

MURDER AND PILLAGE

As usual the Yankees who raided on Knoxville, murdered inoffensive people and plundered the country.

The Register gives an account of the brutal affair: Dr. Baker's house is about ten miles below Knoxville, on the main Western road.

On Friday afternoon he told his wife and family he could do no good staying at home, and believed he would come up to town where he might be of some assistance in its defence.

He got his gun and was in his yard when a Yankee rode up and presented his gun at him. Dr. B. told him not to shoot, that he was a citizen, and did not belong to the army.

But the soldier in place of desisting raised his gun to his face to take sight, and fired. Dr. B. firing at the same time. Dr. B. then went into his house and locked the doors, sending his family up stairs.

His wife insisted he should go up stairs with them, which he did soon after. In a short time the soldier who had fired on Dr. Baker brought up a large number of men, who surrounded the house and commenced firing through the windows on both sides, demanding that the men in the house should surrender.

Mrs. Baker came out and told them there was no man in the house except Dr. Baker, and if they would not fire upon him he would come out. They ordered her to go away from the door or they would shoot her.

Dr. Baker then pulled his wife in the room and threw the door open. They fired upon him with their guns, and he returned the fire with his pistol. The Yankees present, having exhausted their ammunition, threw their guns, with fixed bayonets, at him—he throwing the guns back again at them.

A number of Yankee reinforcements then came up with loaded guns and fired a volley at him, inflicting two mortal wounds. Dr. B. said to his wife, "they have killed me," and fell; his wife, in endeavoring to support him, fell with him. The Yankees then entered the room—one of them who had no bayonet on his gun, jabbed him in the mouth with the muzzle of his gun; another ran his bayonet through his cheek; others struck him on the head; one ruffian pushed Mrs. Baker aside from her husband with his bayonet. Dr. Baker asked to be turned on his side, and Dr. Baker asked to be turned on his side, and asked for water.

After he drank, he observed to the crowd of Yankees around him that they were a cowardly set of scoundrels—so many of them to assault and murder one man. Two of the Yankees were dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. They went on to the next house and had their wounds dressed, and said Dr. Baker was the gamest man they ever saw.

Dr. Baker was one of the earliest of our citizens to espouse the cause of the South, and was an ardent secessionist from the beginning. We have no doubt some valuable testimony from East Tennessee has given the Yankees full information about Dr. Baker's sentiments and his activity in the cause of the South, and that they intended to seize upon some pretence to murder him.

After the cowardly scoundrels had murdered her husband, they commenced robbing his wife of her jewelry, and carried off everything they could find of value that was easy to be concealed. Among other things, they took a breastpin containing a miniature likeness of Dr. Baker, set in gold.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GEN. WASHINGTON. At one time, during our revolutionary war, there was a plan gotten up, by one of the officers of the army, to supplant Gen. Washington, and give the chief command of our revolutionary forces to Gen. Gates. It was alleged that Washington was incompetent, too slow, &c., &c. The same charges were brought against the general-in-chief that have been brought against President Davis.

Washington was deeply chagrined and mortified at this, but he acted like a true patriot, suppressed his indignation, and ate his grief in silence. In a letter to Mr. Laurens, the president of Congress, Gen. Washington wrote:

"My enemies take an ungenerous advantage of me. They know the delicacy of my situation, and that motives of policy deprive me of the defense I might otherwise make against their insidious attacks. They know I cannot combat their insinuations, however injurious, without disclosing secrets it is of the utmost importance to conceal. But why should I expect to be exempt from censure, and the unflattering lot of an elevated station? Merit and talents, which I cannot pretend to rival, have ever been subject to it. My heart tells me it has been my unremitted aim to do the best which circumstances would permit; yet I may have been very often mistaken in my judgment of the means, and may, in many instances, deserve the imputation of error."

Every one will recognize in the foregoing statement of his case by Gen. Washington, the case of President Davis, precisely. But we believe that even the Charleston Mercury and Richmond Examiner have ceased their war upon our President.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Southern Watchman puts up the following knock-down argument in reference to the price of newspapers to which we invite the attention of all readers:

