

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, JANUARY 28, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 501.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
(Published every Tuesday.)

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, FOR ANNUUM:
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.
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 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 receiving all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
Office in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 19, 1862.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Lewis's corner.
January 1, 1862.

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 newly building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1862.

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, 1862.

John T. Butler,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELRY, &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, 1861.

**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 manufacturers, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and presents 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.
Nov. 27, 1861.

DR. E. D. 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 see Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the American process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Oil of Betal.
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—any may take that for granted.
February 5, 1862.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
President—A. C. STEELE.
Vice President—C. OYELMAN.
Attorney—JOS. B. WILSON.
Secy & Treas.—E. N. BUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS:
A. C. STEELE, S. T. WRISTON,
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR,
CHAS. OYERMAN.

Executive Committee—S. T. Wriston, F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown.
April 10, 1861.

Tailoring.
JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.
Jan. 1, 1862.

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 mill.
STEPHENS & WHISNANT.
Dec 3, 1861.

PAY YOUR TAXES.
All persons owing me taxes are hereby notified to pay up before the 1st of January. I must have the money to settle 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 for you. It is but a small amount to each one, and you can easily raise it.
W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.
Dec 10, 1861.

BARLEY WANTED.
I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid.
MARTIN MUNZLER.
Charlotte, O. 29, 1861.

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.
JNO. WILKES.
Jan. 1, 1862.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and upon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located in the South Park 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 1500 spindles, 9 cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery in work the same.
J. & H. STOWELL.
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, panel, planing, grading, tenon, back, compass, web, and hatchet SAW'S, Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Angers, Gimbles, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Bricks, plastering, and pointing Tools; Saw-setters, Screw-planes, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade hand and foot planes, 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 20, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Battering, Farriers' Knives, Screw-planes, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Cutters and Tongs, Rasps and Files of every kind, Pig horseshoe and clench Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, bilster 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.
Saw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Harrows, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Axes, Chisels, Axes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and lopping Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and briar Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes, Hollow axes, such as posts, axes and bits, skiffers, splinters, stow-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Pressing 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, Babbit metal, &c.

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Store 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 Songster, will find it at
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Nov 29, 1860.

Cotton Buyers.
ELIAS & COHEN,
Will purchase
COTTON,
GRAIN,
FLOUR,
and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid.
Just received a large lot of
Bagging and Roping;
and a complete stock of
GROCERIES.
November 5, 1861

Notice.
From and after this day (1st of January, 1862), 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.
GATES & WILLIAMS.
January 1, 1862

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—We see that some of our contemporaries along the line of the N. C. Railroad are complaining about the bad management of that Road, and Mr Cameron, the President, and Mr Wilkes, the general Superintendent, are censured pretty severely. We know there has been a great deal of irregularity in the running of the trains and that local freight has been detained and accumulated at the various Depots, but we thought this was owing to the increased business of the Road, and partly, recently, to the bad weather. Government freight has so crowded the Road recently that, we learn, it has been almost impossible to get local freight shipped from any point. Even freight intended for the N. C. State Government, such as soldiers' clothing, &c., could not be, or was not, carried, having to be forwarded from this point by Adams' Express. As for Mr Wilkes, the Superintendent, we think he has labored faithfully to do his duty, and if he has not succeeded, we have reason to think the fault is not his. It should be remembered that the work on the Road was nearly double the past year to what it was formerly. It is the opinion of a gentleman who knows something about the working of the road, that the cars have been run over it often within the last twelve months, considering the increased number used, that during the whole previous five years. Mr Cameron may not be able to give the road all his attention, but before censuring him so severely it would be well to take into consideration the great amount of work thrown upon the road by the war, and the difficulties he has had to contend with.

We see a notice in the Standard requesting all persons having claims against the Road to present them to the Secretary's office, at the Company's Shops, for settlement.

