

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.

\$10 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864.

TWELFTH VOLUME---NUMBER 615.

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

TERMS, PER ANNUM: \$10 IN ADVANCE. 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.

STRAYED From my Pasture near Wilson Wallace's, about the 1st of Nov. last, a red COW which I bought at auction, formerly owned by Wm. Tacey Alexander. Also, at the same time and place, a spotted HEPFER, of the brandle order. Was sold at auction by Mr. Morrison of Pioneer Mills. I will pay a liberal reward for their delivery to me or for information so that I can get them. W. A. COOK, Feb. 18, 1864.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Court of Pleas & Mecklenburg County, Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1864.

Ordered, by Court, that hereafter the State Docket will be taken up for trial on Wednesday of the term, and that notice thereof be published in the Western Democrat, notifying those interested, to appear on that day. WM. MAXWELL, Clerk. March 15, 1864.

For Sale to close Consignment, 3,000 yards choice-patterns Alamance Checks, 13,000 pounds Smoking Tobacco, packages from one to six pounds. Present currency (one hundred dollar bill) preferred in payment. Also, farmers' iron and Virginia Salt, to be exchanged for Corn. Terms liberal. STENOHOUSE & MACAULAY. March 8, 1864.

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C., Can be found at his Office next door to Hutchison's Drug Store, opposite the Democrat Office. Jan. 12, 1864.

NOTICE The firm of WILLIAMS, OATES & CO. is this day (Jan. 1st, 1864) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will call and close their accounts with either of the undersigned. L. S. WILLIAMS, L. W. SANDERS. January 12, 1864.

SALT FOR SALE. We have on consignment 2,000 bushels SALT in store and to arrive, from the celebrated "Clauson Works," Charleston. Equal in quality to any imported. Parties wishing a supply will wish well to call on the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere. STENOHOUSE & MACAULAY. July 6th, 1863.

CARRIAGE and WAGON WORK, And Blacksmithing. The subscriber informs the public that he will continue to carry on the business of Repairing Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., at the shop formerly occupied by John Harty, on College street, in the rear of the Mansion House. He is also prepared to do any Blacksmith work that may be required, such as Shoeing Horses, repairing, &c. CHARLES WILSON. January 12, 1864.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES. Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will secure a pair as we only have ten pair. We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather. Lots of thick Brogans, large sizes. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C. January 23, 1863.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE Of Messengers OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily. ARRIVES. From Char. & S. C. Railroad 7 30 A. M. and 9 P. M. " N. C. Railroad 6 30 " and 9 25 " " A. T. & O. Railroad 9 00 " " W. C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M.

DEPARTS. For N. C. Railroad 6 20 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. " Char. & S. C. Railroad 10 00 " and 4 30 " " W. C. & R. Railroad 7 30 " " A. T. & O. Railroad 4 30 P. M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Terms, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent. Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863.

EXPRESS NOTICE. OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863. In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received.

Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent. Sept. 28, 1863.

Tailoring. JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has 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, 1865.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution, located at Statesville, N. C., is now open. The Faculty is composed of teachers who have a living energy for their work. They expect success because they intend to merit it. Large additions have recently been made to the Apparatus and Library. The price of board is \$85 per month. Each young lady will furnish her own lights and towels with a pair of sheets and pillow-cases. Letters of inquiry will be promptly answered if addressed to J. M. CALDWELL, March 21, 1864. 31-pd. President.

To the Friends of the Soldiers throughout the Confederacy.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, RAILROAD BUREAU, Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864. The friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the Southern Express Company, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va. To secure the advantages thus obtained through the Southern Express Company, the following instructions must be observed: Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office. The Agents of these Associations will there take care of them and ship daily by the Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners. To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success. The Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of these packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of other States, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia. F. W. SIMS, Approved, Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster. A. R. LAWSON, Quartermaster General.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864. The Southern Express Company hereby notify the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card, and that they will do all in their power to fulfill its requirements. S. JAMES STEIGER, Genl Supt & Acting Pres. S. Exp. Co. March 15, 1864. 5t

State of N. Carolina—Cabrarrus County. Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863. William A. Smith vs. William Furr. Original Attachment—Levied on one Horse and one two-horse Wagon. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Furr, the defendant in this case, has absconded and so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Wm Furr to be and appear at the Court House in Concord, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864, when and where he can plead, reply or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him. Witness, J. O. WALLACE, Clerk of our Superior Court, at office in Concord, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863. [pr adv \$15] 10-6t J. O. WALLACE, Clk.

