

# 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 27, 1861.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 479.

THE  
**WESTERN DEMOCRAT.**  
Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM  
Paid in advance, \$2 00  
If not paid within 3 months, 2 50  
If not 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 recovering 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 10, 1861.

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

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

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

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

**John T. Butler,**  
PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock Maker, 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 14, 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.  
Nov. 27, 1860. 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, thus  
enabling freight to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less  
from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and  
vice versa.  
Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from 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  
expedient route for freights and passengers.  
Oct 2, 1860. Gen'l Fr. 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 Cheoplast process, as  
patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin,  
Amalgam or of Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belong-  
ing to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleas-  
ed to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—  
who may take that for granted.  
February 5, 1861. 3m

**NEW GOODS.**  
KOPMANN & 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. DEWEY, Agt.,  
Jan 8, 1861 ly at Branch Bank N. C.

**Dissolution.**  
The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dis-  
solved 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 busi-  
ness be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is suf-  
ficient."  
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, pruning,  
grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher  
SAWS; 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 Levels  
Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, boring machines,  
Gaugers, 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. if

**Blacksmith's Tools.**  
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Ham-  
mers, Buttresses, Farrier's 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, blower and spring Steel; &c.,  
for sale very cheap at  
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**  
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg  
county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro  
boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black) about 5 feet 6  
or 7 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that  
he belongs to John Worthy of Gaston county; that his  
master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which  
time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull;  
can scarcely communicate anything about his master  
or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his  
right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner  
is requested to come forward, prove property, pay 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**  
Nov 13, 1860. if  
PETER R. 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 above the Bank of Charlotte.  
Nov 20, 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, in-  
stead 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.  
W. J. YATES & WILLIAMS.  
January 1, 1861. if

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

It will be seen by the following that many  
of the federal soldiers were deceived by their offi-  
cers and the officials at Washington, before they  
entered the fight at Manassas. A member of the  
New York Fire Zouaves, now a prisoner in Rich-  
mond, made the following statement to the repor-  
ter of the Richmond Examiner:

"I was induced to believe by all the officers of  
my regiment and all the gentlemen who made us  
speeches in Washington, that the southern force  
consisted of a rabble of some 4 or 5000 men—that  
they had no guns except a few shot guns, scythe  
blades, and other domestic instruments. Believ-  
ing these statements I was induced to join the  
army and invade Virginia. We reached the plains  
of Manassas on the morning of the 21st, and the  
first thing we saw or knew, the secessionists ran  
out a gun from a piece of pines, some 18 feet long,  
and fired. It then appeared to our regiment that  
some destructive projectile of about the size of a  
five-foot piece of cord wood had been fired from  
this gun. 12 or 15 of our men fell at the dis-  
charge, and the balance of us sought safety in the  
neighboring thicket."

**DAVIDSON COLLEGE**—The Board of Trustees  
at their recent meeting conferred the degree of  
A. B. on the following young men, members of  
the last Senior class, viz:

George B. Erwin, of Morganton, N. C.; James  
H. Gouger, Cabarrus co., N. C.; Benj. W. John-  
ston, Monticella, Florida; James McCallan, Abbe-  
ville, S. C.; John M. McKinnon, Luther McKin-  
non, Richmond co., N. C.; George Q. Motz, Geo.  
L. Phifer, Lincolnton, N. C.; James A. Watson,  
York, S. C.; Osmon A. Wylie, Chester S. C.

**State of North Carolina—Union county.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861.  
Thomas W. Dewey, cashier, 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 answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro  
confesso 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 Amer-  
ican Independence, A. D. 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk.  
76-6t. [pr adv \$6]

**State of North Carolina—Union county.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861.  
Thomas W. Dewey, cashier, vs. R. F. Stockton.  
Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that R. F.  
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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 answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro  
confesso 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 Amer-  
ican Independence, A. D. 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk.  
76-6t. [pr adv \$6]

