

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, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
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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 or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

All attend promptly and diligently to collecting and causing all claims intrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
All business of his office, 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.

All 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 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

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

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, &c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.
Oct 16, 1860.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

**New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.**
The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.
R. W. BECKWITH.
Nov. 27, 1860.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.
On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run Daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus 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 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 freight and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Oct 2, 1860.

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 Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends--you may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., to which they invite particular attention.
April 20, 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.

Cantwell's Practice.
During my absence in the Military service of this State, in Virginia, subscribers and others desiring copies of the above work, can obtain them of Mrs. Cantwell, Raleigh.
All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good.
Price of single copies of the above \$5.00 A deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Camp near Norfolk, July 30, 1861.

Dissolution.
The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st of January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers--none others need ask it.
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
Jan 15, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gougers, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels, 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 Belows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and axes, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tonges, Rasers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clink Nails, Hozes, Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

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

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

Tin and Japanned Ware,
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c.

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Store and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 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 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 expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct 9, 1860. W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

**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.

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, 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.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
All persons having unsettled accounts on the Books of OATES & WILLIAMS, must come forward before the first of September next and settle by cash or note, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
OATES & WILLIAMS.
Ang 18, 1861.

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

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—A subscriber writes us that his paper "is generally worn full of holes before I get it, by men who are worth ten times as much as I am." We are sorry for him, and still more sorry for the borrowers. Perhaps if he would give orders to the Postmaster not to deliver his paper to any one but himself he might get the use of it.

PLANS AND DESIGNS OF THE ENEMY.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from New York and Philadelphia, that the most unprecedented exertions are being made in all the ship-yards and docks of those two cities, for the fitting out of the largest naval expedition ever known in this country. Every carpenter who can be obtained is employed, and merchant ships are being altered into war ships, and all the foundries are hard at work making and altering engines for steam propellers of the largest size, as well as for small gun-boats. It was openly talked among the mechanics that this immense fleet of war ships was destined for New Orleans.

It would seem that the present design of the enemy is to effect a rise, by alluring us on to take Washington City, thus drawing all our main force into Virginia, and leaving the Southern coast comparatively defenseless; while they make a grand demonstration on various portions of our coast, and force their way to New Orleans at all hazards.

No doubt the Yankees intend to attack the whole Southern coast this Fall, and it seems to us that more vigorous exertion should be made to put the North Carolina coast in a complete state of defence.

TYRANNICAL ACTIVITY.—The N. York Journal of Commerce says: "The operations of the Government, through its agents in this city, are daily becoming more comprehensive, decisive and vigorous. The police no longer wait until persons are caught in overt acts, but take them up for extorting or sympathizing with secession."
In self defence the same course must be adopted at the South. Suspicious characters must be arrested and dealt with summarily.

The Norfolk Day Book reports a naval engagement on James River, on the 13th, in which the Confederate steamer dropped down the river, near Newport News, for the purpose of using the Federal vessels, the Savannah, a large ship of war, and the gun-boat Dry-light, lying there, as a target to try the range of her guns. The Patrick Henry opened fire and the Federals replied. The Dry-light advanced, when she received a broad side, which forced her to retreat. Advancing again she was met in like manner, and again forced to retreat. The engagement lasted half an hour only, and was discontinued when too dark to see. The Patrick Henry retired out of James river.

The six New England States have only seven ten regiments and four battalions in the war. Illinois alone has that many, and New York, with about the same population, has three times as many.

NOTICE.
All persons in Mecklenburg county having in his or her possession Arms or accoutrements belonging to the State, and not in the actual use of any volunteer company of the State, are hereby notified to deliver them to W. W. Grier, Sheriff of said county; otherwise the penalty of the law will be enforced against them. This notice is given by the authority of his Excellency, the Governor. No excuse will be taken.
W. W. GRIER,
Aug 27th, Acting Solicitor for Mecklenburg.

**MONTAJOENA FEMALE SEMINARY,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.**
The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 20th of August.

