

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE SOUTH 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. \$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867. FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 750.

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

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance. \$2 for six months.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

One square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

Z. B. VANCE. C. DOWD. R. D. JOHNSTON.
VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (40 acres in corporation) On the Tract there is a good Mill-site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race dug, and all the large timber for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided. It is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber.
Sept 10, 1866.

Tailoring.
JOHN VOGEL,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.
January 1, 1866.

REMOVED.
We take this method of informing our friends and the public, that we have moved to the large and commodious Store formerly occupied by KAHNWEILER & BRO., where we will continue to carry on the General Mercantile Business in all its various branches, and would respectfully call attention to our variety and styles of Goods, unsurpassed by any other House in the State, which we offer at exceedingly low prices.

CLOAKS!
French black and colored Cloth Skapetes, Basques and Circulars, Silk Skirtes and Bonnets.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
We have now in store one of the largest Stocks of the Dress Goods ever offered in Charlotte. Our Stock consists in part of all Wool Delaines, Empruss Cloths, Poplins, Poplinettes, Alpaccas, Lustras, together with a general assortment of all the low priced Domestic, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Best Kid Gloves in all colors. Ladies' fleeced lined Silk, Lisle, Bull and Woolen Gloves, Merino Gloves, Superior English Hosiery for Ladies and Misses, all of which are equal to any ever offered in this city.

WHITE GOODS.
Of every description Table Cloths and Table Linen, Towels, Toweling, Knappkins, &c., &c.

CLOTHING.
Of every description. Frock and Sack Coats, Cassimere Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and a complete line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Boots, Shoes and Hats, all of which we offer at enormously low prices at Wholesale and Retail.

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.
Of every description received every week, and sold at prices warranted to prove satisfactory to purchasers. We take great pleasure in showing our Goods to those who will favor us with a call.

NOTICE.
We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies that we will attach to our House early in the Spring, a first-class French Millinery Establishment, of which due notice will be given. A. WEILL & CO.

A CARD.
Having retired from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, A. WEILL & CO., as practical, attentive and experienced business men, and ask that the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us be continued to them.
Kahnweiler & Bro.

To the Creditors of the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, N. C.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 21, 1866.
At the Fall Term, 1866, of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, in the State of North Carolina, the undersigned was appointed Commissioner of the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute ratified March 12th, 1866, entitled "an act to enable the Banks of the State to close their business."

Public notice is hereby given to the creditors of the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville to present and establish their demands against said Bank, by the first day of June, A. D., 1867.
JNO. W. SANDFORD,
Dec 3, 1866, Commissioner.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next session commences on the 1st of October, 1866, and continues until 30th June, 1867.
The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each: the one commencing the 1st October, 1866, and the other the 15th February, 1867.

Expenses per Term of Twenty Weeks:
Board, including every expense, except washing, \$105 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department, 25 00
" " Primary, 20 00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough instructors at usual prices.

For circular and catalogue containing full particulars, address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals,
July 9, 1866, Charlotte, N. C.

SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.
Adopted by the Legislature of N. Carolina.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from Nov. 1st, 1864, to May 1st, 1865.

MONTHS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$50.00	
February	1.50	3.00	21.00	50.00	
March	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00	
April	1.50	5.00	29.00	100.00	
May	1.50	5.50	19.00		
June	1.50	6.50	18.00		
July	1.50	7.00	11.00		
August	1.50	14.00	23.00		
September	2.00	14.00	25.00		
October	2.00	14.00	26.00		
November	\$1.10	2.50	15.00	30.00	
December	1.15	2.50	20.00		
Dec. 1 to 10th inclusive			35.00		
Dec. 10 to 20th inclusive			42.00		
Dec. 1st to 31st inclusive			49.00		

THE TRUTH.
We are now receiving a new Stock of all kinds of Goods, and in addition to our large Stock we will be receiving goods all this week. We will have one of the most complete Stocks of Goods to be found in Charlotte, to wit:

