

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The above Regiments are in the following Brigades:
Clingman's—8th, 31st, 43rd and 61st.
Coker's—15th, 27th, 45th and 63rd.
Bates—29th.
Davis—33rd, 43d, 45th, 56th and 53d.
Hoke's—5th, 21st, 54th and 67th.
Hampton's—9th, (cavalry).
Irvine's—3th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lamb's—7th, 15th, 26th, 33d and 37th.
W. H. F. Lee's—19th, (cavalry).
Pryor's—1st and 3d.
Pender's—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Porter's—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's—24th, 25th, 35th, 48th and 56th.
Ramsay's—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's—11st, 59th, and 63d.
The 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 55th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th Regiments are not brigaded.
The 9th, 19th, 41st, 58th, 63d and 64th are cavalry Regiments.
The 10th, 36th and 40th are Artillery Regiments.

In addition to the Regiments there are the following
Battalions: Lieut-Col. Chas. E. Shober's infantry (formerly Wharton J. Green's); Maj. J. H. Nethercut's Rangers; Maj. R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Maj. John W. Moore's Artillery; Maj. W. L. Young's Artillery; Maj. Alex. McRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Madsen's camp Guard.
Col. Wm. H. Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

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Executive Committee—F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown, Wm. J. Yates.
April 10, 1863.

Copartnership.
WILLIAMS & OATES
Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.
Dec 9, 1862 if WILLIAMS & OATES.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Braxley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.
Feb 25, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to SAM'L. P. SMITH.
Dec 26, 1862. Attorney for Executor.

By the Governor of N. Carolina. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have learned with great pain that there have been lately numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions, and conceal these misguided men at their homes, instead of encouraging them to return to duty: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men. Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defense of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a just and reasonable cause is at stake, and when the honor and glory of the Confederacy are at stake. It is the duty of every citizen to stand by the side of the brave men who are fighting for the Confederacy, and to see that they are not abandoned to the mercy of their enemies. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is true of him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who respects either the one or the other? Who honest man will ever wish to permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country is calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies; sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen, and are poisoning the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And we unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades who have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowling like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders, and their little children, who are facing the enemy; do you think you can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable deprecators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observers and honest men, who will mark you as pests on the earth, and whose eyes will be turned upon you as you pass. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades proudly entered her house, robbed her of her children of their bread and hearth, insulted and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be infamous. You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath of their bread and hearth, and you will have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be so bold who will voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem your souls from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers are in achieving for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and to preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or through dishonesty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of all outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land rise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away, the approaching and apparently boundless harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year, our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You can arrest it by your countrymen, if you will, but make it vigorous effort, if you will, by being to bear the weight of a great, patriotic and united community in aid of our authorities.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commanding-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.
Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863.
Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor: R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secy.
May 19, 1863.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.
Sub Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated.
Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government, by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, March 24, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the estate of A. J. Dunn, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.
W. W. GRIER, Adm'r with the Will annexed.
Feb 3, 1863 if

Elegant Shoes FOR SALE.

Very neat French Calf Bootes for Ladies.
Pegged Calf Bootes (light) for Ladies.
Gent's High Cut Scotch, neatly made.
Elegant pegged and sewed Brogue, double sole.
A fresh arrival of Shoe-Pegs, to sell by the quart; sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. Also, a lot of Shoe Knives.
JOHN F. JETT,
Mint Street, Charlotte.
March 10, 1863 if

WANTED.

Any one wishing to dispose of a Piano or Melodeon can find sale for it by applying at this Office.
March 10, 1863

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.

Individual or local shipplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

R. S. Pool & Bro., of Oxford, N. C., have nearly completed arrangements for making cotton and woolen cards in that place. They made the necessary machinery themselves, and have already manufactured some specimen-cards which indicate that they will be successful in the undertaking. Success to such enterprises.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Government agent in Darlington District, S. C., reports that he found men in that District who refused to accept 75 cts. for their bacon, but sold it to him for the army at 50 cents per pound, and they said they even felt ashamed to take that. Those men certainly have souls and hearts!

