## Austern

## Armorrat.

OFFICE

WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862.

\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

THE PESTERN DEMOCRAT Published every Tuesday,

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS. PER ANNUM:

E-27" Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, ample, and a good FLOURING MILL attached. accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

Big Subscribers and others who may wish to send same. money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk. 1835 Transient advertisements must be paid for in

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and tharged 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, Con-

During hours of basiness, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office. January 10, 1861

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

OPERATIVE STRUERT, Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, Charlotte, N. C. January, 1861.

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,

Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &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

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,



Oct 16, 1861.

months

DEALERS IN Watches, JEWELRY, Silver & plated Ware AND FANCY GOODS,

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 warranted to be what he represents them to be. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will

receive my personal attention. Nev. 27, 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 Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, and the rest of mankind, for Amalgam or Os Artificial.

lie is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleas- any article in our line of business that we may have on day. ed to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—
you may take that for granted.

Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, inthis date, without money, will please excuse us if, inand prices lower than the same articles can be bought to the acceptance of programme to induce, as far as possible, non-resismust be carefully avoided, and an enclosure of must be carefully avoided, and an enclosure of 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. Appl 23, 1861

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS. 1) Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

will remain at home, without pay, until called upon numerous friends and customers. lowed them for reaching their appointed place of ren- business, for the future compel us to shorten our time limited quantity of clathing and camp equippage now customers-none others need ask it. plies 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 rop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHAR-LUTTE STEAM MILLS before selling. JNO. WILKES. Jan'y 1, 1861 tf -

FACTORY FOR SALE.

The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and .....\$2 00 sed on the South Fork of the Catawha River. The ma- there. The Federal Government is much embar- culation. We hope so. But if not, and they The water power is good and the buildings cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the of the war, and are much bothered. McClellan J. & E. B. STOWE,

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

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

Stowesville, N. C.

S. M. HOWELL.

Charlotte, N. C.

HIDES.

I have now on hand and am constantly receiving orge quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for

October 8, 1861 6t-pd

Oct 8, 1861.

A Card.

I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business. In consideration of the existing pressure of the times shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the Piano to \$39, 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.

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

ESPECTFULLY 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, pannel, prunng, grafting, tennon, back, compass, webb, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chissels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, dastering, and pointing Trowels: Saw-setters, Screwlates, Stocks and dies. Planes of all kinds, Spokeshaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gongers, and in fact everthing 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.

Blacksmith's Tools.

Such as Bellow . Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hamand dies. Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and | paid. 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 at 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, Coru Sheilers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillits, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite

the Mansion House. Tin and Japanned Ware, A large assortment: Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate,

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at

TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House W. H. HARDEL.

HARDEE. DAVIS ď PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Petersburg, Va.

REFER TO-Hon. D W Courts, Gen. R W Haywood,

All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS; also, a beautiful asso timent of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those fine Songster, 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,

cash, and cash only,

stead of filling their order, we furnish them with a in the Charleston market. 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 tf

Dissolution.

The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861. The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their

on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these sup- All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings, the same are required to present them within the time at the command of any person desiring them; and saltpetre and brimstone in another building was Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar such will be the case here if the government shall be Georgia be as Sparta of old, and the breasts of saved. Another mill will go into operation in a settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is suffi-Jan 15, 1861.

FROM THE NORTH.

The Washington correspondent of the New

rassed by this matter. The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, 9 are employed in the investigation of the conduct notes. This can and will be done: refuses to communicate his future operations, but the Committee are determined to institute a rigid inquiry about the former reverses and future movements. Much trouble is anticipated.

A new tariff Act has been passed, which imposes a duty on teas of twenty cents per pound, coffee five cts., raw sugar two and a half ets., white and clayed three cents, refined five cents, molasses

six cents per gallon. The New York Herald says the Mexicans have been playing a very mean trick on Tom Corwin, who was bargaining with them for the privilege of disembarking Lincoln troops at Guayamas, on the Pacific coast, Gulf of California. They told Thomas that the Confederates had offered \$2.000. 000 for the use of the port of Matamoras, when he immediately offered \$6,000,000 for the use of Guayamas; and was taken up, after which he discovered that the Confederate offer was only a little Mexican trickery. Supremely disgusted with this and other things, he is coming home.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

pay up before the 1st of January. I must have the money to settle off the Poor and School Fund, but will not be able to do so without you pay me. I hope you will not force me to borrow money and pay your taxes Hardware!! for you. It is but a small amount to each one, and Treasury Department, and to report the informayou can easily raise it.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff. Dec 10, 1861. tf

COTTON SEED WANTED. The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for

Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mills. STEPHENS & WHISNANT.

