

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.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

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THE
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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS, FROM ADVERTISERS.
If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid within 3 months, 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Advertisements and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.
Transferred advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 10, 1861.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Trade's corner.
January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of North Carolina, Union and Charlotte counties.
Office in the Brawley Building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1861.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Leavin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1861.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jew-
eller, &c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description; repaired and warranted for 12
months.
Oct 16, 1861.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

**New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.**
The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive
supply of the above articles. His purchases being
made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore
enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and
persons may rest assured that all his articles are war-
ranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and will
receive my personal attention.
R. W. BECKWITH.
Nov. 27, 1860.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.
On and after the first day of October, THROUGH
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run Daily between
Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus
enabling freight to reach Charlotte in 3 days or less
from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and
vice versa.
Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Char-
lotte to Charleston at \$8 50, and to New York, via
Charleston Steamers, at \$19, and vice versa. The mer-
chant and passenger are invited to try this cheap and
expeditious route for freight and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Oct 2, 1860. Agent.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of
Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the
Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old
stand. He is prepared to get Artificial Teeth on Gold,
Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheapest process, as
patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin,
Amalgam, or Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belong-
ing to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleas-
ed to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—
who may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS.
KOOPMAN & PHELPS have received a handsome
assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
which they invite particular attention.
April 29, 1861.

A Card.
I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons
of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to
Charlotte and resumed my former business.
In consideration of the existing pressure of the times
I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the
Piano to \$20, for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15
for the half Session of 20 weeks.
I have a fine stock of sheet music on hand and will
attend punctually to all orders in that line as also to
Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos.
Address orders through the post-office.
CHARLES O. PAPE.
Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Piano.
Oct 5, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he has added to his extensive
stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete
stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, run-
ting, grafting, tennon, back, compass, web, and butch-
er SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels,
Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick,
plastering, and pointing Tools; Saw-setters, Screw-
plates, Storks and files, Planes of all kinds, Spokes,
shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels,
Pocket Levels, Spirit Level Vials, Boring machines,
Gaugers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in
great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S
Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Man-
sion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Ham-
mers, Blattners, Barriers, Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks
and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasps and
Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails,
Roxax, Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country
manufacture; cast, plow, blower and spring Steel; &c.,
for sale very cheap.
TAYLORS, opposite the Mansion House.

**Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing
Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S
Hardware Store, opposite the Mansion House.**

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels,
Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Crabbing Hoes,
Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Leg Chains, Pruning
and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, gar-
den Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Caddies; grain,
grass and trailer Scoops, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes;
Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and kettles, spires,
stoves, and kettles. Coal-hoys from 20 to 120
gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep
Storks, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite
the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware,
A large assortment of Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate,
Rabbit metal, &c.
**Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at
TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and
Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.**

DAVIS & HARDEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Petersburg, Va.
REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood,
Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 19, 1861.

BIRDS, BIRDS,
All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS:
Also, a beautiful assortment of NEW
STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a
fine Singster, will find it at
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Nov 29, 1860.

Notice.
From and after this day (1st of January, 1861,) we
will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers,
and the best of mankind, for
cash, and cash only.
any article in our line of business that we may have on
hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after
this date, without money, will please excuse us if, in-
stead of filling their order, we furnish them with a
copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to
sell a single article on credit.
And those indebted to us are requested to call
and pay, as we want the money.
OATES & WILLIAMS.
January 1, 1861.

Dissolution.
The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dis-
solved by liquidation on the 1st of January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and
style of FILLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by
integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the
same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their
numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of
business, for the future compel us to shorten our time
of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying
customers—none others need ask it.
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fillings,
Springs & Co. must come forward and make immediate
settlement. As it is absolutely necessary that the busi-
ness be speedily closed up, a word to the wise is suf-
ficient.
Jan 15, 1861.

PROCLAMATION
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, GOV-
ERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1861.
In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th
section of the Constitution, and by and with the ad-
vice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the
exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all
bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, women goods,
jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders
of the proper officers of the Confederate Government,
or of the State Government.
The order of the 12th ult. is hereby revoked. The
Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary
means to carry into full effect this order.
Done at the city of Raleigh, this 23rd day of October,
A. D. 1861.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex-officio.

