

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 9, 1861.

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
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By 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 or 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 settling all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the West House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 19, 1861

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
No. 100 West Trade Street, Irwin's corner.
January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the County and Superior Courts of North Carolina, and in the Federal Courts.
Office in the Broadway building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1861

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January 1, 1861.

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

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler,
&c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
diligently repaired, Replaced 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.
R. W. BECKWITH.
Nov. 27, 1860

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.
On and after the First day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run Daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, such freight as 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 \$8 50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at \$15, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and delightful route for freight and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Gen'l Fr. and Ticket Agent.
Oct. 2, 1860.

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

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Charlotte particularly, that he has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old office, No. 100 West Trade Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. P. Palmer, on the "Chop" process, as Patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Artificial.
He is prepared to perform any operation belonging to his specialty, and need not say that he will be pleased to visit 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 FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & 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 Fullings, 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, tennon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimbets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-drives, Stocks and Dies, Planes, of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels Picket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, 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 Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and Dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasers and Files of every kind, Cut horsehoe and clinch Nails, Hammers, Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blower 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.
Spray Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hooks, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain-grass 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 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worthing of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very difficult to be seen, and he has a scar on his right forehead, 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 15, 1860

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

BIRDS, BIRDS.
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 20, 1860.

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

From the Petersburg Express.
BETHEL.
Respectfully inscribed to the North Carolina and Virginia Regiments, who were at Bethel Church on Monday, 10th of June.

When Jacob, weary, desolate,
The object of a brother's hate,
Was exiled from his home;
He lingered at the setting sun—
The day's sad task of travel done—
And rested 'neath Heaven's starry dome,
At Bethel.
Alone, yet not alone, he was,
Exposed, but still from danger free,
Cast down, yet undismayed;
With "gathered stones" beneath his head,
And God's all-watchful care o'erspread,
He slept as on a downy bed,
At Bethel.

And as he slept, and as he dreamed,
"A ladder set on earth" there seemed,
"Whose top reached into Heaven's" floor,
While on its rungs, with active feet,
"Ascending and descending" met,
"Angels" of God, bright vision given,
At Bethel.
And lo! the Lord above it stood,
And spoke him promises of good,
His promises and His keeping;
Then taught him when he woke to kneel,
And reverential awe to feel
For him who watched him sleeping
At Bethel.

Methods a ladder since was set,
And God looked down and angels met,
The missile's course to guide;
Where nobly stood our gallant band,
Loved Jacob's of this Southern land,
And fought for freedom, side by side,
At Bethel.

Ye Southern men, like Jacob, kneel,
Your altar raise, like Jacob, feel,
Turn, turn your hearts to Heaven;
'Twas not by numbers nor by power,
He saved you in the perilled hour—
Give Him the praise for victory given
At Bethel.
Go on, protected by His care,
You need no brother's hate to fear,
Nor thrust of deadly spear;
A righteous cause 'tis yours to know,
Then strong in conscious duty go—
Trust Him who guarded you for weal
At Bethel.

ORIGINA.

GENERAL ORDERS, State of North Carolina,
No. 4. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, June 18, 1861.

I. Officers of the volunteers and State troops will collect all the arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, in the counties in which they may be stationed, have the same carefully boxed and forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance in this city, or the Arsenal at Fayetteville, at the expense of the State, that the same may be altered and improved.

II. The sheriffs are earnestly requested to give the military officers their aid and countenance in the above duty. They are also requested to perform the same in the absence or neglect of the said officers.

III. It is not intended to deprive the counties entirely of arms, but, on the contrary, those of improved patterns will be distributed to the companies remaining at home, as soon as the troops that are to take the field shall be supplied.

IV. Officers receiving arms from those persons who have given bond and security for the safe keeping and preservation of the same, will receipt therefor, and this receipt will be a sufficient voucher to save them from loss.

V. The utmost economy in the use of ammunition is strictly enjoined. No signal guns or salutes, except funeral, will be fired under any circumstances whatever. The "sold" guard will, after being relieved, discharge their pieces at a target, and a record of the good shots will be kept in the guard report; the soldier making the best shot should be exempted from our tour of guard duty.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Boston correspondent says: "I tell you Massachusetts will send men who will fight till from their bones the flesh is hacked." They will wade through blood and slaughter in support of the stars and stripes."
In the war of 1812, and in the Mexican war, Massachusetts boasted that she furnished no troops—said it was "unbecoming a christian people to do so." And when the soldiers who were raised and sent at the private expense of Caleb Cushing, came back from Mexico, they were hissed and rotten-egged in the streets of Boston, and hoisted at as "butchers." The N. Y. "Tribune" at that time called Gen. Worth "one of Uncle Sam's journeyman throat-cutters!"

