THE WEEKLY [illegible] TELLIGENCER.

VOL I. FAYETTEVILL[illegible] MAY 2, 1864. NO. 12.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly first-class newspaper, published at this Office, is invited to subscribe at FIVE DOLLARS for six months, Three months THREE DOLLARS—strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the North Carolinian:

DAILY RATES OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	18 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	25 50
Four days	6 50	One month	30 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	50 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged in the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged two dollars a square for every insertion.

Advertisements [illegible] will be inserted Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department North Carolina
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, April 11, 1864.

General Orders, No. 9.

1. The following Extracts from General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Armory, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, April 6, 1864.

General Orders, No. 37.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

Section 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field or such as may require the impressment of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, and such impressment cannot be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army, in case where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, or by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as herein before required, shall be paid for according to the valuation of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid: But if the officer impressing or taking from the public use such property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named within the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision; if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the value, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectfully address, and their decisions shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

Sec. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

Sec. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use and is lost or destroyed, either by the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act; the officer returning the property, being authorized to act in behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed shall be received as primary and evidence of the value thereof.

Sec. 9. * * * *

Sec. 10. * * * *

Sec. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before a military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner of the property, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put in the ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

12.—1. By the authority of the act of Congress aforesaid, the [illegible] impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate States, in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from General commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades and detachments, commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; such orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments.

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Surgeon General may designate the officers and persons who may be competent to make impressments to secure their supplies at posts and depots.

No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

4 Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer, addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or certificates, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid for the regulations of impressments which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

6 That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his risk, during the pendency of the proceedings, for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless to shall be otherwise agreed to, unless some urgent necessity shall require the impressing officer to take the property to be employed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable, but if he cannot, or he shall give a certificate according to the second section of the act aforesaid; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officers, who shall be designated for that purpose.

* * * *

By order, S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Adj't and Inspector Gen'l's Office,
Richmond, Dec. 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 100.

[illegible]

All officers and agents who have been or shall be empowered to make impressments are hereby enjoined to conform to the provisions of this order, in respect to impressments heretofore to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been fully adjusted.

1. In the event of the rejection of the price offered by the owner, his bailee or other agent, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be fixed according to the first section of the act March 26, 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use of consumption; but if the property impressed has not been grown, raised or produced by the owner, nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, then it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners who may be appointed under the fifth section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments; and if the owner shall object to receive the said price as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to cause the value to be ascertained by the appointment of a board similar to that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid; that is, by the judgment of the two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county or parish in which such impressments may be made, one to be selected by the owner and one by the impressing officer, and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of qualifications. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership, or the temporary use thereof only is required: Provided, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned shall refuse to abide the appraisement fair or just, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his disapproval, and the reasons therefor. In the event impressed shall not be settled in the Confederate States, but he does not approve the appraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same with a receipt for the property impressed to the owner, his bailee, agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon to the Board of Appraisers, appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the acts of Congress on this subject.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The other charges on the part of the impressing officers or their agents in many parts of the State to the requirements of the foregoing orders compels the adoption of steps for their enforcement as a protection to the citizens. To this end I invoke the duty of all Militia and Home Guard officers to a ready assistance to agent who in making impressments fails to comply with them in every particular; and they will also arrest any person who attempts to make impressments without proper authority. For this purpose they are hereby ordered to call out, when necessary, the whole force of their commands, and should this force be insufficient they will report the fact to this office immediately. Persons arrested under this order will be taken to the nearest camp or station of the Confederate troops and turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested statement of the misconduct charged, by the officer making the arrest, who shall at the same time forward a copy of said charges to this office.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

apr27 d&w1t

The Value of Money.