HOGS.—It is stated that the Confederate Government has purchased and is having slaughtered and packed in Tennessee, two hundred thousand hogs, for the use of the Confederate soldiers. From this number of hogs, it is calculated, twenty-four millions of pounds of Bacon will be produced.

With no demand from the Government for meat during the Spring and Summer, we think it reasonable to suppose that the price of bacon will not rule so high as it has been.

SALT.—The Salem Press announces that E. A. Vogler, salt agent for Forsythe county, has received several hundred bushels to be sold at cost and charges. The Raleigh Standard presumes that this Salt was made on the sea-coast under the superintendence of Dr. Worth.

THE BANK OF ROXBORO, N. C., chartered by the Legislature in February last, has gone into operation. The Hon. E. G. Reade is President, and C. W. Winstead, Cashier. The capital of the Bank is \$200,000. Roxboro is in Person county.

A fire occurred at Chapel Hill on the 17th inst., destroying the stores of Robt. Loefer and J. W. Carr, the former losing all his stock of goods. The fire commenced in Mr Loefer's store. He was insured to the amount of \$4,000. The fire was stopped by blowing up two other buildings.

A little son of Capt R. J. Ashe ran a nail in his foot on the occasion, which produced lock-jaw and caused his death.

FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce A. J. HOOD as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the next August election.
Dec 15, 1861.

RECRUITS WANTED.
CAPT. J. M. MILLER wants 40 or 50 men for his Cavalry Company now in service in Virginia.
Apply to
J. P. ALEXANDER.

Confederate States of America,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
At a session of this Court in the town of Wilmington, in York District, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1861, it was
Ordered, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1862; and that all causes pending in said Court, be adjourned, and all process be returned to that day.
JNO. L. CANTWELL, Clerk.
Dec. 3, 1861.

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

\$75 REWARD.
RENAWAY from where we had them hired, near Custer, in June last, our three negro men, viz: Billy, Giles and Henry.
Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November at the estate sale of Ed. Leach, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, it is more than likely they have made their way back to their old neighborhood.
Bill is about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, will weigh 150 or 160 pounds; is very black; rather sharp faced, speaks quick when spoken to.
Giles his brother, is about 24 years old; 5 feet 9 inches high; will weigh 175 pounds; has a heavy brow and speaks slowly; has some character as a runaway. May go to Charleston or Washington city, it is hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of trade.
They all ran off about the same time.
We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 a piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted.
PRIDE & DUNYANT.
Chester, S. C., July 20, 1861.

SPITE AGAINST ENGLAND.
It will be seen from the following extract from the proceedings of the Federal Congress that some of the Linedlines were opposed to the surrender of Messrs Mason and Slidell, and acknowledge that their country was disgraced by complying with the demand of England. A bill was before the House of Representatives making an appropriation for the purpose of having the United States represented at the World's Fair in London, when Mr Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, gave vent to his feelings in the following style:

Mr. Lovejoy, (rep.) of Ill: I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humbugged and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation, without now appropriating 35 thousand dollars for the purpose of an American exhibition there.

Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of Ill, inquired if it had been through the action of the British government or of our own government, that we have been thus dishonored and disgraced.

Mr. Lovejoy—I understand how it was done. That disgrace was all that the nation could bear. We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying, "if it be possible, let this cup pass from us;" and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully, that we did it gladly, and that we now appropriate thankfully thirty-five thousand dollars to that disgrace, as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip that nation. Then I will be willing to go and appear at their World's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Aeneas used when requested by Queen Dido to release the sufferings which had fallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy—"Oh, Queen! you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by retreating it." Every time the Trent affair comes up, every time that an allusion is made to it, every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am amazed to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it, I literally weep tears of vexation. I hate it, and I hate the British government. I here now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die; and if I am alive when war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I have three sons, and I mean to charge them, and do now charge them, that if they shall have at that time reached the years of manhood and strength, they shall enter into that war. I believe there was no need for that surrender, and I believe that the nation would rather have gone to war with Great Britain than have suffered the disgrace of being insulted and being thus unavenged. I have not reached the sublimation of Christianity—that exaltation of Christianity which allows me to be insulted, abused and dishonored. I can bear all that as a Christian, but to say that I do it cheerfully is more than I can bring myself to. I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed this rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this insult we have received. We will then stir up Ireland, and we will appeal to the Charities of England, we will go to the old French habitans of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire, and will take away the crown from that government before we cease. I trust in God that that time will come. I trust the appropriation will be voted down. I don't believe there was any necessity for this surrender. I am strongly inclined to believe that we would have been all the stronger for this difficulty with Great Britain, for it would have made us feel the necessity of making short work with the rebels.

