

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

NINTH VOLUME--NUMBER 471.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,

BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid within 3 months, 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
Office hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office, January 10, 1861.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner, January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.
Office in the Braxley building opposite Kerr's Hotel, January 24, 1861.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1861.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months.
Oct. 16, 1860.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.
The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.
Nov. 27, 1860.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.
Go and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS will run daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus enabling freight to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and vice versa.
Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at \$3 50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at \$10, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freight and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Gen'l Fr. and Ticket Agent.

SITUATION WANTED
As Conductor on some Railroad Train, or as Agent at some Depot, or as Mail Agent.
Testimonials of moral character, Southern principles and close attention to business, can be given.
Address
L. A. HELMS,
Winchester, Union Co., N. C.
Feb. 8, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process. As patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or the Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends— you may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861.

North Carolina
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to
THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt.,
at Branch Bank N. C.
Jan 8, 1861

Dissolution.
The firm of FELLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FELLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none others need ask it.
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fellingings, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
Jan 15, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWs; Brose and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-planes, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gongs, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Belows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rastors and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clench Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Forks, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Furks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, garden and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spindles, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware,
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbit metal, &c.
Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black,) about 5 feet 9 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worthy of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull, can scarcely communicate anything about his master, or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 9, 1860. W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' CLOAKS and BONNETS,
DRESS GOODS and EMBROIDERIES,
Carpets & Rugs.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLANTATION GOODS.

The above will be found to compare in styles and prices with any in the town.
FISHER & BURROUGHS
Nov 13, 1860

PETER B. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE,
DAVIS & HARDEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Petersburg, Va.
REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb. 19, 1861

BIRDS, BRDS.
ALL KINDS OF EUROPEAN BIRDS;
also, a beautiful assortment of NEW
STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a
fine Songster, will find it at
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Nov 29, 1860.

NEW RESTAURANT,
Having connected with my Establishment
Eating and Refreshment
Saloon,
I am prepared to serve my friends and the public in the culinary line in the best style. Those wishing a
call, and I will be my constant study to please them.
J. D. PALMER,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
January 1, 1861.

For the Western Democrat.
DIXIE LAND—IMPROVED WORDS.
I wish I was in de land of cotton,
Old times dar are not forgotten—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land—
In Dixie land, whar I was born in,
Early on a frosty mornin'—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land.

CHORUS—Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hoorah—hoorah—
In Dixie land I'll take my stand,
To lib and die in Dixie.
Away—away—away down South in Dixie.
Away—away—away down South in Dixie.

Old Missus married Johnny Palmer,
Den moved away to Alabama—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land—
And when he put his arm around her,
It felt just like a forty-pounder—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land.

CHORUS—Den I wish I was, &c.
Now dar's de place for Ingen batter,
Whic makes you fat and den some fatter—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land—
Dey feck you well on rice and bacon,
Whic keeps you sound and free from shokin'—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land.

CHORUS—Den I wish I was, &c.
Now sugar grows in Lusevany,
It makes you sweet in every manner—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land—
And dis, you know, must be de reason,
Dey gals are sweet and look so pleasin'—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land.

CHORUS—Den I wish I was, &c.
Now if you wish to dribe away sorrow,
Come sing wid me dis song to-morrow—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land—
I'm sick of Aunty Slavery rabble,
To Dixie land I'm bound to trable—
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie land.

CHORUS—Den I wish I was, &c.
BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP
WANTED.

The subscriber desires to purchase Beef Cattle and Sheep, in condition for butchering. The highest market price will be paid.
W. A. COOK,
Town Butcher.
May 28, 1861

FARMER'S, LOOK OUT!
Money, Time and Timber Saved.
I have the right to sell VANDEMARK'S PORTABLE FENCE, made without posts, in the counties of Alamance, Hand-Isle, Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. DURABLE, and easily conveyed to its chief advantages. We reconmend the fence to saw-mill owners, farmers and all who have fences to make. We will sell Farm or County Rights. A circular, stating cost, plan of building, &c., sent free to any address on application to
J. M. J. WHITE,
Mechanicsville, Alamance Co., N. C.
March 26th.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1861.
Jefferson Berryhill and others, vs. Thomas P. Berryhill and others.
Deceased, et al, non.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in the above case, Thomas P. Berryhill and wife Cynthia M. John N. Todd, Shadrick Jenile and wife Mary, David Emberson and wife Adaline, James Emberson and wife Esther, and the heirs at law of Susan Baker, dec'd, are not residents of North Carolina, but reside beyond the limits thereof; it is therefore ordered by said Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, in said county, in conformity to law, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to see proceedings in this case, and to make themselves parties to said issue if they shall think proper to do so.
Witness, W. K. Reid, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday of April, 1861, and the 85th year of American Independence.
W. K. REID, Clerk.