Gold.	Paper.	Gold.
1 00	60⅔	1 50
2 00	1 21½	3 00
3 00	2 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	15 00
15 00	10 00	22 50
20 00	13 33⅓	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	37 50
30 00	20 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	60 00
45 00	30 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	82 50
60 00	40 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	105 00
75 00	50 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	127 50
90 00	60 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	150 00

TELEGRAPH

Reported by the Press Associations.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND — NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

Richmond April, 26.—Baltimore papers of the 24 furnish additional letters from Havana. They mention the arrival of the Confederate steamer Florida at Ramidons, Cuba, on the 11 inst. Several Union gunboats have gone to over take her.

A let of war steamers went to sea at New York on Wednesday. The fleet will rendezvous at Hampton Roads. It is said orders are not to be opened until their departure from that point. Butler demands to be relieved from his present position, or have control of military movements, having base within his lines of his department.

The Governor of New York is determined to call out State Militia Regiments, to do duty in forts around New York, and allowe forces stationed there to be transferred to the field.

Burnside left Washington on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, on a special steamer.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Layard said the government was taking measure to investigate alleged kidnapping of Irish emigrants into service of the Federal army.

A large company has been formed in England, with a capital of $1,000,000, to purchase steamers to run the blockade and bring out cotton.

The steamer Matilda, built at Glasgow for the Confederates, bound for a rebel port, with iron and steel, was totally wrecked near Lundy Island.

Reported that the case of the Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the crown, with nominal forfeiture of the vessel.

A great part of the city of Demmerara destroyed by fire—loss, from 2 to $3,000,000.

The Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to Ford, convicted of the murder of Dixon, former Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Gen. Wessel and other officers, captured at Plymouth, arrived at the Libby prison to-day.

FROM THE WEST—GRANT REPORTED AT CHATTANOOGA.

Dalton, April 26.—It is currently reported that Grant has arrived at Chattanooga and taken command of the Army of the Cumberland. Davis' division reported at Lafayette. Enemy is reported to have moved back towards Cleveland from Red Clay.

FROM DALTON.

Dalton, April 27.—Brownlow's Yankee cavalry, 500 strong, dashed into Spring Place this morning, but beyond the capture of one citizen, perfected nothing. This was nothing more than a reconnoissance of the route by which the enemy will advance.—We have nothing further of movements in the direction of Lafayette.

RAILROAD "SMASH-UP."

Dimopolis, April 27.—This morning a locomotive belonging to the Selma and Demopolis road, with 8 freight cars, loaded with corn, became unmanagable and plunged down the river grade, throwing one car in the river and the others off the track, causing a general break up. No lives lost.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, April 27.—No sign yet of flag of truce boat with returned prisoners, expected last week.

Members of Congress are arriving slowly. It is believed that not more than a bare quorum will be here on Monday.

The President's Message will be quite short.

The city is very quiet. No news or rumors. The weather is clear and warm, with indications of a storm.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Orange C. H., April 27.—Mosby surprised a picket of the enemy, consisting of 40 men, at Hunter's Mill, in Fairfax county on Friday last, capturing 6 men and 18 horses. The rest escaped during the day. The enemy pressed Mosby, recapturing four horses, and taking prisoners Lieut. Hunter, commanding co. A. and wounding Lieut. Nelson of the same company. A fight between Mosby and the Yankees occurred at Leesburg, on Monday week, in which the Yankees lost 3 killed and 7 wounded,—our loss one wounded.

All the Yankees have left the Valley. Most of them are coming to reinforce Meade.

Averill has gone to South Western Virginia on a raid.

Meade is receiving reinforcements over the Alexandria railroad.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, April 28.—A sharp skirmish occurred a few days since at Watauga Bridge, in East Tennessee. A large force of Yankees attacted Gen. W. A. Jackson and were repulsed with considerable loss. One hundred more Yankee officers captured at Plymouth, expected daily at the Libby prison. The cancellation of the old currency is progressing at the Treasury at the rate of eighty millions per month.

All Hospitals in and near Richmond have been vacated and cleansed out. Four men belonging to the Iron-clad Minstrels, captured in Glouchester county, making way to the enemies lines with forged British papers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, April 28.—The York river train arrived nearly an hour in advance of schedule time to day, in consequence of a re[illegible] by scouts to Tunstalls station, [illegible] army were advancing up the Pen[illegible] had driven in our pickets at Bark[illegible] last night. The train left in a [illegible] there is a good deal of excitement [illegible] Tunstalls. No further particulars [illegible] ascertained.

