

The Western Democrat.

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\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

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WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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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 settling all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 19, 1861.

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

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

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY.
Office No. 2 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, Jeweller, &c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.
Oct. 16, 1860.

J. C. 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 FRANKS 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 \$3 50, and to New York, via Charleston, at \$12, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freight and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Oct 2, 1860. Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent.

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 Oe 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.
KOOPMAN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., to which they invite particular attention.
April 28, 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. ly at Branch Bank N. C.

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 FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved 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 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.
Crenlar, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, planing, grafting, tongue, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Axes and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Glades, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Bricks, Files of every kind, Cut horsehoes and editch Nails; Barren, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level 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. tf

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Battresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and side, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and Files of every kind, Cut horsehoes and editch Nails; Barren, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level 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. tf

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

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Saw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Axes, Pickes, Mattocks, Cradling Hoes, Lawn Mowers, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, grain, iron and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and briar Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hallow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spades, axes, pickes and hoes, and all other articles in the hardware line, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

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

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black), about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worley of Gaston County; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull; can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner will 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.

**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.

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.
All those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.
OATES & WILLIAMS.
January 1, 1861.

NEGRO FOR SALE.
I will sell for cash at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 3rd of November next, a Negro Boy named JIM. He is to be sold as a runaway to satisfy Jail fees, &c., as the law directs. He says that he is the property of John Worley, and is about 22 years of age.
W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.
Sept 17, 1861.

MANY CHARMS, BUT NO LOVER.
The following lines were suggested by the patriotic declaration of a young lady, that the greatest sacrifice she could make for her country was to consent for all the men to go to the war and herself to live an old maid:
Not a lover yet have I,
At my feet to sit and sigh
For one smile;
Yet they've said that I was fair,
And my cheeks like roses were,
All the while.
I have eyes of melting blue,
And a warmer heart and true
Ne'er Cupid taught.
So I really can't divine
Why this taper hand of mine
Ne'er is sought.

**Yet for song of every bird
Answering note is always heard
Far above—
Though his face I never may see,
Well I know there's made for me
One to love.**

**If the truth must now be told,
I am growing rather old,
Waiting here;
And when next you gaze on me
Gone the roses all will be,
Much I fear.
In the happy days gone by,
E'er was heard the fierce war cry,
Sounding wide,
I did hope my love would come,
Taking me to heart and home,
Happy bride!
Now, to meet the invading foe,
Eagerly I'd bid him go,
Flowers to take!
Should he fall, resigned an I,
Maid to live, a maiden die,
For his sake.**

WHEAT!
The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to send to the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILL before selling.
Jan 1, 1861. JNO. WILKES.

HIDES.
I have now on hand and am constantly receiving large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for Leather.
October 8, 1861. 6t-pd S. M. HOWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

\$75 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from where we had him 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 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, well faced, speaks quick when spoken to.
Giles his brother, is about 24 years old; 5 feet 9 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs. He is very black, and walks with his head up and 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, if 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 give \$75 reward for the 2 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, S. C., July 30, 1861.

\$25 REWARD.
SAML. ROTHSCHILD having absconded from this place, not complying with his contract, the above reward will be given for his arrest and confinement till I am heard from. Said Rothschild was detained in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst., was released and left Charleston on the 17th inst. for parts unknown. It is supposed here he will make his way to Louisville, Ky., or Savannah, Ga.
WM. TRELLOAR.
Charlotte, N. C., Sept 24, 1861.

PROCLAMATION
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1861.
In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, moccasins, shoes, woolen goods, jeans, huddys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.
The order of the 12th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.
Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex-officio.

Notice to the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North-Carolina.
All Blankets and Clothing which may be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and Regiment plainly marked on their sides, and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.
Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.
October 8, 1861. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1861.

Any person or persons who may be desirous of taking contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North-Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods—and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State.
J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
October 8, 1861.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES ELECTIONS.

There seems to be in our exchanges a number of misstatements with regard to the days on which the Confederate elections are to be held. We make, for precise and general information, the following abstract of the act of Congress regulating such elections:
The election for members of Congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent Constitution and the laws of the several States in force for that purpose. In States which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in such States for the election of members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.
The appointment of Electors for President and Vice President is also made on the day of the Congressional election—the first Wednesday in November.
The Electors are to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for President and Vice President.

Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of Government, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. On the nineteenth day of February, it is provided that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for President and Vice-President shall then be counted.
The President of the Confederate States shall be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, 1862.

