

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE

ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$20 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

THIRTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 641.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT, Published every Tuesday.

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM: \$20 IN ADVANCE.

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State of N. Carolina—Lincoln County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Aug. Term, 1864.
E. W. Hoyle, Administrator of Alfred E Hoyle, vs
Wm. J. Kennan and wife, and others.
Petition to settle estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm J Kennan and wife Sarah C, Lucia Lusk and wife Margaret E., and Laban Hoyle, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the fifth Monday after the 1st Monday in September next, to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, W R Clark, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A D 1864. W. R. CLARK, Clerk.
[pr. adv. \$20.] 36-61

Adjt and Inspector Gen's Office, Richmond, Aug 16, 1864.
General Orders No. 67.
V. Paragraph 1, General Orders No. 63, (current service) is thus amended:

All detailed men, (including those between 18 and 45 years of age,) will report to, and be commanded by the General of Reserves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence, and they are invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced by the enemy.

[Signed] S. COOPER, A. and I. Gen.
Official—Jno. W. Hinsdale, A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Aug. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 7.
I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 67, paragraph V., Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864, Local Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to organize the detailed men, of whatever kind, in their respective counties, into companies, reporting to this office the names and residence of the officers elected.
II. All exemptions are invited, and earnestly requested, to attach themselves to companies thus to be organized, for home defence.
Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed.
By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.
JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.
Aug. 29, 1864. 7c

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
[Extract] RALEIGH, Aug. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 4.
Captains of Senior Reserves, in the several counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction, till the 1st of September, by command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Aug. 8, 1864. 7c.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
BY J. B. KEIR, Proprietor.
This old established and well known Hotel is still kept open for the accommodation of travellers. The table is supplied with the best market and times afforded.
Sept. 26, 1862. J. B. KEIR.

WHEAT!
The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
Jan. 1, 1864. JNO. WILKES.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
OF MESSAGERS
OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY
At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.
From Char. & S. C. Railroad 7 00 A. M. and 6 P. M.
" N. C. Railroad 7 00 " " and 5 00 "
" W. C. & R. Railroad 2 45 P. M.

DEPARTS.
For N. C. Railroad 7 00 A. M. and 6 20 P. M.
" Char. & S. C. Railroad 8 00 " " and 5 00 "
" W. C. & R. Railroad 7 30 "

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by express Train be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure.
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. 1f

Tailoring.
JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.
Jan. 1, 1864. 1f

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
RAILROAD.
On and after Monday the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST:
ARRIVE: Charlotte, 7 30 A. M.
Tuckasee, 9 20 "
8 15 A. M. Charlotte, 7 30 A. M.
8 25 " Tuckasee, 9 20 "
9 25 " Sharon, 9 30 "
10 00 " Lincoln, 10 05 "
10 45 " Cherryville, "

GOING EAST:
ARRIVE: Charlotte, 11 30 A. M.
Lincoln, 12 25 P. M.
12 50 " Sharon, 12 55 "
1 20 " Brevard, 1 25 "
1 53 " Tuckasee, 2 00 "
2 45 " Charlotte, "

Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare. Passengers are required to make the proper change. The Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one.
A Freight Train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, and returns same day. For Passenger Trains transporting Freight, 50 per cent to the tariff rate of freight will be added.
V. A. McREE,
Master of Transportation,
Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

A FIG IN THE FENCE.
Did you ever observe when a pig in the fence Sends forth his most pitiful shout,
How all his neighbors betake themselves hence To punish him ere he gets out?
What a hubbub they raise, so that others afar May know his condition, and hence Come raming to join them in adding a scar To the pig that is fast in the fence.

Well, swine are not all the creatures that be,
Who find themselves sticking between
The rails of the fence, and who strive to get free,
While the world is still shoving them in;
Who find that the favor they meet with depends
Not on worth, but on dollars and cents;
And 'tis few that will prove themselves friends
To the pig that is fast in the fence.

GRINDING FOR TOLL.
After this date I will grind Wheat and Corn for toll.
Sep. 19, 1864. 1m.
JOHN WILKES,
Charlotte Steam Mills.

FOR SALE,
Whim Ropes, Capstan Ropes, Steel, Candles, &c. &c.
Apply at the RUDASILL MINE, Charlotte.
Aug. 15, 1864. 2mpd

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.
I will sell at Newton on Monday 24th October, 1864, the one-tenth interest of H. K. Keyler, an alien enemy, in 900 acres of land lying on Shoal Creek, in Catawba county, joining Martin Iceholder and others.
Terms. Cash on confirmation of the sale by the Confederate Court. Note and security for purchase money.
September 19, 1864. 5t.
D. SCIENCK, Receiver.

