

# 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, AUGUST 20, 1861.

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BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:  
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Any person sending us five new subscribers, compensated 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 paying all claims entrusted to his care.  
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Contracts, &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 building opposite Kerr's Hotel.  
January 24, 1861.

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

**R. W. BECKWITH**  
Has constantly on hand  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.,  
of the best English and American manufacturers.  
Call on examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Watches repaired at 25 cents each.  
January, 1861.

**John T. Butler,**  
PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock Maker, Jew-  
eller, &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 15, 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 war-  
ranted 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  
enabling freight to reach Charlotte in 3 days or less  
from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and  
vice versa.  
Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Char-  
lotte to Charleston at \$8 50, and to New York, via  
Charleston Steamers, at \$19, and vice versa. The mer-  
chants and public are invited to try this cheap and  
expeditious route for freight and passengers.  
A. H. MARTIN,  
Oct 2, 1860. Gen'l Frt. 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 Cheoplastic process, as  
patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin,  
Amalgam or Gas Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belong-  
ing to Dentistry, 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.

**NEW GOODS.**  
KNOXMAN & 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.

**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.,  
Jan 8, 1861 at Branch Bank N. C.

**Dissolution.**  
The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dis-  
solved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.  
The business will be continued under the name and  
style of FILLINGS & 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 Fillings,  
Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate  
settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the busi-  
ness 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 pub-  
lic 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, butch-  
ing, grating, tennon, back, compass, web, and punch-  
ing SAWS; Braces and Bits, Draw Knives, Chisels,  
Angers, 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 Square; Spirit Levels,  
Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines,  
Gauges, 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 Man-  
sion House, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 29, 1860.

**Blacksmith's Tools.**  
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Ham-  
mers, Presses, Warriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks  
and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasps 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.  
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, Grabbing Hoes,  
Trace Chains, Waggon Chains, Log Chains, Fringes  
and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, Gard-  
en 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, sheep  
steep-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120  
gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Spick  
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  
inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that  
he belongs to John Worthy of Gaston county; and that  
his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which  
time he ran away from him. Jim appears very gulli-  
ble, and scarcely communicates anything about his master  
or himself 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 ex-  
penses, 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**  
Nor 13, 1860  
PETER B. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE,  
**DAVIS & HARDEE,**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Petersburg, Va.  
REFER TO--Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Feb 19, 1861. 6m-pd.

**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 below the Bank of Charlotte.  
Nov 29, 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, as we are requested to call  
and pay, as we want the money.  
W. J. YATES & WILLIAMS.  
January 1, 1861.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]  
**ABE'S COGITATIONS.**  
We have to whip them rebel chaps;  
I think so, more and more;  
We've got an armed fleet on the sea  
And a fleet army on the shore.  
Yet Madame L., with jocund smile,  
Deems it glorious fun,  
To call my Bethel girl a dull,  
And my last a Bully Run.

"Bob" threw my message out the ears  
The reason now I'll tell;  
That *incaugural* he thought a bore  
And didn't augur well.  
There is no commerce on the sea,  
All traffic now is dead;  
Some say this comes from my blockade  
And some from my block head.  
I cannot reunite the States,  
That cherished hope is gone,  
And though the link is severed now  
The cry is still link on.

Fain would I in secret weep--  
"I would free my soul from care--  
But rebel Jeff has sternly said,  
Don't drop a private tear.

**State of North Carolina--Union county.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions--July Term, 1861.  
Benjamin Shepherd vs. R. F. Stockton.  
Attachment.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that R F  
Stockton, the defendant in this case, resides beyond  
the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the  
court that publication be made for six successive weeks  
in the Western Democrat, that he be and appear before  
the Justices of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions  
to be held for the county of Union, at the court house in  
Monroe, on the first Monday in October next, then and  
there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro con-  
fesso will be entered up against him and the cause set  
for hearing.  
Witness, J. E. IRBY, clerk of our said court at office  
the first Monday in July, and in the 85th year of Ameri-  
can Independence, A. D. 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk.  
76-61 [pr adv \$6]

