

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, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

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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 remitting all claims intrusted 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 Columbus counties.
Office in the Rowley 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.
Watches repaired and cleaned at 25 cts 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, 1861.

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

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 Chloroplastic 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 23, 1861

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1861.
General Order, No. 29.
All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor will remain at home, without pay, until called upon for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching their appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equipment now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the troops.
By order of the commander-in-chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Oct. 22, 61

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 call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
J. W. WILKES, Jr.
Jan 1, 1861

FACTORY FOR SALE.

The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and upon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located on the South Fork of the Catawba River. The machinery is comparatively new and in good order for work. The water power is good and the buildings ample, and a good FLOURING MILL attached.
The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, 9 cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the same.
J. & E. B. STOWE,
Oct 8, 1861
Stoverville, N. C.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

The highest cash market prices will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, at
PALMER'S
Sept 24, 1861
Variety Store.

HIDES.

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

A Card.

I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business.
In consideration of the existing pressure of the times I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the Piano to \$20, for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15 for the half Session of 20 weeks.
I have a fine stock of sheet music on hand and will attend punctually to all orders in that line as also to Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos.
Address orders through the post-office.
Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Piano.
Oct 8, 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 Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, cut, saw, hand, ripper, panel, planing, grafting, tenon, back, compass, wood, and hatchet; 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, Gauges, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860.

Blacksmiths' Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Tappers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clench Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, blow, 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, Grabbing Hoes, Trade Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and hrier Scythes; Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

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

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 portion of the 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

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.
JAN 15, 1861.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

All persons owing me taxes are hereby notified to pay up before the 1st of January. I must have the money to settle off the Poor and School Fund, but will not be able to do so without you pay me. I hope you will not force me to borrow money and pay your taxes for you. It is but a small amount to each one, and you can easily raise it.
W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.
Dec 10, 1861.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mills.
STEPHENS & WHISNANT.
Dec 3, 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

BARLEY WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid.
MARTIN MUNZLER.
Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.

High Point Female Seminary.

The Spring Session, 1862, will begin Jan. 13, with the same corps of teachers that has given such general satisfaction heretofore. The merits of the school, and the unusually low charges for board and tuition cause us to expect a liberal patronage.
CHARGES FOR 20 WEEKS.—Board, exclusive of lights \$40; Tuition, including Latin and French \$19 to \$15; Piano or Guitar, \$20.
Terms.—Fifty dollars in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. We can furnish books at price prices for cash; but our stock of stationery is exhausted.
For further information, address
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.
Dec 10, 1861

Cotton Buyers.
ELIAS & COHEN,
Will purchase COTTON, GRAIN, FLOUR, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, for which the highest market price in East. will be paid.
Just received a large lot of
Bagging and Roping;
and a complete stock of
GROCERIES.
ELIAS & COHEN.
November 5, 1861

NOTICE.
OUR CREDIT CUSTOMERS, BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS, have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM.
Our terms hereafter will be strictly Cash on delivery.
FISHER & BURROUGHS.
Aug 6, 1861

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
60 bbls. N. O. Molasses, new crop, 100 lbs. N. O. Sugar, new crop; 25 kits Mackerel, to hand and for sale wholesale. 300 bbls. N. O. Molasses expected every day.
Orders from merchants will be promptly attended to, and prices lower than the same articles can be bought in the Charleston market.
Dec 10, 1861

Milburn Paper Mills,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The Neuse Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. [N. B.—Not Woolen Rags].
Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh.
Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.
Nov 20th.

Wil. Charlotte & Ruth. Railroad--
WESTERN DIVISION.
On and after Monday the 15th instant, the Passenger and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

GOING WEST.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
7 00 A. M. Charlotte, 7 43 A. M. Tuckasee,
7 45 " Brevard, 8 10 " " "
8 15 " Sharon, 8 37 " " "
8 40 " Lincolnton, 9 00 " " "

GOING EAST.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
12 00 A. M. Lincolnton, 11 29 A. M. Sharon,
11 25 " Brevard, 11 45 " " "
12 17 P. M. Tuckasee, 12 15 P. M. Charlotte,
1 00 " " " "

By order, V. A. MCPHEE,
Acting Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, April 4, 1861

NOTICE.
The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of K. B. Mouteth, at the October sessions, 1861, of Mecklenburg County Court, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
A. A. ALEXANDER, Admr.
November 5, 1861

PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh,
November 7, 1861.

In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all Bacon, Pork, Beef, Leather, Mens' Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys, Blankets, &c. &c., except through the agents of the proper officers of the Confederate Government or of the State Governments.
The Adjutant General will employ the necessary means to carry into full effect this order. All Agents to purchase for the State are required to have written authority.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor ex-Officio.
Nov 12th.