After further debate, the House passed the bill by a large majority.

READ AND REFLECT.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:

"Should the enemy succeed in getting possession of the great oil-producing section of North Carolina, the extreme eastern counties, and the whisky distillers are permitted to go on in the central and western portion of the State, disastrous indeed will be the consequence to the good people of North Carolina. Yankee fleets and whisky distilleries are the worst and most formidable enemies with which the citizens of this Confederacy have to contend. May we hope that our brave soldiers will be able to cope with the former, and that our State Convention and Legislature may suppress the latter, and that we may thus be saved from ruin."

If the N. C. Convention had half the independence claimed for it, it would lay a heavy tax on every man who distilled, during the war, grain not of his own raising. Every one ought to have the privilege of converting the corn he raises into whiskey if he desires to do so; but when he begins to buy up corn for that purpose, while it is needed for bread, he should be heavily taxed, and the tax appropriated to the support of the poor while the war lasts.

WOOD-WORK and BLACKSMITHING.
The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-work and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoes, &c. His Shop is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr. W. F. Pifer's dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House.
He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship and charges. Give him a trial.
J. H. PROEMST.
January 7, 1862.

Treas. Office. A. T. & O. R. R. Co.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 3, 1862.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad, will be held in Charlotte on Thursday, the 29th inst. The Directors will meet on Wednesday, 29th inst., in the office of the Treas. M. L. WRISTON, Treas.
Jan 7 41

HOSPITAL SCENES.

The Rev. W. M. Crumley, of Augusta, Geo., now in Richmond, Va., attending upon the sick in the Hospitals, is writing a series of letters to Mr J. M. Newby of Augusta, which are published in the Constitutionalist, from one of which we copy the following:—

In taking my morning round through one of the hospitals, I find in one of the wards a youth of more than ordinary beauty and intelligence. His name is Wood, the drummer boy, from Social Circle. Young Wood was the put and idol of his regiment. And he is struggling with pneumonia, that terrible scourge of the camp and the hospital. When asked whether he was afraid to die, he calmly answered: "No; I joined the church when but 8 years of age; my father and mother are both in heaven, and I would rather go and be with them there, than to stay and suffer here." He was beautiful in death—lovely as the fresh cut rose-bud, dripping with the dew of morning. Taking his post in the centre of the long line of the dead at Oak Wood, no sound of his drum shall ever awake the sleepers there.

Now go with me to another ward. On each of the banks stretched out in long rows across the hospital building is reeling the form of some brave soldier. There is one, who has just been brought in from the camp and placed on a comfortable bed, with a soft pillow beneath his head. Tears are in his eyes, and his lips quiver from some deep and pent up emotion within. "What will you have, my friend?" I asked the sick man, as I drew near to his couch of pain. "Nothing," was his reply; "I was just thinking," said he, "of the cold hard ground where I lay sick in the camp, with my knapsack for a pillow. But now I have a warm bed, and a soft pillow for my weary limbs and aching head." He would have added more, but his words faltered, and refused to come to his relief. The change from the damp and cheerless pallet of the camp, to the warm and comfort-giving bed of the hospital, was too much for him. The emotions of a noble heart, now already filled to the brim and running over, found vent in a gush of warm and grateful tears. While looking on, I was thinking that if a cup of cold water, when given, receives its reward, what would be the reward of the dear good woman who sits by the poor soldier this bed and pillow? I looked to see if I could find the name of the donor upon them, but found none. He who sees in secret has the name recorded, and the fair donor will not lose her reward.

