

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 477.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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

TERMS, PER ANNUM

1 year in advance, \$2 00  
6 months in advance, 1 50  
3 months in advance, 1 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 making 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 Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.  
January 19, 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 Brickley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.  
January 24, 1861.

### ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

Office No. 2 Lucia'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 manufacturers, 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.

### 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 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 \$19, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers.  
A. H. MARTIN,  
Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent.

### 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 Chloplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, amalgam or Os Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to visit upon any of his old friends or new friends—may take that for granted.  
February 4, 1861.

### NEW GOODS.

KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., which they invite particular attention.  
April 23, 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:  
Carpenter's Tools.

Circular, mill, cross-cut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAW'S; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Level-Pocket 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, Batters, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and File, of every kind, Cut horsehoe 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.

Spade Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Stakes, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Tree Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Griddles; 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, Babbit 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 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 Worley 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.

### FISHER & BURROUGHS

Nov 13, 1860  
PETER B. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE,  
DAVIS & HARDEE,  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Petersburg, Va.

### BIRDS, BIRDS.

All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS; also a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLÉ CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at  
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,  
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.  
Nov 26, 1860.

### 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.  
OATES & WILLIAMS.  
January 1, 1861

### The Western Democrat, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Banks of Richmond, Va., have recently determined on a measure that will prove every way popular and by no means unprofitable. They will hereafter receive on deposit the notes of the following Banks:

All the Banks of South Carolina.  
The following in Georgia: Savannah Bank of Commerce; State Bank of Georgia and Branches; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; Marine Bank; Merchants' and Planters' Bank; Planters' Bank, State of Georgia; Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The following in North Carolina—Bank of North Carolina and Branches; Bank of Wilmington; Commercial Bank of Wilmington; Bank of Cape Fear and Branches.

### DEPARTURES DIRECT FOR EUROPE.—

We learn (says the Charleston Mercury) that Senor Moncada, Spanish Consul for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, has despatched special messengers to his Government in Madrid, as well as to the Governor-General of Cuba, giving the full accounts of the great rout of the 21st ult. He has also made arrangements to have the latest news of the war, from Southern sources, regularly telegraphed to Madrid immediately upon the arrival of the steamers at Liverpool. This would imply that her Catholic Majesty's Government is not far behind England and France in anxiety concerning the issue of the war.

### INCIDENT OF THE GREAT BATTLE.—

The horse killed under Gen. Beauregard was struck in the flank by a six pound cannon shot, which hit not quite a foot from the General's right leg. The horse was a splendid animal, furnished Gen. Beauregard the morning of the battle by his Aid, Col. Manning, and was a blooded animal of admirable points.

### COLD STEEL.—

We have endeavored to learn the exact number of separate layonet charges made by our troops during the battle of the 21st. We believe there were at least six, and perhaps more. It is stated that the enemy in no case awaited the charge, but fled precipitately as soon as the cold steel was visible.

### DARKIES SHOOTING ABOLITIONISTS.—

The war has dispelled one delusion of the abolitionist. The negroes regard them as enemies instead of friends. No insurrection has occurred in the South—no important stampede of slaves has evinced their desire for freedom. On the contrary, they have jeered at and insulted our troops, have readily enlisted in the rebel army, and on Sunday, at Manassas, shot down our men with as much alacrity as if abolitionism had never existed. These are the creatures for whose sake Lovejoy, Chandler and Pomeroy are agitating the nation, and to whom they would unconstitutionally extend the privileges of freedom and equality.—Northern Ex.

### FIRST BALE OF THE NEW CROP.—

The first bale of the new cotton crop was sent to Macon, Ga., on the 30th ult., by Mason Tiller, of Lee county. It was sold at 11 cents. The cotton was of good quality, and the bale weighed 525 pounds.

### CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The undersigned having been appointed local Commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock to the Confederate loan, would respectfully and most earnestly appeal to the patriotism of the people of Mecklenburg, to come forward with their known liberality, and uphold the Government and sustain the credit of the Confederate States, by such substantial aid which their ample means would seem imperatively to demand.  
It is no mere gift we ask of you, nor are they empty promises made in return. We offer you good dividend paying stock, and a promise of perpetual relief from Black Republican rule, for your money.  
JOHN WALKER,  
JOHN A. YOUNG, } Commissioners  
W. R. MYERS, }

### WANTED.

Wanted for the Confederate Army, 10,000 pair Wool Socks.  
July 30, 1861  
YOUNG, WRISTON & ORR.

### NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Shepherd & Torrence, of Davidson College, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th of July inst. Those having claims against said firm are hereby notified to present them at once, in writing, their ample means would seem imperatively to demand.  
G. F. SHEPHERD,  
H. L. W. TORRENCE,  
Davidson College, N. C., July 16, 1861.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Charlotte, present: Robt. F. Davidson, Mayor, Jas. H. Carson, S. M. Blair, H. G. Springs and S. W. Davis, Commissioners, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:  
Resolved by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, that the town Clerk is hereby instructed to cause to be published in the several Papers of this place the following Notice:  
WHEREAS, the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company has failed to comply with the express conditions upon which the Corporation subscription of \$60,000 by the town was made to the Capital Stock of that Road, and for other reasons satisfactory to this Board of Commissioners, therefore all persons are hereby forewarned from trading for or accepting in payment of any claim any of the \$26,000 of Bonds bearing date July 1, 1860, and issued on the 20th day of November, 1860, said Railroad Company, as Instalments on said subscription, as the same will not be paid.  
THOS. W. DEWEY,  
Town Clerk and Treasurer.  
July 16, 1861

### C. R. Taylor's VIRGINIA PRINTING INK ESTABLISHMENT, Corner of Adams and Leigh streets, RICHMOND, Va.

### ADDRESS TO THE ARMY FROM GEN. JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD.

The following eloquent address of our Generals to the army under their command will excite the patriotic emotions of every Southern reader:  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Manassas, July 25th, 1861.

### Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men organized into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia. Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in almost royal state; their great Ministers, Senators and women, came to witness the immolation of our army, and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate the result with wild revelry.  
It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an over-ruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and our liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st, by which the hosts of the enemy were scattered, and a signal and glorious victory obtained.  
The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued effort of your patriotism against the constantly recurring columns of an enemy, fully treble your numbers; and their efforts were crowned on the evening of the 21st with a victory so complete that the invaders are driven disgracefully from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their entrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles.  
They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands. And thus the Northern hosts were driven from Virginia.

### Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event which ensures the liberty of our country.

We congratulate every man of you, whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and of truth—to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of Liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you "blessed."  
Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of a just God, and before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people.  
Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown upon earth, and their blood shed in our holy cause is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and of Right.  
Their graves are beside the tomb of Washington, their spirits have joined with his in eternal communion.  
We will hold fast to the soil in which the dust of Washington is thus mingled with the dust of our brothers. We will transmit this land free to our children, or we will fall into the fresh graves of our brothers-in-arms. We drop one tear on their laurels and move forward to avenge them.  
Soldiers! we congratulate you on a glorious, triumphant, and complete victory, and we thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.  
(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON,  
General C. S. A.  
G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
Gen. C. S. A.

### WINTER CLOTHING FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—

The question of supplying our troops with winter clothing is beginning to attract considerable attention. It is now evident that the south must depend mainly on herself for clothing material during this war. Her magnificent crops will supply a large surplus of breadstuffs and food above the demand for consumption at home. But the blockade of our ports may continue up to the season when our volunteers in the field will require heavy woolen goods to protect them against the inclemency of winter.  
Every loom in the Confederate States ought to be busy to supply this necessary demand. We should not suffer the shame and disgrace of seeing these brave men subjected to suffering from want of foresight, energy, and patriotism on the part of those who remain at home. We can work for our country as well at the plow-handle and at the loom as in the tented field. Our woolen factories are too few to depend upon them for the fabrics the material will be necessary to supply the demands that are now near at hand.  
Every private loom and every fair hand that can direct should now ply with unceasing care until we are satisfied that there is not a soldier unaided among our gallant men. It is an act of patriotism which may be done, in main part, by our fair country women, that we are sure they will not neglect when their attention is properly called to it. The efficiency, may, the safety of our army may depend upon it. The lady who furnishes the largest quantity of jeans and linseys for service, this year, is entitled to a gold medal, commemorating her patriotism. We would suggest that such a testimonial be offered by the merchants of our city to the lady who brings to the market the largest quantity of serviceable goods for winter clothing. On no account ought this matter to be neglected by those who have the material and the machinery.—Nashville Union.

