

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 16, 1861.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript as to 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, Compositions, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the office in the Braxley building opposite Kerr's Hotel, January 10, 1861.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner, January 10, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of North Carolina, 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 SURGEON.
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, Jeweler, &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.
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, thus saving 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 \$15, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freight and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Oct 2, 1860. Gen'l Ft. 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,
Jan. 8, 1861. 3m-pd

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 G. 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—may take that for granted.
Feb. 10, 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. Strictly 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 compelled 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:
Carpenter's Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, prying, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-planes, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gongers, 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, Farrier's Knives, Screw-plates, Stock and dies, Blacksmith's Planes and Tongs, Respers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch 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 Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Tree Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Trimming and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and briar Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, 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, Rabbit metal, &c.
Stoves, the largest Stock of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 18th 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 Woods 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.
W. W. HERBIE, Sheriff
Oct. 9, 1860.

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

BIRDS, BIRDS,
All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS, also, a beautiful assortment of NEWLY STYLED 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 and those who desire to dine with me, shall be my constant study to please them.
J. D. PALMER,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte, January 10, 1861.

ONE GOOD FROM THE WAR.
The evils of war are not mixed. There is some sweet mingled with the bitter. The waste of money and of life is great, and large masses are demoralized; and yet it may be that, in striking the balance, an excess of good may be found. Peace & prosperity engender selfishness and sensuality. War turns men's thoughts from sordid acquisition, and women's to something higher than a rich match and a splendid establishment.

In the present war, besides the proud satisfaction of being independent, there are money compensations of no little consequence. We do not refer to the millions of which the Yankees will be deprived in the shape of freights, commissions, &c., on cotton and tobacco; though, in some sense, their loss is our gain. Nor to the many other millions they were in the habit of extracting from us through their tariffs. These, if not positive profits to us are certainly losses to the enemy. But there is another species of expenditure to which the South has been long addicted, which cannot be to Northern benefit and Southern injury, and which is arrested by the war. We allude to the vast sum annually expended in pleasure trips to the North. A Southern paper, on what seems quite good authority, estimates the sum thus wasted at fully fifty millions a year. This amount of money, instead of going to pamper our enemies, will be kept at home for the good of our own people. But the amount saved in money will not constitute the greatest benefit. We shall get rid of the importation of Yankee airs and Yankee notions, with the consequent deterioration of our manners and morals. We shall come once more to respect and cherish those good, old, unsophisticated customs, which made the South what she was, before she was debauched by Yankee institutions.—*Richmond Whig.*

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 to the Arsenal at Fayetteville, at the expense of the State, that the same may be altered or improved.

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.

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.

II. 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.

III. 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, as 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 one tour of guard duty.

IV. Officers required to render accounts or make returns, who shall fail to do so within three days after the same shall have become due, will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief for neglect of duty; and unless they can render a satisfactory excuse, will be liable to have their names stricken from the rolls of the army, or court martialled as the case may be.

V. In order to ensure uniformity in correspondence relating to public business, the following regulations will be observed: All official letters will be written on letter paper which can be procured in a blank space of one inch on the left of each sheet. Each letter will be folded in three equal parts transversely, and all envelopes enclosing such correspondence will be endorsed on the upper right hand corner, "Official Business."

VI. There will be added to the southern Department of the coast defence, all that portion of the State lying between the western boundary of the counties of Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Moore and Richmond, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad on the east, including the whole of the counties of Halifax and Northampton.

Brigadier-General Richard C. Gartin is hereby assigned to the command of this department, with his headquarters in the city of Raleigh.

VII. The officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are assigned to duty as follows: Adjutant-General's Office—Col. James G. Martin, Adjutant-General; Major William G. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant-General. Southern Department of the coast defence—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Riddick, Assistant Adjutant-General.

