

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 772.

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WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday,

BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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BRICKS! BRICKS!!
Important to Builders.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has completed his arrangements for manufacturing and supplying to this market BRICKS of a superior quality, for building purposes. Orders will be filled at moderate prices, and a liberal discount made to those contracting for a large quantity.

For further particulars call on Capt. Asa George, or Messrs. Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., at whose store samples will be kept.

May 20, 1867. E. P. GEORGE.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
SPRING GOODS

Fine white and colored Marcellite Quilts, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Ladies' French Dimity Skirts, India Twilled Long Gowns, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valencia Lace, Clery Lace, Black Silk Garter Laces. Call and examine our New Goods.

BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon.

Black Challies for Mourning Dresses, English Gripe and English Crepe Veils, at

BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

April 15, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,

A large and well selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

DRY GOODS, at extremely low prices.

WHITE GOODS, a full assortment, which will be sold low for cash.

TRIMMINGS—Our stock of Trimmings is complete, and was selected with care.

A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.

HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Trill Skirts—the most popular skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.

KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best article. Ladies' and Children's Mitts, all sizes, and of the best quality.

FANS AND PARASOLS—A full assortment of all kinds.

SHOES—Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots, shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadelphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and hats.

MILLINERY.

MRS. QUERY would inform her friends that she has opened a new pattern in selecting her stock of Millinery and Trimmings; and having had a long experience in the business, feels satisfied that she can please all who will favor her with a call.

Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

Dresses Cut, Fitted, Trimmed and made, on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profit, and just dealing to all.

April 1, 1867.

BONES WANTED.
A Chance to Make Money.

The subscriber will purchase Bones at 50 cents per hundred, delivered at Concord Factory, or at any Railroad Depot between Charlotte and Greensboro. Cash paid on delivery.

Those who will accumulate Bones in quantities at any point on the Railroad line, and inform the subscriber, arrangements will be made for their purchase.

R. E. McDONALD,
April 1, 1867. Concord, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
Military and Polytechnic Academy.

A Great School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, together with Languages, Literature, Political Economy, &c.

The 2d Session of the 9th Academic year begins July 1st, 1867.

Diplomas conferred upon graduates in the Regular Course.

A Special Course of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing is offered to those who wish to qualify themselves for Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., which they may follow throughout, or in part, to the exclusion of studies unnecessary to their purpose.

A Commercial Course given to those who wish to prepare themselves for business life.

No Military duties except enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate, location healthy.

For Circulars containing full particulars address, Genl. R. E. COLSTON, Supt., Hillsborough, N. C.

May 27, 1867.

COOKING STOVES,
OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERN.

D. H. BYERLY,
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Has for sale "Spear's Anti-Dust Cooking STOVES," which, for economy of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.

Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.

TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING promptly executed.

D. H. BYERLY,
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.

March 25, 1867.

Medical Notice.

DR. J. M. MILLER and DR. J. B. JONES have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Jones will attend to patients during the disability of Dr. Miller.

Charlotte, May 27, 1867.

THE LATE FRESHET.—We have recently had a most destructive freshet in this part of the State. The streams have been higher than at any former period for years. The earth was already saturated with water, and the heavy rains that fell ran off, swelling the streams of various sizes. Crabtree Creek and Neuse river, in this vicinity, have been very high, and have played havoc with the growing crops. The same is true, doubtless, of the Cape Fear, the Tar, and the Roanoke.

We learn that cotton, corn and wheat have been seriously injured. The damage in Wake County alone can not be less than one hundred thousand dollars. The weather is now cloudy and damp, and cool enough to render fire comfortable. Indeed, for a month or two past clear weather has been the exception to the rule.—*Raleigh Standard, 11th.*

Mr. H. H. Helper (white) and Rev. G. W. Brodie (colored), of this State, have been appointed by Gen. Sickles, members of a Board in Charleston to devise rules and regulations for conducting the registration of voters and the elections in this State. The Board is now in session.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SPEAR'S PRESERVING SOLUTION