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. the State in paying the tex? This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or

during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured, for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., Jan 8, 1861 1y at Branch Bank N. C.

BARLEY WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY mers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives. Screw-plates, Stocks I can get, for which the highest market price will be MARTIN MUNZLER. Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.

High Point Female Seminary. High Point, N. C. The Spring Session, 1862, will begin Jan. 13, with

he same corps of teachers that has given such general satisfaction heretofore. The merits of the school, and the unusually low charges for board and tuition cause us to expect a liberal patronage CHARGES FOR 20 WEEKS .- Board, exclusive of lights

\$40; Tuition, including Latin and French \$10 to \$15; make on the subject. Piano or Guitar, \$20. TERMS .- Forty dollars in advance; the remainder at he close of the session. We can furnish books at peace

prices for eash; but our stock of stationery is exhausted. For further information, address S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

Cotton Buyers.

& COHEN. COTTON.

for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid. This object would be defeated if the claims of Just received a large lot of

Bagging and Roping; and a complete stock of GROCERIES.

ELIAS & COHEN.

November 5, 1861 2m

NOTICE.

UR CREDIT CUSTOMERS. BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our terms hereafter will be strictly Cash on delivery. FISHER & BURROUGHS. Aug 6, 1861 tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. 60 bbls. N. O. Molasses, new crop, 100 bhds. N. O. Sugar, new crop; 25 kits Mackerel, to hand and for sale wholesale. 300 bbis. N. O. Molasses expected every by the general law.

OATES & WILLIAMS.

Milburnie Paper Mills,

S. H. ROGERS, Pres't. Depot in Raleigh. Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.

NOTICE.

Nov 26th.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of for active service, when a reasonable time will be al- The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of the estate of R. B. Monteith, at the October sessions, of the Confederacy will make them more valuable; the sleep of Brutus, but be prepared for war to the vious. It must have been the work of an incen-1861, of Mecklenburg County Court, all persons indezvous. This order is necessary on account of the of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying debted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against control this advantage, and to place the best funds will offer protection and kindness, the better to be pounds had been removed the day previous. The of their recovery.

A. A. ALEXANDER, Adm'r. November 5, 1861 4t-pd

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.

Below we give the correspondence between the York Herald says that the Mexican embroglio is Commissioner appointed by the N. C. State Conbeginning to assume a serious aspect. The United vention, Mr Ferebee, and the Secretary of the States refuses to join the tripartite treaty, but pro- Treasury, Mr Memminger. It will be seen that posed to pay the interest on the Mexican bonds the only currency in which the War Tax can be held by England and France. The English and paid is in specie or treasury notes. This, it is every remedy possible to cripple the enemy. The report a bill, that any person or persons engaged French Ministers say that this is unsatisfactory, feared, will press severely on many. But the following is from a Northern paper: Their Governments are determined to restore law Secretary thinks that by spring, the time of payupon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, locat- and order in Mexico, by securing foreign interested ing the tax, treasury notes will be in general cirshall be at par, the tax collector can take any Joint Committees of both Houses of Congress good currency and then exchange it for treasury

RICHMOND, Dec. 9th, 1861.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Sec'y of the Treasury: SIR: I have been instructed by the Convention of North Carolina, now in session at Raleigh, to proceed to this place and confer with yourself, and, if necessary, with the Confederate Congress, on the subject of the war tax, and the means by which the taxes assessed upon the citizens of the State can be paid.