It is said that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case it would now be unfair to take gold as a standard of value. Inasmuch as corn is the basis of our provision crop, let us try that as a standard. When we published our paper at \$2, we could buy four bushels of corn for that amount. Our paper was therefore worth four bushels of corn. Four bushels of corn is now worth \$12 in the market, and further up the country \$20. Our paper is therefore worth \$12 by the corn standard. It was formerly worth two bushels of wheat—wheat was selling here a few weeks ago at \$12. Measured by the wheat standard, our paper is worth \$24. A year's subscription to our paper would formerly buy ten pounds of sole leather, which, at present prices, amounts to \$30. Our paper is therefore, measured by this standard, worth \$30 per year. A year's subscription would formerly buy four yards of jeans, of sixteen yards of cotton homespun. The four yards of jeans is worth \$20, and the country homespun \$24 at this time. According to this standard, our paper is now worth from \$20 to \$24. A year's subscription would formerly buy sixteen pounds of bacon, which will now cost \$16 or upwards. Hence our paper is worth \$16 by the bacon standard. We might go on and infinitum, in every case that would bring newspapers to a level with everything else, and would fix their price at from \$12 to \$20 per year.

TO FARMERS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., 13th June, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.

The following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery of the tax-payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in that section.

Before these depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain, hay and the crops of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed, to deliver the Government's tenth, or any part of it to that Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from their place of production. If they will deliver under this present order, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producer as evidence that so much of his tax is paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, after the assessor has established and made it known to him, the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered will also receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will endorse a copy of the receipt upon the assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the receiving depot.

LARKIN SMITH, Asst. Quartermaster General in charge. June 23, 1863. Im

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAILROAD. On and after Monday the 26th of May, 1863, the Passenger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST: ARRIVE: Charlotte, 7 30 A. M. 8 15 A. M. 8 45 " 9 25 " 10 00 " 10 45 " LEAVE: Charlotte, 8 20 " 9 00 " 9 30 " 10 05 " 10 50 " GOING EAST: ARRIVE: Cherryville, 11 20 A. M. 12 15 P. M. 12 50 " 1 20 " 1 53 " LEAVE: Charlotte, 12 25 P. M. 1 25 " 2 00 " 2 45 "

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. SIKES & GRAY having commenced the Watch and Clock Making business in Charlotte, in the Park Building, nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel, will be found ready to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, Engraving neatly and handsomely executed. All work warranted for twelve months.

MERCHANT TAILORING. The undersigned having located two doors south of the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C., is prepared to fill all orders in his line of business, such as Military and Citizens' Clothing, Caps, Leathers, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS. Just received, and will be MADE TO ORDER, or SOLD BY THE YARD, Super. Fine of England Black Cloths; Satin Finished Black Doeskin Cassimeres; English Grey Cloths, a fine article for Confederate Uniforms; Also, Confederate Staff Buttons.

THE SOUTHERN Hepatic Pills. This combination of medicines was first prepared by the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by advanced stage of Consumption in a Southern city as in danger of death. He is now over seventy years of age and in charge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratuitously.

They are now recommended by the proprietor as good for all diseases, but only such as arises from DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have testified to their good effects in Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. They are an excellent FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following: S. D. WALLACE, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, (Aug. 30, 1862), says: "It has been said that 'Dyspepsia' is our national disease. However true this may be, it caused me long and severe suffering. Providentially a friend furnished me with several boxes of the 'Hepatic Pills,' and the use of them has effected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with eminent success. Among my acquaintances, many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them as an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."

Col. JOHN WRIGHT, of Goldsboro', N. C. (Aug. 14, 1862), says: "I have used the 'Southern Hepatic Pills' in my family here and also on my plantation in Alabama, and always with success. I have a valuable servant girl who had been a long time under treatment for consumption, without receiving any benefit. At last in her extremity I was induced to try the 'Hepatic Pills.' They were given according to directions, and she is now well, entirely restored, and takes pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."

From the price above stated, a liberal discount will be made to dealers as long as the pills can be furnished. Address GEORGE W. DREMS, Wilson, N. C.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX-BILL. The following is a summary of the Tax-Bill which was passed by the Confederate Congress on the 20th of April, 1863:

It imposes a tax of eight per cent. upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice, and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, and not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year 1863, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863; and a tax of one per cent. upon all moneys, bank notes or other currency, on hand or on deposit on the 1st of July next; and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid and not employed in a business the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act; provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury notes. The tax to be assessed on the 1st day of July, and collected on the 1st day of October next, or July, soon thereafter as may be possible.

Section 5th imposes the following taxes for the year ending the 31st of December, 1863, and for each year thereafter:

Bankers shall pay \$500. Auctioneers, retail dealers, tobacconists, peddlars, cattle brokers, apothecaries, photographers, and confectioners, \$25, and 2 1/2 per cent. on the gross amount of sales made. Wholesale dealers in liquors \$20, and 5 per cent. on gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors, \$10, and 10 per cent. on gross amount of sales. Wholesale dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchandise, etc., \$20, and 2 1/2 per cent. Pawn brokers, money and exchange brokers \$200. Distillers, \$200 and 20 per cent. Brewers, \$100, and 24 per cent.