Now we are in the third ward. Near the centre of the room, a tall, fine looking man, with hair and beard neatly brushed, is reclining against a chair and pillows placed upon his couch. He is panting for breath. All things indicate that death is surely doing its work. There, by his side, shadow like, is his wife, a young and good looking woman. She never leaves his side—day and night watching every breath, and pouring out her soul in one continuous prayer for his recovery. Weiried by long watching, and thinking him rather better, she falls asleep at midnight. We do not disturb her rest. In a moment, the pulse of the sick man has ceased to beat, and his voice is hushed forever in death. When we arouse the anxious wife from her brief slumber, she awakes to find her husband still in his position—the form is there, but the noble spirit which animated it has fled to realms unknown. The midnight stillness is broken by the wailings of the anguished wife, and the wild shrieks of that wretched widowed heart.

On the next day, when at the grave, she fell upon the coffin, and gave vent to the most heart-rending exclamations of poignant grief, I have ever heard. Pressing the coffin with her bosom, she cried out, "O, my husband, I have nothing now to live for! I left home and followed you to the camp, and when you were sick, I nursed you there. Then I followed you to the hospital, and there too I nursed you. Now I have followed you to the grave, and, if I could, I would follow you on through the long march of eternal years. How can I leave you! how can I go back?"

Her wailings still linger in my ears. But I must close.

May He who breaks not the bruised reed, and quenches not the smoking flax—may He who has said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," mollify with oilment the wounds of the bereaved one, and give rest to her troubled heart.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Northern papers tell the following queer story, which is vouched for by the editor of the Chataunqui Democrat, (New York,) now a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington.

A member of Congress, from Ohio, related to me to-day a singular rumour that was told him by one who professed to know. My readers will all recollect it was said, some months ago, that but for some traitors in the army, General McClellan would have cut off and captured some ten thousand rebels at Munson's Hill. It was said that signal lights were sent up giving the enemy notice in season to retreat before McClellan could effect his manoeuvre. This is said to be true, and that the next day McClellan invited the President to meet him in a private room. When the President came he found three persons in the room, viz: General Scott, General McClellan and a third person, whose name is not given. General McClellan arose and said to Mr Lincoln, "that last night he had been betrayed, and the traitor was traced to three persons, as no other living persons knew of the plan of the signal lights, and those three," said the general, "are before you!" He then continued, "it is utterly impossible that General Scott should betray his country; as for myself, I claim to be a true man, and he," pointing to the third person, "can answer for himself." The accused was mute, and did not pretend to deny the charge. He was high in command, and as the story goes, it was thought best to silently and quietly withdraw him from any participation in the war, for the present, rather than to confess to treason in high places.

We may mention in connection with the above, that Gen. McClellan has charged Adjutant Gen. Thomas with betraying his signals, so report says. Anyhow, Thomas has been superseded, and Gen. Seth Williams has been appointed Adjutant General. The Yankees can't trust one another.

AMERICAN COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

Recent arrivals from Liverpool bring a statement of American cotton in that market, which amounted on the 21st ult., to 230,000 bales. The commercial reader, says the Savannah Republican, who is probably better informed with regard to the consumption by manufacturers at the present time than ourselves, can make his own calculation as to how long this supply will last. Placing it at 30,000 bales per week, at a rough estimate, it will appear that the entire stock is bound to be exhausted by the expiration of sixty days. This done, the looms of England must stop and her four millions of factory laborers seek some other employment, which is not to be had, or starve. The East India cotton, it is understood, will not do to work alone.

In this connection, the following from a correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch is both appropos and interesting:

Charles Dickens, in his Household Words, says: "Let any social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groats. The lives of nearly two million of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crop of America; their destiny may be said, without any hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms, and two million mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them.

