

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 495.

THE  
**WESTERN DEMOCRAT.**  
Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: PER ANNUM.  
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.  
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

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

**SAMUEL P. SMITH,**  
Attorney and Counsel at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will attend to all legal business, collecting and remitting, and all other business connected with the law. Special attention given to the drawing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.  
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office. January 19, 1861.

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

**Wm. J. Kerr,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus 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 Irwin'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.

**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 set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Chloroplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted.  
February 5, 1861.

**NEW GOODS.**  
KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., to which they invite particular attention.  
April 23, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.  
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 13, 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 allowed for reaching their appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equipment now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the troops.  
By order of the commander-in-chief,  
J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General.

**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.  
J. M. WILKES.  
Jan 1, 1861.

**FACTORY FOR SALE.**  
The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and upon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located on the South Fork of the Catawba River. The machinery is comparatively new and in good order for work. The water power is good and the buildings ample, and a good FLOURING MILL attached.  
The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, 9 cards, 20 looms, and all the machinery to work the same.  
J. & E. B. STOWE,  
Stowesville, N. C.  
Oct 8, 1861.

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

**HIDES.**  
I have now on hand and am constantly receiving large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for Leather.  
S. M. HOWELL,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
October 8, 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 \$30, 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 8, 1861.

**Hardware!! Hardware!!**  
**A. A. N. M. TAYLOR**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public 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, pannel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Bricks, plastering and pointing Trowels, Saw-setters, Screws, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, 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 Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 29, 1860.

**Blacksmith's Tools.**  
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Butresses, Farrier's Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel, &c, for sale very cheap.  
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.  
**Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans,** of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.  
**Agricultural Implements of all kinds.**  
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Tree Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, grass and hoe Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware; such as pots, covers and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Caudrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheet Shears, &c, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

**Tin and Japanned Ware,**  
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbit metal, &c.  
**Stoves,** the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.  
PETER B. DAVIS. W. H. HARDEE.

**DAVIS & HARDEE.**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
**Petersburg, Va.**  
REFER TO--Hon. D. W. Courie, 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 Songster, will find it at  
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store.  
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.  
Nov 20, 1860.

**Notice.**  
From and after this day (1st of January, 1861), we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest 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, instead 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 dissolved by limitation on the 1st 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 term of credit from twelve to six months to prompt payment of 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 business be speedily closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient.  
Jan 18, 1861.

**The Western Democrat.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
We gather the following items from the late news from Europe:

It was reported that a large steamer had left London with a full cargo of munitions of war for the South.

Capt. Ingram, of the Confederate steamer Nashville, took off the captain and crew of the Federal merchantman, Harvey Birch, and then set fire to her.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London Times, asserts that Lincoln and his Cabinet are not disposed to a peaceful arbitration, and are properly considering a proposition for accepting or asking the intervention of the European Powers.

It was reported that several steamships had been insured in London to run from England and New Orleans and back.

Beresford Hope, a member of the English Parliament, in a recent lecture, said that the readiest method of restoring peace in America would be for the European powers to recognize the independence of the Confederates.

The Charleston Courier publishes Havana dates to the 24th of November. The Captain and Mail Agent of the Trent had entered their protest against the seizure of Mason, Slidell, and Eustis and McFarland, before the proper authorities at St. Thomas, and sent a special messenger on the Steamer La Platte report the Mason and Slidell affair to the home Government.

**Sale of Valuable Property.**  
**STEAM ENGINES & MILL FIXTURES.**  
No. 1--I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Union Gold Mines, known as the "Howie Mine," on the 23d and 24th of December, the following personal property, viz:

**6 Steam Engines,**  
with Boilers, 24, 8 and 10 horse power; 1 Tubular Boiler, 20 Bull's Amalgamators; 4 Bartola's do.; 3 Double Chilian Mills; 1 large Iron Lather; 1 large Iron Pan; 20 by 11 feet of Boiler Iron; 1 large upright Boiler, of Boiler Iron; 1 small do. of cast iron; 1 large 18 horse Wagon; 8 hogsheads Sulphate Soda; 4 Brick Presses, for free brick;

