## AUSTRUM

OFFICE ON THE

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

\$10 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT. Published every Tuesday,

> WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD

charged accordingly.

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 ex-

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the Drug Store, opposite the Democrat Office. 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, be- State of N. Carolina -- Mecklenburg Co. tween 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

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 accourrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted. That the Governorman furnish to said troops the arms, accourrements 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

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.

Amendments to the above Law.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

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 For N. C. Railroad 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, ne 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 accordsace with the provisions of the Militia Law of North for sale at this Office.

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 Adjutanta

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' ser-vice, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of tional, says: war of the Confederate States.

SEC 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of 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.

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C., Can be found at his Office next door to Hutchison's

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Jan. Term, 1863. James Hood vs. Martin Harky. Petition for the partition of the Lands of John Harky,

deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin Harky, the defendant in this case, resides befor six weeks, commanding said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for said

this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered | military duty. Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, 1864. WM. MAXWELL, Clerk-

## NOTICE.

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

## SALT FOR SALE. We have on consignment 2,000 bushels SALT in

tore and to arrive, from the celebrated "Claus en Works," Charleston. Equal in quality to any imported. Parties wishing a supply will do well to call on the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere. STENHOUSE & MACAULAY. July 6th, 1863

CARRIAGE and WAGON WORK,



And Blacksmithing.

The subscriber informs the public that he will continue to carry on the business of Repairing Carriages. He is also prepared to do any Blacksmith work that

may be required, such as Shoeing Horses, repairing, CHARLES WILSON.

January 12, 1864

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only se-

cure a pair as we only have ten pair. We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin and many wounded. Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather. Lots ladies' calf-skin Bootees.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.

Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street,

June 23, 1863 tf Charlotte, N. C. ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE

Of Messengers OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES. 6 25 " and 5 " " N. C. Railroad " A., T. & O. Railroad 10 00 "

Wil., C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M. DEPARTS. 6 20 A.M. and 5 50 P.M Char. & S C Railroad 7 00 " and 6 00 " Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 30 "

A., T. & O. Railroad 3 00 P. M. It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to he suing for a discharge from the service on that 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 Company hereby gives notice that from and after Octo- pable of bearing arms, and that if such a contract —that is to say, five per cent in gold and silver. 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 T. D. GILLESPIE. only excepted

Sept 28, 1863 Tailoring.



JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surround-Jan. 1, 1863.

Agent.

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c.

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our terms are Five Dollars for six months. The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at theexpiration of their time.

The Salisbury Watchman, speaking of the late decision of Judge Pearson that the law con-

"It is exactly contrary to the late decision of Judge French, and also of able Jurists in Virginia such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not and South Carolina, whose opinions have been published. From all that we can hear there is very little doubt but the law of Congress conscribing principals of substitutes, will be executed in all the States of the Confederacy. It is ever probable, as we learn, that Judge Pearson's opinion will be over-ruled by the Supreme Court in June. It is moreover doubtful whether or not the Confederate authorities will allow this decision to ob- 1st January, 1862." The assessment in cases struct the efforts of Congress to put the army in | where purchases have been made since the 1st readiness to meet the invaders until Juve; so that | January, 1862, are to be made at the price actualunder the circumstances, those who are liable had ly paid. better prepare to enter the service, or show other cause than a substitute as ground of exemption."

There was no necessity for Judge Pearson to have went to Salisbury to hear arguments on the case, for he had made up his opinion (although he may not have written it out) against the law beforehand. We learn that he had written to several Judges before the matter was tried at Salisyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court | bury, asking their opinions, and at the same time that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat | volunteering arguments to show that the law was unconstitutional; thus proving that he had previ- This tax applies only to 1864. ously determined to decide against the law requircounty, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2nd ing those who had furnished substitutes to do onday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to

The black Republican or Lincoln party of the North have appointed the 7th of June and Baltimore as the place for holding their national Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presi-The firm of WILLIAMS, OATES & CO., is this day edency. We hope Gen. Lee and a few of our soldiers will find it convenient to visit Baltimore about that time and scatter the rascals.

> The Republicans are divided in sentiment as to who should be nominated. One portion wants Lincoln, while another wants Chase.

The Columbia papers state that Senator Orr, of S. C., was in that city recently, and ex- application therein to monies held abroad, prepressed encouraging opinions as to our future prospects as a nation. He expects that about 80,-000 men will be added to the army by the military bill, and a revenue of \$600,000,000 raised by the financial measures just adopted.