State of North Carolina.
HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE }
General Order No. 4. } Raleigh, April 24, 1861. }
All communications for the Governor in reference to Military matters—such as applications for commissions, tender of services of companies, &c., requisitions for arms, ammunition, &c., and for information appertaining to the military organizations called into service—will be directed to the Adjutant General in this city. By order of Gov. Ellis, J. F. HOKE, Adj't Gen'l

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
General Order No. 5. } Raleigh, April 25, 1861. }
Hereafter all Provisions passing through this city, intended for any Depot out of the bounds of the State, will be stopped here for the supply of the troops concentrated at this point. The market price will be allowed for the Provisions so stopped. Forwarding and receiving Agents at the Railroad Depot will pay strict attention to the execution of this order. By order of the Governor, J. F. HOKE, Adj't Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
General Order No. 3. } Raleigh, April 26, 1861. }
The Volunteer Forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the information appertaining to the military organizations called into service—thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied to the call of your Governor.

The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. F. HOKE, Adj't General.

THE BRAVE GIRLS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The many brave and heroic actions performed by our soldiers elicit, on all occasions, our special admiration. While we are willing always to extend to our own sex the praise justly merited by them, we should not be so prejudiced as to entirely disregard and overlook those of the "fair sex."

The trials and difficulties through which the women of the Revolution passed—the almost Spartan bravery which characterized all their exploits—have been entirely surpassed by some of our own ladies of the "Sunny South," who have given us valuable aid and information. One of the most striking instances on record, and one which will make one of the brightest pages in Southern history, is the daring exploit performed by two young ladies of Northwestern Virginia. The circumstances, as far as I have been able to learn, are these: The day before the battle of Phillippi the Federal troops of Gen. McClellan's command, numbering over 4,000, started from Fairmont (46 miles from Phillippi) to attack the Virginia troops under Col. Porterfield, and which numbered only 800 armed men. The movement was conducted on the part of our enemies with such secrecy that their designs were known to but few; yet their object was obvious to some. The enemy fired a volley upon them, and some of the balls passed through their clothes. Nothing daunted, they still pursued their course and passed the enemy's lines in safety. Arriving at Pruntytown they stopped a few moments to have a shoe put on one of the horses, and after they had gone a few miles further, they were stopped by a crowd of Union men who demanded "who they were and where they were going?" They contrived an ingenious and plausible story, such as only woman can invent; and after a detention of over an hour were allowed to proceed on their journey. Starting again, and after proceeding some eight or ten miles further, one of the ladies was thrown from her horse, not, however, hurting her seriously. By this they were detained some time. They at last arrived at Phillippi at 2 o'clock p. m., having ridden a distance of 46 miles in 8 hours. They immediately proceeded to the office of Col. Porterfield, introduced themselves, informed him of the designs and the number of the enemy, and advised him to retreat without delay. I will not worry you with a detail of the battle, &c.; suffice it to say that if the advice of the ladies had been pursued our forces could have retreated to pass in the mountains but a few miles distant, where they could have made a noble fight.

After the battle was over and many rumors were in circulation regarding the number of our men taken prisoners, these young ladies resolved to ascertain the truth of the report. Disguising themselves as old country women, and with buckets of soap, they proceeded from where our troops had retreated, to the enemy's camp. They entered the Hessian commander's quarters and calmly endeavored to dispose of their merchandise. While there, they discovered that one of our men was a prisoner in the house, and watching a favorable opportunity, while but few remained within, one of the young ladies cautiously proceeded up stairs, cut the cords with which he was bound, procured an old hat and coat, made him put them on and got him down stairs in safety. They then proceeded to leave the house, making the gentleman whom they rescued carry the soap. They were not the least suspected. Arrived outside the camp, they got him on one of the horses and carried him to our forces.