Dress Goods, Delains, all Wool Delains, Calicoes, Bleached Domestic, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, Silks, black and colored; Ladies' Caps, Corsets, Hair Coils, Head Nets, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Merino Gloves, Thread Silk Gloves, Shawls and Cloaks, Hats and Caps, Bonnets and Shoes, STOCK ISLAND GOODS, a large Stock, Hardware, Corn Shellers, Mill Saws, Wood and Hand Saws, Axes, Files, Iron, Nails, Brads, Braces and Bits, Augurs, Every thing almost from a Needle to the heaviest Hardware.
Call and examine our Stock. We are Mecklenburg boys, and will give you to understand that we will sell, and dont intend to be run out by any one. Come, save your money, and invest it where it will do you some good. Give us a fair show. We thank our friends for what they have done for us, and ask them to continue.

GROCERIES of all kinds, except Whiskey.
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.
Dec 10, 1866.

Something New and Attractive. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

McLEOD & STEELE
Have just received another addition to their stock of WINTER GOODS, comprising many of the latest and most desirable styles as Empruss Cloths, Repps, Poplins, French Merinos, Mohair Coats, Alpaccas, Delaines, Bombazines, Wool Plaids, Black Silks, Ladies' black and colored Cloths.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks.
Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Embroideries, Real Clayey Lace Collars and Sets, Plain and Embroidered Collar Sets, 1st and 2nd Morning Sets, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Cloak Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Black French Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, Table Linen, Damask Merino Table Covers, Opera Flannels, white and colored Flannels, bleached and brown Sheetings, Blankets, Stock Island Cassimeres, Hoop Skirts, (Empruss Trail), Balmoral Skirts, &c.
Call soon and Buy.
McLEOD & STEELE.
Dec 10, 1866.

E. FULLINGS,
Merchant Tailor, Charlotte, N. C.,
Will sell his Stock of Gentlemen's Clothing at Cost, from the 1st of January. Those wishing bargains are invited to call and supply themselves.
Dec 10, 1866.

Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods.
MRS. E. FULLINGS is offering her Stock of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine these Goods and hear prices.
Dec 10, 1866.

LEONARD H. SMITH,
(For many years at the Corner Drug Store.)
Having purchased of Williams & Covert their entire Stock of Goods in this city, consisting of

Hats, Caps, Straw Millinery,
and other Goods too numerous to mention, would solicit a share of public patronage from his friends and the public generally.

Mrs. L. A. NORRIDGE, a Lady of experience and taste, has been engaged to teach the Millinery Department, and will trim all kinds of HATS and BONNETS in the most approved and latest styles at the shortest notice.

I expect soon to carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches on a large scale. Three doors above National Bank, Carson building.
Dec 10, 1866

NOTICE.
All the creditors of J. B. French, deceased, by presenting their claims, against the said estate, to be understood, can have them arranged for settlement at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cleveland, at the Court House in Shelby, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in December, 1866, then and there to show cause, if any can, why the said estate shall not be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts and costs.

Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of said Court at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866.
46-67 [pr. adv. \$10.] S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Cleveland Co.,
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term, 1866.
Joseph Lusk vs. Robert Hunt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hunt, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Robert Hunt to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cleveland, at the Court House in Shelby, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in December, 1866, then and there to show cause, if any can, why the said estate shall not be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts and costs.

Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of said Court at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866.
46-67 [pr. adv. \$10.] S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.
Some very handsome, selected in Europe by one of the firm. If you want beautiful French and English GOODS for the Holidays, call and see them at
Dec 17th, ELIAS & COHEN'S.

Ladies and Gents' Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Purse, Portemonnies, Bags, Pearl Card Cases, Pearl Boxes, Portfolios, &c., in beautiful variety and at low prices, at
Dec 17th, ELIAS & COHEN'S.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
For Christmas, from \$2 to \$20, at
Dec 17, 1866 ELIAS & COHEN'S.