WILL LEND NO MORE MONEY.—A Baltimore banker, who arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, states that he had been in New York and other Abolition localities, leads to the current belief there that the present war will very soon terminate, parties controlling the sinews of war having determined to stop Mr. Lincoln's supplies, and, consequently, his endeavors to subdue the South.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Star writes, June 6th:
"The Ministers of the United States have hardly left Paris when the agents of the Confederate States make their appearance. Mr. William Rost has arrived, charged with an extraordinary message from President Davis to the Emperor of the French. Many Americans—it is hard to divine why they venture such an assertion—say that the Southern envoy and his friends are very sanguine as to the ultimate success of his mission. Mr. Rost is accompanied by several other gentlemen, some of whom set out immediately for St. Petersburg, Prussia and Austria; and others try and engage on their side the sympathies of the manufacturers of France. Nothing is said about the Manchester men, in connection with this new mission but it may fall strangely on English ears to be told that most of the slave owners staying at Paris appear to be under the impression that some of these days English men-of-war will be despatched to break up the blockade established by President Lincoln."

AN INCIDENT.—After the Vienna battle last week, a South Carolina soldier, who had been out on a scout, was arrested by three of the retreating Yankees, who, after disarming him, set out for the Federal camp, "calculation" largely, no doubt on the welcome plaudits that awaited them for their heroic exploit. But all things fair are doomed to fade. After marching some distance the party came to a halt—stacked arms, which were topped with the sword bayonet, and two of them went in pursuit of water, leaving the Carolina captive in charge of the Yankee captor. The former watched his time, and when the watering party was out of sight, seized a bayonet, and at a single stroke almost severed the head from the body of his companion, after which he quietly took possession of the arms, and marched to the camp of his friends.—*Leesburg (Va.) Mirror.*

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—This is good advice, and there never was a time when it is a more solemn duty. When the small debts are paid, there is a general confidence among our home people, and the wheels of trade move on regularly and easily. Besides, it is the small debts which control all the big ones, and which most materially affect trade. None are paying to our enemies, but all should make a special effort to pay their small debts to their friends. If for no other reason than that it diffuses good spirits, gives confidence and greases the wheels of trade, all which are necessary and indispensable at the present time. Let all pay up, and all will feel better and thus promote the common weal. Pay up, but especially pay all small debts.

The Paris Monitor, the official paper, in announcing Mr. Faulkner's leave taking, spoke of him as the "Minister of the United States," but in speaking of his successor calls him "the Minister of Mr. Lincoln."

Private Roberson, of the Edgecombe Guards, died at Yorktown, Va., a few days since, of typhoid fever.

GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED,
1000 Sacks Salt,
100 Sacks Coffee, Rio, Laguire and Java;
50 Bbls. Molasses, Cuba and Muscovado;
50 Bbls. N. O. Molasses;
30 Bbls. Sugar, assorted;
75 Bbls. A. B. and C. Sugar;
100 Bbls. half-barrels and kits Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3;
100 Kegs Powder, rifle and blasting;
Shoe, Lead, Rice, Tea, and a general assortment of Groceries, for sale for CASH.
ELIAS & COHEN.
April 23, 1861.

NEW GOODS.

ROOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
To which they invite particular attention.
April 23, 1861.

Notice.

From and after this day (1st of January, 1861) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for
cash and cash only,
any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, instead of filling their order, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit.
And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.
GATES & WILLIAMS.
January 1, 1861

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

The United States steamer Harriet Lane, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at New York on Tuesday, with six invalids from the flag-ship Minnesota, the master, Byers, and three seamen of the prize brig Hattie Jackson, and the officers and nine of the crew of the privateer Savannah. The following particulars we copy from the Evening Post:
The Harriet Lane comes to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to replace her present armament with more effective ordnance. She is now armed with three 82's, four 24's, and one 12-pound gun. A long range rifle gun, eight inch, capable of throwing an elongated shell of one hundred and twenty pounds, and whose range is said to be five miles, has been prepared for the Harriet Lane, and will be put on board. The gun is now at Governor's Island. With this gun forward, and, as Capt. Faunce desires, four rifled 24's or 32's aft, the Harriet Lane will become one of the most serviceable vessels in our Navy.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.
The news that the Harriet Lane had brought a portion of the crew of the privateer Savannah attracted a considerable number of visitors to the Navy Yard this morning. The vessel, however, lay in the stream near the buoy, and access to the vessel was somewhat difficult. By the courtesy of Captain Faunce one of our reporters went on board, and had an interview with the prisoners. The officers were on the deck aft, sitting inside of a temporary shelter formed from a main-sail, and "were having a good time." They were unoccupied. The crew were on the starboard side of the upper deck, sitting on a long bench by the side of the wheel-house. They were all hand-cuffed, but wore no other iron.