**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 answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro  
confesso 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 Amer-  
ican Independence, A. D. 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk.  
76-6t. [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 Sechrist, dec'd, vs. Mary  
Sechrist and others.  
Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that  
Mary Sechrist, 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 in the 85th year of Amer-  
ican Independence, A. D. 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk.  
76-6t. [pr adv \$6]

**Correspondence of the Democrat.**

The following letter was received too late for last  
week's issue:

**James River—Inland Navigation—the Navy  
Yard at Portsmouth—&c., &c.**

NORFOLK, Aug. 15th, 1861.  
MR. EDITOR: Since my last from Richmond, I  
have found but little that would be likely to in-  
terest your readers. Your correspondent, in com-  
pany with Mr. W. and lady (the latter the worthy  
and estimable president of the Mecklenburg  
Hospital Association, on a voyage of mercy to our  
sick soldiery at Yorktown,) embarked on board of  
a most comfortable and easy-going steamer at  
Richmond down James River. The scenery,  
every inch of which, as far as we dare go on  
account of the enemy, will amply repay one for  
the time and expense of the excursion. The trip  
is made in one day to a point known as Stone  
House Wharf, and back to Richmond. The  
officers are exceedingly gentlemanly and polite;  
and, as it was noticed on the up trip, attentive and  
kind to the returning sick soldiers—it was especially  
so on board the steamer Curtis Peck (the name of  
the captain I have forgotten, which I regret, as his  
kindness to our brave volunteers is worthy of  
special attention.) I recommend to our people  
going to Yorktown to be sure to go and return by  
the James river route.

At Jamestown (or rather the site of what was  
once Jamestown) you find nothing to remind you  
of that ancient city but a broken column of an  
ancient church steeple, where the first settlers of  
America were wont to worship. It is the sole rep-  
resentative of a city and a generation that has  
passed away.

Lying in the stream, just opposite this point, we  
passed the Southern Confederate steamer Patrick  
Henry. The number of guns she carries I could  
not learn, and ninety. What is to be her field  
of operations depends, I presume, on circum-  
stances. To get out to sea she will be compelled  
to run the blockade—passing the U. S. war vessels  
at Newport News and at Old Point. She must  
therefore avail herself of the darkness of the night  
to get to sea, as it would be the height of folly  
and madness to attempt it in open day.

The topography of this and the adjacent  
country of the sea coast of North Carolina is but  
little known to our up-country people. As this  
country, and especially the N. C. coast is likely to  
be the scene of operations of our active and  
venturous little navy that is now guarding the inland  
navigation of our hazardous and exceedingly  
dangerous coast, it is proper that our people  
should form some general idea of the great utility,  
especially at this crisis, of this great inland na-  
vigation. Without it, our little navy would be  
completely paralyzed. The Legislature of N. Carolina  
in 1854 chartered the Chesapeake and Albemarle  
Canal, the object of which was to give a complete  
inland navigation, land-locked, connecting Albe-  
marle Sound with Chesapeake Bay, thereby giving  
a free communication between their waters without  
going out to sea; vessels drawing eight feet water  
now pass without interruption from Norfolk to  
Beaufort, Washington, Elizabeth City, Edenton,  
Newbern, &c.; and I learn that vessels drawing not  
more than four feet can get as far as Wilmington  
without encountering an enemy. Nature has made  
our "inhospitable shore" a haven of rest to the  
Confederate States, of more utility than the occu-  
pation of both Newport News and Ft. Monroe.

We have met on several occasions here our  
young and accomplished naval friend, a native of  
Charlotte, Lieut. Joe Alexander.