State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan Term, 1864. H. D. Stowe, adm'r of Harbert Stowe, dec'd, vs. Wm H. Nicholson and wife M. H., and others. Petition for Settlement of the Estate of Harbert Stowe, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. H. Nicholson and wife M. H., defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard exparte as to him. Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, 1864. Feb 23. WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina—Catawba County. In Equity to Spring Term, 1864. Election Connor vs. Wm. Long and Columbus Connor. In this case it appearing from the oath of Election Connor that Columbus Connor is not an inhabitant of this State, publication is therefore made (in accordance with an act of the Legislature) in the Western Democrat, published at Charlotte, for six weeks, for the said Columbus Connor to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held at the Court House in Newton, on the 4th Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him. Witness, O. Campbell, Clerk and Master at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in October, 1863. [pr adv \$15.] O. CAMPBELL, C. M. E.

GARRET DAVIS. This fine Horse can be found at my stable in this place, during the present season, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the stables of W. T. Stitt, in Providence, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Terms, sixty dollars insurance. R. RABE. March 1, 1864. pd. BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c. for sale at this Office.

The Western Democrat, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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.

GOV. VANCE AND THE ARMY.—A dispatch from Orange C. H., dated March 27th, says that Gov. Vance addressed the troops of Daniel's brigade in an able and eloquent speech of two hours' length. Gens. Lee, Hill, C. J. Johnson, Rodes, and many other Generals were present to hear him. It is stated that the Governor will address all the N. C. troops before he returns.

It is stated that the enormous freight charges on the Railroads prevents supplies of provisions from reaching the various cities and towns of the Confederacy. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer speaking on this subject, says: "Permit me to tell the good people of Richmond one great reason why your market is so bare of country produce. Here it is: On all such articles as we send in baskets, buckets, boxes, &c., the freight on the Danville road is from six to eight times as much as we used to pay the wagons in old times, before the road was built, and then half as much to bring the empty vessels back again, making the cost of a little box about as much as we used to pay on a hoghead of tobacco."

We suppose something prevents provisions from coming to market, but it is not always the railroad freight, (though that is unnecessarily high,) but an indisposition on the part of producers to sell. It seems that some of them would suffer their grain to rot and the people to starve before they would sell. There are enough provisions in the Confederacy to supply all if those who hold a surplus would sell it.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of February 10th, says: "The weather is extremely favorable to farming operations. We are glad to learn that planters are preparing to make the best corn crops in their power. We believe that plowing is being done all over the country, and in some of our low country lands, corn planting has already begun. If frost does not effect early planted corn any more than it did last year, that planted now will escape. The best crops we saw in this region last year were planted in the last week in January."

If we at home perform our duty as faithfully as the soldiers on the tented field and on the battle ground, it will not be long before peace and comfort, ease and happiness, shall revisit our homes, and the bright sun of prosperity again shine over our land in its effulgence, lighting up with happy smiles the countenance of her independent sons and beauteous daughters.

FIRES.—We understand a fire occurred at Cherokee Ford on the 18th ult. The Furnace, Rolling Mill and Iron Works were consumed; and it is reported that the Nail Factory was also destroyed. Loss very heavy. We learn that the dwelling house and kitchen of Henry Moss of York District, S. C., was consumed by fire on Monday night last. All his wheat and corn was burnt, and nearly all his furniture.—Shelby Eagle.