THE OFFICERS.
The captain of the privateer Savannah calls himself T. Harrison Baker. He says he was born in Philadelphia, and is now thirty-seven years old. He is a tall, full-featured, by no means repulsive looking man, and was neatly dressed in a suit of blue flannel. He has lived in Charleston for a long time, and has "followed the sea" more or less for the past fifteen years. He is great on precedents. Everything that he has done has been, to use his own language, "as privateers usually do," thus: He took out his letter, and intended to make a short cruise, say thirty days, after the usual custom of privateers; the men were to share according to the proceeds of prizes captured, ("as privateers," &c.) and the prizes taken were to be sent into the nearest port and delivered to "the Confederate Prize Commissioners," who would decide as to their disposal.

His crew were generally shipped by an agent and sent on board. He knew a few of the men, and the best of them were sent in with the first and only prize captured—the brig Joseph, from Cardenas. [Our reporter noted with some surprise the frankness with which Capt. Baker spoke of his affairs, particularly with regard to the prize Joseph. It will be remembered that the Perry brought one of the crew, who is supposed to be disposed to turn State's evidence, and it is upon his testimony mainly, with regard to the Joseph, that the District Attorney looks for a conviction of the prisoners. There will be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of evidence, as all the officers and crew speak of the capture as an ordinary business transaction—according to "the usual custom of privateers."]

The captain was very anxious to know what "the people of New York thought of him." He says that he is not over and above anxious about his present condition as a prisoner. He has done nothing more than "is usual," &c. "If we had the right sort of a crew, we should have got away from the Perry." His vessel was able to get away from any sailing ship, and he meant to keep clear of the steamers, and indeed of United States vessels generally.

The prisoner, Geo. Knickerbocker, brought by the Perry, claims to be a New Yorker, and to have been impressed. Baker says he shipped with him as George Livingston, and received \$20 as an advance at the time of his shipment.
John Harleston is the first officer. He is a South Carolina man, 28 years old, and says he is not a sailor; nor does he look like one, but appears, as he says, like a man brought up in business—a delicate-handed, rather gentlemanly-looking man.

The sailing master, Henry C. Howland, is a North Carolina man, 28 years old, and a sailor.
The purser of the Savannah, C. S. Passalaigne, is a young South Carolinian, "only 19 years old," a decidedly good-looking, well-behaved young fellow, who has been a mailing clerk and assistant book-keeper in the Charleston Mercury office. This is his first cruise as purser of a privateer.

The general appearance of these four men was favorable. They had nothing of the desperate or even rowdy look that would naturally attach to men in their profession. The officers of the Lane spoke of them as quiet and well-behaved, and the prisoners desired to return their grateful thanks for the kindness extended to them by the officers both of the Perry and Harriet Lane.

When they were transferred from the Perry to the Minnesota they were strictly confined, and were not allowed to converse with any one on board. On the Lane the officers were merely restricted to their quarters aft, and a single sentinel kept guard over them. Their communication with each other was unrestrained, and they were well fed and kindly treated "as prisoners of war."

The following description of the landing of the crew of the above vessel is taken from the New York Tribune:
At 2 o'clock p. m., the marshal and his party went down to the Castle Garden pier, where they embarked on the tug boat S. A. Stephens, and proceeded to the Harriet Lane. The marshal, on stepping on board, was met at the gangway by First Lieut. Constable, to whom he presented his warrant. The lieutenant conducted the marshal aft, to an enclosure made of an old sail, and there formally introduced him to the officers of the privateer.
The marshal, although apparently surprised at the distinguished consideration with which these pirates were presented, politely shook the hand of Capt. Baker. Placing some of his men about as a guard, he went upon the bridge, where the crew

of the private were stationed, handcuffed, and in charge of an armed guard. The handcuffs which they had worn were now removed, and, by means of others which the marshal had brought, the men were handcuffed together in pairs and transferred to the steamboat, their baggage being carried aboard after them by the crew of the Harriet Lane. The officers not yet ironed, were next ordered aboard, and the private captain, cordially shaking hands with Lieut. Constable, said, "Good-bye, sir! I hope we may meet again under pleasant circumstances."