**2 Burr Stone FLOUR MILLS,** new; 2 Flour Bolts and Reels; 1 upright Saw Mill, new; 10t Shading, Pulley and Hangers; John's Mining Pump; 10 five Hogs; 10 Iron Gear Wheels;  
**12 Mules, 5 Horses, 4 Horse Wagens;**  
two horse Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 Cart, 1 set of Harness, 3 Cows, 3 Calves, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

No. 2--Also, on the first Monday in January next, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Monroe;

**Seven NEGROES:**  
Ben, aged 42 years; Mary, 40; Julia, 16; Henry, 8; Sarah, 6; and 1 child. And the following Tracts of Land, lying in the County of Union, on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek: One tract, 172 acres, adjoining lands of F. L. Watt and others, and known as the Washington Mine.  
No. 3--Also, another tract, containing 160 acres, adjoining the lands of A. J. Clark, Wm. H. Howie, and others. Also, another tract, containing 463 acres, adjoining lands of F. L. Watt, the Big Survey, so called, and others. Also, another tract, containing 287 acres, adjoining lands of Wm. H. Howie, R. G. Howard, and others. Also, another tract, containing 300 acres, adjoining lands of J. C. Austin, R. G. Howard, and others. Also, another tract, containing 264 acres, adjoining lands of J. C. Austin, Wm. Jones and others. Also, another tract, containing 40 acres, adjoining lands of Martin Chapman and others, and formerly known as the Ingram Mine tract.

All of the foregoing property levied on and sold as the property of K. F. Stockton, to satisfy sundry debts and fines in my hands, issuing from the County and Superior Courts of Union County, against K. F. Stockton, in favor of T. W. Dewey and others.  
Dec 10, 1861. 4w C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**  
60 lbs. N. O. Molasses, new crop, 100 lbs. N. O. Sugar, new crop; 25 kils Mackerel, to hand and for sale wholesale. 300 lbs. N. O. Molasses expected every day.  
Orders from merchants will be promptly attended to, and prices lower than the same articles can be bought in the Charleston market.  
Dec 10, 1861. 3t OATES & WILLIAMS.

**Milburnie Paper Mills,**  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
The Neuse Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. [N. B.--Not Woolen Rags.]  
Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh.  
Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.  
Nov 26th. 4t S. H. ROGERS, Pres't.

**NOTICE.**  
All claims against the Saddle and Harness establishment of the subscriber, will be settled by Mr. Robert Shaw, and all indebted to the same will please make payment to him, as it is necessary to close up the outstanding business.  
Dec 3, 1861. 1m pd H. M. PRITCHARD.

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of R. B. Monrith, at the October sessions, 1861, of Mecklenburg County Court, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
A. A. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.  
November 5, 1861. 4t-pd

**PROCLAMATION**  
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh,  
November 7, 1861.  
In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all Bacon, Pork, Beef, Leather, Mens' Shoes, Woolen Goods, Boots, Hoses, Blankets, &c, &c, except through the stores of the proper officers of the Confederate Government or of the State Governments.  
The necessary duties to be paid on the exportation of the above goods to the State are required to have written authority.  
HENRY T. CLARK,  
Governor ex-Officio.  
Nov 12th. 4t

**THE COWARDLY DESPOTISM AT WASHINGTON.**

Through the instrumentality of one of Seward's confidential agents, (says the Richmond Whig,) we have come in possession of the following letter, addressed by a brave and noble woman to Lincoln's vizier. We are given to understand, that the perusal of it was not without visible effect upon that impersonation of all human villainy. The twitches of the muscles, and his agitated manner betrayed, not perhaps any compunction, but a sense of personal insecurity at the hands of the avenging Nemesis.

This letter is the most graphic sketch yet given to the world, of the cruel and dastardly tyranny which the Yankee Government has established at Washington. Russell, in one of his letters to the London Times, mentions the expedient of "arrest by telegraph," which has been introduced by Seward, as something new and appalling, and outstripping all the ingenious contrivances of all the despots that ever existed. But the incarceration and torture of helpless women, and the outrages heaped upon them, as detailed in this letter, will more shock manly natures, and stamp the Lincoln dynasty everywhere with undying infamy. The letter tells its own tale, and may be relied on as a true copy of the original in the hands of Wm. H. Seward:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1861.

To the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:  
Sir--For nearly three months I have been confined, a close prisoner, shut out from air and exercise, and denied all communication with family and friends.