[illegible] C. H., April 28.—A body of Yan[illegible], about two hundred strong cross[illegible] ous river this morning, at Russel's [illegible] occupied Madison C. H. There [illegible] skirmish, one of our men engag[illegible] and wounded has arrived here. It is [illegible] be merely a scouting party—be[illegible] nothing of interest.

FROM DALTON.

April 28.—It has been reported [illegible] that a large portion of the cu[illegible] had gone after Forrest, which [illegible] confirmed. The enemy evince no [illegible] advance. They were practic[illegible] cold, this afternoon with [illegible] though a private re[illegible] Regiment [illegible]

NORTHERN NEWS.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION—OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Naval Department yesterday received the following telegram:

Cairo, Ill., April 18th, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles Secretary of the Navy:

I have received private letters from Red river, one dated Grand Ecore, La., April 10, and one dated Alexandria, April 12, stating that the army under Gen. Banks met with a reverse on the 8th, near Mansfield.

Our army fell back to Pleasant Hill, and the next day the rebels attacked them and were handsomely whipped. Loss heavy on both sides.

The Admiral, when last heard from, was about forty miles above Grand Ecore. River low.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Chicago, April 19.—The "Journal's" letter from Grand Ecore of the 10th inst., says our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but on the forenoon of the 8th sent back word for infantry supports. Gen. Ransom, in command of the 3d and 4th divisions of the 13th corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and he did so. At noon he followed with the 4th division, and after advancing about 8 miles from where the 3d division of his command, and the 19th corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only 2,400 infantry, was formed in a belt of the woods with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side.

General Stone, chief of General Banks' staff, was on the field and took the direction of the movements.

General Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded.

After a skirmish across this open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at 10,000 strong. Gen. Ransom got all the available troops to the front, and opened on the enemy. He lost heavily, but advanced steadily. Soon all of the cavalry gave way and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed closely up. The panic of the cavalry so demoralized the army that the retreat became a route. The General did all in his power to rally them, but finding it impossible without reinforcements, made every effort to save the artillery. While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, General Ransom wounded severely in the leg. Loss of the battery in killed and captured, 310. But one of these returned to camp after the disaster. While the 4th division was falling back in disorder, the 3d division, numbering only 1,800 men, came up and was immediately routed. Finally, the 19th corps, 7,000 men came up and formed in line. They attacked the enemy and held them until we got all the trains off, except that of the cavalry.

The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further towards Shreveport.

A telegram from Cairo, dated the 21st, says:

Advices from Grand Ecore, Red river, to the 15th, have been received. The battle on the 8th was fought at the Sabine Cross Roads.

The rebels were commanded by Gens. Magruder, Holmes and Taylor, all under Gen. Kirby Smith.

The rebel loss in the first day's fight is placed at 1,500.

The 2nd day's fight was at Pleasant Hill where, as previously stated, the enemy was most gloriously routed and driven from the field by our forces under Gen. A. J. Smith. Gen. Banks commanding in chief.

The enemy's loss is heavy and at least two to our one. Among their killed were Gens. Morton and Parsons.

[Grand Ecore is on the Red river, a mile or two above Natchitoches.]

Gen. Holmes will be surprised to learn that he was in the above battle.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following on the

INCREASED PRICE OF LIVING.

We subjoin a short list of the present prices of necessaries as compared with the prices this time last year. The following are but as straws, which show which way the wind blows, for it is a difficult matter to find any article, either of use or ornament, that has not greatly increased in price:

Butter, per pound, 55c.; last year, 28c.; beef, rump steaks and ribs, 25c.; last year, 16c.; mutton, 16c.; no change from last year; ham, 30c.; last year, 14c.; coffee, 55c.; last year, 42c.; tea, $1 per pound; last year, 62c. A corresponding increase has taken place in the price of clothing. A coat that cannot be bought for less than $25 at the present time could have been bought last year for $13, and pants that cost $10 now, last year would have brought $6.