Hotels, inns, taverns and eating-houses—first class, \$500; second class, \$300; third class, \$200; fourth class, \$100; fifth class, \$50. Every house where food or refreshments are sold, and every boarding-house where there shall be six boards or more, shall be deemed to be an eating house under this act.

Commercial brokers or commission merchants \$200 and 2 1/2 per cent. Theatres, \$500 and 5 per cent. on all receipts. Each circus, \$100, and \$10 for each exhibition. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows, \$50. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$40 for each alley or table registered. Livery stable keepers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists \$25, and 2 1/2 per cent. on all receipts. Butchers and bakers \$25 and one per cent. All persons engaged, or intending to engage, in any business named in the 5th section, shall, within sixty days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the 1st of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged in or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business.

Any person failing to make such registry and pay such tax shall, in addition to all other taxes upon his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every thirty days of such failure. Requires a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the 5th section, and for each place of conducting the same; but no tax for mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any person conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the business to another, but no additional tax.

Every person registered and taxed is required to make returns of all moneys, or of the proceeds from the passage of the act, by the 30th of June, and every three months thereafter. A tax upon all salaries, except of persons in the military or naval service, of 1 per cent. when not exceeding \$1,500, and two per cent. upon an excess over that amount. Provided, that no taxes shall be imposed on the salary of any person receiving a salary not exceeding \$1,000 per annum, or at a fixed rate for another period of time, longer or shorter. The tax on annual incomes, between \$500 and \$1,500, shall be five per cent; between \$1,500 and \$3,000, five per cent on the first \$1,500 and ten per cent on the excess; between \$3,000 and \$5,000, ten per cent; between \$5,000 and \$10,000, 12 1/2 per cent; over \$10,000 fifteen per cent; subject to the following deductions: on incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, &c., a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs; on incomes from any mining or manufacturing business the rent (if rented) cost of labor actually hired, and raw material; on incomes from navigating enterprises, the hire of the vessels or of all hands on board, and of the same, not exceeding ten per cent. on income derived from the sale of merchandise or any other property, the prime cost, cost of transportation, salaries of clerks and rent of buildings; on incomes from any other occupation, the salaries of clerks, rent, cost of labor, material, &c.; and in case of mutual insurance companies the amount of loss paid by them during the year. Incomes derived from other sources are subject to no deduction whatever.

All joint stock companies and corporations shall pay one-tenth of the dividend and reserved fund annually. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent. on capital stock, one-eighth to be paid; if more than twenty per cent., one-sixth. The tax to be collected on the 1st of January next and of each year thereafter. A tax of ten per cent. on all profits in 1862 by the purchase and sale of flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths.—This is not to be a regular retail business.—Each farmer after reserving for his own use fifty bushels sweet and fifty bushels Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels corn, or fifty bushels wheat, produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, potatoes, forage, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool and tobacco produced. After reserving twenty bushels peas or beans he shall deliver one-tenth thereof.

Every farmer, planter, or grazier, one-tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him in cured bacon, at the rate of 60 pounds of bacon to 100 pounds of pork; one per cent. upon the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules not used in cultivation, and asses, to be paid by the owners of the same, to be assessed as income.

Trustees, guardians, &c., are responsible for taxes due from estates, &c., under their control. All hospitals, insane, deaf, and charitable asylums, churches, schools and colleges are exempt from taxation.

This act to be in force for two years from the expiration of the present year, unless sooner repealed; but the tax on naval stores, sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products, imposed in the first section, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, March 30, 1863. In view of the difficulty of determining here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different parts of the Government, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom the contract, and the character and extent of the contract. By order Superintendent.

Confederate Government. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State. James A. Seddon, of Virginia, Secretary of War. C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury. S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General. J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. The President serves six years.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. SENATE. ALABAMA. Wm L Yancy, Clement C Clay. ARKANSAS. Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell. FLORIDA. A E Maxwell, J M Baker. GEORGIA. Benjamin H Hill, H V Johnston. LOUISIANA. Edward Sparrow, T J Semmes. MISSISSIPPI. Albert G Brown, James Phelan. VIRGINIA. R M T Hunter, A T Caperton. MISSOURI. John B Clark, R S Y Peyton. Total number, 26.