Situation Wanted.
A person who is thoroughly acquainted with the
mill business, and who has had entire charge of a
large establishment in Virginia for 15 years, desires a
large experience in farming and the management of
large estates. He can bring the best of recommendations.
For further information inquire at this Office, and
state what salary he is given.
August 15, 1861.

THE PASSPORT OFFICE.
The Examiner gives the following information
concerning the operations of the Passport office at
Richmond:
The amount of voluntary contributions of cloth-
ing, &c., for the army, registered at the office be-
tween the 3d of October and the 10th of Novem-
ber, is over one million of dollars, reaching the
sum of \$1,029,537. This exact calculation, too,
is considerably below the mark. No account was
made of parcels of less than \$100 in value, nor of
contributions that did not pass through Richmond
to the army of the Potomac, Western Virginia, or
the Peninsula. Contributions to the army at
Norfolk, in Tennessee, in Kentucky, in Missouri
and in Arkansas, have not been registered, and
would probably within the period referred to,
amount to half a million more.

We learn further, with reference to the opera-
tions of the Passport Office, that there have been
20,000 passports issued since the 1st July last;
that eighty-two alien enemies left the country
under the President's proclamation, via Nashville,
and that one hundred and forty-nine alien enemies
departed via Norfolk between the 24th September
and 1st November.

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 CHAR-
LOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
January 1, 1861. JNO. WILKES.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!
The highest cash market prices will be paid for
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., at PALMER'S
Sept 24, 1861. Variety Store.

HIDES.
I have now on hand and am constantly receiving
large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for
Leather.
S. M. HOWELL,
October 8, 1861. Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.
BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS,
we have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM.
Our terms hereafter will be strictly CASH on delivery.
FISHER & BURROUGHS.
Aug 9, 1861.

STOLEN.
Some time recently, from the shop of the subscriber, a
Double-faced SILVER WATCH, cylinder movement,
made by M. I. Tobias, Liverpool, No. 88550, for which
the subscriber will pay a liberal reward to the deliver-
er, or to any person who may give such information
concerning it as will lead him to get the watch.
He requests all the Silversmiths in the State to be
on the sharp look out for it. The watch was in good
repair when stolen.
M. C. H. DAVIS,
Nov. 5th. Concord, N. C.

MONTAGNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.
The exercises of this School will be resumed on the
20th of August.
RATES PER SESSION:
Board (including washing and fuel) \$10 00
English course from \$5 00 to 15 00
Music on the Piano, Melodion or Guitar, 20 00
Languages, each, 8 00
Drawing or Painting, 10 00
Vocal Music, 3 00
Embroidery, 7 00
Other ornaments reasonable.

**Notice to the Sheriff of the different
Counties of North-Carolina.**
All Blankets and Clothing which may be received by
you can be sent directly to the several Companies
which went from your county—and when your own
Companies are supplied, you will then forward any
balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You
will put up all articles intended for your Companies in
strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh
—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked
on them; and you will have the contents of each box
marked on it.
Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neigh-
borhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to
them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which
receipt you will forward to this office.
October 8, 1861. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
October 23, 1861.
Any person or persons who may be desirous of
taking contracts for making Clothes for the Army of
North-Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application
at this office. Goods will be issued on reasonable
parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single Com-
panies—which can be made up in their own neighbor-
hoods, and the money will be paid to the parties re-
ceiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured
articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be
paid for by the State.
J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
October 8, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1861.
General Order No. 19.
All accounts against the State of North Car-
olina, incurred for military purposes, must be presented
at this Office within thirty days after they have been
made. If longer withheld, no assurance can be given
of their favorable consideration or prompt payment.
If all accounts should always be accompanied by a
certificate of some officer or authorized agent of the
State, that the property has been delivered, that the
price charged was according to agreement or contract,
and that the receiver will account for the same to the
State. Otherwise accounts cannot be paid.
By order of the Governor, J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General
Oct 22, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.
General Order No. 20.
All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor
will remain at home, without pay, until called upon
for active service, when a reasonable time will be al-
lowed them for reaching their appointed place of ren-
dezvous. This order is necessary on account of the
limited quantity of clothing and camp equipage now
on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these sup-
plies ready for the use of the troops.
By order of the commander-in-chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Oct 22, 1861.