THE WAR AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The *Crisis*, Sam Medary's paper, published at Columbus, Ohio, has the following remark, touching the action of the State Democratic Convention:

There can be no doubt about the fact, that any attempt to transfer the Democratic party on to a war platform will be resisted with more determination than some men, who would sell the country for an office, suppose. They want neither Lincoln nor any of his Major-Generals.

The strength, and the only strength of the Democratic party, from first to last, has been opposition to this war—unholy, barbarous and ruinous.

Brief and to the Point.—Proclamation by Abe Lincoln:

"Louisiana is a free State."

(Signed) Abe Lincoln.
(Countersigned) N. P. Banks.

Endorsment on the Proclamation.

"Disapproved."

Signed) E. Kirby Smith,
Camp Creek, April 5.

WHO "PROCLAIMED WAR."

The New York "Times" an accredited leading Republican paper, and the especial organ in New York of the Administration, in its issue of the 6th of March, 1861, in an editorial taking issue with Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the rebel States are beligerents and "that they are no longer in the Union," writes this down as a fact that cannot be gainsayed:

"The Confederacy wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington to receive it. We would not receive them, and proclaimed war. The question who fired the first gun is nothing."

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

Hamilton, N. C. April 23.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I adopt this mode of communicating with the friends and relations of Co. C, 35 N. C. T. in order to let them know how we fared in the Plymouth expedition.

We started, with 3 brigades of infantry, Hoke's, Pemper's and Ransom's, 28 pieces of artillery and one regt of cavalry, from our outpost at Foster's Mills on the 17th, and drove in what we did not capture of the [illegible] pickets in front of Plymouth that [illegible] Co. was sent in to [illegible] front of the town while Hoke's [illegible] and captured a fort on the left. Our ironclad also arrived and passed the forts on the river Monday night, (the 18th,) running out of the Yankee gunboats out of town and sinking the other. Tuesday was spent in preparing for the grand attack which came off Wednesday morning. Our brigade was placed on the right, Hoke's on the left of our lines. We lay in line of battle Tuesday night and commenced advancing at daybreak Wednesday. We had to charge a fort through a large level field about 300 yards wide, exposed to the fire of two forts, but it was handsomely done without a waver. Our regt charged the fort on the left of the Yankee lines and captured it. It mounted 3 guns and was defended by four companies of infantry. When that fort was taken the town was virtually ours. Our boys then charged through town and drove the Yankees from in front of Hoke's brigade, which came into town without opposition. The Yankees assembled in their strongest fort and made a show of resistance, but our old rum (as they call her) soon convinced them that a white flag would answer a better purpose where their stars and stripes were so proudly floating, and they accordingly made the substitution.

We took about 2,300 prisoners, 26 pieces of the *very best* artillery, (one 200-lb. Parrott gun and one 100-pounder,) 2500 stands of small arms any *amount* of quarte master, commissary and ordnance stores. Our loss will hardly exceed 500 in killed and wounded. Our regt lost 9 killed on the field and 20 wounded. Our company lost only 4 wounded—none dangerously.

We have had a very hard time of it, but are very well paid for our trouble. Every one got what he wanted and more than he could carry off.

A MEMPHIS CO. C.

P. S. We are now guarding the prisoners at Hamilton. I do not know whether we will go with them to Weldon or not.

It is rumored to-day that little Washington evacuated.

Kemper's brigade was engaged with a fort up the river some distance from the town during the siege, which surrendered when the garrison learned that the town had fallen.

Miss Dr. E. Walker.—The correspondent of the Macon Confederate writes from Tunnel Hill, on the 14th:

We've seen the Doctor! Yes, sir, we've seen her. *Have seen what?* Have seen "Miss Mary E. Walker, M. D. Extra Surgeon, 52d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, McCook's Brigade." So she styled herself, and so she is styled in orders assigning her to duty.