**State of North Carolina--Union county.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions--July Term, 1861.  
D. A. Covington, Ex'r of Andrew Secrest, dec'd, vs. Mary  
Secrest and others.  
Petition for Settlement.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that  
Mary Secrest, John C. Calhoun Osborne, Edward Rich-  
ard and Nancy his wife, Evan Laney and Leah his wife,  
Robt McCombs and Margaret his wife, and Franklin S  
Rodgers, defendants in this case, reside beyond the  
limits of this State; so that the ordinary process of law  
cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered by  
the Court that publication be made for six successive  
weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying and com-  
manding the said non-resident defendants to be and ap-  
pear before the Justices of the court of Pleas and Quar-  
ter Sessions at the next term thereof to be held for the  
said county of Union, at the court house in Monroe, on  
the first Monday of October next, then and there to an-  
swer, plead or demur to the plaintiff's petition, other-  
wise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them  
and the same be heard ex parte as to them.  
Witness, J. E. IRBY, clerk of our said court at office,  
the first Monday in July, and the 85th year of Ameri-  
can Independence, A. D. 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk.  
76-61 [pr adv \$6]

**Confederate Loan.**  
The undersigned having been appointed local Com-  
missioners 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  
Republican rule, for your money.  
JOHN WALKER,  
JOHN A. YOUNG, } Commissioners  
July 30, W. R. MYERS, }

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

**NOTICE.**  
The copartnership heretofore existing under the  
name and style of Shepherd & Torrence, of David-  
son 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, and those  
indebted will please come forward and make immediate  
settlement by cash or note.  
G. F. SHEPHERD,  
H. L. W. TORRENCE.  
Davidson College, N. C., July 16, 1861. 4t

**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 con-  
ditions upon which the Corporation subscription of  
July 1, 1860, and issued on the 20th day of November,  
1860, to 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 3t

**C. R. Taylor's  
VIRGINIA PRINTING INK ESTABLISHMENT,**  
Corner of Adams and Leigh streets, RICHMOND, Va.  
C. R. TAYLOR Printing Ink Manufacturer,  
takes pleasure in announcing to the Southern  
Press, that his Ink Factory is now in successful op-  
eration in the manufacture of every description of Print-  
ing Ink, which he is prepared to furnish on reason-  
able terms. News, Book and Job Inks of every descrip-  
tion always on hand.  
Orders promptly attended to. Address  
C. R. TAYLOR,  
Richmond, Va.  
July 2d, 1861.

**A LESSON FOR LYNCHERS.**  
From the Savannah Republican.  
We have consistently set our face against the  
practice, becoming far too common in the South  
for the public safety, of a body of citizens taking  
the law into their own hands and practically sub-  
stituting themselves for the judicial tribunals of  
the land. Considerations of public policy and in-  
dividual justice have been urged again and again.  
We have now an argument of facts, derived from  
recent experience which we desire to bring home  
to those who are insensible to all other appeals.  
The circumstances are local, but they are terrible  
in their significance, and universal in their appli-  
cation.  
Before doing so, however, let us not be misun-  
derstood. We do not mean to say that there are  
not cases, such as extensive and intricate com-  
binations threatening immediate or wide spread  
disaster, in which the tardy process of the law may  
be inconsistent with the public safety, and perhaps  
others for which the law affords no adequate re-  
medy. These, however, rarely occur. Our views  
are confined to the ordinary crimes committed in  
the country, for the punishment of which the law  
and its authorized administrators are ample for all  
the ends of public justice and social security.

In the month of February last, in this city, an  
altercation occurred in an obscure street, between  
a white man named Patrick Brady and a negro.  
Brady received a stab in the breast, from which  
he died in a few hours. Suspicion fastened upon  
one Paul, and at that time a runaway, who had  
been in the neighborhood the night of the occur-  
rence. Many became convinced of his guilt; a  
party of the friends of deceased collected and  
hunted him down until he was forced to take  
refuge in a baker's oven, where he was shot.  
He subsequently died of his wounds, though pro-  
testing his innocence to the last. So great was  
the excitement against all concerned, that the Mayor  
was induced to order the militia to guard the  
witnesses from the Council Chamber to the jail.