The gentleman whom they rescued is named Withers, a member of the Rockbridge Cavalry. It is due to the young ladies to state that they never saw Mr Withers before they rescued him. The ladies were completely exhausted when they arrived at our camp. The severe trials and hardships through which they had passed—the cold that they had contracted by riding in a very hard rain, produced a very serious illness, from which they have not entirely recovered at the present time. I forgot to mention that after the enemy had learned of this exploit, Col. Kelley, their commander, immediately offered a thousand dollars reward for their capture.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 17th instant, announces the arrival of these heroic ladies in that city. They had an interview with Governor Leitch, who requested them to make the Executive mansion their home during their stay in the city.

The names of these ladies are: Miss Mollie McLeod and Miss Abbie Kerr.

DEEP REEF COAL.—We are glad to learn that the Egypt shaft, under the management of Wm. McClaine, Esq., has been completely refitted, with proper ventilating fixtures, and will be ready to commence mining this day, at the rate of from fifty to two hundred tons a day, according to the demand.

A coal dealer from Charleston has gone to the mine, desirous to make arrangements for ten or fifteen thousand tons of coal, to be transported two miles by wagon, then to this place by the Western railroad, and hence by boat to Wilmington, and by the Wilmington and Manchester and Northeastern roads.

We hope some means will be devised to extend the railroad further into the coal and iron region, and to develop the minerals abounding there.—Fayetteville Observer.

CAPTIVATE THEM.—The Lincolnites are very fond of talking about hanging the "rebels." They can play at that game. We ought to have Mr. Major Robert Anderson, and Mr. Captain Doubleday, and all the other pet birds from Sumter, so that if a hair of one of the humblest soldiers was touched contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, we could hang Messrs Anderson & Company. By early attention to laying in a stock of birds to serve as food for hemp, we can soon make these people haul in their horns.

FROM PENSACOLA.

A gentleman writing from Pensacola, Fla., in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens, says:
"Fort Pickens and the immense works by which it is surrounded are particular objects of interest. People from the most distant parts of the State, from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and even Virginia, come by every train and return with all sorts of speculations. They all, of course, feel very bad that the bombardment did not take place while they were there to see it, but then the confidence gained from personal observation, that "we can take the place when we please," somewhat mollifies their feeling.

The *status quo* at Pensacola will be preserved for the present; but how long will probably depend on the movements of the enemy. And this is doubtless wise. We lose nothing by delay, and may gain much. We are daily strengthening our batteries and position; our brave citizen soldiers are every day becoming better disciplined and better prepared, though always ready. In the meantime we employ and keep in check outside 7 of the most effective ships of the U. S. Navy and several large transports. They cannot be better employed for us or at a cheaper rate.

On the other hand the enemy gain no advantage by our delay. They already find great difficulty in procuring provisions, water, &c. Santa Rosa is a barren, desolate, sun-burnt island of sand. Nothing but brackish water is found thereon, and scarcely a thing that man or beast can eat. The health of the men in the Fort is already seriously affected, and it would not be surprising if the works outside the fort had ultimately to be abandoned. We have it in our hands, holding, as we do, the destiny of the place, to take any advantage of the false movements or dispersion of the fleet. Providence certainly favored us at Charleston, and should a storm occur at Pensacola as there, preventing the participation of this formidable fleet of vessels in the fight, we may take Pickens without the loss of a single man. Should the blessing of Heaven so favor us, we should also save millions of valuable property, the Navy Yard, village of Warrington, and perhaps the principal forts themselves. Without the co-operation of the fleet, Pickens would have enough to do to take care of itself, and the shot and shell from five miles of batteries would soon make that, like Sumter, untenable. These are the opinions I have formed from personal observation.

A FLAG FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The ladies of this place are engaged in getting up a flag, such as may be worthy of the acceptance of the glorious First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. The funds have been provided, and the flag will soon be made up by the ladies themselves.—Fay. Observer.

THE STAY LAW.—We see it stated that Mr Biggs, in some remarks made in Convention a few days ago, said that the Supreme Court of North Carolina now in session has pronounced the Stay Law of the last Legislature unconstitutional.