GEN. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.—This gentleman has gone into the Iron Business. The Savannah Republican says: We are gratified to learn that this distinguished gentleman has been assigned to the control of an important interest. He has been chosen President of the Etowah Iron Mining Company, in Bartow county, Ga., who have one among the finest works of the kind in the country. It is said, and we believe correctly, that, in order to secure his valuable services, the Company has transferred to him stock to the amount of \$25,000, besides voting him an annual salary of \$7,000.

We do not think Gen. Smith is deserving of much praise, for he got mad and resigned his commission in the army on account of some little difficulty with the President. No man is justified in quitting the army because he is not promoted or placed in commands to please him. Suppose the privates were permitted to resign and leave the army because of some action on the part of their superiors which they did not like, what would become of our armies and the country? This is no time to stand on etiquette and red-tape rules.

GENERALS.—In our service we have five full Generals, ranking as we print their names, thus: Cooper, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, and Bragg. We have six Lieutenant Generals, ranking as follows: Longstreet, Polk, E. K. Smith, Hardee, Pemberton, and Holmes. We have over 200 Major Generals and Brigadiers.

CRANBERRY IRON.

The Cranberry Iron Works are situated in Niteville, N. C., twenty miles from Calhoun the Court House Town, and near a branch of the Towce or Nolichuckee River, called Elk Creek, that rises in the Yellow mountains, and about two miles and a half from the Tennessee line; on Pearce's Map near the corner of Yancey and Watauga Counties, and opposite Carter County, Tennessee. The Cranberry Iron has been proved by the experience of those who have tried it, to be as pure and good a metal as any yet discovered in any part of the world. By Dr. Emmons' analysis, the ore from which it is obtained contains 99 per cent of pure oxide of iron, and it is styled by geologists the magnetic iron ore. The two veins that have been already worked, are in the east crop, four feet each in width; and in such cases will probably widen as they descend.—The lode may be said to be inexhaustible, and is now worked by a company; one of the company, (Mr. Carter) acting as superintendent. We have seen specimens of the ore, recently brought from there, by Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, and the malleable iron made from it. One specimen was hammered when cold to the shape of a flattened S, and in the sharp curves it remained perfectly smooth, and without the slightest appearance of transverse cracks or fractures of any kind. This iron is peculiarly adapted for "small work" of various sorts, such as cutlery, telegraphic wire, &c., and for "large work" there is probably no iron yet used by the trade which would equal it, where sudden and powerful strains must be resisted, as in boiler plate, cables, &c., and in fire arms or ordnance of large calibre. This Cranberry iron has been thoroughly tested as to welding, requiring only half the quantity of borax to weld it to cast steel—free from any defects or flaws. There are two bloomeries now at work, and the company intends to erect others in a short time. They have always been able to sell the iron at the highest market price, and blacksmiths prefer it to any other iron for hobbails. The demand cannot as yet be anything like supplied even in the immediate neighborhood.—Raleigh Standard.

Adjutant Stuart, of one of the Mississippi regiments, lived long enough to certify that himself and a brother officer had been benighted after surrendering their swords. Hence no prisoners were taken by Mississippi troops when Fredericksburg was recaptured.

\$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will take up my boy SAM, if captured without serious injury and delivered to me or confined in jail so that I can get him. He has been lying out over twelve months, ranging from near Charlotte to Reedy Creek. He is 22 years old, medium size, and has a scar on his forehead. Address me at Charlotte, N. C.
Feb 24, 1863 if JNO. WOLF.

WANTED.

At the Medical Purveyor's Depot, at Charlotte, N. C., ten pounds (10 lbs.) of leaves of the New Jersey Tea Tree [Ceanothus Americanus]. The leaves must have been carefully dried in the shade.
JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Purv'r.
May 12, 1862

HOT WORK.