Again: some three weeks ago, the overseer of a  
gentleman of this county was murdered while pass-  
ing from the house to the field, about day-light.  
Suspicion rested on one Adam, a negro under his  
charge, who had but a few days previous been se-  
verely chastised and had been heard to use threat-  
ening language with regard to the deceased. The  
neighbors collected, Adam was arrested, and be-  
sides the circumstances favoring his guilt, a small  
negro boy, under the impulse of fear, no doubt,  
testified that he saw Uncle Adam shoot the over-  
seer with a gun, and then drag him off to the bushes  
and bury him.

The crowd were greatly incensed and insisted  
on hanging the alleged murderer forthwith, to-  
gether with several of his fellow-servants supposed  
to be implicated. A coroner's jury were of the  
opinion that Adam was the real murderer, which  
seemed to be enough to authorize an immediate  
execution of the law. Through the influence of  
a few more considerate bystanders, and with  
great difficulty, the crowd were induced to forego  
the execution of summary vengeance, and Adam  
was brought to the city, and lodged in jail, where  
he remains, we believe, at the present time.

Here are two cases; a third completes the story.  
It is as follows:  
On Tuesday last, a desperate negro, named  
Toney, who had been for many months the terror  
of the city and its neighborhood, after much hard  
fighting and being shot severely, was arrested.  
Believing that the end of his guilty career was  
nigh, he voluntarily confessed, in the presence of  
a large number of gentlemen, that he was the real  
murderer of Mr Brady, and that the unfortunate  
Paul, who had paid the penalty with his life, on  
suspicion, was entirely innocent; and ignorant of  
the transaction until informed of it by others. The  
confession, alas, came too late.

He also confessed that he murdered Mr Wil-  
liams, the overseer of Mr Hines, and going to the  
spot where it was hid, produced the hoe with  
which he dug a pit to bury his victim, by the side  
of the canal. Adam, he assured them, was guilt-  
less.  
The comment is unnecessary. All will see in the  
circumstances related the terrible danger of  
substituting the decree of an excited multitude  
for the dispassionate and impartial arbitrament of  
the courts.

The runaway negro Toney Johnson, alias Thom-  
as Shaw, who was arrested near Savannah, a few  
days ago, was hung by the citizens of the District,  
on Wednesday morning, at the Dean Forest  
Bridge, on the Ogeechee Canal. The following is  
his confession:  
I was brought by Henry Tucker from Virginia,  
when I was seventeen years of age; I am now  
about twenty-four years old. I was sold to Dr  
Briggs, in Trouville, Ga., and was sold by him  
to B. L. Johnson. I ran away from Mr Johnson  
in December, 1860, carrying a boy with me to  
Savannah; said boy has been returned to his owner,  
having been taken on the Savannah and  
Charleston Railroad, near the Savannah River. I  
was captured also at that time, but made my es-  
cape afterwards, and returned to the city of Sav-  
annah, and have been in the county of Chatham  
ever since.

On March the 4th, I murdered Mr. P. Brady  
in the city of Savannah, in Yamacraw. Mr Brady  
saw me pass his house several times, and took me  
to be a runaway. He invited me into his house,  
saying he would give me something to eat. I  
went to the door, and he arrested me, saying, "you  
are my prisoner." I had a knife and stabbed him  
in his left arm, also his left shoulder, which killed  
him in ten minutes. I immediately left his house  
for the woods.