### MORTALITY FROM DRINKING BEER.—

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper thus accounts for the sickness prevailing in some of the New York regiments:  
The proportion of deaths in one or two of the New York regiments is far beyond what is reasonable or in the nature of things necessary. The Albany regiment suffers heavily. Intemperance is the chief, if not the only cause of this. I learn that while whiskey is disallowed the men, they are permitted to indulge in malt liquors, and especially lager beer to their utmost will, under the very mistaken impression that such drinks are not injurious. In very warm weather malt liquors are far more dangerous than alcoholic ones by reason of their rapid generation of acidity in the stomach, and thereby causing choleric symptoms of varied character.

### RATES OF POSTAGE. ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the first section of an Act entitled "an Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved February 23, 1861, as relates to sealed packages containing other than printed or written matter, including money packages, be and the same is hereby so amended as to require that such packages shall be rated by weight, and charged the rates of letter postage.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the section of said Act be amended as follows, to-wit: That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent to the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows, to-wit: The postage on the regular number of a newspaper, published weekly, shall be ten cents per quarter; papers published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers published three times a week, treble that amount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces, there shall be going rates: On those published once a week, five cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, twenty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty cents per ounce per quarter. And periodicals published oftener than bi-monthly shall be as newspapers. And other periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers shall be charged with postage as follows, to-wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate States, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce two and a half cents additional; if published semi-monthly, double that amount. And periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unless paid at the office where published. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be pre-paid by stamps, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General shall direct; and books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be pre-paid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance. And upon all newspapers, periodicals and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals within the Confederate States may send to and receive from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication free of postage. All newspapers, unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post office, not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent each.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the above recited Act be and the same is hereby so amended as to authorize the Postmaster-General to provide and furnish ten cent stamps and stamped envelopes; and that the provisions, restrictions and penalties prescribed by said section of said Act, for violations of the same, in relation to two, five and twenty cent stamps and stamped envelopes, shall, in all respects, apply to the denomination of stamps and stamped envelopes herein provided for.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the proviso contained in the fifth section of the said Act, be so amended as to extend to the Chiefs of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus of the Post Office Department, the privilege therein conferred upon the Postmaster-General, his Chief Clerk, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, of transmitting through the mails, free of postage, any letters, packages or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties, or to the business of the Post Office Department, subject to the restrictions and penalties prescribed by the said proviso; and that this act take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.  
HOWELL COBB,  
President of the Congress.

Approved May 13, 1861.  
JEFF. DAVIS.

The New York Tribune has a correspondent who thus describes the Kentucky regiment in the army of Gen. Johnston, in Virginia:

Among the troops was one regiment of over 1,000 Kentuckians, armed with rifles and bowie knives. They refused to take but one round of cartridges to go into a fight, intending to lie hid on the ground in the artificial thickets until our troops should approach, and then make at them with their bowie knives. This might have made some desperate fighting, but our bayonets would probably have been an overmatch for their knives. The men of the Kentucky regiment are described as a savage and desperate set, who exhibited their ferocious disposition on the slightest pretext, and kept every one in terror of them; they consider it a pleasant diversion to chop a man up with an Arkansas tomahawk. The wife of one of them is the vivandiere of the regiment; she is a thorough soldier, and acts as a lieutenant of a company, which she drills herself. She is said to be very handsome, and a perfect Amazon. Her dress is very gay and conspicuous. Her ruffian comrades take great pride in their fierce and dashing heroine; and she is as anxious to split a yankee with her bowie knife as the bloodiest-minded wretch among them.