Will effectually prevent fermentation or decay, and preserve all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Tomatoes, Cider, Milk, Syrups, &c., in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition, without sugar, and without hermetically sealing or air-tighting; hence a saving of sugar—and from 50 to 75 per cent in the cost of jars. The solution is warranted to contain nothing injurious to health. Fruits preserved by this solution are equal to any "canned" fruits, while the use of the solution admits of keeping the fruits, &c., in vessels of any size, and of using them at long intervals when opened. It saves sugar. It will preserve milk from 12 to 36 hours longer than it will naturally keep—causing it to furnish more and better cream, and make more butter in warm weather. One bottle will preserve 128 pounds of fruit, or 48 gallons of cider, or 128 gallons of milk. Price, \$1. Full directions for using with each bottle. Sold by all merchants; ask for a circular with full particulars.

For sale in Charlotte by

DR. JOHN H. McADEN,
Corner Drug Store.

May 27, 1867.

DR. JNO. H. McADEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

May 29, 1867.

300 Gallons Linsed Oil, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

3 Barrels Spirits Turpentine, at McAden's Drug Store.

FINE Lubricating, Lard and Sperm Oil, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

Bright Illuminating Kerosene Oil, cheap, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

Tanners' Strait's and Banks' Oil, at the lowest market price, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

May 29, 1867.

40 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, for sale at the Corner Drug Store.

J. H. McADEN.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867.

M. L. Wriston, agent, vs. J. E. Collier.

Attachment Levied on 1 House and Lot in the City of Charlotte.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, J. E. Collier, resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in July next, and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be taken against him and property levied upon condemned to plaintiff's use.

Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1867.

70-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867.

Wm. P. Robinson vs. John H. Allen.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that J. M. Thorn and wife Isabella, one of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in July next, and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be taken against them, and the property levied upon condemned to plaintiff's use.

Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1867.

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Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1867.

70-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

LIMITS OF LUXURY.

What can money do for a man? It is clear that the richest millionaire cannot spend upon himself, and for his own enjoyment, more than a limited sum of money. Of course, the acquired tastes of civilized life are a bottomless pit, into which he can throw any amount that he chooses. If he takes to horse-racing, or polo, or buying, he may go as far as he likes in the way of expenditure, and the taste, "Give!" horse-leech's daughter, will still cry.

But for every necessary personal comfort and luxury—a carriage, a good horse to ride, a good dinner to eat—he cannot make away with a vast sum. The man of fifty thousand a year can do no more in this line than the man of five thousand; except that, as the farmer's notion of a good dinner was two legs of mutton and two plain puddings, he may have a stable full of horses, and half a dozen carriages. Beyond a certain necessary sum, the largest income in the world can do no more for a man's own personal and corporeal enjoyment than the possession of a moderate income. But, then, on the other hand, it can gratify his vanity or ambition, and that to a boundless extent. Like a prophecy which works out its own fulfillment, the belief that money brings happiness, makes all men envy the moneyed. The race for wealth, vigorously contested as it is, confers certain fictitious advantages upon the winners. The possessor of a large fortune in these days, acquires an amount of respect and consideration, which used to be accorded only to birth. Now, without going so far as to say with Swift, that money means liberty, or, with the world at large, that it is respectability, and health, and friendship, and culture, and society, and every earthly blessing, it is impossible to deny that it gratifies, to a very large extent, a very natural passion of the human breast, the desire of excelling other people. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the standard of happiness which society proposes to itself should be purely materialistic. But so long as everybody is running toward the same goal, the fortunate few who reach it will, of course, be envied by the ruck, and will suppose themselves to be proper objects of envy and admiration.