I killed Mr Samuel W Williams on or about  
the 18th day of June, 1861. I was persuaded to  
do so by a negro man named Guy, belonging to  
Mr James J. Hines. I saw Guy on Mr Hines's  
place two or three times, and he persuaded me to  
kill Mr Williams, and I agreed to do so. I saw  
Guy the same morning. I killed Mr Williams; he  
told me to stand in the bushes close to the bridge,  
and that Mr Williams would cross the bridge.  
Guy then went to the field. After I had killed  
Mr Williams I went to the field and saw Guy, and  
told him I had killed Mr Williams. I then asked  
Frank for a hoe to bury Mr Williams, telling him  
I had killed him; he told me I would find one  
under an old house. I buried Mr Williams by  
myself, about sixty or seventy yards below the

Dean Forest Bridge. He was shot on the opposite  
side of the canal; he was shot with a double-  
barrel gun, loaded with buck-shot.  
I met Frank, a slave of Mr J. J. Hines, in the  
month of March, and told him if Mr Williams did  
not mind I would kill him. He replied, "well, if  
you will, we will take a big drink on it."

Adam, a slave of Mr James J. Hines, now in  
jail for the murder of Mr Williams, is innocent.  
The hoe with which I buried Mr Williams is in  
the canal, about five feet from where the head of  
Mr Williams was. (The hoe was obtained in the  
spot mentioned.) It was Mr Dotson's gun that I  
shot him with. Mr Williams was shot about six  
o'clock in the morning, about thirty steps from the  
bridge. After I left Mr Williams, I went to a  
camp of Messrs. Bradley and Giles' negroes, eight  
in number, near Mr Shaw's plantation, but soon  
left them and went to McAlpin's, where I staid  
until the 16th of this month, when I was arrested  
by Constable Jones and others, and was shot by  
Mr Mitchell.

I have committed various robberies in the  
county. I robbed Mr Schneider, on the Augusta  
road; Mr J. W. Wilson, on the canal; Mr Dotson,  
on Cherokee Hill, of gunpowder and shot; John  
H. Crawford's smoke-house; and from many others,  
who I do not know.  
The above confession was read to Toney, and he  
read it himself, and signed it under oath. He was  
a very sensible negro, and could both read and  
write, and has been, in his own words, the most  
desperate boy in Chatham county.

From the Richmond Examiner.  
**ACCOUNTS OF THE YANKEE ARMY  
IN WASHINGTON.**

We have had a very full conversation with a  
reliable citizen of Virginia, one of Mayor Berrett's  
police-officers in Washington, who lately escaped  
from there into Virginia, through im-  
minent peril. We have reason to be entirely  
assured of the reliability of this information.

Our informant has a family in Fairfax county,  
and had a personal knowledge of the outrages com-  
mitted by the Lincoln troops in the country along  
the Potomac within their lines previous to the  
fight at Manassas. These outrages do so dread-  
ful and feudish as almost to exceed belief but for  
the attestation of evidence that we have every  
reason to know to be reliable. The Lincoln forces,  
in their advances towards Manassas, obtained as  
guides a number of Quakers living in the neigh-  
borhood of Accotink Milla, about eight miles from  
Alexandria. One of these, a man of the name of  
Stiles, a New Jersey Quaker, for the sum of \$3  
per day, was engaged to pilot companies of pil-  
gers to every house where plunder might be ob-  
tained. The house of his own wife's grandfather  
was pillaged among the rest. There was no place  
within the reach of the Yankee scouts but what  
was plundered and robbed. A Mr Ilaley was  
robbed of all his stock and nine slaves, a few of  
the latter, negro children, who were inconvenient  
to be run off, having been left by the marauders.  
A Yankee settler, near Alexandria, by the name  
of Gordon, piloted six of the New York Fire  
Zouaves to the house of one of the most respect-  
able married ladies in Fairfax county. She was  
made to prepare dinner for the party; and, after  
that had been dispatched, the poor woman, who  
was within one month of her confinement, was  
violated by two of the ruffians, in the dining  
room, and in the presence of her own children.  
The wretched victim of this heinous deed was  
taken care of by the family of our informant, to  
whose house she managed to escape during the  
night. Houses were stripped of everything--fine  
paintings, wearing apparel, &c.; and, for weeks  
before the Manassas fight, it was a common occur-  
rence for the plunder to be transported back to  
Washington city, and divided among the houses  
of ill-fame there. In many of the brothels of  
Washington, the finest silk dresses, pillaged from  
families in Virginia, were displayed by their vile  
wearers as gifts from the plunderers.