A GOOD MOTHER.
She is a good mother who brings up her children to work—to work in the kitchen, if you please. We shall never have good puddings and pies, chowders and fricasees, while the ladies are taught that it is a disgrace to learn to cook. The time may not come when the daughters of wealth shall be obliged to take their stand in the kitchen—but should they not know how to bake and to wash? What is a young woman fit for whose mother allows her to lie in bed till ten o'clock, and who when she rises, sings a song or two, and sits down to the last new novel? She may answer for the wife of a wealthy fop; and a miserable life—miserable indeed—will she live. Far better for her, no matter what her condition in after life may be—whether she marries a fortune in real worth or not—if she is brought up to work. Her life, in comparison with one brought up in idleness and folly, would be a season of real enjoyment—and the influence she exerted would be glorious indeed. What mother will be so unwise as to teach her daughters that to work is degrading, while lying in bed, dressing in fashion, and reading mere trash, is elevating and dignifying!

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the Estate of Samuel J. Lowrie are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to that Estate must make payment to the undersigned.
C. DOWD, Administrator.
Dec 24, 1866.

MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., President,
Assisted by accomplished Instructors in all the Departments.
The buildings and grounds known as the N. C. Military Institute, located in Charlotte, having been secured for a term of years for the purpose of a Female College, the Institution will be opened as such January 20th, 1867.

The first School year will be of irregular duration. It will comprise one long Session of Twenty-six weeks.

This Session, or scholastic year, will be divided into two Terms of Thirteen weeks, each.

Rates per Term, payable in advance in lawful currency of the United States:

Board with Lights, \$60 00
Tuition—Collegiate Department, 15 00
Tuition—Primary Department, \$11 00 to 13 00

EXTRAS:
Music on Piano or Guitar, 32 Lessons, \$20 00
Latin, Greek, French, German, etc., each, 8 00
Painting, Drawing, Embroidery, etc., at fair rates.

Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow-cases, towels, table-napkins, and counterpane.

The standard of Scholarship will be high, and the instruction thorough.
The building is eligibly situated with more than twenty acres of land attached, the premises being delightfully adorned with native oaks. Ample means of exercise and recreation will be thus afforded. For Circular apply to

A. G. STACY,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dec 17, 1866

MT. VERONA MALE ACADEMY,
NEAR WOODLAWN, GASTON COUNTY, N. C.
A. J. HARRISON, Principal.

The exercises of the Spring Term will be resumed on the third Monday of January, 1867, and will continue 20 weeks. Charges made from time of entrance (with no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness) at the following rates:

Classics \$15, in specie or its equivalent in currency; Higher English \$12 50; Primary Branches \$7 00.
December 24, 1866. *3rd

Davenport Female College.
The Spring Term will commence on the 15th day of January, 1867, with a full corps of instructors.

TERMS:
Board for 20 weeks, \$75 00
Tuition in English course, 20 00
Music and use of Instrument, 25 00
Tuition in Ancient and Modern Languages, 7 50
Oil Painting, 25 00
Drawing and Grecian Painting, each, 10 00
Incidental fee, 2 00

For Catalogue, address,
Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Lenoir, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The current session commenced on the 1st October, 1866, and will continue until 30th June, 1867. Pupils are received at any time and charged from date of entrance. Ministers' daughters received free of charge for Tuition.

Expenses per Term of Twenty Weeks:
Board, including every expense except washing, \$105 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department, 25 00
" " Primary, 20 00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, taught by competent and thorough instructors.
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars, address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Jan 7, 1867, Charlotte, N. C.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANSVILLE, N. C.
The Session of 1867 begins MARCH 6th. Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL. Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM.
January 7, 1867 2m

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
LINCOLN, N. C.
The Term of my School began Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1867. Tuition \$5 00 and \$10 per Quarter of ten weeks, in currency.
Rev. W. R. WETMORE, A. M.
January 7, 1867

JAMES HARTY & CO.,
Next Door to the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.
Have just received a new Stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, &c. They also have a good assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at reduced prices.
JAMES HARTY & CO.

Just Received,
A good article of Linen Bosom Shirts; also, Linen and Paper Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c.
JAMES HARTY & CO.
Dec 24, 1866.