Such is the language of England's most popular author eight or ten years ago, and it comes to us now with double force, fresh and as full of meaning as it came from his graphic pen. The same argument then, answers now, and although the Federal Government may lick the dust and "yield for the present," yet there is a power greater than diplomacy that will force England to raise the blockade, that (with the good feeling already existing in England for our new government) will compel her to stretch forth her strong arm and roll back the cloud of war. Our papers show too much anxiety on this subject. Let us wait; England is bound to have cotton, and she will have it. Let our people follow the example of our President, and declare our independence of foreign powers. And should England arrange this present trouble with the United States, it will make but little difference in the end; for, with the blessings of God, the strong arms and stout hearts of our people, and the necessity for our great staples, we are bound to triumph.

SCRAPS FOR WAR TIMES.
Cromwell said that ten brave men could stop a thousand from retreating or running away.
"Fortune favors the brave," as more men are killed in running away than in facing danger—better meet it "face to face."
The cannon shot for the first five hundred yards destroys or grinds to powder everything in its passing course; but further, though the impetus be lost, the danger is more, as now it is guided by obstructions, and when nearly spent fractures bones without even breaking the skin, and a soldier has lost his foot by kicking off a spent ball rolling to him.
The fatality of the windage of balls, (in proximity with the body,) as supposed, is a fallacy; clothes have been torn off without much injury.
Fragments of shells are not so disastrous as round shot, though lacerating a great deal.
The conical ball (musket, etc.) is more fatal than the round ball, more direct, lacerating and difficult of extraction.
Any obliquity of surface, bone, etc., will turn a ball even to a full circle.
A soldier's food should be well cooked; (no tainted meat) his meals at regular hours; no violent exercise after eating; a hearty breakfast, and at least one meal of animal food a day, with plenty of vegetables, as carrots, onions, rice, etc., fruit, and after exposure or fatigue, good hot soup, cleanliness observed, and the feet kept dry if possible. He should have coffee once or twice a day, but if not to be got, the substitutes are, acorns, stripped and roasted, ground sassafras nuts, crated crust of bread, rye or wheat, parched with butter, beef root, horse beans, etc. The substitutes for tea are, the yupon, rosemary, strawberry leaves. But the best home tea is made of good wild made meadow hay (infusion.) While on the subject, I'll say that starch can be made of frosted potatoes, and the tops make good potash when burnt; and the myrtle, glycerine, etc., will furnish the other component of soap.

MILITARY.—Gen. Van Dorn has been assigned to a command which includes Missouri (except that portion lying between the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers, which remains under command of Gen. Polk) and Arkansas, Louisiana north of Red River, and the Indian Territory. He is authorized, also, to draw troops from Texas. It does not interfere with or supersede Gen. Price, who remains in command of the Missouri troops. The appointment is said to be satisfactory to the Missouri delegation in Congress.

Gen. Ewell, who has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, succeeds to Gen. Van Dorn's command in the army of the Potomac.

There has been some question as to what is the highest rank in the Confederate Army, whether simply General or Major General. The highest rank is "General." The act of Congress provides for five Generals, who have been appointed, to take rank in the order in which they are named, viz: Generals Cooper, A. S. Johnston, Lee, J. E. Johnston, and Beauregard. "No others can be appointed to the rank of General without an amendment of the present law. Cooper stands highest and Beauregard lowest in the list.

CHARACTER OF THE CONFLICT.—Mr Lovejoy, a bitter Illinois abolitionist, has introduced a resolution into the Lincoln Congress, proposing to confiscate all property in that portion of the South which they have possession of. 150 acres of land is to be given to each yankee who will settle upon it. How will our farmers like to have their farms and lands distributed among their enemies in this way? Is it not time for every southern man to prepare to strike his foes to the dust?
Strike for their graves of their sires,
Strike for their altars and their fires,
God and their native land.