Some weeks since the Yankee papers, with much flourish, announced the "young, beautiful and accomplished" Dr.'s arrival in Chattanooga. We read the announcement, smiled, and—though of it no more. You *may* imagine our surprise when to-day our pickets sent in the Doctor *herself*.

She is apparently of about twenty eight or thirty summers; a little worn, but still passably good looking. Hair dark and gathered under a silk net. Figure about five feet six, and rather thin.

The costume is as novel as her position. "Bloomer" costume of blue broadcloth, trimmed with brass buttons; Yankee uniform hat, with cord tassel; Surgeon's green silk sash, worn over the right shoulder and across the breast, fastening on the left side. Over her frock she wore a blue cloth military overcoat and cape. Lastly, she wore boots, (and here let me say that, in respect to feet, there was more of her person parallel to the earth than strict rules of beauty would require,) plain calf skin boots over her pants, and reaching to the bottom of her dress.

When taken he was near our picket lines with the purpose, as she stated, of sending some letters through the lines. She was mounted on a small and rather indifferent looking horse, ("If you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now.") Yes, sir—I say it—I say she was riding a man's saddle with—*one foot in each stirrup.*

The Doctor, along with her stirrups, got her foot in it this time. She appeared a little embarressed—to her credit, be it said—but answered promptly and intelligently.

She has in her face and manner the "unrectified Yankee," but her manners are better than those of the majority of her sex.

The Doctor it appears passed through Charlotte, as the following from the *Bulletin* will show. It says:

The woman in male attire who was at the Mansion House a day or two since was, we understand, Miss Mary E. Walker, Assistant Surgeon of the 52nd Ohio regiment, who was captured and carried to Dalton by our pickets on the 14th instant.

She was on her way to Richmond, accompanied by two Confederate officers.

We did not see Miss Dr. Walker, but learn that she had the appearance of a dapper young man, with any quantity of *metal*.

Castor Oil.—A medical friend has furnished us with the following receipe for making Castor Oil, taken from the "British Cyclopedia." It is an article exceedingly scarce, and in great demand. The process of manufacture is so simple that any one may make the Oil:

Steep the seeds (Palmi Christi) for a night in cold water, then boil for two hours, then dry them in the sun, and afterwards pound or bruise them. The seeds thus bruised are then thrown into water and boiled till the whole oil is extracted, when it rises to the surface and is skimmed off.

The Department of Henrico.—It is reported, though not yet officially announced, that Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has been appointed to take command of the Department of Henrico, Gen. Ewy, who has for some time past filled that important position, having, at his own request, been sent to the South.—*Dispatch.*

[From the Enquirer.]

A VALUABLE REMEDY.

Gentlemen:—As the anticipation of a hard struggle between the contending armies is drawing near, and the soli itude which I have for the brave soldiers of the Confederacy, who may be wounded during the conflict, I send for publication a very valuable remedy for gunshot wounds or any other wounds. The author of the remedy says that he is an experienced hand, and has served in foreign armies as a surgeon, and the only remedy which he used with success was this: Take a half pound of alum, burn it until entirely dry; then dissolve it in one gallon of new milk. Let it be as fresh from the cow as can be procured. Pour the mixture into or on the wound every two hours. If the wound appears to be inflamed, wash it in saltpetre lye three times a day, also applying the alum wash, as above stated. The way to make the saltpeter lye is to take one quarter of a pound of saltpeter, and dissolve it in four gallons of water.—Keep the liquids as fresh and cool as possible, particularly the alum wash, as milk when sour annoys the incision, instead of healing it. I hope the citizens who reside near the wounded will abstain from using milk as a luxury until all the soldiers become well of their wounds. We know with [illegible] brave soldiers have died [illegible] before we should hereafter be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of our duties to the living. Respectfully yours, L.