But then, if, as we say, the rich man is in no worse position, as regards the pursuit of happiness than the poor man, in spite of the affirmations of foolish moralists to the contrary, it would be hard to prove that he is in any better position. It will be said that the gratification of a natural desire must bear its fruit in producing content and self-satisfaction. Yet it would seem that this pleasure is only a momentary stimulant at best. Success, after a man has reached his goal, becomes a very matter-of-fact affair. A man who is made a bishop or a judge, for instance, probably does not at all take the thing as the outside world supposes. In the first place, he has been for a long time gradually drawing near to this end. He does not gain it *per saltum*. He has not been looking at it of late from a very much lower level. He is a little pleased, perhaps, at first with the idea that he has cut out so and so, who had been named with him for the appointment, and that he has distanced such and such old college friends. But the thought of increased responsibility and work soon comes in to drive out the pleasant titillations of a gratified vanity. And, in fact, he soon begins to find the mere dignity in itself rather a nuisance than otherwise. And the rich man, who has built up his own fortune, and found it very pleasant at first to associate with people he had once looked up to, and to receive their congratulations, soon grows tired of his rattle, and probably discovers that, in some respects, it is very much of a bore. He finds that his wealth exposes him to many inconveniences, if it also supplies him with many luxuries. He becomes a mark and an aim for all the people who want to profit by it. Of course his money gives him great opportunities of doing good in the world if he chooses. And people fancy that the relief of necessities which are continually being brought before him must afford a continual gratification to the good rich man. But the fact is, that like the American millionaire, who keeps a secretary to burn the two hundred applications he receives from necessitous people every day of his life, rich men in general have absolutely to decline all personal interference in the affairs of the needy. If they do good at all, they do it on a large scale; they found a hospital or build churches. To investigate daily the cases of two hundred needy applicants in all parts of the world, would be a Herculean task which few people would care to take upon their shoulders, and no person would manage satisfactorily. And, therefore, the gratification to be obtained from wealth as a means of beneficence, is, by no means, what the world generally supposes it to be.—*Imperial Review.*

JUDGE KELLEY AT HOPE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Hon. William D. Kelley, who recently returned from his trip through the Southern States, was serendipitously at his residence in the Twenty-fourth Ward this evening, by the citizens of his congressional district.

After the hearty cheers of welcome home had subsided, Judge Kelley addressed the meeting, friends and neighbors for the demonstration before him. He never knew how sacred the word home was until after his recent absence, during which he had passed through some peril. When covering before a hundred bullets at one scene of his travel, and the companions of his travels equally exposed as himself, he realized how dear home was. The scene before him moved him to the heart. When he left for the South he did so on the invitation of the Governor of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans. There, as elsewhere all through the South, save in one city, he was met with all courtesy and kindness. He went there without any thought of danger, with hatred to no man.

He thought that the opinions he had so often expressed to the people in Philadelphia he could as kindly say to the Southern people, and so he did in every place except Mobile, where they would not hear him; but he begged his constituents not to charge the violence upon the citizens of Mobile or the citizens of the country at large. [Cheers.] It was more due to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, than to the disloyal authorities of Mobile or the mob who supposed that they enjoyed immunities under them. It was a recent Northerner sent there by the President as Assessor of Internal Revenue—Colonel Mann, late of Michigan, the owner of the Mobile Times—who, by statements published in his paper, provoked the disturbance. It was no indiscreet word of his (the speaker's) that brought on the attack.

The preliminaries were arranged two or three days before his arrival, and the man who was shot beside the chair of the correspondent of the New York Herald, who was the first victim on the platform, would have fallen just as certainly if he (Judge Kelley) had been reciting the Lord's prayer instead of making a speech. It was said that he hid under a table. [Laughter.] Now, he was not a soldier, and boasted of no desire to recklessly expose his life; but he confessed that he would not object to having a table to protect him when he heard the bullets patter about him. He would not refer to the courtesy which met him at all points from Memphis to Danville, through Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. They were already acquainted with all this, owing to the enterprise of the Northern journals, and more especially the New York Herald. Had he been the nation's benefactor he could not have been received with more cordiality, or his opinions accepted with a more hearty endorsement, and by none so much as the gallant soldiers who fought in the Confederate ranks.