Notwithstanding the abundant crops, the deprivation of customary markets, and consequent nability to dispose of these crops, leave the people of the State but restricted resources with which to meet this requisition. The uneasiness resting upon the public mind is greatly increased by the fear that specie or Treasury notes will not be within their reach when the time for making payment comes. The auxiety which is felt on the subject is evinced by the numerous memorials which the Convention is daily receiving.

In view of this difficulty of raising the taxes, the Convention has been considering the propriety of assuming and discharging the sum assessed against the citizens of the State, and re-All persons owing me taxes are hereby notified to lieving the people of the burden. I have been commissioned, by a resolution, which I have had the honor of laying before you at our interview this morning, to make certain inquiries of the tion which they may elicit to the Convention for its guidance in determining the proper policy to be pursued. These inquiries embrace, in their scope, the following propositions:

Ist. Will the claim of North Carolina upon the Confederate Government, audited previous to April, under the act of August 30th, 1861, be received in payment of the tax?

2d. If not, can an arrangement be made whereby bankable funds, or such currency as is receivable in payment of State dues, can be received by 3d. The act imposing the tax, being silent as to

the currency to be demanded by the collectors, while it expressly (Sec. 24) designates the medium-specie and Treasury notes-in which the State, assuming the obligation, must pay, is it to be understood that the collectors may receive from the camp of Col. Cooper, that a battle took of business or does the same restriction apply?

take the obligation? Treasury notes cannot be procured in sufficient | the battle was one of the hardest fought battles amount, you will further oblige me by any informa- that has taken place in the country. tion which I may be permitted to report to the

An early reply will greatly oblige me, Your very obedient servant, D. D. FEREBEE.

C. S. A., Treasury Department, ) Richmond, Dec. 11, 1861. D. D. FEREBEE, Esq., Commissioner of N. C .:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th has been duly received, and I take the earliest opportunity of answering the several inquiries which it makes. 1st. The claims of the State of North Carolina | taken and dealt with in the same manner. cannot be set off against the war tax. The object

of the tax is to sustain the financial operations of and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, of the principal and interest of the public debt. the States were allowed to absorb the tax.

2d. An essential feature of the financial scheme of the Confederate States is to create a demand therefore, be accepted as a substitute.

public dues can be lawfully made only in coin or as a deer leaps on a poisonous snake. Treasury notes. It was not necessary, therefore, to declare specifically in what medium the war tax should be paid; the general law applied to in Havana, writing to us on the 5th inst., says : this, in common with other public dues, and made it the duty of Collectors to demand coin or ous foes, and our people should not be lutted into ried in this manner; but all are carefully examin-Treasury notes; and to exclude an exceptional any fancied security by the very moderate pro- ed both by the Confederate and Federal officers.

corporate or State authority. the apprehensions entertained in your State as to the minds of civilized nations, it appears that the The Neuse Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. [N. B.—Not Woolen Rags.]

The Neuse Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN observe, however, that the tax is not payable unthe difficulty of procuring Treasury notes by the invading forces are to be supplied with heavy WHAT THE WEST HAS DONE .- The ten moun-Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either til May. Before that time a large amount of their complete destruction. I am not aware wheen each. Can any portion of the State make a bet-Treasury notes will be issued by the government ther Mr Burnside is the intimate friend of the ter exhibit? - Ashville News. and there will be no difficulty in procuring them party relating the above, but I do know that my in exchange for other currency of good credit, at informer is a member of the firm of Haughwout | NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 .- Last night, the or very nearly at par. The superior convenience & Co, of New York. I fear not for the result; powder mill opposite this city exploded. The which they afford in being available in every State but let our people know that they must not sleep guard had inspected the place half an hour prebut a small premium has always proved able to knife; that they are dealing with Yankees, who diary. All the powder except one thousand so fortunate as to prevent a redundancy.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec'y Tress. Mercury.