If 80,000 men are added to the army, the Enrolling officers will have to do their duty better federate money, while his neighbor who holds one than they have been doing. The military law at thousand dollars in gold pays the same amount, present is neither properly nor fairly enforced by the price of gold will soon reach one hundred to some enrolling officers.

Capture of Yankees in East Tennessee .- From the following official dispatch it will be seen that our troops in East Tennessee are not idle. We should not be surprised at any day to hear of the by John Harty, on College street, in the rear of the capture of Cumberland Gap, near which the affair referred to took place:

Greenville, Tenn., Feb. 27th. To Gen. S. Cooper: Brig-Gen. Wm. E. Jones captured 256 of the enemy and 13 negroes near Wyman's Mill, five miles east of Cumberland Gap: They belonged to the 11th Tenn. (federal) Regiment, under command of Lieut-Col. R A Davis. who was taken wounded. Our loss was three killed and three wounded. The enemy had 5 killed J. LONGSTREET,

Lieut. Genl. Commanding.

We learn that a private letter from Col. John H. Wheeler, now in Europe on business con- gold, silver, &c., &c. nected with a new edition of his History of North Carolina, states that he has been treated with much courtesy and received every facility from the British authorities to enable him to pursue his years 1863 and 1864. That of the year 1863 is The yard was strewn with human gore: it stood in of the Dutch and Irish pitched in, got tight, and researches into the early history of the State, so far as ancient documents in possession of the British Government would tend to throw light upon that subject. We further learn that Colonel Wheeler's labors have already been rewarded by From Char. & S.C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P.M the discovery of many important and interesting facts connected with the colonial history of North Carolina, the existence of which had previously been unknown and unsuspected. These discove- the amount or value of which a tax is levied by der and treason? ries will be embodied in the forthcoming edition this act.

INTERESTING DECISION .- Judge Halyburton's decision was rendered in the case of Josiah Blackburn' who had furnished a substituse for the war, ground. It was decided by the court that the rethis class of persons in the military service, was constitutional and the men liable to service, notwithstanding they may have been exempted for the war. The Judge denied that the Government alienate her right to the service of every man ca- ate currency, but are taxed 5 per cent on amount ber 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their was made, it was null and void and there was nothvaluation upon each package before it will be received ing in the constitution to restrain Congress from disregarding such contract whenever the exigencies of the service might require the assistance of all men capable of bearing arms. The case was argued by Messrs Davis and Orvis for the petirendition of this decision .- Richmond Dispatch. and should be avoided.

of his work .- Wilmington Journal.

ALIENS CAUGHT .- Four foreigners captured Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next were from Charleston. Upon their persons, sewed etc .- Petersburg Express.

REMARKS ON THE TAX ACT. From the Richmond Enquirer.

Under section 1st, the value in Confederate money of all property, real, personal and mixed, not exempted or otherwise taxed, is taxed five per cent. The tax does not apply to the year 1863, but is to be assessed as on the 17th day of Feb., 1864, and is payable on the 1st of June, 1864. From the amount of this tax on property employed in agriculture is to be deducted the value of the tax in kind for 1864 delivered to the Government. But the tax in kind for 1864 cannot be ascertained by the 1st of June; therefore, we presume that the whole amount of the 5 per cent will be collected, and when the tax in kind is delivered it will be paid for, and thus become a deduction from the

5 per cent, upon the property, shall not be paid for, but still remain a tax in kind. By the second paragraph of this section, the assessment of 1860 is to be taken as the assessment for this five per cent. ax, except where "the land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since

amount of the tax of 5 per cent.;-provided that

all of the tax in kind, over and above the value of

The value in Confederate money of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, is taxed ten per cent.

Sec. 2d., The value in Confederate money of all shares or interests in banks, banking companies or associations, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, exkind, whether incorporated or not, is taxed 5 per cent. This is a tax upon the market value of these shares. It is not a tax upon their par value sides was easily ascertained. unless their par and market value are the same.

Sec. 3d. By the first paragraph of this section The word value, used previously throughout the other sections of the law, cannot be construed as synonymous with the new word amount, now used in the first and second paragraphs of the third sections This section takes 5 per cent. of the amount -not of the value of the amount, but of the kindin Confederate money at the place where the tax is paid. The re-introduction of the word "value" in this paragraph, and its special and particular respondent: cludes the idea that the 5 per cent, tax on gold and silver coin, or dust or bullion, is payable in Confederate money. It was no part of the design of Congress to depreciate Confederate currency by taxing it and property at a rate different from that of gold. If a man holding one thousand dollars in Confederate notes is to pay fifty dollars in Conone. It cannot be presumed that Congress designed any such ruinous depreciation of the very currency to improve which it was enacting an enormous tax law.