He assured them that he knew from observation something of the Southern people, and he repeated what he told them in the South, that the whole nation will regard the war as the three of agony which preceded the birth of the greatest free nation the world has yet known. [Cheers.] The speaker then entered upon a description of the Southern country, of a most flattering kind, and contrasted its wealth with the poverty of the people. He had seen the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau in Salisbury on ration day, and would never forget that picture. When he told the Southern people how much the North was progressing by its industry, they thought he was painting a fancy picture. If the people of the North do not turnish means for education, the blacks would exceed the whites in learning within five years. He then described the colored schools, and said that twenty-five per cent of the scholars would be regarded as white people in the North.

It was this fact which induced the Southern leaders to proclaim the doctrine that slavery was the condition of the workingmen, for they had too many white slaves to deal with. He described the feeling of the South as favorable to reconstruction. They were taking Northern papers; they understood their position and needed no missionaries; but much good might be done by sending colored men of culture, of whom there were plenty among the colored people. He named many in the various States as specially fitted for that purpose, of whom their old masters spoke to him in the highest terms of commendation. If any of his hearers thought of emigrating he advised them not to go fifteen hundred miles to the West; for within a few hours travel in North Carolina there were more advantages to be had in water power, mineral products and fine lands.

What the South wanted was agricultural machinery, phosphates and fertilizers to restore the soil. These, with an energetic population, would make the South blossom like a garden, and would build up a loyal country. He favored the idea of going South in small colonies, not to work for wages, for they were miserably poor, but to develop the resources of the country. The speaker, after some further remarks, concluded by thanking his friends for this kind welcome home, and retired amid repeated cheers.

Likes Matrimony.—A citizen of Montgomery County, Ind., was married recently for the fifth time. He has lost two wives by death, one by elopement, and two by divorce. He still thinks matrimony a good institution, like the fellow who was so piously inclined that he joined the church four or five times.

GROCERIES.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN
Have just received a large assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices. Their Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

- 40 Sacks prime Rio Coffee,
- 30 Barrels Sugar—all grades,
- 5 Hogheads Sugar—yellow,
- 25 Barrels Molasses—assorted grades,
- 5 Hogheads Molasses—Cuba,
- 10 Barrels Potomac Shad,
- 10 Half Barrels Potomac Shad,
- 10 Quarter Barrels Potomac Shad,
- 10 Quarter " Family Mackerel,
- 40 Kib. No. 1 and 2,
- 100 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
- 50 Boxes fine English Dairy Cheese,
- 50 " Adamantine Candles,
- 50 " assorted Stick Candy,
- 25 " Layer Raisins,
- 25 " Flour, Corn and Corn Meal,
- Codfish and Irish Potatoes,
- Hemlock Lumber, Iron and Nails—all sizes,
- Bale Yarn and Shirting,
- Fresh Cove Oysters, Sardines and Pickles,
- Sauces, Flavoring Extracts, Soda Crackers, &c.

And every other article usually found in a Grocery and Provision Store.

We invite the attention of country merchants and others to our stock, and solicit an examination.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN,
May 27, 1867.

THE BATTLE GROUNDS OF PETERSBURG.

The New York Times of Friday contains a long and interesting letter from Petersburg, the writer of which is doubtless Mr. Swinton, the historian of the late war, whose works have been received as well at the South as at the North. He has lately been on a visit to Petersburg, where he received many courteous attentions, and spent several days in examining the old battle grounds, in company with former Confederate officers. The letter is too long for republication in our columns, but we cannot pass it over without making some extracts:

"Were the battle fields around Petersburg situated in some remote corner of Europe, I dare be sworn they would be visited by more Americans than do now visit them, accessible as they are and intensely interesting as they ought to be to every lover of his country. But even to those who do come here but few obtain any intelligent conception of the siege, of the character of the tremendous defensive works which cover the country around Petersburg, of the true nature of the military operations here carried on; and indeed the only attentive observers I have noticed here are some English visitors, come all the way from across the water to see the famous battling ground of Grant and Lee. I hope the time will arrive when a juster appreciation will bring many to look with wonder and admiration upon a spot invested with so deep a historic interest. It is very certain that ere long those very features that lend the greatest charm to the country around Petersburg will have disappeared; and already, with the action of the elements and man's destroying finger, many of the lines and works have crumbled to decay.