HOUSE. THOMAS S. BOCCOCK, Speaker. ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J Foster, 6 Wm Chilton, 2 Wm R Smith, 7 David CLOPTON, 3 John P Ralls, 8 James L Fugh, 4 J L M Curry, 9 E S Dargan. 5 Francis S Lyon. ARKANSAS. 1 Felix J Belsou, 3 Augustus H Garland, 2 Grandison D Royster, 4 Thos B Hanly. FLORIDA. 1 James B Hawkins, 2 Hilton. GEORGIA. 1 Julian Hartridge, 6 William W Clark, 2 O J Mendenhall, 7 Robt P Tripp, 3 Hines Hester, 8 L J Gentry, 4 A H Kennan, 9 Hardy Strickland, 5 David W Lewis, 10 A B Wright. KENTUCKY. 1 Alfred Boyd, 7 H W Bruce, 2 John W Crockett, 8 S S Scott, 3 H E Read, 9 E M Bruce, 4 George W Ewing, 10 J W Moore, 5 J S Chrisman, 11 R J Brockinridge, Jr., 6 T L Barnett, 12 John M Elliott. LOUISIANA. 1 Charles J Villiere, 4 Lucien J Dupre, 2 Duncan M Conard, 5 John P Lewis, 3 Dancan F Kenner, 6 John Perkins, Jr. MISSISSIPPI. 1 John J McRae, 5 H C Chambers, 2 S W Clapp, 6 O R Singleton, 3 Reubert Davis, 7 E Barksdale, 4 Israel Welch. MISSOURI. 5 W W Cook, 2 Casper W Bell, 6 Thos W Freeman, 3 George W Vest, 7 Thos A Harris, 4 A H Conrow. NORTH CAROLINA. 1 Wm H Smith, 6 Thomas S Ashe, 2 Robert R Bridgers, 7 James R McLean, 3 Owen R Kennan, 8 William Lander, 4 T D McDowell, 9 B S Gaither, 5 Archibald Arrington, 10 A T Davidson. SOUTH CAROLINA. 1 W W Boyce, 4 John McQueen, 2 W Porehill Miles, 5 James Farrar, 3 W D Simpson, 6 L M Ager. TENNESSEE. 1 J T Heiskell, 7 G W Jones, 2 W G Swann, 8 Thomas Menees, 3 W H Tabb, 9 J D C Adkins, 4 E L Garbenshire, 10 Bullock, 5 H S Cook, 11 David M Currin, 6 M P Gentry. TEXAS. 1 John A Wilcox, 4 Wm B Wright, 2 Peter W Gray, 5 Malcolm Graham, 3 Claiborne C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton. VIRGINIA. 1 M R H Garnett, 9 William Smith, 2 John R Chambliss, 10 Alex R Boteler, 3 James Lyons, 11 John B Baldwin, 4 Roger A Pryor, 12 Walter R Staples, 5 Thomas S Bocock, 13 Walter Preston, 6 John Goode, Jr, 14 Albert G Jenkins, 7 James P Holcombe, 15 Robert Johnson, 8 Dan C DeJarnette, 16 Charles W Russell. Total number 107.

THE SOUTHERN Hepatic Pills. This combination of medicines was first prepared by the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by advanced stage of Consumption in a Southern city as in danger of death. He is now over seventy years of age and in charge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratuitously.

They are now recommended by the proprietor as good for all diseases, but only such as arises from DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have testified to their good effects in Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. They are an excellent FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following: S. D. WALLACE, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, (Aug. 30, 1862), says: "It has been said that 'Dyspepsia' is our national disease. However true this may be, it caused me long and severe suffering. Providentially a friend furnished me with several boxes of the 'Hepatic Pills,' and the use of them has effected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with eminent success. Among my acquaintances, many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them as an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."

Confederate Government. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State. James A. Seddon, of Virginia, Secretary of War. C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury. S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General. J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. The President serves six years.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. SENATE. ALABAMA. Wm L Yancy, Clement C Clay. ARKANSAS. Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell. FLORIDA. A E Maxwell, J M Baker. GEORGIA. Benjamin H Hill, H V Johnston. LOUISIANA. Edward Sparrow, T J Semmes. MISSISSIPPI. Albert G Brown, James Phelan. VIRGINIA. R M T Hunter, A T Caperton. MISSOURI. John B Clark, R S Y Peyton. Total number, 26.

