

The Western Democrat

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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.

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AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENSE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That it is hereby enacted by the authority of the said General Assembly, that the Militia of the State, shall be for the same cause, and to the same extent and no further, than as prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defense of the State, and the execution of the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defense, all able-bodied persons, not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the Christian Church, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service as a guard for home defense, shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officer of the company may determine, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act, to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in the form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, who may be called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, entitled the 24th day of May, 1862. Provided, That when a Quaker shall have paid the sum of one hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the call for guards for home defense may be called out for service by the Governor in defense of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct, and he may order the return of the officers appointed as herein provided, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be ordered to return, shall be furnished with their own horses and accoutrements and arms, which, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Government may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State which are aforesaid into active service, and shall provide the means for their return to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, and the same are hereby repealed, and it is hereby enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the 1st day of July, 1864.

Amendments to the above Law.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENSE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That it is hereby enacted by the authority of the said General Assembly, that the Militia of the State, shall be for the same cause, and to the same extent and no further, than as prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defense of the State, and the execution of the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards of Home Defense for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; Provided, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," and regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operations in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, connected with the State or Confederate Government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; Provided, that this exemption shall only apply to the duties specified in this bill and not to service when the Guards for Home Defense are called into the field.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend the battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill in the companies of the militia appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars. Provided, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same manner and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North

To the Citizens of Mecklenburg.

CHARLOTTE, 27th June, 1864.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: The earnest solicitations of my friends from various portions of the county, have induced me to change the purpose expressed in my Card of the 24th ultimo, and to announce my name for re-election to the Senate.

I hope to meet you at the Tax-gatherings advertised in the county, and to express my views to you on the various subjects, interesting the public mind.
June 27, 1864
JOHN A. YOUNG.

Arrival and Departure of Messengers of the Southern Express Company at Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.
From Char. & S. G. Railroad 7 30 A. M. and 9 P. M.
" N. C. Railroad 6 20 " and 9 25 "
" A. T. & O. Railroad 9 00 "
" W. H. C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M.

DEPARTS.
For N. C. Railroad 6 20 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Char. & S. G. Railroad 10 00 " and 1 30 "
" W. H. C. & R. Railroad 7 30 " "
" A. T. & O. Railroad 4 00 P. M.

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

EXPRESS NOTICE.

Southern Express Company, Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.
In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the ability 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 is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at the lowest prices. 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, 1863.

COPPERAS.

TAYLOR & ASBURY are prepared to furnish by the ton or otherwise, a fine article of Copperas, superior to any English offered in market. Druggists and Apothecaries supplied with a chemically pure article. Address TAYLOR & ASBURY, May 5, 1863. Charlotte, N. C.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

On and after Monday the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST:		LEAVE:	
ARRIVE:	Charlotte,	7 30 A. M.	
8 15 " "	Tuckasee,	8 20 " "	
8 55 " "	Bovard,	9 00 " "	
9 25 " "	Sharon,	9 30 " "	
10 00 " "	Lincolnton,	10 05 " "	
10 45 " "	Cherryville,		

GOING EAST:		LEAVE:	
ARRIVE:	Cherryville,	11 30 A. M.	
12 15 P. M.	Lincolnton,	12 25 P. M.	
12 55 " "	Sharon,	1 25 " "	
1 20 " "	Bovard,	1 25 " "	
1 55 " "	Tuckasee,	2 00 " "	
2 45 " "	Charlotte,		

Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare. Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one.

A Train leaves Charlotte for Charlotte at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, and returns same day. For Passenger Trains transporting Freight, 50 per cent to the tariff rates of freight will be added.
V. A. McBECK, Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.

VERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel. As this house is kept the line of Daily Stages from Charlotte to Asheville.
Oct. 1, 1861. J. B. KERR.

NOTICE.

I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited.—Terms Cash.
I will exchange Iron for Bacon, corn, cloth, or provisions of any kind.
J. W. DEER, y-pd. Spring Hill Forge, July 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

The firm of WILLIAMS, OATES & CO., is this day (Jan. 15, 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.