Of course no man visits the lines without making the "Crater" an object of special attention. The account is lengthy, but it will be read, and continue to be read, with never-flagging interest:

"After a ride of a mile and a half over very rough ground, which, thanks to our sure-footed and admirably trained horses, we traveled safely, we reached the 'Crater.' This, it will be readily remembered, is the scene of Burnside's famous mine; and in examining this and other parts of the line, I have had the advantage of the company of Gen. Mahone, the most skillful and enterprising of Lee's commanders, and the officer who figured on the Confederate side in this as in most of the other operations during the long siege.

"The fort under which the mine was constructed, and of which all that now remains is the 'crater,' is placed on what was a considerable salient of the enemy's front. The hostile fronts here also were extremely close. Now, between Burnside's position and the site of the fort, the ground dips midway into a ravine, and from this it rises into a hill of perhaps forty or fifty feet, on which the work which it was designated to blow up stood. The ravine, which was guarded by the Union pickets, afforded perfect cover to troops in the operation of mining, and the tunneling was begun at the base of the hill. When the galleries were completed, and all was in readiness, the mine was exploded on the morning of the 30th of July. It is familiar to all that after the explosion, which was a perfect success, the assaulting column went forward; but owing to great mismanagement, the troops were allowed to huddle into the crater instead of going forward, so that they were finally driven out, captured or killed. As these things are well known, there is no occasion to recite them in this letter, the object of which is to put on record such new facts as I have discovered in the course of my intercourse with many Confederate officers who took part in the affair.

"On the morning of the explosion the fort, the rifle trenches to the right and left were held by a brigade of South Carolina troops. The work was defended in addition to the infantry, by a battery of four Napoleon guns, under Captain Pegram, an officer I have met here. The fact that I have met him here at all is due to the circumstance that on that particular morning he was at his camp a mile to the rear; for as to his command they were all blown into eternity—all save two that were dug out. Besides this loss Captain Pegram informs me that of the South Carolina troops in the fort and in the works to the right and left, about a hundred were killed—a fact which I believe is now known for the first time. Having occupied the breach made by the explosion, it was the design that the Union troops should without halting press forward to a height in the rear of the fort known as Cemetery Hill; but this purpose was not carried into execution. Had it been done, it has been claimed that Petersburg would have fallen, and I have little doubt this would have been the case, for standing here on Cemetery Hill, one readily sees that it takes in reverse everything the enemy had, both to oppose this advance—at least, not more than a hundred or two of the South Carolina brigade, who had been holding a position in reserve. So paralyzed was the enemy that this state of facts continued for three hours; and it is plain to see that only such shameful mismanagement on the part of the officers, as was developed by the inquiry which General Grant instituted into the affair, balked complete success. Finally Lee recovered himself, and withdrawing Mahone from his position, a mile and a half to the Confederate right, he sent him to recover the ground. That officer, riding over the scene with me, has pointed out to me whence he came—how he brought his troops round unperceived under cover of a hill—how, striking a ravine a little to the (Union) right of the fort, he brought his men forward toward the position and advanced, hidden by some low ground. 'When I arrived,' (Quintus Mahone), 'I counted eleven battle-flags along the parapets; eleven times two are twenty-two, (counting two hundred men to a regiment), twenty-two hundred men; but then I reflected that many of the colors were run forward simply to bring up the men, and I saw that there could not be that many. Disposing the troops thus and so, we went forward and the Union troops crowded back into the crater and the breastworks. It was about 9:30 o'clock when we made that first charge. My men pressed forward so close that they could take up the mutes left by the enemy on the ground and pitch them, bayonet downward, into the crater. The place, however, was made very hot by the Union batteries; but at length I got up some mortars, (they were little things, that you could tote), and throwing the shells for 700 feet into the air they would explode right in the hole. Finally, toward noon, after our own men had long called to the Yankees to come in, they flattered the white handkerchief, and all that had not meanwhile succeeded in crawling back surrendered. I saw a good many of our men that had been buried up in the explosion—they were all covered with earth and looked as though they had grown there.' And so ended what Gen. Grant at the time very justly styled 'this miserable affair.'

