so much so that it was found im- of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive have held our tongue, and we suppose we might possible to save what property they had, and their the same pay, rations and allowances while in

as well hold it now. tion; that the arrest and banishment of Valland- auction, but even that is not the thing that is and provisions lost. igham was cowardly and inhuman, and protesting | most worthy of being looked at; it is, in fact, comgoods sold. Let us suppose a case: The good deep, and I regret to say that the loss is great and shops in each captain's district; one miller for each sey, made a specch in Philadelphia in which he steamship Blockade-runner comes into Wilmington much damage done to the Fort. The river rose public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the or Charleston with an assorted cargo-English, to a very great height at St. Marks, and the entire forty cents per pound, amounting to ninety-six and provisions was secured thousand dollars. Say now-we put it thus:

" paid for Cotton,

This exhibits the transaction here in its reference to the currency, and it is only in reference to York Herald by having them burned at Acquia that that we are considering it now. It will be Creek because they contained an article criticising seen that after buying the return cargo and paying expenses, there remains nine hundred thousand dollars of currency-certainly over eight hundred thousand balance against the country, and this in Confederate currency which cannot be used is evidenced by the fact that half a dozen heavy arrivals will be certain to advance the premium on gold at least fifty cents. Common sense will show us that with a limited basis of specie, and that being exhausted by a trade which can take only

bly, and the specie basis become rapidly attenuated. | Union, Yankee Paper. The main profit of the thing consist in getting out the cotton, tobacco or spirits turpentine. That pays six for one on the round trip even if no cargo were brought in by means of the exchange obtained, which can be sold at six times the amount paid for the stuff carried out, all expenses included; but of course, if things could not be brought in and on reaching his brother, was caught by in, this demand for exchange, except for government purposes, would not exist, and the currency the turbid stream. Their bodies were recovered would not be shaved off to obtain this exchange or specie for the purpose of buying these things

Every man who runs for Congress in North Carolina general blockade running.

county, (says the Raleigh Standard) that the Gov- and submit to the Government which employs ridge, to enable them to protect themselves against other is to leave the country where they go unocamong themselves against deserters and evil dis- amongst their own people in the form of bounty posed persons:

STATE OF N. C., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, )

Raleigh, June 6, 1863. Capt. G. W. Hays-Dear Sir: In answer to your representations of the great danger to the nessee and the great number of deserters who are resorting thither; and being well aware of their truth, and of the inability of the militia to properly guard and protect that region, I make the following proposition, which I hope the good citizens will accede to for their own defence.

That they shall regularly enlist and form companies in all the counties west of the Blue Ridge. of persons not subject to conscription, and swear into the service of the State, on the express condition that they are not to be removed from their own Counties without their consent, to serve without pay, and the State to furnish arms and ammunition. The companies thus formed to remain at home except when actually called out for temporary service, to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the aws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject to the articles of war.

In no other way shall I be able to furnish protection to the good and loyal citizens of that country, as I have no regular troops to spare for that purpose. If they will do this they will not only protect their own homes, but will render a service to the State and the Confederate cause, not so brilliant indeed, but almost as valuable as that which their glorious sons and brothers have done on all the battle fields of the South.

Very truly yours,

#### SEVERE STORM IN PLORIDA. Loss of lives and property.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., May 29 .- On Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., we were visited by a storm sembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is of wind and rain. The wind came from the south- enacted by the authority of the same, That dureast and blew with great violence, while the rain | ing the war, the Governor shall have power to call poured in torrents, doing great damage to build- out as militia for local and temporary service, all

loss seems heavy. Five white men; one white actual service as those of like grade in the Con-"There is money in it," and therefore people boy, and and seven negro men were drowned. All federate States' service. will run the blockade. They speculate just like | the furnaces were destroyed and the boilers thrown other people. We don't think they are as bad as about in great confusion; their houses, tents and be exempt from service under this act the followthe horders of provisions, but their operations do boats were blown away and lost. It was carefully ing, to-wit : The officers of the executive departabout as much harm, perhaps more. There may estimated that forty thousand bushels of salt were ments of the State, with their clerks and secretabe, and no doubt there are many Yankee "notions" destroyed. There were thirty-five mules and ries; members and officers of the General Assemgeneral convention to bring about a reconcilia- and gimeracks among the blockade goods sold at eight oxen drowned, and a large quantity of forage bly; judges of the Confederate and State courts;

paratively a small matter. The effect upon the railroad and warehouses. At Fort St. Marks our sheriffs, jailors, registers, county trustees and currency is the most important of all, and that troops lost all their tents and a large quantity of keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each does not depend in any way upon the origin of the provisions. The water in the Fort was five feet county, two blacksmiths who have established French, Yankee, or all mixed, which is sold at town was flooded, doing much damage. One regi- asylum, and institute for the deaf, dumb and auction and brings a million of dollars. The same ment of artillery and one of infantry, in camp be- blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians good steamship takes out a cargo of cotton, say tween this city and St. Marks, lost all their tents who have been habitually engaged in the practice six hundred bales of four hundred pounds each at and fixtures. A small quantity of their forage