When the boat landed at the foot of Chambers street, the prisoners, in pairs, proceeded by their officers, and guarded on each side by armed marshals and policemen, marched up to the marshal's office. The melancholy procession—for it was said to see thirteen men marching straight to their doom—attracted some notice from passers-by, and by the time that Broadway was reached, not only was there a tolerably large scouting and skirmishing party of ragamuffins, but also a lack of those miserable harpies, the "shyster-lawyers," who attempted to get into conversation with the prisoners, but were repulsed by the guard. The three private officers seemed to feel keenly the degradation of their position. As they walked together, they pulled their coat cuffs over their manacles to hide them from view and hang their heads so as to escape the curious scrutiny of the people. At the wharf, they begged the marshal to permit them to go in a carriage; but they should shrink from observation, unless conscious that, with all their stars and bars, and letters of marque, they had been in a dirty business, is not easily explained.

AT THE TOMBS.
Arrived at the Tombs, their handcuffs were removed and each answered to his name, he was sent into the cells.
A thorough search of their persons was then made, but as a similar operation had been previously performed, no dangerous weapons were discovered. Passalaigne, the purser, was furnished with the interior arrangements of the Tombs. An intimation that Hicks, the pirate, had condescended to occupy the same quarters, and been satisfactorily disposed of, at last silenced any further grumbling.

It is the intention of the District Attorney to present them for trial to-day or to-morrow, and thus bring the matter before the court immediately.

SOME OF THEIR LEADERS.

The ruffian hordes gathered from the bar-rooms and gutters of the North, and about to be precipitated upon our homes and firesides, are very appropriately offered. No other civilized country in the world would admit into its arms as Generals and Colonels such characters as these were named below. The fact shows to what an extent the North is demoralized and how little honor, character and decency is prized by the people who have elected a vulgar ignoramus as their Chief Magistrate. The following are some of the Northern captains, and there are plenty more like them:

Gen. B. F. Butler.—This is the politician who was detected in a dishonest trick at the Charleston Democratic Convention. When charged by young Smith, of California, with falsehood and villainy, the patron turned pale, trembled with fear, and was mute. It is reported that he was disgracefully intoxicated most of the time he commanded in Baltimore. If he has any military knowledge, he must have picked it up while training the Massachusetts militia in former years. The New York papers denounce him as a humbug and demand his recall.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.—The chivalrous general who winked at the disgrace of his wife and his own dishonor, until after they became town talk. A pet-house politician, supported for years by a notorious New York female, and mixed up worse or less, in numerous disreputable transactions.

Maj. Wm. Mulligan.—Familiarly known as "Billy Mulligan." A noted cut-throat and gambler. Expelled from California by the vigilance committee, sentenced eight months ago to Sing Sing, for attempting to murder a New York policeman. After serving five months of his time he was paroled out.

Col. W. A. Burdett.—Commander of the New York Naval Brigade—and ex-Lieutenant of the United States Navy. He is the man who sold his daughter to the Cuban negro, Senor Oviedo, and got up the piece of shames, brazen vulgarity known as the "Diamond Wedding." His colored son-in-law presented him with a house in Fourteenth street, upon the roof of which he has latterly managed to live.

Col. Billy Wilson.—An ex-Alderman from the Sixth Ward of New York; a liquor retailer and tap-room politician; uneducated, brutal and vulgar like his associates. He carries on his shoulders a red, pimply, bloated face. He commands a regiment of pickpockets, burglars and hen-roost thieves.

Col. Ned Buntline.—Ned's real name is E. Z. C. Judson. He was sufficiently notorious, several years ago, as the editor of an obscene publication in New York, and has contributed a number of flash novels to the press. His forte seems to be "biggame" numerous females, some of them evidently virtuous women, throughout the North, claim him for their legal spouse. He has offered a regiment to Lincoln.

Maj. Ben. Perley Poore.—A Washington newspaper correspondent. He lived in Athens Ga., several years ago, and was obliged to leave for giving a negro Ball in which he mingled frolic with the negroes. At the time of his departure he was Treasurer of the Athens Lyceum, and carried off the funds of the society with him, besides other sums borrowed from the citizens.

Lieut. Pendergrass of the New York 11th Regt.—The gallant Lieutenant is, when at home, a "nigger minstrel," and plays on the banjo at a Broadway Concert Saloon. His stunted face and bowery rough and country gawky in times gone by.

Brigadier Gen. Pierce.—The origin of this Massachusetts military genius is involved in obscurity. He suddenly burst upon the affrighted vision of the Virginians at Hampton a few days ago, and already his soldiers asked him of cowardice and utter incompetency, and ask that he be sent back to Boston.—*Chas. Courier.*