PROMOTION.—Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Stowe of Gaston county, has been promoted to Colonel of the 16th Regiment, N. C. T.—Bulletin. We learn that Mr. McRae, of Wilmington, has been appointed Chief of the Tithing Department of North Carolina in place of Maj. Badlam, whose appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.—Raleigh Progress.

BOY VERSUS CALE.—A friend writes us that he has heard of an agitator in this State, who has a son born with he has named Abraham Lincoln, and a calf named Jeff. Davis. Every body to their taste, say we; but if the two offspring follow their namesakes, the calf will be the more useful and respectable of the two.—Raleigh Confederate.

OBEYING ORDERS TO THE LETTER.—When the Yankees returned from Bottom's Bridge, some weeks ago, after their futile effort to release the prisoners in this city, the infamous Col. Spears alighted at the residence of a well known family in New Kent and demanded to see the young ladies. When they appeared, he asked, in a bullying tone, if any of the negro soldiers had been there? The ladies replied in the affirmative. "What did they do?" inquired Spears. "They stole everything they could lay their hands on," was the answer. "Was that all?" "No," said the ladies, "they used in our presence such language as we never heard before, and hope never to hear again." "Very well," said Spears, in a tone of supreme satisfaction, "they did their duty, and obeyed their orders to the very letter."

Think of this, citizens of Virginia! It is no fiction, but a well authenticated fact. "They obeyed their orders to the very letter." At another house, inhabited by a widow lady, these negroes acted so outrageously that the lady, beside herself with indignation, seized a stick and struck one of them with it. The black rascal immediately floored her with a blow over the head with the butt of his musket, and left her for dead, lying in a pool of her own blood. This also is a fact. The unspeakable misery of these outrages is that there seems to be no remedy for them, or no disposition to afford it.—Richmond Whig.

RENOBOTH FURNACE. LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C. THREE MILES EAST OF IRON P. O. The proprietors announce to the public that this Furnace is in full blast, and will make castings of all kinds to order. Also, Pig Iron is made and offered for sale. SHIPP & REINHART, March 1, 1864. 3m-pd.

OUR WESTERN COUNTIES. From the Asheville News, March 24.

Col Palmer returned a few days since from a somewhat extended trip through the western counties. He cleared the western border of the raiders who were recently committing outrages upon our defenseless people; and made such arrangements, in the disposition of troops, &c. as will, we have reason to hope, prevent the raids to which that portion of the country has been subject.

The people of the western counties have suffered heavily at the hands of the common enemy, and they have not hitherto, owing to circumstances which could not be controlled, received that protection which we have reason to expect. The outrages and robberies they have endured have not impaired their devotion to our cause, nor increased their love for the beastly invader. They are hopeful, and ever ready to co-operate with the authorities in the defence of the country.

Our red allies, the Cherokee Indians, are spoken of as rendering good service. They are true to the Confederacy; and notwithstanding Federal agents have been among them, making alluring promises, they stand firm, and are ever ready to take the war path at the command of "Wall Steke"—as they call Col. Thompkins. The late raid into Clay and Cherokee was undertaken by the Yankees partly for the purpose of preventing the enrollment of conscripts in those counties. In this they succeeded, but vanished immediately upon hearing of the approach of our troops. LAUREL AGAIN BROKE LOOKS!—Every few weeks some outrage is committed which renders it necessary to send a force into Laurel, to punish the hands of deserters and Tories who, making their rendezvous, sally out to attack small parties of our soldiers, kill a citizen, plunder a house, or commit some other diabolical outrage. The butchery at Indian Creek, heretofore referred to, induced the authorities to send a force into that country some days ago. Two skirmishes took place last week. One on Wednesday, in which some Hottis Guards under Col Bird, of Yancy county, fought Col Kirk and his band, killing one and wounding two or three. Our loss two men slightly wounded. On Saturday morning last Maj McDowell of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th regiment, encountered Kirk. A sharp engagement followed, in which Maj McDowell killed five or six of the enemy, and wounded about the same number. We had one man killed on the field, Henry Gilbert of Henderson county, a member of Capt Morris' company; and several wounded, one of whom has since died. Maj McDowell himself was severely wounded in the arm, and is now here.