Five per cent of the amount is five per cent. of the substance, of the sum of the thing taxed. The Secretary of the Treasury should issue instructions to assessors to assess gold in gold, and to his collectors to collect the tax on gold in gold. This will pay into the Treasury five per cent of all the

gold and and silver in the Confederate States. Sec. 4th. Upon profits:-Ten per cent upon profits made from buying and selling certain enu- twenty-four hours. merated articles, at any time between 1st January, 1863, and 1st January, 1865, in addition to the tax levied by the act of April 24th, 1863, upon the profits derived from buying and selling money, put an end to Mr Simons, as they said he was not A day had been appointed for re-enlisting the

Incorporated companies, or companies not incorporated, pay 25 per cent. of the excess of profits to be assessed immediately, and that for the year some places in puddles, where the men lay. 1864 to be assessed next year.

The exemptions need no explanation." Sec. 6th provides for the reduction of taxation on property injured by the enemy.

Such are the principal features of the tax act three distinctive subject are "value," "amount" It is hard to believe that it is genuine; but we are and "profits." Property is taxed on the value; the bound to accept it as such. What a beautiful doubt as to the truth of this affair, as officers in precious metals and other things issued as curren- evidence of the delicate refinement of "the ladies this regiment bave received letters from their cy is taxed on the amount; trade and business on having charge of the Northwestern Fair," and of cent law of the Confederate Congress, placing profits. This division into "value," "amount" and President Lincoln's own exquisite cultivation. in that currency, but at different rates—the one at prise if they do not call for the rest of his under idea of the extent and importance of this affair. five and the other at ten and twenty-five per cent; garments: had the power to make a contract which would but gold and silver are not estimated in Confedersilver and other property is, because they measure ern Fair of the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illiact enters as much into the plan of the Congress half, for the original shirt worn by me when I for the appreciation of Confederate notes as it does | came on from Illinois to be inaugurated, in 1861, for the common defence and support of the Government, and any construction that does not tend den's Express. The two letters "A. L.," at the

ing country, that he is prepared near Greenville, N. C., while endeavoring to reach amount of gold and silver, will be to encourage the to manufacture gentlemen's clo- the enemy's lines, were brought to this city yes- depreciation of the notes. If value is to be lugged tribute to the relief of the soldiers, that will be thing in the latest style and at terday and confined in the new guard house. They into the tax on gold and silver, the assessment better. will be given to render satisfac- give their names as E. Alexander, G C Seber, B. should be made in gold and silver at their value tion to those who patronize him. J. Ville and W. M. Leak. They state that they in Confederate money on the 17th February, 1864 -that is, at twenty times their value, and the tax door to Brown & Stitt's store. up in belts and stowed away in other parts of their collected on twenty times its value. One hundred silver coin, bars of gold, gold and silver watches, dollars in Confederate money, and taxed five per sumed by fire one day last week .- Statesville Excent or one hundred dollars in Confederate money. press.

THE LATE BATTLE NEAR LAKE CITY, FLA.

A gentleman reached Petersburg yesterday, who was present at the battle fought last week near Lake City, Florida, and assisted in removing the wounded from the field. He says the battle lested for two and a half hours, and resulted in a decided victory on our side, though the Yankees retreated in rather better order than usual. A running fight was kept up by the cavalry for six or seven miles, and the enemy suffered severely.

Our informant states that the Yankee force was fully twice as large as the number engaged on our side, but our troops fought with a desperation and determination unit passed by anything that has occurred during the war.

The principal and hardest fighting was done by Gen Talcott's Brigade of Georgians. It is said. that when it became known the enemy were advancing in force, Gen Finnegan suggested the falling back of our troops to their breastworks, but Gen Talcott insisted that he might be permitted to fight them in open field, and on ground of their own choosing. He did meet them in open field, and on their own ground, and vanquished them, notwithstanding their superior numbers.