RATES PER SESSION:	
Board (including washing and fuel)	\$40 00
English course, from \$5 00 to	15 00
Musie on the Piano, Melodion or Guitar,	20 00
Languages, each,	8 00
Drawing or Painting,	10 00
Vocal Music,	3 00
Embroidery,	7 00
Other ornaments reasonable.	

TERMS:
Half of all the expenses, board and tuition, must be paid in advance, and the remainder at the close of the Session.
Pupils who board in the Seminary will not be permitted to make store accounts.
For further information, address
August 13, 1861 L. G. HEILIG.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
OUR TERMS will be POSITIVELY CASH on and after the 21st August.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.
Ang 20, 1861.

\$75 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from where we had them hired, near Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz: Bill Giles and Henry.
Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November at the estate sale of Ed. Leach, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, it is more than likely they have made their way back to their old neighborhood.
Bill is about 26 years old; 5 feet 8 inches high; will weigh 150 or 160 pounds; is very black; rather sharp faced; speaks quick when spoken to.
Giles his brother, is about 24 years old; 5 feet 9 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs., is very black, and walks with his head up feet turned out in front.
Henry, we purchased Jan. 1, of Col. C. Rives on the Catawba river. He is 28 years old, well set, 5 feet 10 inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds; has a heavy brow and speaks slowly; has some character as a runaway. May go to Charleston or Washington city, it is hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of travel.
They all ran off about the same time.
We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 a piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted.
PRIDE & DUNOVANT,
Chester, R. C., July 20, 1861.

CORRESPONDENCE.
The following correspondence between Mr. Dodge, the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Morganton, and Judge Pearson, concerning the law in regard to aliens, will be read with interest:

His Honor, Chief Justice Pearson:
Having seen the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, I am desirous of knowing whether I am affected by it, or would be considered a citizen as if a native.

I was born in the State of New York in 1795, and in 1820 removed to North Carolina, where I have resided ever since. I married in North Carolina; all my property is here; am an acting Justice of the Peace in Yadkin, and have been for many years, and have held offices of trust and profit under the State, and have repeatedly sworn allegiance to North Carolina. I settled here to remain permanently, and have never altered my intention of remaining. Am I required to do any act under the proclamation. An answer will oblige yours, truly,
JAS. R. FODGE,
Yadkin, N. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

RICHMOND HILL, Aug 24, 1861.
JAMES R. DODGE, Esq.—Dear Sir: Upon the facts stated in your note of the 21 inst., my opinion is, that the act of the Congress of the Confederate States promulgated by the President does not apply to your case; for the reason, that by the act of removing to this State in 1820, with an intention of remaining here permanently and becoming a citizen of the State of North Carolina you became one of our citizens "by election," as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if you had been born here. After that act, you no longer owed allegiance to the State of New York—the State of North Carolina was then entitled to your allegiance, as of right.

The facts stated by you—holding offices of trust and profit, being now an acting Justice of the Peace, &c.—have an important bearing, and furnish unequivocal evidence of the intention to become a citizen of this State.

When a foreigner, a citizen of France, for instance, removed to the United States, although with an intention of remaining permanently and becoming a citizen, he did not become a citizen until naturalized according to the forms, then required by law. But when a citizen of one of the United States removed to another of the States with a like intention, his purpose was, *ipso facto*, accomplished. There being no law requiring any particular mode of proceeding in order to his naturalization, his act of election had the legal effect of making him a citizen of the State to which he had removed. This difference results from the relation created among the several States of the United States by force of their Union. Such has been the universal understanding, and instances without number could be referred to, where citizens of other States have, by this mode of election become citizens of North Carolina, (Chief Justice Ruffin, the late Judge Strange, Judge French Judge Heath, occur to me) and where citizens of our State have ceased to be such and become citizens of other States, simply by the act of removing and settling there.

It follows that when the State of North Carolina withdrew from the United States and became one of the Confederate States, you, like all of her other citizens, became a citizen of the Confederate States; so, of course, you do not fall back under the description of "an alien." Indeed, being already a citizen of this State, it would be inconsistent for you to make a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the Confederate States.