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c. for sale at this Office.

The Peoples' Ticket.

FOR THE SENATE, COL. WILLIAM M. GRIER, FOR THE COMMONS, R. D. WHITLEY, March 28, 1864 pd

From the Richmond Enquirer.

OUTRAGES OF BUTLER'S NEGRO TROOPS.

We have received, from a correspondent residing in Westmoreland county, the following account of recent atrocities perpetrated by the Yankee negro troops in that Department. Their record is enough to make the blood boil with indignation: "It seems that General Butler, about the 10th of last month issued an order that the prisoners and troops at Point Lookout should be fed from the Northern Neck and that portion of Essex lying immediately on the Rappahannock, and had not been stripped by the enemy. In pursuance of said order, the Second Massachusetts negro infantry, 700 strong, Col. Draper, a white man, commanding, with one hundred white cavalry, from the fifth and second regiments, started for the Northern Neck, landing at Kinsale. Four hundred negroes (with white commissioned officers) and fifty white cavalry proceeded to devastate Westmoreland county, destroying everything in their line of march.

Among others, the gallant Col. Beale, 9th Virginia cavalry, seemed to be an object of particular spite with them, tearing up everything, shamefully abusing his family, taking off his own, bacon and other provisions. Hon. Willoughby Newton, near the Hague, was also a great sufferer, losing all his farming implements; the negroes saying they would have farms in Maryland and would need them. They said when they came again they would take everything Mr. Newton had; that they had come to come every week for a month or two, so as to get all the growing crop of wheat, &c. Among other great sufferers was Mr. Brown, near the Hague. Everything but his house was destroyed. Mr. Ben English, after having given thirty-nine lashes with the cowhide. And, more horrible but only too true, twenty-five or thirty ladies were violated by this party of negroes. I could give names, but deem it best not. Neither age nor color was spared by these demons, who were encouraged by their white officers. Is it surely not time to raise the black flag?

The rest of the regiment, 300 strong, with 50 white cavalry, under the immediate command of Col. Draper, marched to Richmond county. On the route six negroes violated the person of Mrs. C. eleven different times, she being the wife of a brave soldier of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, being also sick at the time, with an infant six weeks old at her breast. This is only one instance out of twenty others of a like nature. Mrs. Dr. Bellfield whipped five negroes from her room, thus heroically defending herself. They plundered every body of every thing in their line of march. With a large amount of plunder they succeeded in reaching Union wharf. They sent their plunder on board their vessels. They then made preparation to proceed across the country to Heathville, Northumberland county. The men of Richmond county, in their rear had become aroused, and the cry of vengeance from ruined women and degraded husbands arose to the very heavens. Old men and boys, and even deserters and conscripts, with such arms as they could collect, with a few disabled soldiers who were at home, with Col. Brockenbrough at their head, marched down towards Union wharf, determined on revenge. When they arrived they found the infernal negroes at their devilish work, utterly destroying everything belonging to Messrs. Pearson & Rockwell, tying Mr. Rockwell up and cowardly him. But the hour of retribution was fast approaching. Lieut Col. Lewis, of the 9th Virginia cavalry, being at home in Lancaster, on learning, with such men as he could hastily collect, and a few of the Lancaster cavalry, who happened to be in the county, being about 30 mounted men in all, forming a junction with Colonel Brockenbrough's command near Union wharf, on the morning of the 16th joined battle with the negro Yankees.

Colonel Brockenbrough and Lewis having made a skillful disposition of their small and badly armed commands, quietly awaited the charge of the enemy. Colonel Draper ordered one hundred negroes to make a charge on our men, which they did, in platoons, at a double quick, with their guns leveled. They fired platoon after platoon, with the utmost coolness, they being out of the range of our men's muskets. The reserve, consisting of two hundred negroes, were then ordered up. As soon as our men commenced firing, most of the negroes fell back. Colonel Draper placed himself at the head of the cavalry, but they were met with a volley which mortally wounded Col. D. and four or five others of the cavalry. Col. Lewis then ordered his cavalry to charge, which they did in most gallant style, killing four negroes and several others, and capturing two of the cavalry with their horses and equipments. Our loss was four wounded, none killed—two being accidentally wounded. [Let the people of the South remember what it is to be the fate of our women if the Yankees succeed.]