CHEERING FROM OUR COAST.—We received this morning from a friend who has visited Newbern, Beaufort, Fort Macon and Washington, a long and very interesting letter on the condition and defence and progress of that portion of our coast, under the energetic and skillful direction of Gen. Hill. The information he furnishes is worth to our readers that it has cheered us far more than anything we have heard on the subject.
The Lincoln blockaders off Beaufort, are the Cambridge, carrying 6 guns and 60 men, and another smaller steamer, carrying 2 guns, and keep carefully out of the range of the guns of Fort Macon.

Our correspondent says there was a great contrast between the appearance of a Georgia regiment and one of our North Carolina regiments (Col. Jordan's) when he saw them together at Washington. Our men were well uniformed and presented a fine appearance; whilst the Georgians had no particular uniform, and what they had was the worse for wear. Georgia will not allow that to be said again.—Fayetteville Observer.

OPERATIONS AT HATTERAS.—The Norfolk Day Book of the 21st, contains the following:
We learn from a gentleman, who arrived in this city on Saturday from Roanoke Island, and who was on board one of the vessels of the Confederate fleet, that visited in the neighborhood of Hatteras during the week, that the Yankees are building something like a wharf out from Hatteras, and are throwing the stone overboard that they have been carrying there in vessels, supposed to be for the purpose of blocking up the Inlet. Our informant was told by one of the bankers who had been to Hatteras, that they had cut a canal twenty feet wide across the beach, and that recent high tides had made an island of Fort Hatteras, the canal forming almost another inlet. It was also the impression of the banker that the Federals intended to block up the Inlet with stone, in order to prevent its being used for privateering purposes, in the event of their having to evacuate it.

NORFOLK, Oct. 21, 1861.—There is now in Hampton Roads sixty odd vessels in all, consisting of 32 steamers and the balance sailing vessels.
A Federal Lieutenant from one of these ships was taken last night at Pig's Point. His name is Hale, and he pretenses to be a nephew of the secretary of the Lincoln Navy. He says he deserted, having become tired of the service. This is a very good yarn no doubt, but will hardly avail him much. When taken he was in a canoe above, making his way to our shore at Pig's Point—no doubt for the purpose of reconnoitering, and having been caught, comes forward with a most wonderful batch of information for the Confederates. He says that the Lincoln forces have no idea of attacking Norfolk; that their object is Beaufort, in North-Carolina. Norfolk, he says, they know to be too strongly fortified, and they are afraid to attempt an attack.

Lincoln offers aid and comfort to Mexico.—The New York Herald says that intelligence has been received from Minister Corwin, in Mexico, which is regarded as highly important at this time. Mexico is compelled to have money to pay the interest on her English debt, and this release her from her present embarrassment. The Herald further states that Lincoln's Government is determined to stand by Mexico at all hazards, and will protect her against any encroachments from foreign powers. President Lincoln had addressed a letter to England, France and Spain, that these powers might know what his intentions are, but no response from those powers had been received.
[The Yankees will have about as much as they can do to help themselves, without undertaking to aid Mexico.]

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—A late number of the N. Y. Herald puts down the imports at that place for the week at \$600,000. For the corresponding week last year they were over \$3,000,000, or five times as large as they are now. These figures tell a woful tale for the "mighty North."
A dispatch from Richmond dated the 20th says "One federal vessel was burnt on the Potomac yesterday, and two to-day, by hot shot from our batteries near Evansport."
Capt. Alfred M. Scales has been elected Colonel of the 6th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, in place of Col. Pender, who was elected Colonel of the 8th Regt. State Troops.

YANKEE EXPENDITURES.

The Yankees have already taken the alarm at the enormous expenditures instituted by the present Administration to carry on the war against the South. The Cincinnati Enquirer tells us that six hundred millions form no trifle of a debt for the Yankee nation to bear, whatever President Lincoln may think of it. It adverts to the significant fact that it is more than one-seventh of the debt left upon the shoulders of Great Britain by eight hundred years of war. The wealth of the United States, it observes, is not one-tenth part the wealth of Great Britain, and consequently it will be harder for the United States to bear a debt of six hundred millions than it is for Great Britain to bear her present debt of four thousand millions. The interest on \$600,000,000 at six per cent is \$36,000,000, fully as much as the customs yield annually, upon an average. It would be necessary, therefore, to raise the sum required for the expenses of the Government by direct taxation, and the principal would have to be paid, if it ever was paid, by an assessment upon the pockets of the people. The funding of this debt would create an aristocracy, and grind down the poorer classes. Taxes upon tea, coffee, sugar, molasses—upon all articles of luxury or necessity—would necessarily follow, and would be added to the State, municipal, and corporation debts under which Yankeeedom already groans. Such is a Yankee estimate of the consequences dependent upon the creation of a debt of six hundred millions.