Our informant was in the city of Washington  
at the time the news arrived there of the rout of  
the Yankee army at Manassas. The first public  
intimation of the event was early Monday morn-  
ing, as the fugitives commenced to arrive in the  
city. During Sunday evening, it had been sup-  
posed in the streets that the Federal Army had  
won a decisive and brilliant victory. The elation  
was extreme. At each echo of the peals of the  
cannon, men were seen on the street leaping up  
and exclaiming--"There goes another hundred of  
the d--d rebels." On the Saturday preceding, a  
whole procession of carriages had passed over the  
Long Bridge, freighted with politicians and  
women, who reported that they were going on a  
"flag-raising" expedition to Manassas. Some of  
them protested that they must take leave of "the  
Grand Army" at Manassas before it proceeded on-  
ward to Richmond.

On asking our informant of the scenes he wit-  
nessed on the Monday and succeeding days when  
the news of the Yankee rout reached Washington,  
he could only reply that it was "a page lost to  
history," as no language could describe them.  
The first intimation he had of the Yankee disaster  
was about three and a half o'clock in the morning,  
when he was awakened by the lumbering up of  
Col. Meigs' carriage in the neighborhood of his  
house, and the shrill exclamation of the Irish  
driver, that "they were all murdered besides  
himself." As the morning advanced, the fugi-  
tives commenced pouring in. One of the boats  
from Alexandria came near being sunk by the rush  
of panic-stricken soldiers upon its decks. Their  
panic did not stop with their arrival in Washing-  
ton. They rushed to the depot to continue their  
flight from Washington. The Government was  
compelled to put it under a strong guard to keep  
off the fugitives who struggled to get on the  
Northern trains. Others fled wildly into the  
country.

Not a few escaped in this manner, compelling  
the negroes they met to exchange their clothes  
with them for their uniforms. For four or five  
days the wild and terror-stricken excitement pre-  
vailed. The advance of the Confederate army on  
Washington, for a considerable time hourly  
expected. Our informant is certain in his own  
mind that the appearance of a single Confederate  
Regiment on the banks of the Potomac, during  
the continuation of the Yankee panic, would have  
scattered the entire forces in Washington in flight.  
Many of the fugitives, with garments nearly

torn from them and covered with the blood of  
their wounds, thronged the streets with mutinous  
demonstrations. Some clamored to kill Gen.  
Scott, others inquired if they had come to fight  
for "the Government property," as they had been  
told, to have it explained what property it had in  
"Ball's Run."

Some recounted to horror-stricken audiences  
the bloody prowess of the Confederate troops.  
One told of a cannon that shot missiles resembling  
in size sticks of wood. Another told of terrible  
Mississippi bowie-knives thrown with lawless sixty  
feet long. Later rumors from the field of battle  
augmented the horror. Every conceivable Sepoy-  
ism and bloody atrocity was told of "the rebels,"  
and found troubling listeners. It was said that  
our troops had burnt the Yankee hospitals and  
roasted their wounded alive; that the mysterious  
Mississippi bowie-knives were being employed in  
target practice upon the Yankee prisoners who  
were bound for the spot; and that torn and dis-  
sected limbs of the dead had been nailed upon the  
branches of trees.

When our informant left Washington a week  
ago, the excitement had abated, but not subsided.  
Two pieces only of Sherman's battery had reached  
Washington, the others having been captured; and  
two pieces also of the Rhode Island battery had  
been recovered, with which the Government had  
patched up the only battery it has in Washington.  
The amount of federal forces in Washington and  
in the neighborhood of Alexandria was put down  
at 35,000 to 40,000 men. Nine Regiments had  
left Washington at the time of our informant's  
departure from there. Four Regiments had  
arrived from Hampton and four of the Pennsylv-  
ania reserve, which constituted all the reinforce-  
ments that had reached Washington eight days  
ago.