Take Confederate Notes received for cargo, \$1,000,000 from this city, reports that he had this year plant- reasonable number of engineers, runners, con-96.000 ed everything in corn, and the entire crop, which was very promising, is now destroyed. He also gives it as his opinion that all the corn which | tors for each newspaper; the president, professors came within reach of the storm was entirely destroyed. The loss of these crops, the loss of property, which is heavy, together with the loss of ber of employees or manufacturers of cotton and

thirteen lives, is truly distressing. flourishing. Now let our cavalry of which we ernment, or who have brought themselves within will soon have an immense force, destroy these the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to harvests in all directions, to such an extent as to take and by taking no more than seventy-five per make them valueless for supplies for the Rebel army. The negroes will be the very ones to aid abroad until it has been shaved off for gold or our expedition in this work. Had the advice we faction of such officer as the Governor may apsterling exchange at any price, and that it is so, urged upon our military authorities been adopted last summer, there would have been no rebel raids fide, and not entered into or pretended merely to into Middle Tennessee this side of Shelbyville, for escape military duty; and that the Governor shall provisions, for there would have been none worth have power in special and extraordinary cases to coming for. Let our troops destroy all stores exempt any other person. which they cannot use. To spare them is to feed On Monday the 1st inst., Col. Joseph A. one-eighth back in produce and the balance only Rebel armies. We must burn treason with fire

> Such is the spirit which actuates the whole Yankee nation towards the people of the South. They have by formal acts of Congress passed laws confiscating the property of our people; they have carried those laws into effect as far as possible. They arrest every where peaceable citizens, throw them into prison or send them from their homes, without allowing them to take their property with them. They take property of every kind and send it North, either to furnish their own homes. or to sell. They destroy provisions on hand and lay waste the growing crops. They take away horses, cattle, hogs and all other domestic animals. ought to be pledged in favor of passing a law against They burn houses, demolish churches, break down bridges and leave the country a wilderness and the people naked and destitute. They avow two ends DEFENCE of the MOUNTAIN COUNTRY. which they seek to accomplish by these barbari-It will be seen from the following letter from ties. The one is, to force soldiers in the Confed-Gov. Vance addressed to Capt. Hays of Cherokee | crate army to lay down their arms, return home ernor has agreed to arm the people west of the such lenient means to win their love; and the fied 10th day of December, 1863.] incursions of the enemy, and to preserve order cupied, in order the more easily to divide it out land to the Yankee soldiers. . The hope of receiving lands already cleared and in cultivation, located in a mild climate and adapted to every variety of production, is a strong inducement to the native born Yankee, as well as to the foreigners, to unite in the war for Southern subjugation, in

> > THE BATTLE OF HANOVER COURT-HOUSE .-Justice to the memory of a gallant man .- The following is an extract from a letter to the Rich. ranged his small force as to cut off their retreat at mond Sentinel:

Raleigh Journal.

"The Hanover Court-House affair (which occurred just before the Richmond battles) has never been appreciated by the public. It is one of the most brilliant of the war, and will be so regarded by the historian. It was here that Gen. Branch, single handed and unsupported, with his own brigade, kept in check the whole of Fitz-John Porter's division, supported by cavalry and artillery; the latter of the United States regular service. Considering the disparity of numbers-a single brigade (with two or three pieces of light artillery,) not more than twenty-five hundred strong, against fully fifteen thousand, it is indeed a miracle how Gen. Branch could bave held out so long, inflicting such a severe blow upon the enemy. and then brought off his command in safety. General Lee wrote a congratulatory letter to Gen. Branch, thanking him for his signal service and complimenting the daring intrepidity of the

some ladies of Washington city, was presented to has left, after burning school houses and churches, President Davis recently.

#### THE MILIPIA LAW.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "Militia."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Asforty-five years, or such portion thereof in the shall be appointed, and the Governor shall com-

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That there shall the attorney general, solicitors of the several At St. Marks no serious damage was done to the judicial circuits, clerks of record, marshals and officers and necessary employees of the insane of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, Mr. Carter, whose plantation is twelve miles treasurer, secretary, an agent for each depot, and a ductors, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of composiand stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable numwoolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working The Southern harvests are said to be very under contracts with the Confederate or State govcent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satispoint, that such contract or agreement was bond

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ and then drown its embers in blood .- Nashville such officers of the militia as may be necessary and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second

lieutenants.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly, in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special service, he may commission officers for that purpose, with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and officers as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force hereinauthorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That - the Gov-

ernor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the 5th section that he may think proper and expedient. Sec. 7. Be is further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification .- [Rati-

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA .- A correspondent writing from Craven County, N. C., to the Raleigh Progress, says:

It is with pleasure I call to your notice a daring act of Capt. Ed. Whitford, (Whitford's Battalion.) The Capt. having learned that there was a picket force of the enemy quartered at the plantation of N. H. Street, Esq., near Street's Ferry, (their forces unknown,) left his quarters on the morning of the 29th of May, with some 20 of his men, and after crossing the river in small boats, he so arevery point except by the river. He then ordered a portion of his men to close upon the place where they were staffoned. It was not long before they were upon them-ten able bodied abolitionists, well armed, &c. They were so badly frightened that they showed no disposition to fight

or make their escape, but surrendered, I have endeavored to get all the information from Newbern that could be relied on. The force in Newbern is some 5 or 6000. From the best information I can get they are expecting a negro brigade to fill the place of the volunteers, who are now being mustered out of service. Col. Jones, in command on Batchelor Creek, was killed on Saturday, near Redin Richardson's. He was commander of the force that lately surprised our pickets at Gum Swamp. Col. Classon, 182d New York is now quartered in place of Col. Jones, at Batchelor Creek. I have been informed that the Regiment is made up entirely of the lowest sort of rigade."

A beautiful Confederate flag, manufactured by Point, 20 miles below Newbern, a few days ago, and getting all the negroes off that they could.