On Sunday morning last, Col Palmer, our vigilant Department commander, with a portion of the 18th Mississippi, went down to the seat of operations. If Kirk will "come to time" the Mississippi boys will give a good account of themselves. We fear, however, that Kirk will be where the Irishman's flea was when he put his finger on him—not there.

WAR ITEMS. An official dispatch was received in Richmond last week stating that the Yankees had met a severe reverse near New Iberia, La., and that two Yankee regiments were captured. Also, that Col. Holdman, 31st Miss., attacked the enemy at Choctaw Bay killing over 25 Yankees and capturing 500 head of cattle.

LONGSTREET MOVING.—Advices from East Tennessee represent that Longstreet has again advanced towards Knoxville. At last accounts our forces were at Morristown. The Yankee forces were on the other side of the river, having been forced back by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.

BURNSIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond Enquirer understands that official information has been received, at the War Department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from Meade's army.

GEN. MORGAN.—The Richmond correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, says the rumor that Gen. John H. Morgan had offered his resignation, though current, does not prove true. He only determined to do so in the event of not being allowed to retain an independent command, as before the Ohio expedition. It was contemplated to order him to East Tennessee to report for duty to Gen. Longstreet. He reposes great confidence in that able officer, but is opposed to being trampled by orders from any superior officer.

* NORTHERN ITEMS.—Several New Hampshire regiments were ordered home to take part in the State election. Gilmore, the Abolition candidate for Governor, has been elected by 5,099 majority. French vessels have been overhauling Federal vessels of the Pacific coast of Mexico, and taking boxes of arms from them. The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South.

The Pennsylvania Convention declared in favor of McClellan for President. Gold sold in New York on the 25th ult., at 168.

Six hundred pairs of shoes and brogans are daily made in the Government workshops at Richmond. Two hundred workmen are employed. The planters of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, are selling corn to soldiers' families at fifty cents per bushel. Earl Dargan, an Irish noble, has invented a machine for pulling teeth, which is said to render such exquisite delight that those who try it wish all their grinders extracted.

AN HOUR WITH THE MONEY-MAKERS.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following as to how Confederate Treasury notes are prepared in Richmond:

Mr Foard, the polite business man of the establishment, will take our arm and explain the modus operandi of money-making in its non-speculating aspect. Here is an engraver, with a flat, soft piece of steel about the size of the palm of your hand before him, on the surface of which, polished like a mirror, he is drawing with a pointed instrument, called a "vignette," the denomination, termed a "counter," for one corner, or a portrait for one end, as the case may be; for you must know the entire design for a bill is never engraved on one piece, because, by distributing the work out, it can be completed more rapidly; the various separate designs can be combined variously to produce different notes, and each artist brings a skill to bear on his peculiar forte—the cutting of heads, or figures, or letters—which can never be combined by the counterfeiter who cannot secure all the talent necessary to the production of a first-class note. Suppose the engraver has finished his labor—a portrait, for instance. The steel plate is hardened in a furnace, then put under a press; a small, soft, steel roller, about two inches long and as many thick, placed on the engraving, and rolled over it under an immense pressure, so great that the design on the flat plate is transferred, pressed into the roller, sharp and distinct. This roller is hardened, and the design on its surface is capable of being transferred in turn to many hundred plates, thus obviating the expense of re-engraving the design as the plates wear out. Each design necessarily to make up a note is thus transferred to a separate roller. A broad sheet of polished steel is put under the press. A roller with a vignette on it is rolled over its surface under great pressure, and deposits the design on the plate; another roller having the "counter," is, perhaps, next rolled over the plate, leaving its impression in the proper place, and so on, until the note is made up. There is still room on the sheet of steel for more notes, and they are accordingly put on by the same process. Now we have a sheet of steel with half a dozen notes engraved on it, sharp, clear, distinct, and exactly alike; at least, nearer than any engraver could possibly make them by a simpler process. That plate would be worth something to a private individual. Mr Foard tells us it is not for sale, so we won't attempt to negotiate for it; but let us go with him to the press room and see the process of making bluebacks by the wholesale. Here is a large room full of presses—simple affairs, they are—an iron roller, two feet long, six inches thick, resting in a frame on an iron table and revolved by hand-power applied to the spokes on one end. A workman takes the steel plate, rests it on a box in which there is a fire to keep it warm, runs a tacked roller over it several times very rapidly, then wipes it off apparently clean, sprinkles pulverized whitening on its surface and places it on a sliding table on the press. His assistant, a young girl, carefully adjusts a sheet of paper on the plate. The sheet is comparatively worthless. You would not pick it up in the street. A turn of the rollers now it is an article everybody wants. You would be glad enough if the young girl would make you a present of that sheet, as a "specimen."