"Patience is said to be a great virtue," and I have practised it to my utmost capacity of endurance.

I am told sir, that upon your *ipse dixit*, the fate of citizens depends, and that the sign-manual of the ministers of Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, was not more potent in their day, than that of the Secretary of State in 1861.

I therefore, most respectfully submit, that on Friday, August 23d, without warrant or other show of authority, I was arrested by the Detective Police, and my house taken in charge by them; that all my private letters and papers of a life time, were read and examined by them; that every law of decency was violated in the search of my house and person, and by the surveillance over me.

We read in history, that the poor Maria Antoinette had a paper torn from her bosom by lawless hands, and that even a change of linen had to be effected, in sight of her brutal captors. It is my sad experience to record even more revolting outrages than that, for during the first days of my imprisonment, whatever necessity forced me to seek my chamber, a detective stood sentinel at the open door. And thus for a period of seven days I, with my little child, was placed absolutely at the mercy of men without character or responsibility; that during the first evening, a portion of these men became brutally drunk, and boasted in my hearing of the "nice times" they expected to have with the female prisoners; and that rude violence was used towards a colored servant girl during that evening, the extent of which I have not been able to learn. For any show of decorum afterwards practised towards me, I was indebted to the Detective called Captain Dennis.

In the careful analysis of my papers I deny the existence of a line I had not a perfect right to have written, or to have received. Freedom of speech and of opinion is the birthright of Americans, guaranteed to us by our Charter of Liberty--the Constitution of the United States. I have exercised my prerogative, and have openly avowed my sentiments. During the political struggle, I opposed your Republican party with every instinct of self-preservation. I believed your success a virtual nullification of the Constitution, and that it would entail upon us all the direful consequences which have ensued. These sentiments have doubtless been found recorded among my papers, and I hold them as rather a proud record of my sagacity.

I must be permitted to quote from a letter of yours in regard to Russell of the London Times, which you conclude with these admirable words--"Individual errors of opinion may be tolerated, so long as good sense is left to combat them." By way of illustrating *theory and practice*--here am I, a prisoner in sight of the Executive Mansion, in sight of the Capitol where the proud statues of our land have sung their praises to the blessings of our free institutions. Comment is idle. Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, every right pertaining to the citizen, has been suspended by what I suppose, the President calls a "Military necessity." A blow has been struck, by this total disregard of all civil rights, against the present system of Government, far greater in its effects than the severance of the Southern States. Our people have been taught to contempt the supremacy of the law, to which all have hitherto bowed, and to look to the military power for protection against its decrees. A military spirit has been developed, which will only be subordinate to a *Military Dictatorship*. Read history, and you will find that the causes which bring about a revolution rarely predominate at its close, and no people have ever returned to the point from which they started. Even should the Southern States be subdued and forced back into the Union, (which I regard as impossible, with a full knowledge of their resources,) a different form of Government will be found needful to meet the new developments of national character. There is no class of society, no branch of industry, which this change has not reached, and the dull, plodding, methodical habits of the poor can never be resumed.

You have held me, sir, to a man's accountability, and I therefore claim the right to speak on public subjects usually considered beyond a woman's ken, and which you may class as "errors of opinion."

I offer no excuse for this long digression, as a three month's imprisonment, without formula of law, gives me authority for occupying even the precious moments of a Secretary of State.

My object is to call your attention to the fact: that during this long imprisonment, I am yet ignorant of the causes of my arrest; that my house has been seized and converted into a prison by the Government; that the valuable furniture it contained has been abused and destroyed; that during

some period of my imprisonment I have suffered greatly for want of proper and sufficient food. Also, I have to complain, that, more recently, a woman of bad character, recognized as having been seen on the streets of Chicago as such, by several of the guard, calling herself Mrs. Onderdonk, was placed here in my house, in a room adjoining mine.

It is making this exposition, I have no object of appeal to your sympathies. If the justice of my complaint, and a decent regard for the world's opinion do not move you, I should but waste time to claim your attention on any other score.

I may, however, recall to your mind, that but a little while since, you were quite as much proscribed by public sentiment here for the opinions and principles you hold, as I am now for mine.