YANKEE PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

The Confederates in Missouri appear to be worrying the Lincolnites worse than anywhere else. When they are not fighting, they adopt

WARRENTON, Mo., Dec. 24 .- The damage to the North Missouri Railroad by the rebels may be summed up as follows: Bridges at Sturgeon, Centralia, Mexico, Jeffstown, and Warrentown, burned; also one station and perhaps twenty cars, from fifty to sixty culverts, large and small; three or four water stations, 10,000 ties, from 200 to 300 telegraph poles, and five miles of iron de-

stroyed, and ten miles of wire rendered useless. Two trains, one having eight car loads of hogs and several car loads of hemp, and two cars of merchandise, are in the possession of the rebels. Some of the men who belonged to the trains have arrived here, from whom I learn that the persons who did the damage are vet encamped along the road, about five hundred being at High Hill, and other bodies at or near Martinsburg. Mexico, Centralia, Sturgeon and Allen. At Ceutralia they went within half a mile of the Berge Sharp-Shooters and destroyed a bridge and water station. Two freight trains were captured within four miles of the camp of a detachment of the

At Renwick the work was directed by practical railroad men, and the right course was always | tricts, and to report by bill or otherwise. taken to make the destruction complete. Where the track was taken up, the rails were removed, the ties gathered in piles and set on fire, and the rails thrown across the pile, so that when the been forty years in service. It is now a law. centre of the rails became heated the weight of the cold ends bem them so as to render them use- erful war speech in the Senate, on the 27th inless. In destroying the bridges the fires were stant, protesting against the United States humikindled around the corners, where they would liating itself before the haughty insolence of Engsoon throw the bridge down, and the trestle land, by giving up Mason and Slidell. guides which spanned the open culverts were burned, as were also the frames on which the water tanks stood.

The houses of railroad men and of all Union men in the vicinity of the road were surrounded, and the inhabitants assured that no harm wes inte ded them while they remained in doors

outrage beyond the destruction of the road and telegraph lines.

to repair it so that trains can pass. FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Another fight-Killed and wounded of the Enemy near five hundred. We learn from Maj. Clark, of Texas, direct payment in other funds, current for all purposes place on the 9th, on Bushy Creek, near the Vertigris River, about 180 miles from this place, be-4th. The State proposes to issue a large amount | tween the forces under Col. Cooper, and the of its own Treasury notes. These will, it is be- enemy, under Opotheholo, estimated at 4,000 or lieved, become a part of the currency. Will they 8,000. Col. Cooper had only about 1,300 men. be accepted in payment, should the State under- | The enemy attacked Col. Cooper about 11 o'clock and the fight continued all day until sun down. If none of these propositions meet with the Col. Simm's Texas regiment that was in the fight approval of the Department, then, in view of the fought with great bravery; and the Choctaws. prevailing apprehensions felt that Confederate | Chickasaws and Creeks fought like tigers; in fact.

The enemy followed Col. Cooper several miles Convention, calculated to quiet such apprehen- and attacked him with great fury. Col. C. drove sions, and any other suggestions which you may them back to the woods, a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokees were with Opothleyholo; likewise about 150 Seminoles. Drew, with his men who remained with him, fought well and did good service. The Choctaws took about 150 scalps, and the Chickasaws nearly for an uprising on the 16th Feb'y. 50. The Creeks did not scalp any, because the enemy was their own people. The enemy's loss

is not far from 500. A white man, by the name of Eli Smith, was taken, who had gone over to the enemy, was tried

and bravery. He has called for reinforcements be less than five or six millions. This would make the Confederate Government by securing payment with which to give them another trial .- Ft. Smith the cost of five hundred thousand pounds of cot-(Ark.) Times, Dec. 14.

published at Bowling Green, tells the following: Texas Rangers can do anything that can be done for Treasury notes. The circulation of these on a horse, and their noble animals can do anynotes is secured to the extent of the war tax by thing that can be done by a horse. We saw one making them receivable in payment of that tax. on the street yesterday that knew all the cavalry The acceptance of bank notes or any other cur- commands, and performed all the movements as rency would defeat this object, and they cannot his rider called them out. After the drill, the from Port Royal, says they got only one hundred Ranger asked him what he would do with the thousand pounds cotton. 3d. According to the existing laws, payment of Yankees, and he replied by leaping on the ground