Application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina to charter "Mecklenburg Female College at Charlotte, N. C."
Jan 1, 1867.

CONFEDERATES IN PARIS.
A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Paris gives the following account of exiled Southerners:

HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.—Among the gay equipages that dash along the streets of Paris is that of Mrs Benjamin, wife of J. P. Benjamin, Sec'y of State of the late Confederacy. Its appearance indicates that Mr Benjamin is in no suffering condition so far as finances are concerned. He lives at London most of the time, and is said to have done very well pecuniarily, since his admission to the English bar.

Geo. N. SANDERS.—This person, who was the foreign agent for the State of North Carolina and for the Confederacy, for a while, is still engaged in drinking good brandy and enjoying himself generally, though he is said to be broken down financially.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.—Jno C Breckinridge was in Paris during the summer, but went to Versailles. His wardrobe was in first rate condition and did not indicate that he needed pecuniary assistance.

Nearly every "exile" in Paris is said to be in comfortable circumstances. They have, in some measure, a society of their own, into which all who wore gray clothes can be admitted without much formality.

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.
A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. The human brain is the twenty-eighth of the body, but in the horse is but a fourth.

Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. About the age of 86, the lean man generally becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner. Richter enumerates 600 distinct species of disease in the eye. The pulse of children is 180 in a minute; at puberty it is 80; and at 60 only 60. Dr. Dixon ascribes health and wealth to water; happiness to small beer; and all diseases and crimes to the use of spirits.

Elephants live for two hundred, three hundred and even four hundred years. A healthy, full grown elephant consumes thirty pounds of grain per day. Bats in India are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip. Sheep in wild pastures, practice self-defence by an array in which ram stand foremost, in concert with ewes and lambs, in a hollow square. Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge, loaded with three hundred pounds, fifteen miles per day. One pair of pigs will increase in six years to 119,160, taking the increase of fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep, in the same time would be but 64. A single female horse fly produces in one season 20,888, 320 eggs. The flea, grasshopper and locust jump 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

A CALICO BALL.—A fancy ball was recently held in Petersburg Va., under the following regulations:
No lady will be allowed in the room who does not come in a calico dress, and no other dress will be worn by a lady during the evening.

Each lady who comes to the ball will be expected to send her dress to some person, heretofore to be designated by the managers, to be given to a poor woman; and the donor shall be at liberty to designate the person to whom she wishes her dress given.

TREASURE FOUND.—In the washed banks of a ravine, which juts into the Mississippi river a few miles below Wolf Island, there was, a few days ago, discovered by a Missouri hunter, a keg which the finder first regarded as a keg of powder, but, on attempting to remove it from its resting-place he found it defied his efforts. He thereupon employed a hatchet which he carried in his belt, and dashing in the head of the keg, was both astonished and gratified at a shower of gold and silver coin that fell with a musical jingle all around him. The keg contained \$30,000 in eagles, \$650 in half-eagles, \$350 in quarter-eagles, and \$170 in silver. There was nothing in or on the keg to indicate who buried it there, or when it was buried. From appearances, however, it is believed that it was placed there at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Several nice young gentlemen went to the residence of a young damsel to give her a serenade. After some time the servant stepped out, and walking out to the harpist, exclaimed:—"My friends, the folks are all abed; you can't get a cent here to-night."

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.—Six hundred emigrants, freedmen, we observe, from Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina, have sailed for Liberia. Another company from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, have since left for the same destination. They are represented as having been well supplied with implements, school books, and bibles, and design settling on the St. John's river, in Bassa county, Liberia.

A counsel being questioned by a Judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am concerned, sir, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

A young man was fined \$20 in Cincinnati the other day for kissing a pretty girl when she didn't want him to. It sometimes results in costing a man a good deal more than that to kiss a pretty girl when she does want him to.