VIII. Companies for the "State Troops" to serve during the war, will be received in sufficient numbers to fill up the Regiments authorized by law, and commissions will be issued to the officers elected by companies tendered for this service, when recommended by the Colonel of the regiment which any company may desire to enter.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant-General.
[Signed],
W. M. G. ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
July 24

GROCERIES.
JUST RECEIVED,
1000 Sacks Salt,
100 Sacks Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java;
50 Hbds. Molasses, Cuba and Muscovada;
50 Hbds. N. O. Molasses;
30 Hbds. Sugar, assorted;
75 Hbds. A. B. and C. Sugar;
100 Hbds. half-barrels and kits Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
100 Kegs Powder, rifle and blasting;
Shot, Lead, Rice, Teas, and a general assortment of Groceries, for sale for CASH.
ELIAS & COHEN,
April 30, 1861.

NEW GOODS.
KOOPMANN & 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.

STOP THE THIEF!
STOLEN from my stable, in Alexander county, at Stony Point P. O., on the 12th inst., an Iron-grey Horse; hind feet both white. He was tracked to Shepherd's X Roads in Fredell county. Any person apprehending the thief and returning the Horse, or giving me any information concerning his whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded.
J. N. WATT,
June 18, 1861 3t-pd

NORTHERN CONGRESS.
We give below a more lengthy account of the proceedings of the Northern Congress on the first day (4th July) than we published last week. It will be seen that some of the members had the honesty to resist the claims of the Virginia traitors to seats in the House:

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by the Vice President, Mr. Hamlin, at 12 o'clock. The following Senators were present, viz: Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Bingham, Breckinridge, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, King, Lane of Ind., Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, presented the credentials of James S. Lane, Senator elect from Kansas, who took the oath.

Mr. Doolittle of Wis., presented the credentials of C. S. Pomerooy, Senator elect from Kansas.

Mr. Trumbull of Ill., presented the credentials of Orville H. Browning, Senator elect from Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas.

Mr. Latham of Cal., presented the credentials of James A. McDougal, Senator elect from California.

Mr. Wilson of Mass., gave notice that he should to-morrow offer the following bills: A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion; a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers for enforcing the laws and protecting public property; a bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States; a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment; a bill to promote the efficiency of the army; a bill for organizing a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden of Maine, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Stockton, the Clerk requested that all persons on the floor, other than members of the House, would withdraw. When order was established, he read the proclamation of the President under which the extra session is called, and then proceeded to call the names of the Representatives.

The Clerk having called the name of Charles H. Upton, one of the five Western Virginia members, Mr. Cox, Democrat, of Ohio, objected to his being regarded as a member. Information had reached him that Mr. Upton is a citizen of Ohio, and has exercised the rights of citizenship.

Mr. Burnett, Democrat, of Kentucky, said he would, at the proper time, object to the five gentlemen representing themselves as members from Virginia.

The list of members having been called, the Clerk announced that one hundred and fifty-seven members had answered to their names.

The election of a Speaker was now in order. On motion of Mr. Washburne of Ill., the House proceeded to ballot for Speaker, and with the following results:

Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania, 71; Francis P. Blair, Missouri, 38; Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania, 1; Erasmus Corning, New York, 7; John A. McClernand, Ill., 1; Wm. A. Richardson, Ill., 3; John J. Crittenden, Ky., 1; C. L. Vallandigham, Ohio, 7; John S. Phelps, Missouri, 7; John W. Noell, Missouri, 1; S. S. Cox, Ohio, 6; James W. Crisfield, Maryland, 1; George H. Pendleton, Ohio, 1; Jas. D. Calvert, Maryland, 1. Total, 156.

Of the Maryland delegation, Messrs. Leary, Crisfield and Webster voted for Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Thomas for Blair. There being no choice, Mr. Blair arose before the final announcement of the ballot had been made, and withdrew his name, requesting also that his friends would change their votes on this ballot to Grow, and so conclude an unnecessary contest. [Applause.]

Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, followed the example of the gentleman from Missouri in withdrawing his name, and requesting his friend (Kellender, of Pennsylvania,) to change his vote. [Great laughter.] In compliance with these requests, a number of members changed their votes, thus increasing the ballot of Mr. Grow to 99, and electing him Speaker.