Brig. Gen. Lane, in his report of the action of his Brigade (composed of the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th N. C. Regiments) in the late battles near Fredericksburg, says:

"On Sunday morning about sunrise the whole brigade was wheeled a little to the left that the line might be perpendicular to the plank road, and then, in obedience to orders, moved gallantly forward with shouts driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and handsomely charging and carrying the enemy's breast-works. The left of the 37th passed entirely over the works, capturing a number of prisoners, and the gallant old 7th eclipsed all its former glories. These works were on a hill commanded by the Chancellorsville hill, which was fortified with a line of earth works for 28 pieces of artillery, running nearly parallel to our position, and between 4 and 500 yards distant, with a stream of water intervening. As soon as we had dislodged their infantry, these guns with others opened a murderous fire of shell, grape and canister upon us. A fresh column of their infantry was thrown against us, and with our right flank completely turned, we were forced to fall back with the loss of about one-third of the command. As soon as the brigade was reformed and replenished with ammunition, they were taken back into the woods to the left of the plank road to the support of Gen. Colquitt's command, which was then nearly out of ammunition. The woods which we entered were on fire—the heat was excessive—the smoke arising from burning blankets, oil cloths, &c., very offensive—the dead and dying of the enemy could be seen on all sides enveloped in flames—and the ground on which we formed was so hot as to be disagreeable to our feet. Nothing daunted, however, the men took their position without a murmur, and notwithstanding their previous hard marching, desperate fighting and sleepless nights, remained under arms again the whole of Sunday night in the front line, while heavy skirmishing was going on.

Never have I seen men act more gallantly and bear fatigue and hardship more cheerfully. I shall always feel proud of the noble bearing of my brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville, the bloodiest in which it has ever taken a part."

RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, over the signature of "A Virginian," corrects the statement made in that paper just after the late battles, that D. H. Hill's old division (which acted so gallantly) was composed of Virginia and Maryland troops. The division is composed of two North Carolina brigades, one Georgia and one Alabama brigade. Of the conduct of one of the N. C. brigades "A Virginian" says:

"Of the conduct of the whole division in the late battles, I have heard naught but praise, and I will mention the part borne by a single North Carolina brigade as an evidence of what the brave sons of that noble old State have done. I mention this brigade particularly, because it is the only one of whose conduct I was in a great measure an eye-witness, and therefore an confident of the truth of what I report. Gen. Ramseur's brigade went into action on Sunday morning with something over 1400 men, and assisted some of the other brigades of the division in attacking the enemy and driving them from their entrenchments. The conflict lasted here some two hours or more and was most terribly severe. Any one who has seen this portion of the battle ground must be struck with the tremendous advantage the enemy had in position. They fought behind breastworks formed of layers of timber, filled in with earth. The ground for a considerable distance in front of them covered with timber forming an almost impenetrable abatis. It is really wonderful that they could ever have been dislodged and driven out, but they were. The brave North Carolinians advanced steadily under a most galling fire of musketry and artillery, surmounted all obstacles in front of the breastworks of the enemy, and compelling them to flee in rout and disorder, leaped over their parapets and stood in their stronghold. Now came a pause; for the 1400 composing this gallant brigade, eight hundred and four had fallen upon the field."

Ramseur's brigade is composed of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th N. C. Regiments.

OUR PRIVATE SOLDIERS.—No one can behold the achievements and the deportment of the private soldiers of the South without the feeling of admiration akin to reverence. They have performed deeds of valor which have startled the world, and which the leading journals of Europe have pronounced unsurpassed by the most heroic days of Greece and Rome. And yet they are as modest and unassuming, as unconscious of doing anything remarkable, as if they had never encountered an hour of peril or a moment of privation. Whatever treatment they may sometimes receive from vulgar insolence, the humblest hero in the ranks of the South has a hold upon the hearts of the Southern people not surpassed by that of our most illustrious officers, and not approached by that which is felt for mere emboldened officials, who have only entered the service to promote their own personal fortunes. The vast popularity of the immortal Jackson arose from the fact that he was the impersonation of the Southern soldier; that he so thoroughly embodied the valor, the impetuosity, the self-devotion, and the humility of the men in the ranks.—Rich. Dia.