STOVES, TIN-WARE, &c.
D. H. BYERLY, Springs' corner building, keeps for sale a general assortment of WARES in his line, such as Stoves, Tin, Japan and Sheet Iron Ware, &c.
New work made to order or Repairing done at short notice.
January 7, 1867

Just Received,
50 Kegs Superior White Lead,
40 Boxes Cheese,
800 Bushel Corn,
2,000 Lbs. Castings.
For sale by
HARMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
Dec 3, 1866.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.
Interesting and Vivid Southern Account—Narrative of General Basil Duke.

We make the following extract from advance sheets of a new forthcoming work, soon to be issued in Louisville. We allude to the history of General Basil Duke, of General Morgan's Partisan Rangers, of which Duke was a leading officer. It relates to the battle of Shiloh, and commences on the morning of the 6th of April:

The afternoon wore away and no sign in the enemy's camp indicated that he had discovered our presence. The night fell, and the stern preparations for the morrow having been all completed, the army sank to rest. The forest was soon almost as still as before it had been tenanted with the hoets of war. But, before the day broke, the army was astir; the bugles sounded the reveille on all sides, and the long lines began to form.

About five o'clock the first gun rang on the front—another and another, succeeding as our skirmishers pressed on, until the musketry grew into the crackling labored sound, which precedes the roar of real battle. The troops seemed excited to frenzy by the sound. It was the first fight in which the majority of them had ever been engaged, and they had as yet, seen and suffered nothing to abate the ardor with which the high spirited young fellows passed for battle.

The every one who witnessed the scene—the marshaling of the Confederate army for the attack upon the morning of the 6th of April—must remember, more distinctly than any men, their buoyancy and spirited impatience to close with the enemy. As each regiment formed upon the ground where it had bivouacked, the voice of its commander might be heard as he spoke his words of encouragement to his men, and it would ring clearer as he appealed to their regimental pride, and bade them think of the fame they might win. When the lines began to advance, the wild cheers which arose made the woods stir as if with a rush of a mighty wind. Nowhere was there any thoughts of fear—everywhere were the evidences of impetuous and determined valor.

For some distance the woods were open and clear of undergrowth, and the troops passed through, preserving their array with little difficulty; but as the point where the fight between the pickets had commenced was neared, the timber became dwarfed in scrubby brush, and at some places dense thickets impeded the advance. The ground too grew rugged and difficult of passage in unbroken line. Frequent halts to reform and dress the ranks became necessary, and at such times Gen. Johnston's magnificent battle order was read to the regiments, and its manly, heroic language was listened to with the feeling it was intended to evoke. The gray, clear morning was, ere long, enlivened with a radiant sunrise. As the great light burst in full splendor above the horizon, sending brilliancy over the scene, many a man thought of the great conqueror's augury and pointed in exultation and hope to the "Sun of Shiloh." Breckinridge's division went into the fight last, and, of course, saw or heard a great deal of it, before becoming itself actively engaged.

Not far off, on the left and center, the fight soon grew earnest, as Hardee dashed resolutely on; the uneasy, broken tread of the skirmishers gave way to the sustained volleys of the lines, and the artillery joined in the clamor, while away on the right, the voice of the strife swelled hoarser and angrier, like the growl of some wounded monster—furious and at bay. Hardee's lines carried all before it. At the first encampment it met not even the semblance of a check. Following close and eager upon the fleeing pickets, it burst upon the startled infantry as they emerged, half clad, from their tents, giving them no time to form, driving them in rapid panic, bayoneting the dilitary—on through the camp swept, together, pursuers and pursued. But now the alarm was thoroughly given, the "long roll" and the bugle were calling the Federals to arms; all through their thick encampments they were hastily forming.

As Hardee, close upon the haunches of the foe he had first started, broke into another camp, a long line of steel and flame met him, staggering, and, for a little while, stopping his advance. But his gallant corps was still too fresh for an enemy not yet recovered from the convulsing effects of surprise, to hold it back long. For awhile it writhed and surged before the stern barrier suddenly erected in its front, and then gathering itself dashed irresistibly forward. The enemy was beaten back; but the hardy western men who filled his ranks—although raw and for the first time under fire—could not be forced to positive flight. They had once formed, and at this stage of the battle they could not be routed. They had little discipline, but plenty of staunch courage. Soon they turned for another stand, and the Confederates were at once upon them. Again they gave way, but strewed the path of their stubborn retreat with many a corpse in gray, as well as blue. At half past seven the first line began to give signs of exhaustion, and its march over the rough ground while struggling with the enemy had thinned and impaired it. It was time for Bragg's corps to come to the relief, and that superb line now moved up in settled strength.