ARRIVAL.—Col. Adler, who led a regiment under Garibaldi in Italy last year, has arrived in Richmond, for the purpose of offering his services to the Confederate Government. Strong efforts were made to induce him to enter the army at the North, but he preferred to fight for a free people, and has, therefore, after encountering various difficulties succeeded in reaching Virginia. He exhibits scars received in battle under his distinguished chief in Europe and is ready now to defend a people who are here engaged in a struggle for independence. His interview with Gen. Beauregard, Bonham, and others, in the neighborhood of Manassas, are represented to have been highly gratifying.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.—It may interest our readers to keep the following for reference:
The railroads running into Alexandria are the Orange and Alexandria Road, which connects with Richmond, Lynchburg, and so on through the entire South; the Manassas Gap Road; the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Road, and the Washington Road. Manassas Gap is the junction of the railroads leading to Harper's Ferry, Aquia Creek and Richmond. The following table shows the distances from Alexandria to some of the principal stations: Springfield 9; Fairfax Court House 11; Union Mills, 23; Manassas Gap, 27; Bristol, 31; Carleton, 38; Warrington Junction, 41; Bealeton, 47; Rappahannock, 51; Brandy, 56; Culpeper Court House, 62; Mitchell's 69; Rapidan, 74; Orange Court House, 80; Madison, 84; Gordonsville, 88; Charlottesville, 109; North Garden, 120; Coveseville, 125; Rockfish 133; Lovington, 140; Arrington, 145; New Glasgow, 152; Amherst Court House, 158; Melver's, 164; Lynchburg, 171.

CINCINNATI.—The Gazette (black republican) gives a gloomy account of things in that city, winding up as follows:
"It is no uncommon occurrence to hear a merchant pork-packer or general business man say, he would willingly give \$20,000 to \$30,000 to be placed just where he was before the commencement of the civil war."

There is an appeal in the Cincinnati News, of a late issue, addressed to the City Council, calling upon them to adopt measures for the relief of their starving population, and expressing the astonishment of the editors that the people have been allowed to starve, speaking almost every day and almost entirely neglecting his own private business, now has a fine, large company at the service of the State. All honor to Gen. W. Hayes.

Capt. Francis also has a company of infantry ready to march at an hour's notice. We learn that there are over a hundred volunteers in Cherokee who are not yet organized. They too will soon be ready for service and then we can exultingly say that Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, though small and insignificant in the eyes of many, have turned out nearly 1000 men in defence of the righteous cause in which the South is engaged.—Franklin (N. C.) Carolinian.

SENSIBLE VIEWS.—The Charlottesville correspondent of the Charleston Courier, who met Gov. Wise on his way to the West, says he was struck with an observation made by that gentleman upon the best mode of dealing with undisciplined volunteers, yet skilled as marksmen, such as he will have chiefly to rely on in his operations. He said great mischief would result from making them believe they could do nothing without drill, when there was no time to drill them thoroughly. He desired to just get them organized, so as to prevent confusion, and then he would tell them he wanted them always to go where he told them to, and stand fast till they were bidden to move, and that it would make very little difference whether they could shoulder arms according to rule, provided they could shoot at a man and hit him. With a few disciplined soldiers to support them, he will make these mountain men fight to some purpose.

PUTTING DOWN THE BRAKES.—The President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad gives notice that under no circumstances will the interest on the company's bonds, held in New York, be paid. This is the way to put down the brakes on the Yankees.

YEARLY COST OF THE WAR.

The New York Journal of Commerce is engaged in "counting the cost" of the war per year. It assumes there will be while the war lasts, in the pay of the United States, over and above its regular army and navy establishments, no less than 215,000 soldiers and 18,000 sailors. With these data as a basis of calculation, it figures out the proximate yearly cost of the campaign as follows:

The annual pay of an infantry regiment of 780 men, from the Colonel down to the drummer boys, including officers' rations, which are computed for its money, is over \$148,000; at which, in round numbers, we will estimate it. In the dragoon service, to which a portion of the increased regular army will be assigned, the private's pay is \$1 a month more than in the infantry; but of that small difference we will make no counts. Multiplying the number of regiments in the increased army (275) by the annual pay of one, and we find for salaries alone, the item of \$40,700,000 a year. The annual pay of 18,000 seamen, at \$12 a month, is \$2,592,000—making the total for both branches of the increased service \$43,292,000.