But suppose this war should last ten years; what will be the state of the case then? The Yankee Government is spending at this moment \$8,500,000 a week—that is, \$442,000,000 a year. Since the revenue from customs is only \$36,000,000 a year, it is impossible to suppose that a dollar of the principal thus accumulating will be paid off in the interval. Every year it will be necessary to raise a fresh sum of \$442,000,000. This year the Yankee pays interest on \$600,000,000, and he is directly taxed to do it. Next year he pays the interest on \$842,000,000; or, casting up the whole sum, he pays the interest next year on \$1,042,000,000, which in round numbers is \$60,000,000. Thus his taxes are raised every year \$36,000,000, and at the end of ten years he finds his country upwards of five thousand millions in debt, and he is taxed to assist in paying an interest reaching the enormous figure of \$300,000,000.

By the creation of this enormous debt, the Yankees destroy everything of which they have heretofore boasted. They destroy their manufactures, for the taxes will be so high that they cannot afford to manufacture. They destroy commerce, for it cannot exist under such a load of taxation. They destroy their cities, for taxation must render it impossible for any but wealthy men to rent houses. They reduce the price of labor so low that the operatives in the factories cannot live, and the laborers on the farms must be content with the coarsest food. They cut up immigration by the roots, for foreigners will not come to America to be taxed as highly as they are taxed at home. They deal a death-blow to all public improvements; for who will buy railroad or canal shares when they are taxed so highly that they yield no profit? The wretchedness that must settle down upon all Yankeeedom is beyond conception, and yet the value of these Southern States to them was so great that they are willing to encounter it all, rather than that part with them.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL IN PETERSBURG.—This large building, capable of accommodating 250 to 300 sick, is so nearly finished that about a dozen of Col. Ransom's Cavalry regiment was received in it on Friday last. It is said to be the most convenient institution of the kind in the South. It will be under the general management and supervision of the Governor of North Carolina, and the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. Chas. E. Johnston. The immediate attendants are: Peter E. Hines, Principal Surgeon, Harvey L. Hines, and F. M. Henderson, Assistant Surgeons.

Mrs. C. G. Kennedy has been appointed matron, to be aided by two assistants.

"THE PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION."
When this war broke out we had a very respectable and genteel colored barber here—Isham Sweet by name—who was induced to give up his tonsorial operations here and accompany two of our Company officers to the war as waiter, &c. After about four months of camp life he came home ailing and declined to return to camp. But soon he called upon the lady of one of the officers to "say that he was about to go back, and to ask her commands." "Why, Sweet," said she, "I understood that you had had of camp life and had come back to stay." "So I had, madam," was the reply; "and I have made every effort to stay, but the pressure of public opinion is too strong for me and I am compelled to return to my duties in the camp."
This is a pretty fair illustration of public opinion in Fayetteville, which is not only thoroughly depleted of its young men capable of bearing arms, but even a respectable free man of color can't stay at home if well enough to go.—Fayetteville Observer.

SUICIDE.—In this county, on Tuesday morning last, the dead body of Sarah Ann Walker, daughter of John Walker, was found suspended from the rafters in the garret of her father's house. It appears this daughter kept house for her father, and as she occasionally visited the neighbors, her absence in this instance for a day created no uneasiness, until on Tuesday morning her father became somewhat alarmed at her protracted absence and instituted search, when her body was found as above stated. We have heard of no cause assigned for the rash act. The verdict of the jury was that she deceased came to her death by her own hands. She was aged about 28 years.—Salem Press.

COFFEE.—We learn by the last Texas papers that a train from the Rio Grande recently brought to San Antonio 500 sacks of Coffee. It is thought that a brisk trade will spring up in that section of country—Mexico will be brought in and cotton taken out to coffee.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The first copy of the Louisville Courier, published at Bowling Green, Kentucky, contains a lengthy and able letter from Hon. John C. Breckinridge. After reviewing the action of the Kentucky Legislature, and giving a general glance at the despotical proceedings of the Lincoln Government, from its inception to the present time, he concludes as follows:

"I would speak of these things with the simple solemnity which their magnitude demands, yet it is difficult to restrain the expression of just indignation, while we smart under such enormities. Mr. Lincoln has thousands of soldiers on our soil, nearly all from the North, and most of them foreigners, whom he employs as his instruments to do these things. But few Kentuckians have enlisted under his standard, for we are not yet accustomed to his peculiar form of liberty.