Mrs. GEN. FOSTER.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury furnishes the following:

A letter just received from Baltimore states that Mrs. Gen. Foster, at a dinner, some week or two ago, displayed a set of magnificent diamonds. Glancing complacently at the brilliant cross on her bosom, she said: "Some of the spoils of war, sent to me by the General." Some one intimated that the General was no better than a common rogue, whereupon the lady burst into tears, and left the table in a huff.

Hundreds of Yankee women are now rigged out in jewelry stolen from Southern ladies! and they constitute the decency of the North!

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

It is reported that Lincoln proposes to send Mr. Vallandigham South, as a punishment for his opposition to the despotism which the abolition administration is engaged in trying to establish throughout the North. Now to this we must seriously object. We have all due respect for Mr. Vallandigham; as much respect as we can have for any citizen of the enemy's country, but for all that, we cannot forget that Mr. Vallandigham is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Ohio, a Government and a State at war with the Confederacy. The Confederacy is engaged in carrying on a war for the assertion and maintenance of its own separate and independent existence, and Mr. Vallandigham, pending the proceedings which have resulted in his condemnation by military authority, has distinctly and emphatically stated that under no circumstances could he ever consent to a disruption of the Federal Union. In plain terms, he takes unmistakable ground against the position to which the Confederacy is irrevocably pledged and committed. Thus in effect and in substance Mr. Vallandigham occupies towards us the position of an alien and an enemy, and if sent here, would not of course come voluntarily to cast his lot with us. On the contrary, instead of coming here as a matter of choice, he would come as an involuntary exile. His sojourn would be a punishment inflicted upon him by Abraham Lincoln, who would thus presume to use the Confederacy as a penal colony to which he would deport those of his citizens or subjects who might be so unfortunate as to incur his arbitrary displeasure or that of his minions and agents. That the Confederacy could consent to occupy any such position no one, we think, would assert or contend. We are not going to occupy the position of Mr. Lincoln's jailors, nor is our territory to be made a Botany Bay for his use or convenience.

But apart from all that, no one could doubt the object of Mr. Lincoln in sending or ordering Mr. Vallandigham to be sent South. Vallandigham is an able and prominent politician—the head of an Anti-Republican movement in the North West. He is a leading and popular candidate on the anti-Administration ticket for the position of Governor of the State of Ohio. Who can fail to see the insidious character of the course which Lincoln proposes to pursue towards him? Let Vallandigham be sent South and cordially received by the South, and his influence in Ohio would be destroyed. He would be marked man, branded as a traitor and the associate of traitors—as a man in league with the public enemy, as the Confederates are called at the North. This would be Lincoln's object. The scheme would be a cunning one, and would likely be crowned with a full measure of success.

On any account or in any way, we think that policy as well as principle would forbid us allowing Mr. Vallandigham, as a Lincoln convict, to enter our lines, or remain among our people. It would be ruinous to him; it would be contrary to our feelings of self-respect; it would be a concession to Lincoln of the most humiliating kind, one to which we could not accede. If Mr. Vallandigham had come freely and of his own accord to cast his fate with the Confederacy, the case would be different, and no one would extend to him a heartier welcome than we would, but this is not the case. Upon the whole, however, his disposition is doubtful in the extreme. He will more probably find his way to Fort Warren or to Fort Lafayette.—Wilmington Journal.

We see it announced that Vallandigham has been brought to near our lines in Tennessee and set free. Our government ought not to receive him. He was mortified exceedingly. But having put off his military dress, he went back to the decency in his usual dress, and was received with the greatest kindness.