For the Legislature. We, several citizens of Union county, announce C. AUSTIN, Esq., our present worthy Sheriff, a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons at the election in August next. Monroe, June 6, 1864 te

For the Legislature. The friends of Col. JAMES M. STEWART desire him to be a candidate to represent Union county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and therefore announce him a candidate for that office. MANY CITIZENS. May 30, 1864 te-pd

For the Legislature. Please announce H. M. HOUSTON, Esq., a candidate for the Commons of Union county, at the election in August next, and oblige HIS FRIENDS. June 27, 1864 tep

Announcement. We announce JOSHUA LEE as a candidate to represent Union county in the House of Commons at the General Assembly of North Carolina. June 20, 1864 te-pd SOLDIERS OF CO. I. 524 N. C. Regiment.

Announcement. We, as soldiers, respectfully announce THOMAS R. MAGILL as a candidate for the House of Commons for Union county, at our next regular election in August next, and as such will be voted for by MANY SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY. December 22, 1863 tep

For the Legislature. We are authorized to announce W. C. SMITH as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of North Carolina, for the counties of Union and Anson. June 27, 1864 te

Announcement. We, as soldiers, respectfully announce Capt. J. E. MOORE as a candidate for Sheriff of Union county at our next regular election in August, and as such will be voted for by MANY SOLDIERS.

A Card. LINCOLNTON, N. C., June 3, 1864. Mr. YATES: Having been asked by persons in several companies from this County and numerous citizens, to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the next Legislature, I have consented to do so. Whilst there has been much said about filling the offices with men beyond the military age, it is due to myself and to the people for me to state that I am within the military age, but it is well known to all who know me personally, that I have been an invalid for the last six years and entirely unfit for military service. I will further state, that I have been before an examining board and discharged. But, whilst I have not been able to go to the army, I have endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully as a citizen and representative, and will be content with the decision of the people upon my merits. A. COSTNER, June 6, 1864 te

Announcement. Being absent in the battle field, I adopt this method of declaring myself a candidate for Sheriff of the county of Lincoln. Having served as Deputy for eight years, I feel myself fully competent to fill the important position, and I hereby respectfully solicit the aid of my friends at home to insure my election. JOHN M. MICHAL, Co. K, 49th N. C. Troops, June 6, 1864

For Sheriff. We are authorized to announce R. M. WHITE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county. May 9, 1864 pd

To the Voters of Union County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing election for Sheriff in the County of Union. My connection with the army, however, has for some months rendered me from that familiar intercourse with you that would generally be desirable. But, trusting that I may have a due allowance for this seeming inconsequence, with a view to repeated expressions of a desire that I should become a candidate, I have consented to do so—though under vastly different circumstances from those which surrounded us four years ago. Many of you have realized the hardships of war and the dangers of battle; but without recalling the past, I look hopefully to the future, and permit me to call and close their accounts with either of the undersigned.

On his entrance the master of the house rises, takes leave of his friends and passes into another room with the inspector and two or three relations. After hearing the decree read, the condemned man draws his sabre, makes one cut across and another along his abdomen, and lastly, cuts his throat. It often happens that a man has only strength to make the first cut. In that case a trusty servant, standing behind him for the purpose, strikes off his head. No one has any knowledge of the offences for which these fourteen personages were condemned to death, but I heard that they were suspected of being too sincere partisans of the alliance with Europeans. Another report was that they had been engaged in some mysterious conspiracy.

INVASION OF THE NORTH.