HOUSE. THOMAS S. BOCCOCK, Speaker. ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J Foster, 6 Wm Chilton, 2 Wm R Smith, 7 David CLOPTON, 3 John P Ralls, 8 James L Fugh, 4 J L M Curry, 9 E S Dargan. 5 Francis S Lyon. ARKANSAS. 1 Felix J Belsou, 3 Augustus H Garland, 2 Grandison D Royster, 4 Thos B Hanly. FLORIDA. 1 James B Hawkins, 2 Hilton. GEORGIA. 1 Julian Hartridge, 6 William W Clark, 2 O J Mendenhall, 7 Robt P Tripp, 3 Hines Hester, 8 L J Gentry, 4 A H Kennan, 9 Hardy Strickland, 5 David W Lewis, 10 A B Wright. KENTUCKY. 1 Alfred Boyd, 7 H W Bruce, 2 John W Crockett, 8 S S Scott, 3 H E Read, 9 E M Bruce, 4 George W Ewing, 10 J W Moore, 5 J S Chrisman, 11 R J Brockinridge, Jr., 6 T L Barnett, 12 John M Elliott. LOUISIANA. 1 Charles J Villiere, 4 Lucien J Dupre, 2 Duncan M Conard, 5 John P Lewis, 3 Dancan F Kenner, 6 John Perkins, Jr. MISSISSIPPI. 1 John J McRae, 5 H C Chambers, 2 S W Clapp, 6 O R Singleton, 3 Reubert Davis, 7 E Barksdale, 4 Israel Welch. MISSOURI. 5 W W Cook, 2 Casper W Bell, 6 Thos W Freeman, 3 George W Vest, 7 Thos A Harris, 4 A H Conrow. NORTH CAROLINA. 1 Wm H Smith, 6 Thomas S Ashe, 2 Robert R Bridgers, 7 James R McLean, 3 Owen R Kennan, 8 William Lander, 4 T D McDowell, 9 B S Gaither, 5 Archibald Arrington, 10 A T Davidson. SOUTH CAROLINA. 1 W W Boyce, 4 John McQueen, 2 W Porehill Miles, 5 James Farrar, 3 W D Simpson, 6 L M Ager. TENNESSEE. 1 J T Heiskell, 7 G W Jones, 2 W G Swann, 8 Thomas Menees, 3 W H Tabb, 9 J D C Adkins, 4 E L Garbenshire, 10 Bullock, 5 H S Cook, 11 David M Currin, 6 M P Gentry. TEXAS. 1 John A Wilcox, 4 Wm B Wright, 2 Peter W Gray, 5 Malcolm Graham, 3 Claiborne C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton. VIRGINIA. 1 M R H Garnett, 9 William Smith, 2 John R Chambliss, 10 Alex R Boteler, 3 James Lyons, 11 John B Baldwin, 4 Roger A Pryor, 12 Walter R Staples, 5 Thomas S Bocock, 13 Walter Preston, 6 John Goode, Jr, 14 Albert G Jenkins, 7 James P Holcombe, 15 Robert Johnson, 8 Dan C DeJarnette, 16 Charles W Russell. Total number 107.

THE SOUTHERN Hepatic Pills. This combination of medicines was first prepared by the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by advanced stage of Consumption in a Southern city as in danger of death. He is now over seventy years of age and in charge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratuitously.

They are now recommended by the proprietor as good for all diseases, but only such as arises from DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have testified to their good effects in Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. They are an excellent FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following: S. D. WALLACE, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, (Aug. 30, 1862), says: "It has been said that 'Dyspepsia' is our national disease. However true this may be, it caused me long and severe suffering. Providentially a friend furnished me with several boxes of the 'Hepatic Pills,' and the use of them has effected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with eminent success. Among my acquaintances, many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them as an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."

From the price above stated, a liberal discount will be made to dealers as long as the pills can be furnished. Address GEORGE W. DREMS, Wilson, N. C.

WOOD-WORK AND BLACKSMITHING. The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-work and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c. His Shop is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr W F Pifer's dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back street in the rear of the Mechanics' House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship and charges. Give him a trial. J. H. PROPEST. January 1, 1863.

JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON, Stock Brokers, Richmond, Va. March 18, 1862. R. A. LANCASTER, P. J. WRIGHT.

BLANTON DUNCAN, Columbia, S. C. (Formerly of Kentucky) is prepared to fill orders to any extent in Engraving and Printing BANK NOTES, Bills of Exchange, &c. Engravings upon Steel or Stone. Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept. August 5, 1862.