The act of Congress was intended to apply to that description of persons, who, being citizens of States adhering to the United States, happened to be in some of the Confederate States, for a temporary purpose, without an intention of becoming citizens, and with an intention of returning in respect to whom, it was deemed expedient to require them to leave the Confederate States, unless the condition of things induced them to change their purpose of returning to the State of which they continued to be citizens, and to become citizens of the Confederate States, which intention they are required to declare in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government. Persons of this description having come to what is now the Confederate States, were entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, art. 4, sec. 2, "to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," without, in fact, becoming citizens of the State in which they happened to be, not having elected to do so; and it was proper, under existing circumstances, to put them to their election, and require formal evidence of it, if they staid among us. The policy has no more application to you, who have already made your election and become a citizen of this State, than to any other citizen of any State of the Confederate States.
Yours, &c.,
R. M. PEARSON

OUR GENERALS.—While petty jealousies abound in petty places, and efforts are put forth to excite personal rivalries, it is pleasing to read the following from the Richmond Examiner:

The armies of Gen. Johnston and Beauregard have been temporarily combined, and styled the "Army of the Potomac." While united for certain purposes, they are still distinct as ever in their organizations and in the details of command. Gen. Beauregard is at the head of the first corps and Gen. Johnston of the second.—While the latter is the ranking officer by seniority of appointment, and could, according to regulation, assume entire command of the army, yet, with that deference to the feelings and soldierly reputation of his illustrious comrade, he has waived this right, and remits to him the full enjoyment of all the authority and prerogative which he had anterior to his own arrival at Manassas. The commands are in all essentials distinct, and an order of a general character is never issued by General Johnston, without full and free interchange of opinion with Gen. Beauregard. To say that this conduct is not appreciated by Gen. Beauregard, would do gross injustice to that gallant officer, and it gives us pleasure to inform our readers that nothing can exceed the mutual feeling of affection, respect and confidence existing between our two distinguished Generals! There is no clashing of authority, no contention, no heart-burning.

THE SUPERIORITY OF SOUTHERN WARRIORS

In a speech delivered last November before the N. C. Educational Convention at Wilmington, Gen. D. H. Hill argued to prove the superiority of Southern warriors over those of the North. After showing that the victories of the Mexican war were achieved mainly by Southern officers and Southern men, he says:

"In one word, if any body of troops was pre-eminently distinguished during the war, it was always a Southern corps, and if any individual was thus distinguished, you might feel certain that he was Southern born.

But surely it is unnecessary to multiply proof of Southern chivalry on this sacred soil of the Old North State, where the first blood was shed in the Revolution, where the first Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and where the first Colonial Governor was openly resisted. In this very town of Wilmington, in the year 1765, the people in the broad light of day marched to the Governor's Palace, boldly seized the Stamp-Master, carried him to the market-house and there made him swear that he would not attempt to execute the duties of his office. Compare this open, manly act with the creeping of the Boston Tea party, in the darkness of the night, disguised as Indians, to the tea ships, defended only by unarmed sailors. But the sneaking affair at Boston has been trumpeted all over the world, and is taught to our own children along with their nursery hymns, while the fearless resistance to a Royal Governor in his own Palace is not generally known, even in our own State. The truth is the North has had all the historians and therefore all the glory of the Revolution. Hence it is that all the world knows of the battle of Bunker Hill, while the far more glorious battle of Moultrie is scarcely spoken of. Hence it is that school boys are familiar with the bloodless capture of Ticonderoga, while the fierce conflict at Hanging Rock is unnoticed. Hence it is that we are better acquainted with the exploits of Northern Troops than with the heroic deeds of our own soldiers. As the North has produced all the historians, we have overlooked the curious fact that her great military achievements, those of whom she specially boasts, were surprises. Thus Breed's Hill was seized and fortified at night, and Gen. Gage was therefore taken at unawares. Thus Ticonderoga was surprised. Thus Col. Baum was unexpectedly attacked by Stark with twice as many troops, and the battle of Bennington was won; and we have been favored ever since with an immense amount of bluster about it, and with vast stores of sentimentality concerning Mrs. Molly Stark. Paulus Hook was taken by surprise, so was Stony Point. The battle of Germantown was a surprise. The victories at Trenton and Princeton were surprises. Washington soon found out the stuff his Northern troops were made of. They were unsurpassed and unsurpassable, whenever cunning, ingenuity and contrivance could be brought into play. But where there was nothing but hard fighting and no chance for Yankee tricks, as at Long Island, White Plains, Monmouth, &c., they were beaten, generally badly beaten. The South has no genius for the artifices of war. Gates tried a surprise at Camden, and lost the battle. Sumpter was surprised at Fishing Creek. Gen. Ashe in like manner, near the Savannah. Buford was surprised and his command cut to pieces. Marion, with a few partisans became "a nation of the moon." But for a people, the Southerners prefer sleeping to prowling about at night. Hence it is that the great victories of the South have been won by down-right, honest, fair-play fighting. There was no artifice employed at Fort Moultrie, none at Cowpens, none at Eutaw, none at Guilford, none at Craney Island, none at Fort Bowyer, none at Horse-Shoe Bend. The victory at New Orleans was won in the broad light of day, the only ingenuity there exhibited being the marvelous skill of the riflemen in the use of their terrible weapons."