The defence of Fort Gregg was one of the most gallant actions of the siege, and as the death of Gen. Hill was connected with it, we copy the account in full. We have heard several versions of the circumstances under which this distinguished officer came to his death, but as the annexed statement was derived from Gen. Mahone, we receive it as authentic:

"Coming back by the Boynton plank road, we strike once more the defensive line of the Confederates. Here, first of all, lying across the road, is Fort Gregg, a powerful bastion work; and one will hardly fail to pause here when he knows what a desperate deed of valor was done there. On the morning of Sunday, the 2d of May, [April 7] the day after Five Forks, a general attack was made along the front of all these works enveloping Petersburg. The Sixth Corps having succeeded in bursting through everything in its front, the troops on the left towards Hatcher's Run swung round towards Petersburg, and moving up the Boynton plank road, advanced on Petersburg from the westward side. But at Fort Gregg they were stopped. The defence of this work had been entrusted to a body of Mississippi troops, numbering in all about 250 men. They were perfect marksmen and intrepid soldiers. The assault was made by the division of Gibbons, standing on the parapets of Gregg, one across the valley through which they advanced to the attack. Adequately manned, the fort would be impregnable, for the guns perfectly command all the avenues of approach. This was soon apparent to the assailants, for not advancing they were met by so deadly a fire that the line staggered and broke. Attack after attack was made but in vain, till at length the defenders were reduced to thirty men. Then in a renewed rush the Union troops carried the fort, but it was found that the loss was above five hundred, so that each of these skilled riflemen brought down two assailants. In connection with the defence of Fort Gregg I must also mention a fact which I learn from Gen. Mahone in regard to the death of the distinguished Confederate corps commander, A. P. Hill. Gen. Lee's headquarters were but a short distance in rear of Gregg, in a house on the Boynton plank-road, between the fort and the town. At the time Fort Gregg was carried, Gen. Hill and Mahone were in conversation with Lee at his headquarters. As the firing grew nearer and nearer, Lee, intently listening to the sounds, suddenly turned to Hill and said: 'How is this, General? Your troops are giving way.' Upon this, Hill, mounting his horse, dashed to the front; but while galloping down the road he suddenly came upon two men in blue uniforms. 'Throw down your arms!' shouted the General. But the men quickly sprang behind a tree, and leveling their pieces, fired. Hill fell from his horse dead.

"And now we are back again; and looking down from the heights, taking in the character of the memorials of the war as a whole, I cannot help feeling that it was a wonderful siege and a wonderful defence—honorable alike to the valor of both armies. Students will come here to see examples of the most remarkable military engineering ever executed; and so long as men heed the deeds of their fellows the story of their actions here performed will be read with wonder and awe. It is all over now, and gone into history; but here in the gleaming sun and looking down on the debris of fort and fence, it is no longer past but present. For lo! out of the earth rise troops of shadowy figures, and dimly pressing into trench and parapet, grasp with ghastly hands muskets of vapor. It is the embattled armies once more, with the tattered ensigns, the upturned terraces of struggle, and the yell and cheer of surging and swaying lines. But no, it is a dream; back to your graves you shadowy forms in blue and gray, and leave us to our work-day world."

AN IMPROVED WHITEWASH.—Dr. Jacobson has made a whitewash which is said to be almost as durable as paint, by dissolving 50 parts of glue in 150 parts of water, and adding 2 parts of caustic soda; after boiling, a flocculent precipitate separates, which may, however, be disregarded. After the mixture has cooled, he adds 50 parts of water glass, and stirs in enough oxide of zinc to make it of the proper consistency for painting. Two coats should be applied, and when dry a solution containing 10 per cent of chloride of zinc should be laid on, which gives it a beautiful gloss and great durability. It is well suited for wood, metal or brick, but should be applied as soon as made, for it cannot be kept long in the proper state.

[Will it not be as expensive as paint?]

NEW MARRIAGE SERVICE.—Geo.