State of N. Carolina—Gaston County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Aug. Term, 1864.
Catharine Hagar vs. John Hagar, et al.
Petition for dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Frederick Hager, and Sally Frost, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said parties to appear at the Court House in Dallas, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.
Witness, W. D. Glenn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Dallas, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1864. W. D. GLENN, Clerk.

Quartermaster's Office,
GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 1, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing the Confederate States with 10,000 Horse and Mule Collars, 5,000 Wagon Saddles, 5,000 Wagon Buckets, Wagon Harness and Leather. Also for making trace chains, Horse and Mule shoes, and horse-shoe nails. Samples of saddles and collars will be furnished from this office, and iron supplied to contractors.
S. R. CHISMAN, Maj. & Qu.
Sept. 12, 1864. 4t.

3d Finger Longest.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway, on the 29th June, 1864, my house servant, JOHN LEE, 21 years of age, five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, slender form, negro features, pleasant countenance, plausible manners, quick spoken, the third finger on each hand being the longest. He was raised in Charlotte, N. C., where his mother and relations are, and he may be lurking in that vicinity. He had on when he left, a roundabout of purple drill, has also a yellow summer coat is disposed to dress fine, and in this way may escape notice. The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or lodged in jail so that I can get him. Any information concerning him may be left with S. A. Harris.
Aug. 1, 1864. 1f
R. A. SPRINGS,
Rock Hill P. O., S. C.

WOOL CARBING.
I will be ready in a few days to Card Wool. Owing to the high price paid for cards, I prefer carding at old prices and take Wool, Tallow, &c., for pay. I wish the lady of every family to see that the cucklebers are well picked out, and send one pound or one pint of soft grease for every ten pounds of Wool.
J. H. STREWALD,
No. 27, 1864. Mill Hill, Cabarrus county.

GRAIN, LARD, &c.
On the 25th inst. the Medical Purveyor will be prepared to purchase Corn, Rice, Barley and Lard, for which market prices will be paid; also Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Salt, Cotton Yarn and Cloth will be given in part payment when desired.
J. T. JOHNSON, Surg. & Med. Pur.
Med. Pur's Office, Charlotte, March 12, 1864.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1864.
James M. Hutchison, Admr of R. H. Brawley, deceased, vs. James Hemphill and wife Rachael, W. B. Calden and wife Jane, M. Brawley, M. A. Brawley, W. W. Brawley, Mary Brawley, Mary Brawley, and the heirs at law of Hiram C. Brawley and John R. Brawley, deceased.
Petition for the settlement of the estate of R. H. Brawley, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Jas Hemphill and wife Rachael, Wm B Calden and wife Jane, M Brawley, M A Brawley, W W Brawley, Mary Brawley, Mary Brawley, and the heirs at law of Hiram C Brawley and John R Brawley, deceased, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Wm Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in July, A D 1864. 34-61 WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

BARLEY AND HOPS.
Wanted, 1,000 bushels Barley, and a large quantity of Hops, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
M. MUNZLER,
Lager Beer Brewery,
June 27, 1864. 6m-pd
Charlotte, N. C.

Leather, Leather.
I have a lot of Leather on hand which I wish to trade for HOGS. Any person that has only one or two hogs to spare, I will buy them in exchange for Leather.
W. A. CROOK,
Quartermasters Dept.,
Charlotte, Aug. 8, 1864. 1f.

"GARRETT DAVIS"
This celebrated Horse will stand during the Fall season at my stables in Charlotte. The reputation of "Garrett Davis" is well known in this section of the State, and those who want to raise fine stock would do well to patronize him. \$5 to the groom.
Charlotte, Aug. 22, 1864. R. RABE.

WAR ITEMS.
FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Enemy attempt to capture the Salt Works and are Defeated.—An official dispatch from Gen. Rhett, at Saltville, dated 3d, says we whipped the enemy badly here yesterday. He has retired in confusion leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, among them a Brigadier General, and a good many officers. There were two or three regiments of negro troops which were badly cut up. The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. The enemy's forces were about 6,000. We are in hot pursuit.

Another dispatch from Saltville says the enemy received a bloody repulse. They retired during the night in confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy river.
FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The following official dispatch relating to recent military operations in East Tennessee was received at the War Department.
Head'rs Army Northern Virginia Oct 1, 1864.
General Echols reports that the passage of the Watauga by the enemy was resisted from noon of the 29th till dark on the 30th ultimo. On the DeWalt road he was routed by Generals Cosby and Duke and driven in the direction of Jonesboro. At Carter's station he was repulsed by General Vaughn. Colonel Diltner is operating against the body advancing on the Sandy river.
R. E. LEE.