I will not pursue the disgraceful subject. Has Kentucky passed out of the control of her own people? Shall hirelings of the pen, recently imported from the North, sitting in grand security at the Capital, force public opinion to approve these usurpations, and point out victims? Shall Mr. Lincoln, through his German mercenaries, imprison or exile the children of the men who laid the foundations of this Commonwealth, and compel the people to exhaust themselves in furnishing the money to destroy their own freedom? Never, while Kentucky remains the Kentucky of old—never, while thousands of her gallant sons have the will and the nerve to make the State sing to the music of their rifles! The Constitution of the United States, which these invaders unconstitutionally swear every citizen whom they unconstitutionally seize, to support, has been wholly abolished. It is as much forgotten as if it lay away back in the twilight of history. The facts I have enumerated show that the very rights most carefully reserved by it to States and to individuals, have been most conspicuously violated. And this destruction has been accomplished not by the President alone, but by the Congress also, and with the approval of the Northern States and people. They have deliberately made the contest a constitutional struggle between so many millions on one side and so many on the other—one party fighting for subjugation, the other in self defence and independence. Whatever may be the future relations of the two Confederacies, the idea of a restoration of the Union under the old Constitution is wholly visionary and delusive. If the North should conquer the South (which it will perceive to be impossible after a few hundred millions more shall be expended and a few hundred thousand lives lost, (the character of the Government would be radically changed. It would probably not take the form even of a mixed Government, but would soon end in a military despotism. It must soon become apparent to all thoughtful men that the last hope of constitutional liberty lies in the early recognition of these great truths—in an honorable peace and friendly intercourse.

You declared your purposes not to engage in the war to subdue the South, and that you would be neutral and meditate in the interests of peace when an opportunity should offer. This is the record of the State as expressed by the people. But those who assume to represent you have violated that will. They have attempted to burden you with enormous taxes to prosecute a war you abhor, and to sustain a government which has trampled under foot every safeguard of a Constitution which was the only bond of your political connection with it, while they have allowed that Government to cut you off from the only avenues of trade which would enable you to pay these taxes. They have invited a military force of that Government to take possession of the State and practically supersede the State Government, and they have seen, with complacency, these foreign soldiers seize, imprison, and pursue hundreds of your fellow-citizens—fugitives, without a crime—over the plains and mountains of Kentucky. In a word, they have attempted, without consulting you, and against your recorded wishes to place you in active hostility to your Southern brethren, and to fix your political destiny with the North.

For those who, denied by the Legislature the protection due to the humblest citizen, have been delivered over to the tender mercies of foreign mercenaries, and hunted like partridges on the mountains, what remains but imprisonment, exile or resistance? As one of them, I intend to resist. I will avoid conflict with Kentuckians, except in necessary self defence; but I will unite with my fellow-citizens to resist the invaders, who have driven us from our homes. To this course we are impelled by the highest sense of duty and the irresistible instinct of mankind. To defend your birthright and mine, which is more precious than domestic ease, or property, or life, I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States for the market of a soldier.

This letter is written at the first moment since my expulsion from home that I could place my feet upon the soil of Kentucky. I have not been able to see or communicate with my friend and colleague, Gov. Powell, nor do I know what course he will think it proper to take. But this you and I know—that his conduct will be controlled by pure motives. Your fellow-citizen,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

In this address, Mr. Breckinridge returns to the people of Kentucky the commission of Senator in the Congress of the United States, with which they had honored him. He does not ensure the Kentucky Legislature as the cause of any of the evils to the State which have arisen indirectly through the medium of that body. They are not, he says, free.

DISHONEST SPECULATION.—The practice of buying up articles of prime importance, such as woolen goods, provisions, coffee, sugar, salt, medicines, &c., &c., for the purpose of selling again at immensely enhanced prices, has, we observe, called forth energetic remonstrances from the highest authorities in many of our States. The Governors of North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee have considered the subject worthy of official attention, and expressed, accordingly, their indignation in public messages.—Rich. Ex.