I could easily have escaped arrest, having had timely warning. I thought it possible that your statesmanship might present such a proclamation of weakness to the world, as even the fragment of a once great Government turning against the breasts of women and children. You have the power, sir, and may still further abuse it. You may prostrate the physical strength by confinement in close rooms and insufficient food--you may subject me to harsher, ruder treatment than I have already received, but you cannot imprison the soul. Every cause worthy of success has had its martyrs.

My sufferings will afford a significant lesson to the women of the South, that sex or condition is no bulwark against the surging billows of the "irrepressible conflict."

The "iron heel of power" may keep down, but it cannot crush out, the spirit of resistance in a people armed for the defence of their rights; and I tell you now, sir, that you are standing over a crater, whose smothered fires in a moment may burst forth.

If your boast, that thirty-three bristling fortifications now surround Washington. The fortifications of Paris did not protect Louis Philippe when his hour had come.

In conclusion, I respectfully ask your attention to this my protest, and have the honor to be, &c.,  
(Signed,) ROSE O. N. GREENHOW.

**NORTHERN CONGRESS.**

The notorious Yankee scoundrel, Charles Henry Foster, applied to be admitted as a member from North Carolina, claiming to have been elected at Fort Hatteras. Also, Mr. Segar, of Old Point, who deserted the South, claimed a seat as a representative from eastern Virginia.

Mr. Stevens of Penn. and Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, opposed the claims of these self-constituted representatives. The matter was referred to a committee. Maynard, a tory from East Tennessee, was allowed to take his seat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.--Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered in the Senate to-day, resolutions in relation to the affairs of the country. One of the resolutions proposes that Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, Geo. M. Dallas, Thos. Ewing, Reverdy Johnson, Jno. J. Crittenden, Horace Binney, Geo. E. Pugh and Richard W. Thomas, be appointed Commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of Commissioners from the Confederate States, to consult and advise together for the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Constitution, and that they report to Congress.

The last resolution says that upon the appointment of said Commissioners and the meeting of the joint Commissioners, active hostilities shall cease and not be resumed, unless the Commissioners are unable to agree.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., objected to the resolutions. Mr. Hale, of N. H., said that James Buchanan should be added to the list.

The resolution was laid over informally. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the traitor John C. Breckinridge be expelled from the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Cox of Ohio, offered a resolution that the President be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners during the present war.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.--In the Senate, Trumbull gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow confiscating the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in the slave States.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting Lincoln to similarly confine Mason and Slidell until Col. Corcoran and Col. Wood be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken on the battle-field.

There is much feeling manifested about Powell, of Kentucky, and Bright, of Indiana, taking seats in the Senate--their loyalty being doubtful; and they will be privileged to attend the secret sessions, where the movements and strength of the army will be discussed.

The correspondent of the New York Post, it is reported, will be expelled from the Senate.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted.

Whereas, Henry C. Burnett, a member of this House from Kentucky, is in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, therefore Resolved, That said Henry C. Burnett be, and he is hereby expelled from this House, and that the Governor of Kentucky be notified of this expulsion.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed not to pay Burnett's salary which has accrued since the close of the extra session.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution providing for the release of slaves confined in prison in Washington.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the same committee were directed to consider the question of abolishing slaves in the District of Columbia, and allowing compensation to loyal owners of slaves.

**THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.**

The sequestration act of the Confederate Congress, in the opinion of all who have had any practical acquaintance with its operation, requires essential alterations, if not absolute repeal. In purpose and in terms, it effects nothing but to provide a trusteeship for the property of alien enemies. Its nominal purpose is the creation of a fund for the indemnification of our own citizens who have sustained loss by the public enemy. Yet no provision is made by which one cent of the fund can be applied to the relief of such citizens, even though their wants be most urgent and immediate. As at present framed, the law affords no relief to the value of one-cent to a living soul in the whole Confederate States.

The law stops just short of accomplishing the object for which it was avowedly enacted. It simply creates a new class of public officers, charged with the duty of taking into custody and keeping in careful preservation all the property of alien enemies to be found in the Confederacy. If these absent aliens had themselves been entrusted with the duty of framing a law for the preservation of their estates in the South, they could not have devised one that would protect their interests better than this our Confederate act of sequestration. Perishable personal property is taken into possession by men of business, who have given bond and security for the faithful performance of duty; the property sold at a time when prices are very high, and the proceeds deposited in the Confederate Treasury. In the same judicious manner are debts collected and the moneys given over to the safe keeping of the government fisc. Lands are also taken possession of by the receivers, carefully protected and cultivated, and the rents duly deposited in the hands of the treasurer. All this is done with the greatest pains and nicety; but, beyond it, the law stirs not a step. There is, in fact, no sequestration. The act is misnamed in its title. Instead of being denominated an act for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies, it should be called an act for carefully preserving the property of alien enemies during their temporary exclusion from the Confederacy.