LIFE AT FORT LAFAYETTE.
From a late number of the N. Y. Herald, we
get the following interesting and amusing account
(written by a prisoner) of the way in which "State
prisoners" are treated at Fort Lafayette, N. Y.:

The statements that have from time to time ap-
peared in the "daily papers" regarding the privi-
leges and treatment of the prisoners confined in
Fort Lafayette, are of such an aggravated nature
as to have conveyed the idea to outsiders and the
friends of the inmates that they were "swaging
fact" on the liberality of the Government, and were
in fact, enjoying the retreat of some physician. In
justice, therefore, to those still incarcerated, you
will confer a favor by giving the following an in-
sertion in your paper, which latter is largely con-
tributed for by the inmates.

The story of your arrest and arrival is as follows:
"As soon as you arrive at Fort Hamilton, you are
delivered by the officer in charge to Col Burke,
with the accompanying details: He (the Colonel)
then sends you with his aid and guard of soldiers
by boats to Lieut. Wood, commanding at Fort
Lafayette. On your arrival a receipt is given for
you. You are then requested to give up all the
weapons and money in your possession. As the
weapons are generally taken to the U. S. Marshal's
in the first instance, a compliance is, of course,
out of the question, unless in a paroxysm of un-
abridged patriotism you should consider specta-
cles included in the category. Your trunk, valise,
or carpet bag is then examined, and if all is cor-
rect, a receipt is given you for the amount obtain-
ed. The sergeant then takes you in charge and
shows you to your quarters. You are then sur-
rounded by anxious eyes; scanning your person,
inquiring after your "health in general," with
"what brought you here," and propounded be-
fore your wretched feelings have become suffi-
ciently collected to enable you to reply. Again some
will say, "here's another rebel!" another will
dwell on the cuisine and the larder, and if near
dinner will yell out, "dinner is ready at the Uni-
ted States Hotel," &c. The next step, you are
provided with a bed, either moss or straw matress,
one iron bedstead, two sheets, one blanket, and
one pillow, with a basin and pitcher, which last is
the capital of a joint stock corporation of some five
to eight. In the morning you arise, and after go-
ing through the necessary ablutions in salt
water—or fresh if you can get it—breakfast is an-
nounced. This consists of a pint of coffee sweet-
ened in bulk, at times transparent, and incapable
of producing any deleterious effect on the nervous
system; by quantitative analysis the components
would range nearly as follows: Water 94; saccha-
rine matter 4, chicoria 1.75, coffee 0.25. A piece
of fat pork, whose superficial contents ranged
from five to seven inches, and a good honest slice
of bread—by honest I mean thick—this, and noth-
ing more constitute our breakfast. Before Marsh-
al Murray sent down the "large stove," the pork
was served up to us actually as it came out of the
barrel, raw or nearly so. A decline in bristles pre-
vented us from meddling with it, appetizing as
it was. After breakfast, (eight, occasionally be-
fore), we were allowed one hour for promenade
on a square of earth seventy-five feet by eighty.
There came the daily papers, the perusal of which
and the comments on the last anticipated attack,
occupied some two hours, after that event, the
writing to friends, receiving letters, (when they
came,) games of chess, whist, &c., discussing past
events, and endeavoring to ascertain if the po-
tatoes had become extinct since the 20th of July,
served to while away the time until the momen-
tous hour of dinner.