Before leaving we must get acquainted with the proprietors of this money-making establishment—Messrs. Archer & Halpin, artists of the very first class, of forty years' experience in the business, in the finest establishment in Europe. Mr Archer came to this city when McClellan was at its gates, and proposed to supply that portion of Mr. Mar's anatomy without which he would be reported unfit for duty. It was impossible for him to get the steel for the purpose. Gen. Lee, equal as he always is to the requirements of the occasion, came down and seized upon a lot of unclaimed baggage marked U. S., among which was a saw mill, the very thing desired. Now, what a saw mill has to do with the printing of notes may appear a very singular link in the chain of any imaginable connection connecting the two; but when Mr Archer tells us that the saw mill had a saw of fine steel, of the requisite thickness and proper toughness, and that this saw was converted into plates for engraving designs for Confederate Treasury notes upon, you will see how an instrument for cutting timber to make a good dry road right into our capital, for the victors to march dry shod on, was made to serve other and remote purposes not at all contemplated by the original manufacturers. It is questionable whether there ever was a "whip," "top," "cross-cut," "hair-raiser," or any other kind of saw instrumental in making so much money as has this particular one, kindly contributed by the Yankees. The entire establishment is a home production. Presses were built here, intricate machinery devised for special processes, the very workmen taught their art, and an establishment built up which generally requires many years to perfect under the most favorable auspices. It is hoped the Secretary of the Treasury will employ the process of printing on steel for his new issue, and make use of real bank note paper—produce something beautiful, tangible and worth keeping. We understand some denominations of the new issue will fulfill this demand to a gratifying extent, at least far superior to the "old style." A design for the ten dollar notes soon to make their appearance, is described thus:

Face—Vignette in the centre, heavy artillery, the horses in sweeping gallop; scene in the distance, artillery fighting at the foot of a mountain range; that work in red. In the right hand corner is the head of Senator Hunter. A "counter" above the head encloses the figure 10. A great deal of the old work is recognized. The wording is the same as on the old notes. "Functus and receivable in payment of taxes" omitted.

Back—In handsomely ruled blue (machine work.) In large letters the word "Ten."

To cure Scratches in Horses.—Make a very strong brine of equal quantities of salt and copperas. Wash the legs of the horse well with soap and water; then wash the legs well with the brine morning and night for three or four days. Keep the horse in a dry place or out of mud and water, and in a few days he will be well and fit for use. This remedy has never been known to fail.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD TRAVELLERS.