We have several times heard the remark, that no good could come of the invasion of the territory of the North; that our armies had better keep out of Maryland, Pennsylvania, &c.; that such movements tend only to exasperate the people who otherwise might and would, become divided among themselves.

Now, with all due respect for the very respectable gentlemen whom we have heard express these opinions, we must say that we cannot agree with them. The time was when these arguments might have had some weight, but that time has long since passed. Putting aside President Davis, his advisers and our Generals, who some people might suppose best prepared to judge of the policy of army movements, we will discuss the question entirely on our own judgment.

Every intelligent person at the North knows that the South is not fighting for conquest—that it has never, and does not ever propose to subjugate the people of the North, or to confiscate their houses, lands, goods and effects. That we desire only to be let alone, has been iterated and reiterated, and whenever our army has gone into the North, and care has been taken to impress the fact upon the minds of the people that we are waging no war of subjugation or conquest; we do not ask them to take any oath of allegiance to the Confederate States; we expect them to remain in their own State, which we do not design to hold, don't wish to live in, and which, under any circumstances, we never expect or desire to belong to the Confederate States. They know these things just as well as we do. They know that if we are let alone—if the war against us is stopped—they will never be molested, but will be left to the quiet enjoyment of their own homes and institutions.

If, then, they would not have their own grounds converted into battle-fields, and themselves forced to witness or to share in the work of destruction and death, let them go to work in the cause of peace. Peace, peace, as all we want, and we are fighting because our enemies will give us no peace. But even suppose that we should fan some smouldering fire into a blaze, or stir up some phlegmatic Pennsylvania farmer, or Ohio politician; must we, for fear of these, remain quietly in our own borders, while their soldiers make raids through our unprotected districts, robbing, burning and leaving in their track a barren waste? Is it good policy that we should continue to suffer all the horrors of war, without even attempting retaliation? Is it likely that such meek conduct would cause our foes to cease their acts of vandalism? On the other hand, is it not more probable that when they are made to know that their friends at home will suffer the same measure of war that they inflict upon the South, that their own households may be in danger, their own wives and children subject to the same suffering and indignities that they inflict upon the women and children of the South; is it not more probable, we say, that when they are made to know and feel these things, they will pause before they apply the torch to private dwellings, and insult and abuse unprotected women and children? These are some of the questions which those who assert that invasion of the North is wrong should ask themselves. Other questions concerning the checkmating of Grant, &c., we say nothing about, though they may possibly have a more determining influence than any of the others.

Let the home-folks at the North feel some of the horrors of war; let them witness these from their own door steps; let them feel that the shock of battle may overwhelm and bury them and all that they hold dear in one common ruin. Let all these influences work upon them, and the chances are, that they will be made active peace men, instead of venal warriors.

Indeed, we do not know but it would be far best to pursue, wherever we go in the country's territory, the same course that they have pursued in ours—carry by burn, destroy, lay waste everything. This would be only strict justice, though so far we have done no such thing. In General Lee's expedition into Pennsylvania private property was left unharmed and peaceful citizens unmolested.

The people of the North all know that the South does not wish to conduct the war in a barbarous, but in a civilized manner, and if our army does apply the sword and torch they will fully understand that it is only in retaliation for what they have done in the South.

Should we retaliate, appears to us to be fully settled in the affirmative. Can we do so, is a question we must leave our Government to determine. —Charlotte Bulletin.

DEPARTERS IN YADKIN.—We learn from a gentleman who composed one of a guard of six deserters from Yadkin county, on Saturday last, that the deserters are carrying on at a high rate in that County. One day last week, a band of these deserters and traitors to the South, entered the town of Yadkinville and demanded the keys of the jail from the jailor—went to the jail and released all therein confined, among whom were several charged with the killing of a militia officer.

The Board of Surgeons, who were holding an examination at that place, were compelled to have a guard around the town; and threats were made to capture Gov. Vance, who was to speak in Yadkinville on Friday, the 8th instant.