Mr. Grow, who was escorted to the Chair by Messrs Blair and Richardson, upon the appointment of the Clerk, had the oath of office administered to him by Mr. Washburne, of Ill., the oldest member of this body, and addressed the House.

The following individuals were then sworn in as representatives [voices] from Western Virginia: John S. Carlisle, H. Upton, R. V. Whaley, E. Pendleton and W. G. Brown. Mr. Cox of Ohio, objected to Mr. Charles H. Upton being recognized as a member of this body. He was in possession of authentic and perfectly reliable information that Mr. Upton (who is a native of New Hampshire) was and is a citizen of Ohio, where he has recently published a newspaper, and where, so late as last fall, he voted. Mr. Upton's right to vote in Ohio had then been challenged, but he asserted his citizenship at that State, and was allowed to vote. Mr. Cox said he had no other object in agitating this question than to vindicate the decency and dignity of the House.

Mr. Upton admitted that he had voted in Ohio, as alleged, and that he had, until lately, published a paper in Ohio; but he had not been in that State, except on an occasional visit, for five months, and for many years he had been a resident of the State of Virginia. He was glad, however, that when the country was reeling with anarchy, the gentleman should be so desirous of vindicating the decency and dignity of the House.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, also protested against the admission of those claiming to represent Virginia here. In their claim were involved questions of the gravest importance. If Virginia was yet in the Union, as some contended she was, then the power of the State Convention to prohibit, as it did, the congressional election on the 23d of May, must be conceded, and these gentlemen, a portion only of whom were elected on the day legally fixed for such elections, can have no standing here; but if they come as delegates from a new State, then their recognition and admission would carry with it the assumed power of this body to admit new States. One of these gentlemen is, according to his own confession, a citizen of the State of Ohio, yet claims to represent Vir-

ginia here in open violation of that law of Virginia regulating citizenship within her boundaries. He had no desire to appear factious, but would act resolutely in accordance with his conscientious convictions of duty. All that he desired was to get a direct vote of the House upon the question.

Mr. Burnett was several times interrupted by Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Stephens of Pennsylvania, and Lovejoy, with points of order, but replied that he based his proceedings upon higher grounds than the rules of the House—upon the Constitution. He moved that the credentials of the gentleman claiming to represent Virginia be submitted to a committee with instructions to report, &c.

Mr. John S. Carlisle of Virginia, said he could not permit his right to represent his constituency here to be brought into question by the acts of gentlemen from another section of the same State. The only question involved in this case was whether the State Convention, which had been created by the Legislature, was empowered to annul a law of the Legislature. By the laws of Virginia, the Congressional election is fixed on the fourth Thursday in May; and upon that day his constituents, disregarding the ordinance of the State Convention, which they knew to have been tyrannical and illegal in that relation, elected him, with twenty-three dissentient voices, to represent them in Congress, and his colleague, Wm. G. Brown, from the adjoining district was elected in like manner upon the same day.

Calls for previous question upon Mr. Burnett's resolution were made by Messrs. Washburne and Richardson, of Illinois.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution upon the table, and upon this motion Mr. Burnett demanded the yeas and nays, but his call for them not being seconded the motion of Mr. Cox was adopted *recurso voce.*

The question of the contested seat in the Pennsylvania delegation next came up for consideration.

Mr. Lehman, the sitting member, ably defended his right to the seat, which he held upon the same certificate as that which qualified his colleague, the Governor's proclamation.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Stevens submitted a resolution, upon which, with Lehman's seconding, he called the "previous question," in purport: That John H. Butler, of Philadelphia, be declared the sitting member, instead of Wm. E. Lehman, and that the latter be permitted to contest the election of Butler within three months.

This resolution was tabled and Mr. Lehman sworn in.