I will not tire your readers by attempting a  
description of the conflagration here or the charac-  
ter of the millions of property destroyed by the  
Hessians at the Navy Yard. I will mention, how-  
ever, that the cost of one ship, the Merrimack, was  
one million and a half of dollars. They have  
raised her hull, and are now busily employed in  
changing her into a floating battery. Her upper  
deck has been taken away, instead of which large  
beams of timber are thrown across at an angle of  
forty-five degrees, somewhat like the rafters to a  
house—her lower portion will be entirely sub-  
merged, and the beams will be sheeted with iron;  
her prow will be one solid mass of square logs or  
timber to be used as a battering ram, running into  
the enemy with full head of steam, and, if possi-  
ble, sinking her outright. The copper taken from  
this immense ship, I learn, is worth one hundred  
and fifty thousand dollars.  
There is in this yard one hundred hands in the  
employ of the government. The rifling of cannon  
has proven quite a success. The first one experi-  
mented upon was tested two days ago, and suc-  
ceeded beyond all expectation. There are hun-  
dreds of them here that will undergo the same  
manipulation, and hereafter it is expected that  
rifled cannon alone will be used. The additional  
strength is given them by putting around them  
three bands—heated and shrunk upon them, on  
the principle of putting tire upon a wagon-wheel.  
The making of shell, shot, &c., is carried on here  
with great energy.

The yard and works are under the supervision of  
one of the most venerable, polite and accomplished  
officers (Commodore Forrest) it has been my  
fortune in a long time to meet with. Upon en-  
tering his office, I made known to him that I was  
a stranger in the place, a citizen of N. C., and  
desirous of visiting the yard and grounds, &c., sta-  
ting at the same time that I had no means of  
identifying myself save through a pass I had ob-  
tained in Richmond. You may imagine my sur-  
prise when he responded "your face is a sufficient  
recommendation," and immediately wrote, "Per-  
mission given to Mr. — to visit the yard in his  
carriage, in company with his wife." This was  
done in the politest manner possible, and not  
grudgingly, notwithstanding it is considered a  
special favor to pass a carriage into the yard.

The next place of interest is the Navy Hospital,  
located at the extreme lower portion of the town  
of Portsmouth. It is beautifully located on the  
river, with ground and yard neatly and tastefully  
laid off and adorned with walks, groves, flowers,  
shrubbery, &c., to say nothing of "blind batteries."  
It is so pleasing and interesting a place that one  
would scarce suppose that the design and construc-  
tion was alone for the sick and afflicted mariner.  
We now use it for the sick of the army stationed  
adjacent to Norfolk. I learned that there was a

few of the 2d N. C. Regiment sick here. The house  
is large and exceedingly commodious—ventilation  
thorough, rooms large, and no doubt the sick well  
cared for.

Strangers visiting Norfolk should avail them-  
selves of the 4 o'clock boat that plies between here  
and Craney Island. From that point you have a  
full view of the shipping at Newport News and  
Fortress Monroe.

It is now an ascertained fact that the enemy will  
certainly attack the coast of N. C. at some point  
between Beaufort and Ocracoke inlet. Our priva-  
teers have recently given the shipping of the  
enemy no little trouble; and they are now collect-  
ing a fleet at Fortress Monroe and other places to  
destroy the batteries on our coast and drive our  
little navy out of the trade.

Our young friend, Lieut. Alexander, leaves in a  
few days with what in western parlance is known  
as a "cracking little boat"—the steamer Raleigh,  
carrying two guns, (one a long one); the steamer  
draws only seven feet water, and he will take her  
the inland route, the "Big Ditch." We wish  
him success, and are sure of hearing a good  
account of his boat.

There is a large number of troops, from every  
Southern State, encamped around and near this  
place. So far, the health of our brave volunteers  
is good. They are supplied with an abundance of  
everything in the market line, vegetables, fish, &c.,  
at exceedingly low figures. I regret that the same  
cannot be said of our men at Yorktown.

But I have already written too much at length.  
There is much more that I would like to say, but  
must close.  
Yours, &c., X.

**GETTING UP PARTIES.**

We see intimations in some of our cotempor-  
aries of alleged schemes for creating parties. The  
allusions may be to the proceedings of Congress in  
recent session, of which we know nothing. It is  
said that gentlemen from some States South of us,  
dissatisfied with some of the actions of the Govern-  
ment or of some of its members, are disposed to  
form an opposition, with the view of infusing more  
vigor into the Administration and to substitute a  
different one at the next election. We are not  
advised of the particular causes of dissatisfaction  
nor of the extent of it; we only infer that it  
grows out of our altered condition, and has no re-  
lation whatever to the old distinction of Whig and  
Democrat.