The Watauga river, mentioned in the above dispatch, has its source in Ashe county, North Carolina, flows northwesterly into Tennessee, and enters the south fork of the Holston in Sullivan county. The Sandy river flows into the Ohio at Catletburg, Kentucky. Carter's station, the point at which General Vaughn repulsed the enemy, is on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, some ten or fifteen miles from Bristol.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—Gen Beauregard has been assigned to command the department heretofore commanded respectively by Generals Hood and Taylor.

ABOLISHING PROVOST OFFICES.—We elp the following from the Montgomery Advertiser. Gen Dick Taylor is working reforms in his department: General Dick Taylor has done one thing for which we ought to be thankful if he never does another. He has abolished all the Provost offices in the district of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, over which he presides.

We are pained to learn that Maj. Charles M. Roberts, of the 14th Battalion, was severely wounded last Tuesday on Laurel, while leading a party of his men against some bushwhackers who had taken refuge in a house. Maj. Roberts died last night, at 9 o'clock. No truer or braver man has fallen in this war. We trust an able pen will do justice to his memory.—Asheville News, 29th.

The New York Herald publishes a list of the officers captured in the fight near Winchester, among whom we find the following North Carolinians: Col R T Bonnett, 14th; Lt M M Hines, 23d; Lt J G Gating, 5th; Lt W A Reddick, 5th; Lt J D Irwin, 20th; Lt M G Webb, 45th; Lt R L Watson, 5th; Lt H H Smith, 5th; Capt R M Lyon, 23d; Lt J Ingram, 20th; Lt H M Warren, 4th; Lt G M Williams, 14th; Capt S A Kelly, 4th; Lt T M Davidson, 4th; Capt N H Chawick, 24; Lt J A Hall, 53d; Lt J N Scott, 53d. The whole number captured is 105, of whom 75 are from the State of Virginia.

A MINISTER FLOORED.—The Rev. O. B. Caldwell, who is on duty in General Wheeler's corps, gives the Bristol Gazette the following narrative of shocking and fiendish cruelty displayed by East Tennessee Unionists towards a Presbyterian minister. He says:

Our people are all hopeful, yet they are suffering as people never did before. The oppression has turned to a religious persecution. Rev. George Edleton, pastor of the New Market Presbyterian Church, was ordered by the Union men to quit preaching. He knew it was not done by proper authority, so he continued, and the next week was taken out of bed and marched down the railroad below town, and ordered to draw his coat, then his shirt; and when he refused, it was taken off him. Then two men who had whips prepared, whipped him, while a third one stood before him with drawn pistols, threatening his life if he offered any resistance. Part of the time he was unconscious of his awful condition. Two weeks have elapsed and still his wounds are unhealed; but he had to flee for his life. Yet this man was more quiet and peaceable than any one else, and no charge was made against him except that, because he was a rebel minister, he was a minister of the devil. This whole affair was conducted by men of his own church, and some of the good old christian men were at his door ready to dress his wounds when he returned. But the worst of all was, that the same threat was extended to all who sympathized with him or showed him any favors. Rev. John McCambell and Rev. Isaac N. Caldwell were also threatened with the same treatment if they did not leave the country. So they all thought prudence the better part of valor, and have left their homes and their churches.

PLOUGH POINTS.—A Suggestion to Foundry Men.—A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, says every practical suggestion for the relief of the farmers ought to be made public. One of our troubles now is the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of plough points. Prior to the war, when a cast point had been too much worn to do good work, it could be drilled at almost any smithy in the country, and a new point of wrought iron riveted on, and this new point in many cases would bear a drawing-out or sharpening. But now plough points are moulded of old castings, and are, for this reason, too hard to be drilled; no blacksmith will attempt it.

If foundry men who make plough points would put two suitable holes through each "pattern" so that the wrought point could be riveted on the worn-out casting, the difficulty would be removed. Almost every farmer could pick up enough scrap iron (old tires do very well) to furnish his points for a year's ploughing; and the smith could readily "counter-sink" the holes in the casting, to prevent the spreading of the rivet-head.

FROM THE WEST.
Great excitement in St. Louis. Price is reported within 24 miles of the city, with a force estimated 85,000 strong. Cape Girardeau is reported captured. A large Yankee force surrendered at Pilot Knob on 25th. Bill Anderson captured a train on the North Missouri railroad. Twenty Yankees were captured and shot.