Our prisoners are confined in the old Capitol  
building--an old brick house on First street, east.  
They are guarded by a detachment of the New  
York 12th Regiment. The building had been  
arranged for the confinement of prisoners previous  
to the fight at Manassas, and provision made for  
the accommodation of at least 1,200. We are  
assured that there are not more than nineteen  
Confederate prisoners in custody at Washington.  
Most of them belong to one of the Alabama Regi-  
ments. There would seem to be some Secessionist  
ladies left in Washington, from the circumstance  
of a large basket of bouquets having been sent our  
prisoners.

General Scott was not on the field at Manassas.  
He is represented as being in the last stage of  
valetudinarianism, and to have not made any ex-  
hibition of his activity on horseback three times  
in three months.

**PEACE MEETINGS, &c.**

A marked scene of distrust is tempering the  
public mind of the North, and a show of dissim-  
ulation about the war appears, in various quarters.  
This does not seem to arise so much out of any  
conviction that the successful prosecution of the  
war is hopeless, though that is no doubt a question  
with many; but sober reality really has taken the  
place of frenzied excitement, and the character,  
cost and best possible result of the war are things  
which enter into the calculation of reasonable men.  
Peace meetings have recently been held in Mar-  
garetville, Delaware county, New York; War-  
renville, New York; Schaalsburg, New Jersey;  
Danbury, Connecticut; Sangerville, Maine; Owen  
County, Indiana; Venago county, Pennsylvania;  
Wayne county, Pennsylvania; Medina county,  
Ohio, and doubtless in many other places. The  
following are some of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, that a peaceful separation of the States,  
though much to be deplored, is far preferable to a  
forcible Union, where harmony and fraternal  
feeling cannot be maintained.  
Resolved, that the present civil war, which  
Abraham Lincoln is waging upon sovereign States,  
is alike unconstitutional, inhuman and unjust,  
unless speedily checked, must end in the complete  
overthrow of Liberty, and the establishment of a  
military despotism.  
Resolved, that we have no sympathy, aid or  
comfort for Northern Abolitionists, or their fanat-  
ical sympathizers, for the reason that the principles  
inculcated by them are principles as much sub-  
versive of the true principles of the Constitution as  
disunion itself.

Wendell Phillips delivered an oration on the 14th  
July at Farmingham, near Boston, in which he  
paid Mr Seward the following handsome com-  
pliment:

"As for Mr Seward, there is no confidence to be  
placed in him, if he lies he tells the truth; if he  
tells the truth he lies."

And again--  
"He has neither the beginning nor the end of  
a principle. His own colleagues know that he is  
a traitor, and every honest man in the country,  
especially in New York, knows it."

In this oration Phillips ridicules the idea of  
supposing the North can conquer the South:  
"Did any one believe that within any assignable  
time we should conquer the South by our present  
means? Did any one believe that Virginia and  
South Carolina would stay subdued? Until we  
depopulate the Gulf States we can never subdue  
them. Let this war go on twelve months and  
England will acknowledge the independence of  
the Southern States, and ought to, and the old  
Union can never be rebuilt."  
The South are as unanimous to-day as the thir-  
teen united colonies were in 1776, and they are  
stronger. He dismissed, therefore, utterly, the  
question whether the Gulf States want to secede,  
and has.

**TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH.**--The travel from the  
North to the South by the way of Louisville, has  
been of late immense. All other communication  
having been cut off, the Louisville and Nashville  
Railroad is reaping a rich harvest. For a short  
time, the direct travel was interrupted, and a  
detention of nearly twenty-four hours was caused,  
and a consequent increase of expense, but we are  
glad to learn that this has been remedied. Pas-  
sengers now go through to Tennessee and the  
South as rapidly as before the war.--New York  
Daily Book.

The New Haven Journal says that the 2d Con-  
necticut Regiment brought home with them 25  
negroes from Virginia.