The late order of the Quartermaster General reducing the trains on the several railroads, between Richmond and Augusta, Ga., limits the facilities for the conveyance of the travelling public very much. The engines taken from the passenger trains will be employed in the transportation of government freight, with which the Depots along the several roads are filled to overflowing. The reduction of the trains has been made known by advertising, and travellers can make arrangements accordingly; but there is another regulation, by order of Gen. Q. M. General, which is not so well known as it ought to be. The large number of citizens that crowd the trains on the several roads has been the subject of much remark. It cannot be legitimate business that keeps such numbers in constant motion, particularly ladies, and it is apparent that the rush of Confederate money, by some persons, expended in mere travelling from place to place, either for pleasure, or what is worse, speculating on the necessities of their fellow citizens by buying cheap in one place to sell dear at another. Of course this, in itself, is no subject for government interference, but it must be recollected that these travellers for pleasure or private business seriously interfere with the transportation of the soldiers, proceeding to enjoy their hard earned and very limited furloughs, and also detains them in returning to their duty. The citizens fill the cars and the poor soldiers are compelled to lay over for another train, at a ruinous expense to himself, and, in many instances, at the risk or punishment for overstaying his furlough!

We understand that instructions have been received by the superintendents of the several railroads to transport private soldiers first, officers next, and then citizens, so that any detention for want of room must fall upon citizens. Travellers upon railroads had better be prepared to meet the contingency whenever they happen to come in contact with soldiers going home or returning to their duty. To those compelled by business to travel this may occasionally prove an inconvenience, but if the new regulation succeeds in keeping at home idlers and mere pleasure-seekers who now crowd the trains, it will not only be a benefit to the public, but a great saving to the parties themselves.—Petersburg Register.

GEN. D. H. HILL AND THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.—While the writer of this article was in the vicinity of Chattanooga, in the autumn of 1863, he communicated two or three letters to the Charleston Courier, which freely and candidly exposed the military judgment of Gen. D. H. Hill, during the battle of Chickamauga. The information on which the opinion, not merely of the correspondent, but of others, was based, was derived from conversation with those who were supposed to be familiar with the principal details connected with that battle. In our last issue, however, we published an extract from a review of the campaign of Gen. Bragg at Chickamauga, which appeared in a recent number of the Richmond Enquirer, written, as that journal intimates, by one authorized and certainly fully competent to do justice to the subject. In that article, it is plainly stated that the causes of failure in the campaign around Chattanooga are due to Gens. Longstreet, Polk and Hindman. Without questioning the truth or falsity of this allegation, we remark briefly that the name of Gen. D. H. Hill does not appear in the article in any light which detracts from his well earned reputation—a fact which conclusively shows that Gen. Bragg had no fault to find with that officer, and that so far as his judgment or his acts on that occasion are concerned, he is as much above imputation as any other officer who did his measure of duty on that eventful day. Were it not so, Gen. D. H. Hill, long before this time, would have had his position defined by a Court of Inquiry.

Under these circumstances, it is an act of justice not more to Gen. Hill than to ourselves that, having made free use of his name in a public manner, we should, in the same public manner, with the light of the revelations before us, confess that we were misled by the information to which we had access, and that that justice was not done to him which subsequent revelation proves to be his due.

We are prompted to make this frank avowal by no suggestion of others; and by no other motive than a desire to compensate for all errors of judgment on our part, which may have had the effect of marred, in any degree, the wholesome influence which should ever attend the presence and authority of a commanding officer.—Columbia Carolinian.

BONDS STOLEN FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—We have been requested, by the Register of the Treasury, to call the attention of the public to the numbers and denominations of the coupon bonds recently stolen from his office in the Treasury. Every corporation and every individual holding bonds should examine them carefully, to ascertain whether if any one of these bonds is in his possession. They are worthless as securities, and will be refused payment whenever presented. They are of the following numbers and denominations:—viz: No. 48,955 to 48,964 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, 8 per cent. No. 83,834 to 88,850 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, 7 per cent. No. 34,801 to 34,811 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, 7 per cent. No. 32,686 to 32,711 inclusive, for \$500 each, 7 per cent. No. 8,597 to 8,610 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, 6 per cent. No. 914, for \$100, 5 per cent. 100 875, 100 Any information upon the subject will be gladly received by the Register of the Treasury.—Richmond Sentinel.

There are men who are mouthing and whining about "Constitutional rights," when not only the Constitution itself, but life, liberty, property, home and everything else is imperilled by Yankee invasion. It would be best to gain our independence before we quarrel about theories.