Volunteers having been placed on the same footing, as to clothing, as the regular army, we learn from the table of articles and standard prices published in this paper several days ago, that each infantry private is entitled to \$32 worth of clothing yearly. The cost for the first year alone is much higher than that, but we proceed upon the supposition that the soldiers are to be under pay at least "three years"—the minimum term fixed by the President in his second levy. Leaving out the officers, who furnish their own uniforms, we find that the yearly cost of clothing our soldiers in this war will be \$6,160,000. For guns, knapsacks, and armament complete, a moderate estimate would be \$20 a man for the war, making a total outlay on those accounts of \$3,550,000.

The lowest average cost of rations for our army and navy, during the war, will be 20 cents a day. Circumstances may make it far above that; but even at that low figure, the yearly board of extra soldiers and sailors will be \$15,750,000. In this calculation officers' rations are not counted, as they are included in the item of salaries.

The cost of transporting troops by land and by sea, of chartering steam boats to assist in the blockade, of providing coal and other necessities, cannot be safely estimated, but it is safe to put it at \$1,000,000 a month, or \$12,000,000 a year.

Omitting from our estimate the probable cost of medicines and hospital attendance, ambulances, baggage-wagons, ammunition for cannon and rifles—a large item—and all the other incidental expenses, which can only be guessed at, we foot up the yearly totals as follows:

Pay of 215,000 soldiers,	\$10,700,000
do 18,000 sailors,	2,592,000
Soldier's clothing,	6,160,000
Soldiers' arms for the war,	3,550,000
Rations for soldiers and sailors,	15,750,000
Transportation and extra naval service for blockade,	12,000,000
Items omitted, or contingent, including pickings and stealings, commissions, &c.,	50,000,000
Total,	\$131,032,000

Then add \$50,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of Government, and we have a total of \$181,032,000 per annum. Call it \$200,000,000, and we shall probably be pretty near the mark. This is more than half a million a day. Some have estimated our total expenses at a million a day; but this, we are inclined to think, is an exaggeration.

Yet large as the present outlay must necessarily be, it is more likely to be increased than diminished, from year to year, so long as the war lasts. There will soon be a large body of men unavailable; such as the disabled, the sick and the lazy, who must be provided for at a cost quite equal to that required for troops in our active service. In the present condition of the revenue, the necessity seems inevitable of creating a large public debt, to be discharged by the next succeeding generations.

THE GOOD NEWS FROM CHEROKEE.—We have patiently waited for a correct account of the military proceedings of Cherokee and with heartfelt pleasure we now announce that Capt. Geo. W. Hayes, with whom to will is to accomplish, has a Cavalry Company numbering some 100. This has been accomplished by the unconquerable determination of Capt. Hayes. He came home from the adjournment of the Legislature, and by attending to the company matters of all the companies in the county, speaking almost every day and almost entirely neglecting his own private business, now has a fine, large company at the service of the State. All honor to Gen. W. Hayes.

Capt. Francis also has a company of infantry ready to march at an hour's notice. We learn that there are over a hundred volunteers in Cherokee who are not yet organized. They too will soon be ready for service and then we can exultingly say that Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, though small and insignificant in the eyes of many, have turned out nearly 1000 men in defence of the righteous cause in which the South is engaged.—Franklin (N. C.) Carolinian.

SENSIBLE VIEWS.—The Charlottesville correspondent of the Charleston Courier, who met Gov. Wise on his way to the West, says he was struck with an observation made by that gentleman upon the best mode of dealing with undisciplined volunteers, yet skilled as marksmen, such as he will have chiefly to rely on in his operations. He said great mischief would result from making them believe they could do nothing without drill, when there was no time to drill them thoroughly. He desired to just get them organized, so as to prevent confusion, and then he would tell them he wanted them always to go where he told them to, and stand fast till they were bidden to move, and that it would make very little difference whether they could shoulder arms according to rule, provided they could shoot at a man and hit him. With a few disciplined soldiers to support them, he will make these mountain men fight to some purpose.

PUTTING DOWN THE BRAKES.—The President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad gives notice that under no circumstances will the interest on the company's bonds, held in New York, be paid. This is the way to put down the brakes on the Yankees.