This meal, which many pride themselves on as
the best, was certainly our best. Three entrees
on mutton, rice or bean soup—astonishingly thin
—bread and pork, or beef. From actual experi-
ments with unmitigated labor for the space of
three minutes, assisted by a pair of "picks" a dol-
lar spectacle, I have succeeded, after a tedious
operation, in fishing up one bean from my pint
of soup, and so overcome have I been at the dis-
covery of that, with instinctive reverence for the
propagation of that bean, I have universally un-
covered my head during the process of mastication
—same being uncoked. For supper we again
had our pint of coffee, revised and corrected by
an excess of water, with our slice of dry bread. The
crockery was not purchased at Hargraves', the
consisting, as it did, of tin cups, tin plates, iron
spoons, and ancient knives and forks. The qual-
ity of the provisions was good enough; but cooks
talk from the ranks are "sent to the devil." If
Marshal Murray would send a good plain, clean
cook to Fort Lafayette, he certainly would add
no greater comfort or blessing to those who are
boarded at the United States Hotel. Of course
all the inmates did not avail themselves of the
prodigal liberality that abounded in the eating
department, but preferred such bills of fare as
they in some measure had been accustomed to.
Hence the formation of sundry messes, at a cost of
thirty cents to one dollar a day for each
person, at his own expense. At one period water
was so scarce that we were put upon allowance—
allowed only for drinking purposes, until at the
eleventh hour we received three thousand gallons
of Croton, with not half the body of the old stock.

We were never permitted to go outside the
fort, unless accompanied by a soldier with a
musket and bayonet, and confined to the esca-
pements. There was no going "on the roof" walking
to see the sun sink behind the Jersey hills," as
some astonishing youth proclaimed to the public;
our place was on the ground floor, and there we
four mounted thirty—two, in the day time, with
no so bad; but at night that saved us from
asphyxial was Brother D—'s exhortation. At
6 p. m. we were locked up, with two spera candles,
until the signal to extinguish lights was made; if
ours survived that period, which it never did, we
complained. Every letter that goes out or enters
the fort is read by the officer; if they contain any
objectionable matter they are returned; in other
respects communication and rapidity in the trans-
mission of letters with the outsiders is excellent.
I have been only ten days in receiving a letter
from a city only nine miles from New York, and
where there are only two daily mails. I spent
nearly six weeks in the fort—chiefly, I suppose, for
my health—and during that period I experienced
no inconvenience in sleeping every night in the
same pair of sheets; and a friend of mine, who
has been confined (for his health) since July 20th,

clings with fraternal tenacity to his. No better
society in the world can be found than in that
spot, as a general thing, for it is an association of
gentlemen, mixed with many christian virtues,
the weather assisting those that are in need and
far from their homes. All denominations are
represented, and in Brother D—, who was
taken at Point of Rocks, I can bear witness to the
Methodists that he is unceasing in his efforts to re-
claim the ungodly.

I would add that on leaving, the money that
was retained on your arrival is returned, provid-
ed it was not all expended in obtaining articles to
make one's self comfortable. You are then
searched for anything in the shape of letters, pa-
pers, &c., that the searcher may find upon your
person. These items he takes, and informs you
that by calling at—they will be returned.
ONE OF THEM

EFFECT OF THE STAY LAW.
That a law abolishing in effect trial by jury in
the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and
doing away with one term of the Superior Courts
of Law and Equity, and so effectually crippling
the other, as to postpone judgments one or more
years, should seriously be felt by the community,
is not a matter of surprise; that dishonest indi-
viduals should refuse to pay their debts, when not
compelled to do so, is not to be wondered at; that
persons possessing advantages over their neighbors
in times of want and trouble, should be heartlessly
unfeeling, is no unusual occurrence; but that
every body should "turn up" wrong side outward
is certainly a novelty in any age or generation.

These reflections have been superinduced by
observing daily the effect of the Stay Law upon
the community. The salesman demands the cash
for every article of merchandise; the lawyer goes
about the streets with nothing to do; the editor
gets no pay for his labor; the debtor has no use
for money; the producer is in no hurry to get his
produce to market and everything seems up side
down.

There is beyond all question more money
in the hands of the people at the present
than has ever been known, at any one time, with-
in the limit of the lives of our oldest individuals,
and yet there is no money in circulation. You
can scarcely get a dollar changed. The inconve-
nience of transacting business even upon a small
scale is becoming enormous, and all this the result
of a misguided conception of affairs in the money
holders of the country in not distributing out
their money as usual. It is useless to say that
there is no money in the country, we know to the
contrary. The merchants have carried none
North; the banks have made double loans, crops
during the past year were very extensive and sold
at high prices; the bacon, the horses, the cattle,
and all the resources of the State have been
drawn out and amply paid for; labor has been in
great demand, for all which cash has been amply
distributed, and is now in the hands of the people;
and yet there is no money. This is all wrong and
shows clearly the utility of execution laws.—
Winston Sentinel.