The Grand Jury of Fulton Co. Ga. on the Habeas Corpus.—The Grand Jury of Fulton county Ga., we learn from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, in concluding their presentments, remark as follows:

It is perhaps, however, a duty which they owe to his honor, Judge Higham, and to the country to express their high appreciation and approbation of the sentiments expressed by him in reference to the form and nature of the Government, both State and Confederate, under which we live and to which we all owe allegiance; the powers delegated to the latter, the Rights and Sovereignty of the former; as well as the several powers, responsibilities and duties of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments thereof, no one of which should be tolerated in infringing upon the other. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the late Congress, is in an act that in the judgment of this body infringes not only upon the rights of the citizen but upon the privileges of the Judicial tribunals of the land; has been condemned as an unconstitutional assumption of power by the General Assembly of our State; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress have been requested to vote for, and urge the repeal of the Act at the coming session. Excitement has prevailed throughout the country in reference to this matter, which we trust will subside until the action invoked shall be had. Attributing no want of patriotism to the late Congress which passed the act, and having every confidence in our patriotic and distinguished President that the extraordinary power bestowed upon him in the act referred to will not be abused, we invoke our fellow citizens not to indulge in acrimonious controversy when discussing the grave question, but to patiently wait its future determination by Congress or the Courts, every citizen in the meantime bending all his energies to the achievement of Southern Independence, and the promotion of constitutional liberty, the price of which is "eternal vigilance."

The 50 per cent. Penalty.—Capt. McGowan, Post Quartermaster at this place, has received the following Circular from the Quartermaster General's office, Richmond:

"Congress was asked to pass a law making the penalty in default of delivery of tax in kind five times the Assessors' valuation. It was supposed that the law was intended to embrace the crops of '63, but it has been decided that it does not, except so far as relates to bacon and tobacco, which are not "ready for market" until after January '64; thus bacon and tobacco to the fivefold penalty. Other crops of '63 are subject to the 50 per ct. penalty. The fivefold penalty applies to the crops of '64 and following."

This is all right, and will quiet the just complaints of the public against the previous decision of the Department, which subjected grain and all other tithes not delivered to this 50 per cent. penalty. Our readers may recollect that we discussed the whole question on the 14th inst., contending for precisely the decision now made, which is equivalent to a decision that the amended tax law passed on the 17th February last is not referred back to April 24, 1863, but is in reality a new tax law, applicable to 1864 only and not to 1863 also.—*Observer.*

The Escape of Hudson the Spy.—We yesterday learned, for the first time, of the escape from Castle Thunder, on a forged order, of Hudson, the notorious spy, arrested by the "unknown detective" on the Southern Railroad, last summer. The escape was made some weeks since, and, subsequently, a letter from a prisoner in the Castle was intercepted. It was dated "Headquarters General Meade's Army," and the contents indicated that the scoundrel had been appointed on Meade's staff.

Skilful Surgical Operation.—M. Maisonneuve, Surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, described how he removed from a patient the whole of a tongue afflicted with cancer by means of what he terms *cauterization en fleches*. He perforated the tongue with eight of his cauterising arrows (fleches) so as to cause all the affected portions to slough off in one mass.—His patient after the removal of the tongue, could neither swallow nor speak; but performed both these functions on being supplied with a gutta percha tongue of the natural size.

Sad Occurrence.—On the 16th inst., Wm. W. Broadfoot, 14 years of age, son of Wm. G. Broadfoot, Esq., of this town, was fatally wounded in the vicinity of Lincolnton by a rifle, rashly though not maliciously fired by a lad of 13. It is a sad blow to a family and friends to whom his excellent qualities and disposition had greatly endeared him.

The notorious Brownlow advices that every Southern man, including ministers of the gospel, especially those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, should be driven out of East Tennessee, or put to death.

Fall in Prices.—The Savannah Republican says the introduction of the new currency into that city has had the effect of bringing down prices considerably.

Aliens.—Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, has decided that Aliens are not liable to conscription. The question is engaging attention at home and abroad, and we shall recur to it.

The schooner, Wild Pigeon, which left Havana, on the 9th ult., for Mobile, has been wrecked off the coast of Florida. Her cargo would have been valuable in the Confederacy.