### THE EXCITEMENT OF BATTLE.

An officer of the Cavalry Guards, of Tennessee, who was with Col. Elzey's Brigade in the gallant charge at the battle of Manassas, writes an interesting letter from Fairfax Court House, of which the following is an extract:  
The distance from the Junction to the point we occupied in the battle was at least six miles, and old officers who were with us say that the same time was never made by soldiers before. The dust was very deep in the road, and rendered it a perfect impossibility to see the man before you, so that we had to be guided by the shouts of the front men alone. The enemy had just raised their shouts of victory, as our cannon began thundering on them. Our infantry opening in a moment afterwards decided the day, for a few moments the enemy stood their ground, and attempted to rally for another fight, but it was impossible; their men broke and fled in the wildest confusion. The day was won! Victory perched upon our standard. It was a proud moment for our commanders. Beauregard came dashing up our lines to Col. Elzey, complimenting him, remarked, "You, Col. Elzey, are the Blucher of the day!"—a moment after, President Davis came up, and Col. Elzey was made Brigadier General on the ground. You will hear many accounts of the carnage on the battle-field, but the scene beggars all description. Around us and under our feet were piles upon piles of the dead, dying, horse and rider, carriage and driver, all in a confused mass—wounded men pulling up by the pants begging for water. The wail of dying men were unheeded, unnoticed by men who but a day before could not have looked upon a dead man without shuddering. I confess to having very weak nerves in this respect, and yet I could stumble over dying or dead men with almost perfect indifference, so much does the excitement of the battle-field change for the time man's nature.

ARKANSAS.—The Memphis Appeal has private advices from Northern Arkansas, which represent the people as rushing to arms by thousands. The proclamation of Gen. Hardee, whose headquarters are at Pochontas, has been responded to in a manner almost unexpected. He will have a respectable army under him now in a few days, whose numbers we do not deem it expedient to mention, but equal, we feel assured, for the emergency for which they are designed. The "bowie-knife" boys are hard to beat, especially where there is fighting of a ferocious or desperate character to be done.

To whom is North Carolina indebted for the means of arming her soldiers with the latest and best implements of warfare, besides furnishing to the troops of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and perhaps other States, thousands of arms? Why, to no other man than the much abused and vilified John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War. He, with a keen eye, saw into the future, and placed in the Arsenal at Fayetteville a portion at least of the arms manufactured by our money in Northern States, and hitherto stored in the hands of our enemies, and from that source alone have our arms been drawn. Where would North Carolina be to-day, had not Jno. B. Floyd provided her with means of defence? Has he had any credit for it?

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS and the Day Book keep pouring hot shot into the Lincolnites, whom they accuse of fraud, corruption and manifest felony.

MORE PRISONERS.—Capt. Gannaway, of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, brought down sixty prisoners of war Friday to Salem, and lodged them in jail. They were taken by Gov. Wise's command, and among the number are three Methodist preachers.  
Abolition preachers will corrupt a common man, therefore the preachers should be separated from the other men and put out of the way as soon as possible.

The Washington Star says that some ten or fifteen Confederate prisoners, on being brought into that city, were attacked on the street, and would have been killed had it not been for a body of cavalry, who dispersed the crowd. A pretty return for the kindness shown their prisoners.

MR LINCOLN'S BLOCKADE.—Mr Lincoln undertook to blockade the South, which was in effect, simply a hint for us to plant our own ears and raise our own grain, which we have adopted. The blockade, therefore turns out to be a blockade on the West instead of the South. The following extract, from a letter to the New York Day Book, from an intelligent gentleman of Illinois, tells the effect of the blockade in Mr Lincoln's own State:  
The blockade of the Mississippi has prostrated the State of Illinois. So far as our business is concerned, we are utterly and totally ruined. No part of the whole country has felt the pernicious effects of the war like Illinois.

The first blow prostrated our banks, striking out of circulation at once all our money, as effectually as if destroyed in a single conflagration. To fill this vacuum, we had nothing to do but to move forward our immense supplies of farm produce, with which the State was literally crammed. This however, was impossible, our great commercial artery, the Mississippi, was blockaded; not a bushel of grain could pass. With the Mississippi open to us, our corn would now command at least 60 cents per bushel, which would relieve our embarrassments.

Now, however, owing to this unconstitutional interruption of our trade, corn is worth eight cents, not enough to pay expenses of marketing. Lincoln has, indeed, assassinated his own State, for you might as well expect a man to live and enjoy good health with his jugular vein severed as for Illinois to flourish with her great commercial artery, the Mississippi, blockaded.

The new Sultan of Turkey has inaugurated for Turkey a most wonderful reform, having abolished the harem completely. He has also ordered that the jewels and valuables of the late Sultan be sold, in order to raise a fund for the payment of his personal liabilities.  
We are glad to hear that the gentleman is improving in his manner of living.