THE WAR UPON THE POOR CLASSES OF THE NORTH.—The New York Daily News sets forth that among the poorer classes in that city the burdens of the war are already beginning to press with a fearful weight. There is no business, no employment, no income, no money! The writer proceeds:
The man who witnesses the winter of 1861-62 in this and other Northern cities, will have need for a heart of marble and a face of brass to resist the emotions of pity and horror which must crowd upon him in beholding the fearful scenes that will present themselves. A ruined and beggared people, struggling with destitution and exorbitant taxation at home, and contending with expensive and bootless war abroad, has been described by history unparaphrased and again; but the terrible spectacle is now apparently about to be reproduced here, with illustrations of unusual poignancy and effectiveness.
The inability to pay rents in summer forebodes a terrible condition of affairs when cold weather shall be upon us. What must be the state of things in November or February, if this is what we are to contemplate in August? It would be easy, doubtless, for landlords to evict tenants and re-let their premises, but would the new tenants be likely to do better? The fact is, the war is ruining New York. It is the North and not the South that is suffering the effects of the present hostilities, as every clear-sighted financier and statesman predicted from the beginning would be the case. It is we who are blockaded, not the cotton States. There is but little suffering, comparatively speaking, in Charleston, Savannah or New Orleans; but there is a fearful amount of it in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

QUININE.—During the discussion of the bill relative to permitting trade with the Yankees, in the Senate of our State, on the 6th inst., Mr. Chandler said: "That something had been said about the quinine trade with the Yankees being necessary. He wished to inform the members of the Legislature, and the public generally, that there was an abundance of quinine in the mountains of North Carolina. Dr. King, of Charleston, always got his supply there, and if this trade with Yankees were also cut off, a great many more would get their supplies there. It would be a stimulus to the collector of that important article."

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The "People's Convention," at Syracuse, N. Y., after adopting a war platform, nominated Daniel S. Dickinson for Secretary of State, with a full list of other officers. The Republicans nominated very nearly the same ticket.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.
The Richmond Examiner says:

The State of Virginia has furnished the Confederate service 750 companies uniformed and equipped, according to the law. The average number of men in these companies, is 75 men to each. They make an aggregate of 55,250 volunteer soldiers from the State of Virginia, now in the ranks of the Confederate army and actually in the field. They are divided into 53 regiments of infantry, five regiments of artillery, and 17 bodies of mounted men. Besides these corps, this State has furnished the temporary service of large masses of militia, many thousands of men for home defence, and a great number of persons who have employed themselves in guerilla warfare, and in tending the wounded, who are not numbered on the rolls of the army. The actual number of Virginia troops on those rolls, we repeat, are neither more nor less than 55,250, privates and officers.