Surely it is high time that some steps were taken to rid the Western portion of the State from these lawless bands of desperadoes, who are continually killing our citizens and destroying the property of those who have never done them harm, and their own kindred.

Those which passed through here were deserters from Lee's army, and natives of Cobb county, Georgia. —Statesville Express.

INTERPRETATIONS OF DREAMS.—To dream of a small stone around your neck is a sign of what you may expect if you get an extravagant wife. To see apples in a dream betokens a wedding before you which you find applies you may expect to find pearls. To dream that you are lame betokens that you will get into a hobble. When a young lady dreams of a coffin betokens that she should instantly discontinue the use of tight stays, and always go warily and thickly shod in wet weather. To dream of fire is a sign that—if you are wise—you will see that the lights in your houses are out before you get to bed.

PREMATURE MATRIMONY.

Marriage is a Divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two parts into one—the masculine representing wisdom, and the feminine affection. When there is a spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times, and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reform, if an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society were instituted. Now-a-days, people leap into the magic fire-circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner, little thinking that, when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is little, sometimes, of mutual analysis of disposition and comparison of taste and affections. They seem to fancy that, if there are any discrepancies, the fatal Gordian knot, which can be seldom cut and never untied, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it in their hearts—can be incalculable. They recognize it as a great mistake of their lives. The pain is not to them a silk one, but a cable of iron, tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love and ending out with its rust, the very later life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting till they be quite fully grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets and finds a little furze gathered on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent, they opt off to some Gretna Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will never cease bitterly to repent.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball room and the evening party rarely develop real character. Under the exhilarating influence of the dance, the glare of the lights, and the merry squib and joke, the dissolute youth may appear amiable, and the slatternly young man, matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They are more generally conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in almost daily divorces that are taking place, in the running away of husbands leaving their wives and children to starve, and in the elopement of wives. Not only this, but we witness in broken spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for mere food and clothing and shelter, and in women cross, dirty, snarled and wrinkled.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful marriages—for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result does not stop with husband and wife. There are the children. They partake of the feebleness and the vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunted and gnarled. God pity them!

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his mate or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people who have weathered the storms and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, under the gentle declivity of time, with no agers, nor jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting joy of heaven, where they shall be one forever. That is the true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a roof of gold, that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever. —Exchange Paper.

NORSE SENTIMENTS FROM A NORTHERN LADY.—A lady in Iowa writes to her brother, a soldier in the Confederate army at Mobile, as follows: "Oh, how I long for the day to arrive when hostilities will cease; and the Southern Confederacy will be crowned with the glorious wreath of victory, having achieved their independence and secured themselves from the Yankee tyrant! I pray fervently that the South may succeed, and I know they will, for God is with them, and they must succeed. If I were in the South I would make clothes for the soldiers. I wish I were near you, for I know I could aid in making you comfortable. It is needless for me to say to you to be cheerful amid all the privations and hardships you have to undergo; for a knowledge of the holiness of the cause in which you are engaged is sufficient to silence the cry of complaint or dissatisfaction.

The South's all is at stake. Never—never give up to be slaves of the Northern despots. My heart throbs in anxious expectation of the happy results of this spring's campaign. Victory must be ours. The noble soldiers of the South cannot be permitted by a slighthearted, merciful and just God to spill their blood much longer, fighting with the worthless scum of the North.

How many hearts the hateful Abolitionists have made to bleed! I cannot bear to look at one of them, much less to speak to one of them.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY.—Our readers may recollect a recent item of English news, that that government had sent a commissioner with dispatches to the Confederate government. From the London Index, received by the Wilmington Journal, it appears that the Commissioner of the Federal Blockading Squadron off Charleston peremptorily refused to allow the commissioner to enter that port. He returned to Bermuda and forwarded them to Lord Lyons at Washington. He formally requested permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused by Lord Lyons, who said "it would not be agreeable to the U. S. for England to hold any intercourse whatever with the Confederates." Lyons meekly submitted to the insult, as usual.