The enemy had three regiments of negro troops one from Massachusetts, one from South Carolina, and one from North Carolina. These troops supported their artillery, and were terribly cut to pieces in a charge made upon them by the Geor-

The gentleman from whom we derive this information, says the Confederates lost about 30 killed, and about 250 wounded. The loss of the enemy was more than 150 killed, and between six press, railroads and dry dock companies, of every hundred and seven hundred wounded. As the Yankees in their flight left all their dead and wounded on the field, the number loss on both

The people of Florida are in fine spirits, and much encouraged by the result of the fight, and our informant says that all the way from Florida that, though in comparative obscurity now, his old and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bul- to Virginia, the soldiers and the people are in the name, as well as that of his commander, has a lion, by whomsoever held, is taxed 5 per cent best spirits, and confident of victory in the open- place in his country's history, and in the hearts of not, as we understand the law, in Confederate ing campaign. He gives a most cheering account his countrymen that will never, never die? of matters in the South .- Petersburg Express.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

MURDER, VIOLENCE AND TREASON. The following letter from Randolph county, wil give some idea of the mischief which the agitators that is, 5 per cent. in gold and silver of the gold in North Carolina are producing. And this will and silver. But upon monies held abroad the 5 be but the beginning if stern and prompt measures per cent. is to be assessed and collected at its value be not taken to arrest the evils. We call the attention of the Confederate and State authorities to the enormities and outrages reported by our cor-

RANDOLPH Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1864. Messrs. Editors: On last Wednesday, the 17th, several deserters went to the house of Mr Pleasant Simons, of Montgomery county. Some four of them entered his house after the family had retired to bed and demanded bacon of him. He concluded to give them some and ordered his daughter to get it. She brought them two hams: they said that would not do, they must have more. They then went to the smoke-house, broke the door open and begun to cut down the meat; when an acquaintance, Mr Jacob Sanders, who was lodging with Mr Simons that night, got up and went out to them with Mr Simons. The deserters ordered them back in the house, or they would shoot them. They went back, but Mr Sanders got a gun and repeater from Mr Simons and went out armed, when the wretches fired on them, killing Mr Sanders and mortalls wounding Mr Simons Mr Sanders fired twice or three times before he expired, and it is believed he killed the noted Bill Owens, and probably one other. Mr. Sanders died in fifteen minutes; Mr Simons survived some

Mrs. Simons came out of the house to her husband, when the devils ordered her back in the from there, staid in our camp last night, and report tax upon profits levied by the act of April 24th, house or they would put lead in her: that they that there has been a heavy fight among a corps 1863. And also ten per cent in addition to the had sent their sons to the war, and they were all a of Yankee troops atationed near Bristoe Station, d-d set of secessionists, and took up a rock to under the following circumstances: quite dead. His daughter interceded, and they men of this corps, and a large number of barrels left to take off their wounded and dead. Six or of whiskey had been brought down and the heads eight balls went through the smoke-house door, knocked out and the men invited to drink, in arover 25 per cent of the profits, made during the and one ball through the dwelling house door. der to get them up to the sticking point. Some

who was a very respectable citizen, as was also Mr | with a large portion of the whole, smelt the rat Jacob Saunders-both men over 60 years of age, and refused to participate; whereupon the re-enlistand leave large families, having sons in our army. ed men commenced taunting the rest, and a gen-Sec. 7th provides for the suspension, during the Only a few days previous, a Mr Cagell was shot eral row followed, all parties seizing their arms. year 1864, of so much of the tax act of 1863 as in the same neighborhood, but not mortally. Can The fight lasted for hours, and the firing is said to taxes incomes derived from property or effects, on nothing be done to put a stop to these acts of mur- have been terrific. The commanding officer had

LINCOLN'S SHIRT .- The Chicago Times reproentrusted to Mr Memminger for execution. Its duces the following from the Glasgow Chronicle- train of ambulances and wagons were loaded and 'profits" is not accidental. Value and profits be- Having got the shirt, with Mr Lincoln's autograph ing estimated in Confederate currency are assessed on the "tail end," they will show very little enter- were placed in irons, which fact will give you some

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, October 6, 1863. To the Ladies having in charge the Northwest the depreciation of Confederate notes. The tax nois:-According to the request made in your be-I have sent it on to you in a package by flarn-Blackburn was remanded to Camp Lee upon the to the appreciation of treasury notes is erroneous tail-end of the article, was not made by Mrs. L., the quickest, and most effectual cure I have ever To construe the tax upon gold and silver to written with indelible ink, purchased by me for a mean five per cent in Confederate money upon the quarter, in Springfield, three years ago. I had some desire to retain the shirt; but, if it shall con-Your ob't serv't,

We regret to learn that the smoke-house bottle it up closely and it is ready for use. Wash of Dr. Stinson, residing near Davidson College, the patient well with warm water, then saturate clothing were found a large quantity of gold and dollars in gold should be assessed at two thousand pounds bacon, was con-

A. LINCOLN.

THE BOLL OF HONOR.

RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 26, 1862 Ou Wednesday evening last, I chanced to call at Major Foote's office, where the "Roll of Honor' is being prepared for our N. C. Troops. When in the Army of Northern Virginia, I heard of this "Roll," bu! had no idea it was so comprehensive. I wish all our brave soldiers thoroughly under-

stood how much is here being done to hand down the memory of themselves and their illustrious deeds to all future generations of This Bureau was established by the Legislature and is in charge of Major Foote, who, has entered heart and soul into the work, and under those untiring labors the present plan has been admirably arranged and thoroughly systematized. It ambraces the name, rank, residence, date of entering the service; whether volunteer, substitute, or conscript; time and place of these wounded, killed, died, discharged, dropped, cashiered, or deserted, and a short military sketch of every officer and

private from our State-including all battles in which each has participated-and his conduct in every engagement. Ten large volumes are thus devoted to the different Regiments, Battalions, &c. Another is to contain Biographical Sketches of all our N. C. Generals; and lastly there is a mammoth "Scrap Book," in which are preserved sketches, resolutions, &c., from or concerning any of our troops; editorials and personal references to special patriotic men and women who have displayed unusual exertions and sacrifices in feeding and clothing our destitute soldiers and their fami

lies, &c., &c. It is intended, further, that all these volumes shall one day be printed, and embelished with elegant engravings of all our prominent men. What a glorious record this, to send forth to the world -of all the names and deeds of the heroic sons and daughters of the Old North State in this terrible struggle for nationality! What a roll of immortality! Then let the poor private remember

It will richly reward any one to call on Major Foote and examine these records. He will find the Major an obliging and accomplished gentleman, deeply devoted to the interest of the soldiers.

By the way, would it not be a good idea to get up another roll, that shall contain the names of those speculators, extortioners, skulkers, &c., who have been fattening their vile carcasses by depreciating the currency, drawing the very life blood from the country, and reducing to starvation the families of many of our noble soldiers? What think you Messrs. Editors?

Very truly yours, N. O. SOLDIER. We second the move of our Correspondent, and would add to the "Roll of Infamy" the names of all Agitators, and all who aid and abet those who desire or "attempt to avoid military service." Let the "roll" be a complete one, embracing high offi-

cials as well as groveling cowards .- Raleigh Con-

The names of many of the Agitators are already recorded in the proceedings of "public meetings" as published in the Raleigh Standard and Progress. The time will come when those who took part in those factious meetings will wish their names effaced from the printed record; but they are there and there they will remain to the discredit and disgust of the agitators hereafter.

YANKEE INTERNAL STRIFE.

The Lynchburg Republican publishes a letter from an army correspondent near Somerville Ford, Va., which gives the following account of the Yankee re-enlistment :

"Two gentlemen, who have been scouting in Prince William county, and have just returned

arrayed themselves in the line of the re-enlisted, I attended the funeral of my friend Mr Simons, but the calculating, full-blooded Yankees, together six pieces of artillery opened on the insurgents, and finally succeeded in restoring quiet. Five hundred men are reported as killed, and a long sent off with wounded. I presume there is no families in that neighborhood confirming the facts, and stating that they heard the firing, &c. Two thousand of the men implicated in this matter This is the second fight the Yankees have had lately, as reported by a prisoner. .

Two Yankee regiments, whose terms of service had expired, were ordered to advance against the repels, which they refused to do, and a bri was ordered against them. The two regiments are said to have whipped the brigade, both losing about one hundred men killed and wounded.

RECIPE FOR THE ITCH .- Messrs. Editors: -1 send you this recipe for the Iteb; -it is certainly seen tried, besides there is less danger in it. I send it, hoping you will give it room in your paper for the benefit of your readers as well as soldiers.

"Take I wine-glass of fresh unslacked lime, 2 of flour of sulphur, and ten of water. Put in a porcelain kettle and place it over the fire, stirring it all the time with a wooden paddle antil the sulphur disappears on the surface of the water. Then hour wash off in warm water again. Put on clean linen, and you are oured."-Statesville Express.