Unless the act be so amended as to convert it into an act of confiscation, it might as well be repealed altogether; for, why should the Confederate States encounter the heavy expense of preserving the property and protecting the interests of alien enemies, if no confiscation is to come of the proceedings? If alien property is to be confiscated at all, then it should be confiscated at once, while money is abundant and prices high. Why take two bites at one cherry? The law is intended as a measure of retaliation; the enemy's law confiscates; why should our law stop at the pretence, without accomplishing the reality of sequestration? We know a single county in which alien lands are worth a hundred thousand dollars. Why should they not be sold, the money realized upon them, and the sufferers from the enemy be reimbursed at once a portion of their losses.

As the sequestration act now stands, the sufferers by the acts of the public enemy are not likely to derive any benefit from its fund within any definite period. A very large portion of the property of alien enemies in the South consists in lands--many millions, probably a hundred millions of dollars can be realized from this source, and applied at an early day to the relief of the persons for whose benefit the law was passed, if the law did but permit it to be accomplished, in fact, the purpose at which it professes to aim.

The actual confiscation, the sale, and the distribution of the proceeds, would put an end to the whole subject; whereas, if negotiations for a peace should ensue while the sequestrated subject was all still under the control and in the hands of the government, it would create a difficulty and subject of contention, which would greatly embarrass an accommodation. The Yankees would insist upon their citizens being the recipients of funds so carefully collected and preserved; and the peace party in the South might be in condition to enforce compliance with such a demand. The result would be that all the pains and expense of our government is at now, in the whole business of sequestration, would enure to the benefit of the Yankees.

Unless Congress possesses the purpose and the nerve to confiscate at once--to fight the Yankees with their own fire--that body had better repeal its sequester act law, which can enure to nobody's benefit but that of the alien enemies themselves. To confiscate outright is at once to provide a fund for the benefit of our own citizens who have lost their property, in many cases their all, by the depredations of the enemy, many of whom are in a state of indigence. The first news of our act of sequestration spread consternation throughout the North; but since the shrewd Yankees have become familiar with its admirable provisions for their benefit they have taken the matter with the utmost coolness. The act is a most tame and emasculate affair, and, if some effectiveness be not put in it, should be repealed at once--Richmond Examiner.

**SEIZURE OF SALT.**--Our exchange papers are exulting over the fact that Gov. Brown of Georgia recently seized a large quantity of salt at Savannah and ordered the payment of \$5 a sack to the owner, the Governor considering that a fair price for it. It turns out that the salt belonged to a merchant of Macon, who had paid \$7 a sack for it. This is a very hard case, and is another evidence of the danger of exercising arbitrary and despotic power. If the Governor had a right to take this salt at \$5, he had an equal right to take it at \$1, which was the former value. The times are out of joint, and there is a disposition to take responsibilities which in ordinary times would not be tolerated for a moment. This disposition is the result, (and we may say the cause also) of a vitiated state of the public mind and morals, which should be corrected as far as possible, for if acquiesced in, such things will serve as precedents for the future, and leave us as little of real freedom as the Yankees have now.--Fay Observer.

**BLACK FLAG RIFLEMEN.**--This is the name of a company formed in New Orleans for the defence of the State. The indispensable qualifications to membership are that each man must possess a determination to neither give nor ask quarters on the soil of Louisiana; and that each man must furnish his own uniform, rifle and hunting knife.

Several Northern correspondents refer to a flare-up between Lincoln and Secretary Cameron. Lincoln ordered Cameron to suppress a portion of his report advising the employment of slaves in the Federal army and other objectionable portions. Cameron refused, and said that a number of copies of his report had been sent to publishers, and he would not alter it. It is understood that Lincoln assumed the responsibility and struck out the objectionable passages. The Cabinet is in convention. Congress is agitated at the course of Lincoln.