For our part, we have a very great aversion to  
anything like party in such a crisis as this. We  
had hoped and believed that the men in authority  
possessed the requisite ability for conducting  
wisely and successfully the affairs of the Govern-  
ment; and, meriting would receive the hearty  
support of an undivided people.

The existence of party may be an inevitable  
incident to free government; but in times like  
these we have no resources to waste in party squab-  
bles. The united energies of the country are  
needed for its salvation, and should be devoted to  
that end.—*Richmond Whig.*

**COL. HEINTZELMAN'S REPORT.**—The good  
fame of the N. Y. Fire Zouaves is sadly damaged  
by Col. Heintzelman's official report. Col. H. is a  
U. S. army officer, and appears to take pleasure in  
recording the cowardice of the Northern Volun-  
teers. He says of the Zouaves, "at the first fire  
they broke," and "the regiment, as a regiment,  
did not appear again on the field." "I then led  
up the Minnesota regiment, which was also re-  
pulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. Next  
was led forward the First Michigan, which was  
also repulsed and retired in considerable con-  
fusion."  
"The Brooklyn Fourteenth then appeared on  
the ground, coming forward in gallant style. Soon  
after the firing commenced the regiment broke and  
ran. I considered it useless to attempt to rally  
them. The want of discipline in these regiments  
was so great that the most of the men would run  
from fifty to several hundred yards to the rear, and  
continue to fire—fortunately for the braver ones—  
very high in the air, and compelling those in front  
to retreat. Such a rout I never witnessed before.  
No efforts could induce a single regiment to form  
after the retreat had commenced."

That the fight was an open combat is confirmed  
by the statement of Col. Heintzelman, that a Uni-  
ted States battery, posted in an open field, was  
taken and re-taken three times, and finally re-  
mained in the hands of the Confederates.

**BATTLE IN TEXAS.**—The following is from an  
extra of the Houston Telegraph, dated Aug. 10:  
"There are reports of a fight on the 25th of July,  
between Col. Baylor's command and the Federal  
troops at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat  
of the latter, with 30 killed and wounded. Two  
Lieutenants among the killed. The Southerners  
were unhurt. The Federals fled and was pursued,  
and the whole command taken prisoners (500 in  
number.)"

**LOOK OUT FOR THEM.**—The last rumor is that  
the Lincolnites will try to sink old hulks opposite  
the bars and harbors of North Carolina, with the  
view of ruining the navigation and thus dispensing  
with the necessity of a blockade. This is brutality  
of the most unmitigated kind, and to those engaged  
in it no quarter should be shown, in any case.

**THE FEDERAL PRISONERS IN RICH-  
MOND.**

James Norval, Surgeon of the 79th New York  
Regiment who was among the Federal prisoners  
lately released and sent home, publishes a letter in  
the New York Herald, from which we make the  
subjoined extract:

"There is one thing I can not refrain from ad-  
verting to—the feelings of the wounded and pris-  
oners towards our Government. If the passive  
treatment they are receiving is continued; and  
which is hostile to every principle of civilized  
warfare, there will be such a howl from those dun-  
geons and hospitals as shall be felt throughout the  
whole length and breadth of the North; and would  
do more to damage our cause than two such bat-  
tles as at Manassas; besides, it will bring down  
upon the Administration the condemnation of all  
other powers—in short, the whole civilized world.  
It would be injudicious to say more on this sub-  
ject at present. You may hear from me in a future  
communication. I had a petition to his excellency  
the President from the imprisoned officers. I  
showed it to Gen. Winder of the Confederate  
forces. He said he could not allow it to pass with-  
out showing it to the War Department, and if they  
passed it, it was to be sent by Adams' Express.  
The prisoners anxiously await this petition before  
giving vent to their feelings."

I have brought with me about four hundred let-  
ters from the prisoners and wounded. Should any  
of their relatives or friends wish to communi-  
cate to them, address their letters, "Prisoners of  
war, care of General Winder, Richmond," and de-  
livered open at Adams' Express office, I have been  
assured by the General that he will faithfully see  
them delivered. The same with clothing and money.