The election of a Clerk was then entered into, and Emerson Ethridge, of Tennessee, John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Thos. B. Florence, of Penn., and Dietrich, of Illinois, were placed in nomination. Mr. Ethridge was chosen upon first ballot, the vote standing: Ethridge 92, Forney 41, Dietrich 21, Florence 2. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A Senate Bill was presented to-day providing for the conscription of the property of all civil and all military officers above the rank of Lieutenant, found in arms against the late United States. It also disqualifies them from holding offices of honor and profit, and provides further, that the property of all traitors be applied to the restoration of the Union, and the support of the filthy creature now filling the Presidential chair, and the unprincipled scamps by whom he is surrounded.

The resignation mentioned Saturday, was that of clerk Joseph Nicholson, and not Ashbury Dickson, the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At a caucus of the Black Republican members of the Rump Congress held last night, it was decided to push business through rapidly.

The war appropriations, \$400,000,000, will be made at once.

Wilson's bill increasing the army, and ratifying Lincoln's acts, were referred to a committee.

It is rumored that Crittenden and Wickliffe, are preparing a compromise. There is no prospect of its ever being received for discussion.

PAY A PART OF YOUR BANK DEBTS.—It has been suggested to us that the State having to be supplied with money by the Banks, it is the duty of those indebted to these institutions to pay at least a portion of their indebtedness to enable them to afford the necessary aid to the State. If those indebted to the Banks cannot do more, they can at least pay the interest on their debts. Indeed, so absolutely necessary is it that debtors to the banks should afford them some assistance at this time, that, should they fail to do so, we may expect suits to be brought by them, judgments obtained and executions issued, though we do not suppose any Bank would sell property at this time.—*Raleigh Register.*

It would also be well for individuals to settle with each other, as well as with the Banks.

PATRIOTIC.—One of the Captains now in this County making up a Company, (the 5th in number, and which, by the way, is nearly completed,) related to us, the other day, a circumstance going to show the "stuff" of which our Rowan farmers are made, as regards our present struggle for independence. The officer asked a young man to join his Company. I would do it in a minute, said he, but I am bound up in a contract to Mr. R. for a year's work on his farm. Don't stand back on that account, said Mr. R., I will give you up, and pay your year's wages besides, if you want to go. The young man thereupon enrolled his name and his employer paid him his full year's hire.

And thus the business is working in Rowan. She will have nearly a Regiment of men in the army by the first of August, and almost every man that goes, leaves behind a father, brother or other relation who will avenge his death should he fall by the mercenaryries of the tyrant at Washington.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

WHAT A RATION IS.—Twenty ounces fresh and salt beef, or 12 ounces pork, 18 ounces soft bread or flour, or 12 ounces hard bread; 24 ounces beans or 1 3-5 ounces rice; 1 5-8 ounces sugar; 1 ounce coffee, ground; 3 gill vinegar; 3 ounce candles; 3 ounces soap; 3 ounce of salt. This answers for the subsistence of each soldier during the day, and rightly managed is a plenty; with a prudent cook the scraps can be made up into mixed dishes and nothing will be lost.

HOW GUNPOWDER IS MADE.
The first knowledge of gunpowder, among European nations, was in the 14th century, a German monk named Swartz being regarded as the inventor; but that gunpowder was known thousands of years ago by the Hindoos and Arabs is certain. Ancient writers speak of a people living near the Ganges that attacked their enemies "with thunderbolts shot from their walls;" and "with storms of lightnings and thunderbolts hurled from above." These were as far back as Alexander the Great, 300 B. C. Hindoo annals as far back as the time of Moses speak of it.

Gunpowder is composed of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal; and its operation is founded on the rapid combination and consequent expansion of gases, set free by combustion of its parts. The proportion of ingredients used differs according to the use to which the powder is put. The United States Government formula 75 parts saltpeter, 12.5 sulphur, and 12.5 charcoal. We give some of the various receipts in a table:

	Saltpeter.	Sulphur.	Charcoal.
United States,	75	12.5	12.5
Eng. Artillery,	75	10	15
" Muskets,	76	9	14.5
" Sporting,	78	8	14
Austrian Artillery,	79	16	17
" Muskets,	72	16	17
" Sporting,	80	12	14
China Artillery,	61.5	15.5	23
Blasting Powder,	65	20	15

Charcoal for gunpowder should be made of willow or alder trees. Dogwood is also very good. It should be charred at a temperature of 500°. The English cylinder gunpowder derives its name from charcoal made in cylindrical iron retorts, heated to a red heat.