So much of manhood. In money the State has not been less liberal. The Convention appropriated the sum of \$7,000,000 to the public defence, and \$6,000,000 have been actually advanced by the State Government to the Confederate service. Such is the official statement. The contributions of the various counties and of private individuals cannot be stated with the same accuracy. But they are sufficiently well known to enable us to state with authority that they exceed 4,000,000 of dollars.

Speaking of Virginia as the seat of war and the injury she has sustained, and the freedom of the other States of the Confederacy from similar damages, the Examiner continues:

In men and money the States have all made large contributions to the public defence, but not one of them, with the exception of North Carolina, has even approached the mark of Virginia. The noble State of North Carolina has furnished thirty regiments unsurpassed by any troops in the world, and has neither blustered at other States or bragged of her own gallant generosity. It is unfortunate that a similar spirit has not been manifested in all parts of the Confederacy. The indulgence of an unnecessary vanity in any quarter, or even unfounded pretensions, would never have induced Virginians to present the unanswerable fact of the case to public view, did not reasonable self-respect compel them to do so.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

A friend has communicated to us the following particulars, showing the heroism of a lady (Mrs. Julia H. Waugh) in Johnston county, East Tennessee, which entitles her to a place among the bravest of the brave. About the 10th of August a mob of about 150 men in all, led by Johnson, Grayson, Locke, and others, commenced their depredations and insults in the County above named, near the North Carolina line, hunting down the friends of the Confederate Government and forcing the weak and defenceless to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln. A portion of this mob some fifty or sixty in number, visited the house of Maj. McQueen, and demanded of his wife to know where he was. She refused, at the peril of her life, to tell them; and after a sound cursing, which they received from an old negro woman, who had no respect for Lincoln's minions, they left, and soon after visited the storehouse of Mr. William B. Waugh, who was absent at the time. Their Captain marched his men up and surrounded the house, and demanded of Mrs. Waugh all the arms and ammunition which her husband had. She told them that her husband was absent, and had left her to take care of the store and defend the family. They assured her if she would quietly surrender the arms she and the family should not be hurt. She refused to comply with the demand, and gathering an axe, placed herself in the door of the building, and told them she would split the head of the first man who attempted to enter. She had with her her stepson, about fourteen years of age, armed with a double barreled gun and pistol—her daughter about sixteen, armed with a repeater and a knife, and a young man, who had volunteered to defend the building, was also armed. They could and would have killed a dozen or so of the mob if the attack had been made. They endeavored to intimidate Mrs. W., but she defied them, and taunted them with the sight of a Confederate flag which they had threatened to take from her; but she said that before they took that flag they would have to take her, and that while they were doing that, she would be certain to have her prize in the shape of a dead toy. And there she stood, the impersonation of collected courage, defying that large, angry, and desperate crowd, until at last, chagrined and mortified, they slowly retired, and soon afterwards disbanded. The courage and iron nerve of one woman—on other occasions tender and gentle as a child—had met and turned back from their purpose some fifty or sixty desperate men.

It was about this time that the militia of Ashe, Watauga and other counties on the Western line of this State, turned out in such large numbers to meet the Lincolnites of East Tennessee.

Mr. Waugh is, we believe, a native of North Carolina, and connected with the Waughs of Forsyth and other counties in the north-western part of the State. His wife is a brave and glorious woman.—*Richmond Standard.*

A young lady inquired the other day of a sailor why a ship was always called "she." "Because," replied the sailor, "the rigging always costs more than the hull."

FIRST CONTRIBUTION.—Six hhds. of Tobacco, consigned to the "Confederate States," arrived here on Friday from North Carolina, by the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and were sent for storage to the Public Warehouse. This is the first load of Tobacco to the Government, of which we have been apprised. Who will send the next lot?—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The "People's Convention," at Syracuse, N. Y., after adopting a war platform, nominated Daniel S. Dickinson for Secretary of State, with a full list of other officers. The Republicans nominated very nearly the same ticket.