FEDERAL MONEY FORGED IN ENGLAND.—A case was tried before an examining Court in Sheffield, in England, on the 17th of April, in which forged United States greenbacks. The parties were Edwin Hides and Henry Light, copperplate printers. The charge was that of forging \$10 greenback notes, and the proof sufficiently clear to warrant the sending on of the accused. The prosecutor stated to the Court that the American Ambassador, from information conveyed to him, was satisfied that forgeries of United States notes had been conducted in England in a wholesale manner, and to "a very alarming extent." The testimony in the case showed that some 3,000 of \$10 notes had been printed and conveyed to a person whom the attorney called an American, (no doubt a Yankee, whose name, for the time, was withheld.

The Yankee authorities encouraged the counterfeiting of Confederate notes, and now they are enjoying the reward of their rascally example, and their own people are defrauding their own government.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—The particulars of the great alliance proposed to be formed by Russia with the United States have leaked out in Federaldom. According to statements of the matter now made, it appears that the Czar of Russia proposed to furnish the Federal Government men and money to crush the rebellion with, provided she would mortgage all lands North of the Ohio River to him, assigning for his reason for not taking the territory of the South, that the people of the South would suffer total annihilation before they would submit, and there would be nothing to gain by the conquest; and her funds would be worth nothing. This proposition did not meet with any favor with Old Abe and his advisers; and Mr. Clay for entertaining it has been sent to a new field to exercise his great persuasive powers. A complete history of the diplomatic schemes of Lincoln's administration would make a decidedly spicy book.

THIRDS IN WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Jackson Appeal writes on the authority of a citizen who has lately come through the lips: "In Washington prices were exceedingly high. Beef was scarce in the markets and readily commanded thirty seven and a half cents a pound—a very poor quality of beef at that. Board at the National was thirty dollars a week. As a proof of the bad odor in which the Federal army was held at the hotels, notices were stuck up in them, 'No credit given to the officers of the United States army or others.'"

NEW MODE OF CHOOSING A PRESIDENT.—A writer in the Augusta "Constitutionalist" makes the following suggestion:

When the war is over and we remodel our Constitution, let us provide that the election of President shall be conducted after this manner: Let the electors, unpledged to any man or party, select from their own State a citizen worthy of filling the Executive office. Let the names of the candidates (one from every State) be put into a bag, and then, all precautions against fraud having been taken, and a prayer put up by some minister of the gospel for God's direction, let a little child draw out two ballots. The first drawn out to be that of President, the second that of the Vice President.

By this, we will first acknowledge God as our King, we will give our ambitious men a higher aim than that of the mere demagogic localities; it will remove from the people all motive for partisanship, we will strengthen the States by reordering centralization more difficult, together with other effects which will suggest themselves to all conversant with the history of Republics.

BATTLE-FIELD LETTERS.

Friends in the army have sent us a number of Yankee letters found on the battle-field, some of which we would like to publish if space permitted. We have before us quite a number of the tender effusions of damsels at home to their lovers in the army. The ladies everywhere would vote us mean if we were to take advantage of an accident to betray to the world a letter intended for a particular eye. We may, however, among our selections, make some extracts, which, without discovering the parties, may afford some idea of life at the North. The letters disclose a growing disgust for the war. One of the writers stops amid her caresses, and addressing her lover in these words:

"Now, I am going to talk in earnest, and a way that I never talked before. I suppose you will be glad to hear it. I am done on the infernal Abolitionists! The poor black-hearted beast; if I had old Abe Lincoln, the old son of a—you know what—I would hang him like a wild dog. I want you to leave that mess of nigger lovers and come home. I am a tarheel, and I am glad to think I have got some turn to turn."

The spirited and sensible damsel winds up her letter with verse:

"The ring is round that has no end,
So is my love for you, dear friend!"

Another merely enjoins her lover to "come home as soon as possible," and then abandons herself to verse; such as—

"Sure as the vine grows round the stump,
You are my sweet sugar lump?"

and ending with—

"My pen is bad, my ink is pale,
My love to you can never fail!"

Can our Confederate girls come up to that?