THE WHEAT CROP OF MACON.—We have been
waiting patiently for some returns from the owners
of threshing machines in this county, in order
to publish the probable yield of wheat this
year. We have not exact returns now, but from
the best information we can get, the yield was
near twenty-five thousand bushels.

Fifteen years ago the yield was scarcely twenty-
five hundred, and that of an inferior, shriveled,
smutty, rusty quality. Then we had no mer-
chant mills, we had all our dark flour, unless it
was imported, and seemed contented with a few acres
of wheat. Now we have two good mills, three
others are going up, we usually have as good
flour as any people need, instead of a wheat patch
it is not uncommon to find acres in wheat.—
Franklin Carolinian.

BAV FOR THE SPECULATORS.—The Legislature
of Alabama has passed a law to prevent the sale
of salt in that State by speculators, at exorbitant
rates. The law authorizes the Governor to seize
and hold, to be sold at fair prices, all salt now
in the State on consignment. Holders of the salt to
be allowed the privilege of appeal in case they are
dissatisfied with the price given. It also author-
izes to forbid the shipment of large quantities of
salt from the State. Heavy penalties are ad-
vised for violation or attempted evasion of the law.
On Friday last Gov. Moore seized 1,400 sacks
of salt, at the Montgomery and West Point depot,
that were being transported from the city to
avoid the enforcement of the bill. We learn
that a much larger lot was on the eve of being
smuggled off, but was prevented by the prompt
action of the efficient Governor.

THE COLD STEEL.—It has remained for this
extraordinary war, not only to break the spell of
invincibility which once attached to regular
soldiers, but to demonstrate that they cannot
stand a bayonet charge of Southern troops. A
great French General says: "The bullet is foolish;
the bayonet only is wise." At long taw, the
enemy, provided with Enfield rifles and cannon of
vast range, can blaze away from sunrise to sunset;
but it is the close hug with cold steel which
affords the best test of backbone. In the battle
near Springfield, the 2d Regiment of U. S. regu-
lar infantry was cut to pieces by a bayonet charge
of a Louisiana volunteer regiment. This is but
one illustration of the force of cold steel in the
hands of determined men. The peculiar vim and
prowess of our people in hand-to-hand encounters
suggests the propriety of arming them, where
muskets and bayonets cannot be obtained, with
bonding pikes, an excellent substitute for the
bayonet, or the bowie-knife, one of those mechani-
cal appliances for dissolving the Union which is
not to be despised.

DEBT OF NEWSPAPERS.—Newspaper subscrip-
tions are infallible tests of men's honesty. They
will, sooner or later, discover the man. If he is
dishonest, he will cheat the printer some way—
says he has paid what he has not—decades he
has the receipt somewhere—or sent money, and it
was lost in the mail—or will take the paper and
not pay for it, on the grounds that he did not sub-
scribe for it—or will move off, leaving it coming
to the office he left. Thousands of professed
Christians are dishonest, and the printer's book
will tell fearful tales in the final judgment.

From the Nashville Banner.
PRESERVATION OF SHEEP FROM DOGS.

Much is said about the necessity of killing dogs,
in order to raise sheep. The writer of this well
remembers when a boy, that his father, (residing
in Kentucky,) never had any sheep killed by dogs,
although his flock was much the largest of any of
the neighborhood. On one occasion, when there
was over fifty sheep killed in one night, immedi-
ately around in the neighborhood, five or six
neighbors that had lost sheep the night previous,
came to my father's to learn his losses, but their
astonishment was great to learn he had lost no
sheep. They then sagely concluded that it was
his dogs that had depredated on their flocks.
Accordingly all his dogs, some eight or ten, were
called up, and their mouths rigidly examined, to
find blood or wool as evidence of their guilt—but
none could be found, and their astonishment was
still greater. My father told them he could easily
satisfy them, they would never have a sheep kil-
led by dog or wolf if they would do with their
flocks as he did with his.