In concluding this letter, allow me to bear testi-  
mony to the uniform kindness to us—wounded  
and prisoners—by the Confederate authorities; they  
did all in their power to ameliorate our condition.  
To Col. Sloan of the Fourth South Carolina reg-  
iment, and Dr. Smith, of the Nineteenth Mississip-  
pi, I am under an everlasting debt of gratitude  
for supplying the wounded in my hospital with  
food when we were starving.

Surgeon Norval carried a letter to President  
Lincoln from Hon. Mr. Ely, in which he says that  
a personal acquaintance with the Southern people  
has greatly modified his views in regard to them;  
and he suggests, in view of the thirteen hundred  
and fifty prisoners confined at Richmond, the  
propriety of adopting, in the future progress of  
the war, the usual rules of belligerent nations,  
particularly with regard to flags of truce, treatment  
and exchange of prisoners of war, burial of the  
dead, &c. Being personally interested, he speaks  
feelingly.

**TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.**

Accounts from Washington say:  
Much excitement was occasioned in the city in  
consequence of the dissatisfaction openly manifested  
in the New York Sixty-ninth (Highland reg-  
iment), and the sending to their camp of a military  
force to act as circumstances might require. The  
result was the arrest of forty or fifty who took  
a more active part in the insubordination. These  
were brought into the city about 8 o'clock, and  
confined as prisoners, whilst the remainder of the  
regiment was marched to the navy-yard, under a  
strong guard of cavalry. Among the alleged  
causes of their grievances are, that they are pro-  
mised a furlough in order to see to the comfort of  
their families, to re-organize, and to elect officers  
to fill existing vacancies.

A correspondent writes from the Federal Met-  
ropolis as follows:  
The efforts of Gen. McClellan to conceal the  
real disorganization which exists in the army have  
met with tolerable success, but the scrutinizing  
eye can readily detect the great demoralization  
which even yet exists in the various camps. The  
Fire Zouaves have been under no control what-  
ever since the ignominious rout of the 21st July.  
The 28th and 38th New York regiments are  
altogether undisciplined; the officers have resigned  
and have determined to have nothing more to do  
with the present war. The men would go home  
immediately if they were permitted to do so by  
Gen. McClellan. All the troops are shamefully  
provided for. But poor food and clothing are  
furnished them, and their general camp equipage,  
particularly the tents, are of the worst kind. The  
11th New York (Zouaves) went home yesterday,  
and will not return. Hundreds of three-years  
men are deserting at every opportunity.

**FIRST RATE MOVEMENT OF THE RUMP.**—  
President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation de-  
claring all commercial intercourse with the seced-  
ed States unlawful. Goods going to or coming  
from them, either by land or water, will be forfeited  
unless they are accompanied with a special permit  
from Secretary Chase. All vessels and vehicles  
conveying the same, will also be forfeited, and all  
persons engaged will be arrested. All travel  
from North to South is interdicted from and after  
the expiration of fifteen days from the publication  
of the Proclamation, and all vessels or ships be-  
longing in whole or in part to citizens or inhabitants  
of the Seceded States, found at sea or in any of  
the United States ports, will be forfeited. That's  
the way to build up the South. We like this  
Proclamation vastly.

**PEACE PAPERS.**—The Journal of Commerce  
says that the Day Book's list of Peace papers,  
with its own additions, makes no less than one  
hundred and fifty-two Journals in the North op-  
posed to the war. It is all folly for the Republican  
papers to insist that this is not evidence of public  
opinion. These Journals have readers and sub-  
scribers that approve of their sentiments, and  
their number in the aggregate would make a larger  
army than Lincoln will ever get together.—*New  
York Day Book.*

The Grand Jury of the Federal Circuit Court  
of New York have presented the Journal of Com-  
merce, the Daily News, the Day Book, the Free-  
man's Journal and the Brooklyn Eagle for expres-  
sing sympathy with the Confederates. Just as  
we might have expected. Freedom of speech and  
of conscience are as much abhorred by the Lin-  
colnites as a vacuum is by nature.