The first signs of slackening upon the part of the Confederates seemed to add vigor to the enemy's resistance. But bravely as they fought, they never recovered from the stus of the surprise. Their half of the battle was out of joint at the beginning, and it was never gotten out right during that day. They were making desperate efforts to retrieve their lost ground when Bragg's disciplined troops burst upon them. The shock was met gallantly but in vain. Another bloody grapple was followed by another retreat of the federals, and again our line moved on.

Those who were in that battle will remember these successive contests, followed by short periods of apparent inaction, going on all the day. To use the illustration of one well acquainted with its plan and incidents, "It went on like the regular stroke of some tremendous

machine." There would be a rapid charge and fierce fight—the wild yell would announce a Confederate success—then would ensue a comparative lull, broken again in a few minutes, and the charge, struggle and horrible din would recommence.

About half-past ten Polk's corps prepared to take part in the fight. He had previously, by order personally given by Gen. Johnston, (who was all the time in front,) sent one brigade to reinforce General Bragg's right, where the second line had been most hotly engaged. He also sent, by order of General Beauregard, one brigade to the left. The fight at this time was joined all along the line, and waged with greater fury than at any other period of the day. Almost immediately after parting with these two brigades, General Polk became engaged with the remainder of his corps. The enemy had now disposed his entire force for resistance—the men fought as if determined to not accept defeat—and their stern, tenacious leader was not the man to relinquish hope, although his lines had been repeatedly broken, and the ground was piled with his slain. The corps of Hardee, Bragg and Polk were now striving abreast, or mingled with each other.

In reading the reports of the Confederate generals, frequent allusions will be found to regiments and brigades fighting without "head or orders." One commander would sometimes direct the movements of troops belonging to another. At this phase of the struggle, the narrative should dwell more upon "the biography of the regiments than the history of battle." But the wise arrangement of the lines, and the instructions given subordinate commanders, insured harmonious action and the desired result.

Each brigade commander was ordered (when he became disengaged) to seek and attack the nearest enemy, to press the flank of every stubborn hostile force which his neighbors could not move, and at all hazards to press forward.—Gen. Johnston seemed to have adopted the spirit of the motto, "When fighting in the dark, strike out straight." He more than once assumed command of brigades which knew not what to do, and led them to where they could fight with effect. Our successes were not won without costly sacrifices, and the carnage was lavish upon both sides.

DEFECTIVE EDUCATION.
The New York Sun well says education is valuable in proportion as it fits men and women for the actual duties of life. It is not alone what is actually learned that gives this fitness, but the mental drill and discipline necessary to the acquirement of facts qualify the mind to grapple with other facts and other obstacles.—Yet this mental exercise may be made the means of storing the mind with useful knowledge, or it may be expended in unprofitable studies. The latter is too generally the case.—It is much to be regretted that some attention is not devoted to such useful branches of education as the elements of book-keeping and the management of business affairs. In all our public schools and colleges such things are entirely ignored, though of unquestionable utility to all, even to those who have no intention of engaging in commercial transactions. It falls to the lot of everybody to need at times some little acquaintance with the forms of ordinary business. But the highest education attainable in the country leaves young men without this useful knowledge. We have seen men who had carried off college honors appear as helpless as children in the most trivial matters of the bank or counting-house. This is an inconsistency unworthy of American institutions of learning. A thorough business education is not necessary for all, but some acquaintance with the rudiments of business should form a part of the teaching of all public schools. The extent to which private commercial schools are patronized shows the need young men feel for this branch of education. But only a few of those who have been educated at public schools have