Their wonder was increased when he told them,
all they had to do was to let their sheep run with
their cattle constantly and they would never have
a sheep killed by a dog or wolf. To show them
the proof of his correctness, he invited them to
walk with him to the pasture where his sheep
and cattle were feeding, taking along all the
dogs. When they reached the pasture, my father
requested the gentlemen to set the dogs on the
sheep or cattle. This was done. The sheep
immediately sought protection by running to
under an hind behind the cattle, while the latter made
an immediate attack on the dogs, and in less than
five minutes every dog was run out of the pasture.
One of the gentlemen asked the privilege of
bringing his dogs, thinking my father's dogs had
been trained to run from the cattle. This
request was readily granted, and all the gentle-
men met again next morning, when some four
dogs were set on the sheep with the same result,
viz: The dogs were driven out of the pasture in
even less time. This satisfied the gentlemen and
there were no more sheep killed in that neighbor-
hood.

About twenty years after, the writer of this fell
heir to some thousand head of sheep. The neighbor-
hood to which he removed them was greatly afflic-
ted with what were called sheep killing dogs, and
remembering my father's custom I kept my
sheep and cattle together. [The writer here
recounts at length exactly the same losses of
sheep and experiments with the dogs, with the
same result—the sheep ran to the cattle for pro-
tection, and the cattle drove the dogs out of the
pasture. "No more sheep killed in that region,"
says he.]

Now, Mr. Editor, any gentleman can prove this
by a trial—it may take a short time for the sheep
and cattle to assimilate together, but that it is
certain, is beyond question.

FOR THE CURIOUS.—The greyhound runs by
eyesight only, and this we assert as a fact. The
carrier pigeon flies on his two hundred and fifty
miles journey homeward by eye-sight, viz: from
point to point of object which he has marked; but
this is only our conjecture. The fierce dragon fly,
with twelve thousand lenses in his eye, darts from
angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing
sword, and as rapidly darts back—not turning in
the air, but with a dash reversing the action of
his four wings, and instantaneously calculating the
distance of the objects, or he would dash himself
to pieces. But in what conformation of his does
this consist? No one can answer.

A cloud of ten thousand gnats dance up and
down in the sun—the minutest space between
them—yet no one knocks another heading upon
the grass, or breaks a leg or wing, long and deli-
cate as these are. Suddenly—amidst your admi-
ration of this matchless dance—a peculiarly high
shouldered, vicious gnat, with long, pendent nose,
darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and set-
tling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting.
What possesses the little wretch to do this? Did
he smell your blood in the maze dance? No one
knows.

A four-horse coach comes suddenly on a flock of
geese on a narrow road, and drives straight
through the middle of them. A goose was never
yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under
the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they
contrive to flap and waddle off. Habitually
stupid, heavy, and indolent, they are, neverthe-
less, equal to any emergency. Why does the
lively wood pecker, when he descends from his
tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his
way, listen and look around, before he takes his
draught? No one knows.

WEARING BRESTPLATES.—We are not sur-
prised to learn that the Yankees, who boast of
outnumbering the South three to one, are yet un-
willing to thrust their precious carcasses within
reach of Southern bullets without artificial
protection. The Scientific American describes a
breastplate, which, it is said, is becoming exten-
sively worn by the officers and men in the Federal
Army before Washington. It is composed of thin
spring steel, and is worn between the cloth and
the lining of a common military vest. It has
two leaves which lap at the edges when the vest
is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. It
weighs only three pounds and a half, and, accord-
ing to the American, can be worn with ease by
any officer or soldier during the most active exer-
cise. That journal adds that it is very strong in
proportion to its weight, can resist the thrust of a
bayonet or sword, and will resist the bullets of
muskets and pistols at ranges which would other-
wise be fatal to life.

If it be true, which we may be permitted to
doubt, the Yankees have the honor of being the
first nation of modern times whose soldiers were
afraid to take the field until they could be clothed
in coat of mail. And the breastplate itself, like
some very little service at Leesburg, neither to
have kept out bullets nor bayonets, nor prevented
the men from taking to the water like so many
ducks.