The manufacture of gunpowder is an operation requiring skill. The saltpeter and sulphur are first refined, the former by solving in water and the latter by fusing. Each of the ingredients are then ground to powder and bolted. They are then carefully weighed and mixed in a trough made for the purpose. The compound is then put into the mill, 50 lbs at a time, which is made of two revolving cast iron rollers of three tons weight, revolving on a cast iron plate, and ground there. It is kept moistened all the time with water to prevent its forming dust. It is then taken out of the mill, and in drying, forms cakes called mill cakes.

These are then broken up between grooved wooden rollers, and introduced into a hydraulic press, of 120 tons to the square foot. The mixture comes out of this pressure in flat sheets half an inch thick. It is then broken up and sifted. It is then glazed by being placed in a barrel, 200 lbs at a time, and revolved 40 times a minute. By this operation the edges of the grains and the loose particles on them are taken off by friction.

The quality of powder may be judged of by its firmness and uniformity, and by its not being easily crushed by the fingers, nor readily softening. A sample flashed on white paper should blacken it but little, and not inflame it.

Powder being wet, and dried again, deteriorates in strength, though it still may be used.

A very powerful gunpowder is made by mixing two parts of chlorate of potassa with one of white sugar, and one ferrocyanide of potassium. This, when granulated, is white. It will not absorb moisture, and may be readily made. Care should be taken that no charcoal or sulphur be introduced. It is not fit for iron guns, because it oxidizes them rapidly; but for brass guns, or bomb shells, it serves an equally good, if not better purpose, than ordinary gunpowder. The principal manufacturers of gunpowder in America are in Delaware, New York and Massachusetts. There are mills in Virginia and Kentucky. Saltpeter is obtained mainly from India, but may be had in quantities in the caves of Kentucky, and has been discovered, if we mistake not, in Texas. Sulphur abounds in Central Texas; but its production has never been attended to.

NOT WITH US.—That man at Raleigh who refused either to loan, hire or sell the State a rolling mill for the purpose of preparing copper for percussion caps, and drove the State to the necessity of pressing the mill into the service, and then demanded four times its cost, will hardly be able hereafter to look one of our brave volunteers in the eye. That was carrying individual rights to such an extreme as to involve his fidelity to the South. We would stand guard with no such man; and we think those who defend him, have put their feet into an ugly business.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A YANKEE EXTERMINATOR.—Mr T F Christman, of Wilson, showed us on Thursday morning, the model of a compound revolver, his own invention, which to us seems to be the deadliest arm yet discovered in this or any other country. We have given to it the name of the Yankee exterminator.

It consists of twelve rows of guns, twelve in each, to each of which a revolver containing seven balls is attached, and revolving on an axis in one minute. At each revolution 144 bullets are fired, and, in seven revolutions, occupying the space of one minute, 1,008 bullets are fired; all of which can be performed by a sensible lad of ten or twelve years, and one intelligent man to point the guns, which he is enabled to do with unerring certainty, by means of a contrivance which need not here be explained.

Mr. Christman brought his invention to Raleigh, to submit it to the Governor for examination, and to make a present of it to his native State, provided its utility be established by competent judges. It is a death-dealing invention, and does infinite honor to the genius and patriotism of Mr. Christman, who is a native of Salem, N. C.—*State Journal.*

A PHILOSOPHICAL FACT.—A balloonist states that he has made the following discovery:
"I take a bar of brass, which when weighed on the earth's surface actually weighs fifteen pounds. When I ascend up three miles in the atmosphere and weighed the brass bar, it actually weighs, by a spring balance, seven and one half pounds. Five miles up it only weighs three and one fourth pounds. What is the cause of this? The want of atmospheric pressure on it and the sun's attraction, which becomes more apparent the nearer we approach its orbit."