THE CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. These Pills do not cure all diseases, but they are warranted to cure Leucorrhoea, or Whites—that dreadful scourge to female health, happiness and usefulness. They are not "stented" and are no humbug, but are prepared by a North Carolina physician of high standing and of long experience in the treatment of female diseases. All that is necessary to convince you of their efficacy is a fair trial. For particulars, see wrappers. Price \$1 per box. For sale at the DRUG STORES. Jan. 15, 1861.

DR. JAS. M. HENDERSON Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He has located at the late residence of his father, D. M. Henderson, dec'd, two miles north of Charlotte. Feb 17, 1863. y-pd

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.

J. H. STEVENS & CO., CABINET-MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS From the Cradle to the Grave, — three score years and ten. — We are now prepared to fill all orders in the Undertaking Business. Funerals promptly attended to. Shop opposite C. S. Naval Works. May 5, 1863.

COTTON SEED WANTED. The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mills. STEPHENS & WHISNANT. Dec 3, 1861. y-pd

New Shoe Shop. W. W. QUINN & CO. Respectfully inform the public that they are manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds, in the building under the Western Democrat Printing office. Their work is put up in the best style by experienced workmen, and will be sold at least 15 per cent profit. Orders will receive prompt attention. Terms, cash. Also, Shoe Pegs and Lasts for sale. W. W. QUINN & CO. Charlotte, Dec 2, 1862.

Carriage & Wagon Shop. The subscriber, successor to Mr Charles Overman in the Carriage and Wagon making business, respectfully informs the public that he will promptly execute all work entrusted to him, and he solicits a share of public patronage. REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly attended to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give me a trial. Charlotte, Jan 13, 1863. A. H. CRESWELL.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Raleigh, N. C. Will give particular attention to sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, Collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State Government. Bank Notes of all Southern States bought and sold. TOWNSEND—O G Parsley, Wilmington; Wm A Wright, do; Jno D Williams, Fayetteville; Wm G Broadfoot, do; J J Blackwood, Charlotte; W K Luse, Wayne county; Jno D Whitford, Craven co; Hon Thos Ruffin, Alamance co; Hon W N Edwards, Warren co; Hon D W Courts, Rockingham co; H W Guion, Lincoln co. And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 20, 1863. Sm

Prospectus of the DAILY STATE JOURNAL. On and after the 1st day of November, the State Journal will be published Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly. The Daily State Journal will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of two editions daily. The Morning Edition will contain the news by the evening mails, and all telegraphic news up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the Evening Edition will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains west and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails. Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news from all parts of the Confederacy, expressly for the State Journal. General news by mail will be promptly published. The Markets will be fully reported. Reliable Correspondents will be secured in the Army and elsewhere. The Legislative Proceedings will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a newspaper. Terms: For the Daily 12 months, \$7. 6 months, \$4; 3 months, \$2 50; 1 month, \$1. For the Tri-Weekly—12 months, \$5; 6 months, \$3; 3 months, \$2. For the weekly, 12 months \$3.

ADVERTISING RATES: 1 square, 1 day, \$0 50 | 1 square, 5 days, \$1 50 1 do 2 days, 0 75 | 1 do 1 week, 1 75 1 do 3 days, 1 00 | 1 do 3 weeks, 3 00 1 do 4 days, 1 25 | 1 do 1 month, 5 00 Ten lines make a square. Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 21, 1862.

WOOD-WORK AND BLACKSMITHING. The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-work and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c. His Shop is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr W F Pifer's dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back street in the rear of the Mechanics' House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship and charges. Give him a trial. J. H. PROPEST. January 1, 1863.

JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON, Stock Brokers, Richmond, Va. March 18, 1862. R. A. LANCASTER, P. J. WRIGHT.

BLANTON DUNCAN, Columbia, S. C. (Formerly of Kentucky) is prepared to fill orders to any extent in Engraving and Printing BANK NOTES, Bills of Exchange, &c. Engravings upon Steel or Stone. Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept. August 5, 1862.

THE CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. These Pills do not cure all diseases, but they are warranted to cure Leucorrhoea, or Whites—that dreadful scourge to female health, happiness and usefulness. They are not "stented" and are no humbug, but are prepared by a North Carolina physician of high standing and of long experience in the treatment of female diseases. All that is necessary to convince you of their efficacy is a fair trial. For particulars, see wrappers. Price \$1 per box. For sale at the DRUG STORES. Jan. 15, 1861.

DR. JAS. M. HENDERSON Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He has located at the late residence of his father, D. M. Henderson, dec'd, two miles north of Charlotte. Feb 17, 1863. y-pd

COPPERAS, TAYLOR &