A WARNING FROM HAVANA .- A Southerner

construction where a State might assume payment, clamations of Sherman and others; for I have this To prevent the abuse of this privilege on the part it was expressly declared that such payment day learned from a Yankee, styling himself the in- of those who are inclined to fill twenty or thirty should be made in the same medium as is required timate friend of the Yankee General, Burnside, sheets of letter paper, General Huger has issued that the latter, at his table, in New York, had no order that hereafter no communication will be 4th. This inquiry is already substantially mentioned, in confidence, that the proclamations sent which covers more than an ordinary sized a State currency in payment, whether issued by tance, until Charleston and Savannah could be three or five cents made to secure transmission. placed under their batteries, and laid in ashes. As The outside address of the epistle should be "via In conclusion, permit me to say, that I think the burning of either city would create horror in Norfolt and flag of truce."-Richmond Dispatch. their sons the walls to defend them."- Charleston few days. The less is small and will not affect

LINCOLN CONGRESS.

Mr Vallandigham introduced a bill to enforce the writ of habeas corpus and secure the liberty

Mr Moorehead, of Pa., offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States shall not hold office in any of

the States; passed. Summer presented the memorial of citizens of Boston, stating that the freedom of the press had

been abridged, and asking relief. Mr Watts, of New Mexico, introduced a bill to provide for a temporary Government for the Ter-

ritory of Arizona. Referred. The House resumed the consideration of Mr Wilson's resolution, that the Military Committee be instructed to report a bill enacting an additional article of war, for the government of the army, prohibiting any officer from using the forces un-

der his command in returning fugitive slaves. Mr Noell moved to lay the resolution on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas 33-nays 58.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr Vandover, of Ohio, offered the following re-Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the legality and expediency of establishing a Territorial Government within the limits of the disloyal States and dis-

The President signed the bill recently passed by Congress to retire from active service all officers above sixty-two years of age, or who have Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, made a pow-

The Senate has been debating the right of the President to order arrests by telegraph, without warrant, charge or trial, and Mr Trumbull of Illinois said, "It seemed the very essence of despotism if men could be arrested by telegraph, without power to reply, or to have a trial." Wilson of Massachusetts replied, that "the President had We hear of scarcely any pillage, or any other done more in this way to save the country than had the whole military force to this hour." Hale said, "If the people now pouring out their blood The damage to the road cannot fall short of and treasure find they have been trifled with, and \$300,000, and at least one month will be required | that imbecility has stood in the place of courage in a vigorous prosecution of the war, then there will be such a storm come upon their heads as history has never recorded, and with no great degree of faith we might even now hear the rumblings of the coming storm." "If the time ever arrives in he history of this country when constitutional iberty, regulated by law, cannot exist, let the nation die-let it perish and its memory be blotted from among the nations of the earth." "The honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who is at the head of the Military Committee, says he believes that these arrests have done more to secure the liberties of the country than all the army have done. Well, sir, I shall not question that; it may be so; if we can stand here two months from today-and God knows whether we shall be in the land of the living or not-and the remark of the Senator from Massachusetts be as true then as it s now, you will find an army against you compared to which the army on the other side of the Po-

tomac is as nothing. The plain meaning of which is, that if the Administration do not have a decided victory to boast of within two months, the people will revenge themselves on the administration. That was spoken on the 16th December. Look out therefore

DEAR COTTON .- It is reported in the New York papers that the Yankee Government has already obtained five hundred thousand pounds of cotton, as the result of the invasion of the by a court martial and shot. He was a deserter coast of South Carolina. As the original expense from a Texas regiment. Other deserters were of fitting out the expedition against Port Royal was not less than four millions of dollars, the to-Col. Cooper behaved with the greatest coolness tal disbursements up to the present time cannot ton, even supposing the Yankees have obtained so A SAGACIOUS HORSE .- The Louisville Courier, much, more than ten dollars per pound, and we seriously doubt whether the Government can afford to pick cotton at that price, or the Yankee manufacturers buy it. They must think by this time they are getting cotton under difficulties .--

Montgomery Advertiser. A correspondent of a Northern paper writing

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE .- It is not generally known that by the flag of truce which leaves Norfolk almost daily for Fortress Monroe, persons in the South may communicate with the "My countrymen have to contend with unscrupul- North. Hundreds of letters are frequently car-

the Government.

TENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 498.