Nashville dates of the 26th report that Forrest was destroying all the bridges on the railroad, and telegraphic communication was stopped on both roads. Passengers arrived at Memphis report that Forrest had captured Pulaski, Tenn., and that it would take several weeks to repair the railroad. Nashville dates of the 27th report Rousseau (Yankee) slowly retiring on Nashville—Forrest destroying the bridges and trestles.
The Confederates had captured two trains near Big Shanty. The guerrillas are busy firing into boats on White river.

St. Louis telegrams of the 30th say Ewing was closely pursued by the rebels to Harrison's Station. The railroad was cut north of that place. A deserter reported that Pilot Knob was still held by the rebels.

A Nashville telegram of the 30th reports Forrest at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the night of the 28th. That morning there was no communication south of Murfreesboro.
A fight had occurred at Powder Mills, on Little Black river, between some State troops and Shelby's men. The Federals were defeated with a loss of twenty men.

The Cairo Democrat of the 25th reports that a train of wagons, loaded with commissary stores, was captured near Bloomfield, Mo., on the 20th, by the Confederates, and a running fight was kept up for twelve miles while the Federal forces evacuating that place.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—Forrest reports from near Pulaski, Tenn., on the 27th, that he succeeded the day before in capturing four trestles, three block houses and a fort at Elkridge, with about fifty prisoners without the loss of a man, and had entirely destroyed the railroad from Decatur and Pulaski, with five large railroad bridges. It will require sixty days to replace them.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Upon the authority of an officer wounded in the Valley fight near Winchester, we narrate the following incidents: In the hottest of the fight and just where the balls fell thickest, the Colonel of the 45th Regiment N. C. T., (who is an anti-missionary Baptist,) was seen to kneel over a dying soldier and pray for him. While thus engaged the order of retreat was sounded; rising from prayer and mounting his horse, he dashed off, but had not gone many yards ere the cries of the soldier who fell wounded in the retreat reached him, imploring his comrades not to leave him. The gallant and humane Colonel wheeled his horse and facing a storm of shot and shell rode back to the wounded soldier, and, being a man of uncommon muscle, leaned from the saddle and gathering the broken legged soldier by the collar bore him off triumphantly. These are facts; and that officer's name is Winston, from Rockingham county, this State.—Ailton Chronicle.

TAXES.—The Sheriffs are now settling their taxes with the Comptroller. The Sheriff of New Hanover paid the largest, about \$220,000. The Sheriff of Wake paid the next highest, about \$78,000. Granville county paid \$74,000.—Raleigh Progress.

Capt. W. E. Peirce has kindly furnished us the following estimate of the Forage crop raised in the county of Wake for the present year, which is based on the title of the said county from the crop of 1863, estimating an increase of 50 per cent. on all the articles named except fodder which is estimated at 75 per cent. increase: 1,087,200 pounds of Hay; 500,000 bushels of Corn; 51,985 bushels Shelled Oats; 16,355,980 lbs. Fodder.—Raleigh Conservator.

J. M. Bullock, for many years a representative from the county of Granville to the State Legislature, was found dead on the old track of the Clarksville Trail Road, on the 26th ult. He had gone from home on horse back.—Raleigh Conservative.

Mr Bullock was shot through the head by some unknown person, and robbed of his money and watch.

YOUNG WIDOWS—THEIR INFLUENCE.—Old maternal says widows are the very mischief—especially the young ones. The influences they bring to bear on a fellow are tremendous. There is no use in trying. They're bound to do as they please, and its thundering seldom they please to do anything but what they make everybody else please to do likewise. If they make up their minds to marry it's done. I know one that was terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and every time a storm came on she would run into Smith's house (Smith was a widower,) and clasp her little hands and fly around like a hen with her head out, till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed. The consequence was she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms had rattled over her head. How many Smith had rattled over his head after that I don't edacally know myself.

A lady was asked to reveal the secret by which she had always preserved the attention and affection of her husband. "It is," answered she, "in doing everything that pleases him, and by bearing patiently everything that does not please me." An example worthy of all imitation.

Alexander Collic, Esq., of London, has forwarded to Willie J. Palmer, Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, a valuable present, consisting of books, maps, beads, &c., for the Blind of the Institution. We learn from the Deaf Mute Casket, that the articles have safely arrived, and the directors have forwarded to Mr. Collic resolutions of thanks.

For some weeks past a report has been in circulation that the Confederate prisoners confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, had escaped. One version of the story is, that the prisoners were assisted to escape by the "copperheads" of Ohio, and afterwards armed. We don't believe it.

Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Sept. 27. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary Confederate States of America.
SIR:—Upon the eve of my departure from Fort Delaware, I was urged by my fellow prisoners to call the attention of the authorities of the Confederate States to their condition, sufferings, &c. This I cannot hope to do fully and satisfactorily in a short communication. An effort was made by certain men, just previous to the shipment of the sick and wounded from Fort Delaware, to get up a commission to our authorities, similar to the one sent North from Andersonville and to inform our Government of the condition of the prisoners, and to urge our authorities, if possible, to make some arrangement with the Yankee Government by which they would be permitted to receive tobacco, clothing, &c., from Richmond. The men refused to request the Yankee Government to send such commissions to Richmond, believing that our worthy Chief Magistrate, in whom they entertain a universal love and esteem, had done all that he could with honor to have them released, and they believed him to be cognizant of their condition; and as they did not wish, as ardently as they desired to be released from prison, to induce our authorities to sacrifice a principle, or to embarrass the President in any manner whatever.

Their sufferings have been severe and manifold, but they are as true to the cause as our brave brothers in the field. True, they dread confinement this winter, when it is so evident from the experience of the last, that their sufferings will be great, and they are anxious for release, but not at the sacrifice of a fundamental or vital principle. If possible, they desire some arrangement made by which they may receive tobacco, money and clothes from their friends or the Government. Tobacco answers all the purposes of the currency. Many of them whose homes are in the Yankee lines, receive in money and clothing from their families and friends. By a recent order they are debarred correspondence with any but father, mother, brother or sister. Previous to this, sympathizing friends and charitable individuals contributed much to the relief of many. But, there are many who have no friends or acquaintances North, and cannot write for assistance. If an arrangement could be made to supply their prisoners at Belle Isle or Libby for the privilege of supplying Fort Delaware with a quantity that our men should get what was sent them it would relieve them very much. Of course we could not undertake to supply prisons in the interior for the want of transportation facilities.

A word as to their treatment and I have done. The life of a prisoner is hard and cheerless at best, but when attended with cruelty and insufficiency of food, lack of bedding and clothing, accompanied with a "knock down and drag-out" argument, it is indescribable. Latterly our prisoners have not been controlled by the "stick argument," although the stick is in hand and held with threatening menace. I have seen severe punishment inflicted for trivial causes—of course, some government is necessary, but it need not be unumitary and cruel. I believe, and have good evidence for believing, that tobacco has been sent from Richmond to Delaware and never delivered.—Clothing has been permitted to be received and then, if more than a change, it was taken from our men, often leaving them without a change of under clothes. But I cannot particularise, presuming that these things are known to our authorities.

It would gratify our President to know that our prisoners have unbounded confidence in him. Trusting that something may be done for the relief of our brave prisoners, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN P. NUNNELEY,
Private Co. H, 51st Ala. Reg't Cavalry.

Department of State, Richmond, Sept. 27th.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of this morning with enclosure, has been received.
The condition of our brave countrymen now in the hands of the enemy, is a subject of unceasing solicitude with the Government, and we are using every effort to mitigate the severity of their sufferings. These efforts have had but very limited success. Still we are not without hope that other concessions will be made by the officials of the United States to the demands of humanity, and that by mutual consent the prisoners in the hands of each Government will be permitted to receive from home such necessary supplies as are not usually denied even to criminals.

The Government of the United States, by the prison regulations recently published, do not allow food or clothing to be sold to our men by the prison sutlers. They allow one suit of outer clothing and one change of under clothes to be furnished to the prisoners by their relatives, who may choose to send such articles by flag of truce, but this Government is not permitted to supply them. Tobacco also is allowed to be sent as contributions from relatives, but we are not permitted to send it for the general use of our captive soldiers, as we would long since have done, being aware that it could be used to purchase from the sutlers such supplies as are most needed.

I understand from Col. Ould that he is now on the eve of entering into fresh negotiations for an agreement which shall accede to each Government the right to furnish to its own soldiers in the hands of the other, such supply of warm clothing and blankets as may be required for comfort during the approaching winter, and a stated ration of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles and vinegar, so that actual physical suffering shall not be added to those that are inseparable from imprisonment.

The absence of the President prevents my communicating to him at present the touching assurance of the continued affection and confidence with which he is regarded by our soldiers, and which have stood a test so severe as that of their long imprisonment and cruel sufferings. Having been personally the witness to his labors, and the confidant of his feelings on this subject, I am able to assure them, through you, that there is no sacrifice other than that of principle, which he would not cheerfully make to secure the comfort, even if unable to obtain the return to their homes, of men whose fidelity to duty, and whose answering patriotism have won not only his love and admiration, but the gratitude of their country.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec. of State.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
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