NEW WORDS TO "DIXIE."

Old Abe is mad and I am glad,
He's lost the States he thought he had.
Look away,
He thought he'd use a little force,
And of the Southern States he bo's.
Hurrah, hurrah for Davis.
He thought he'd use coercive means,
And give the Southern people beans.
Look away,
And summoned vandals from abroad,
To help him crush the rebel horde.
Hurrah, hurrah for Davis.
He thinks the South he will subdue,
But that we know he cannot do.
Look away,
Of Abraham we're not afraid,
In spite of all the fuss he's made.
Hurrah, hurrah for Davis.
Some say he's got a heap of spunk,
Others, that he's always drunk.
Look away,
And when he don't drink the poor old wag,
Is springing at the Southern flag,
Hurrah, hurrah for Davis.
And when he down the street does run,
Just look out boys, you'll have some fun.
Look away,
With feet turned out and knees turned in,
And whiskey running down his chin.
Hurrah, hurrah for Davis.
With Fuss and Feathers at his back,
He starts his minions on the track.
Look away,
McDowell, Wilcox, Sprague, Fairbanks,
All bent on playing Yankee pranks.
Hurrah, hurrah for Davis.
In haste they cry, oh clear the track,
We'll take Manassas all aback.
Look away,
But thanks to God and Beauregard,
The yelping curs fled to their yard,
And ran away from Davis.

Save Your LEATHER or Your MONEY.
KARL KAHNWEILER, at Dallas, Gaston county, will pay 124 cents for Dry or 64 cts for Green HIDES, or will Tan them for one-half of the Leather. His experience in the business, he feels assured, will enable him to give his friends and customers full satisfaction.
Mr. K. Lay, an experienced workman, or myself, will always be found on the Yard. Please give me a trial.
KARL KAHNWEILER.
Dallas, Nov. 26, 1861

Confederate States of America,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR.
At a session of this Court in the town of Wilmington in the above named District, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1861, it was
Ordered, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 24th Monday of February, A. D. 1862; and that all cases pending in said Court, be adjourned, and all process be returned to that day.
JNO. L. CANTWELL, Clerk.
Dec. 3, 1861.

WOOL! WOOL!
Expected to arrive in a few days,
70,000 LBS. WOOL, which will be sold on accommodating terms.
TRELOR & BLAIR.
Dec. 3.

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

\$75 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from where we had them hired, near Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz: Bill, Giles and Henry. They bought the 14th of last November at the estate sale of Ed. Leuch, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, I 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 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, 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, S. C., July 30, 1861

State of North Carolina—Gaston county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Aug. Term, 1861.
David Friday and Marion Friday vs. John C. Smith and wife Elizabeth, Jacob Link and wife Margaret, Jacob Samney and wife Mary.
Devisavit vel non.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Samney and wife Mary, two of the Defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for six weeks successively, commanding the said Jacob Samney and wife Mary to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Gaston, at the Court-House in Dallas, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to make themselves party defendants, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
Witness, W. D. Glenn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Dallas, the 3d Monday in August, 1861.
W. D. GLENN, Clerk.
84-86 [pr adv \$5]

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—In March, 1836, Texas declared, in Convention, her independence of Mexico. In April, of the same year, the battle of San Jacinto was fought. In June of that year, only three months after Texas proclaimed her independence, and before Mexico had acknowledged it, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate made a report in regard to Texas, concluding with the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power."
This resolution passed the Senate unanimously. Mr Buchanan was, we believe, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations at the time.
Now, supposing European powers were to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and the Northern States were to feel outraged by it, would it not be sufficient for those powers to point to the above fact in the history of the United States Legislative proceedings?—*Wilmington Journal.*

COUNTERFEITING THE FLAG.—The trick adopted by the Yankees in their various battles with the Confederates of raising the Confederate flag and initiating the secret signals of the Confederates, is unprecedented in civilized warfare. No nation on the earth has ever before been base enough to descend to such vile expedients. No chivalric people would desire an advantage gained by such infamous knavery. Yet our depraved adversaries actually pride themselves upon the smartness of such a cowardly and wicked trick. It strikes us that the Confederate Generals should adopt the most summary measures to compel the Yankees to adhere to the rules of honorable warfare. They should formally notify the Federal Generals that every Yankee captured under the Confederate flag, or making Confederate signals, should be hung upon the battle field forthwith, and his miserable carcass left to feed the vultures.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The old North State does not depend upon the Confederate Government for the care of her sick and wounded soldiers. She has nobly established a State Hospital at Petersburg, with three hundred beds, under the direction of her Surgeon-General, with a full corps of assistants and nurses. Not satisfied with that, she has leased another building for an additional establishment.

SEED YIELDING A THOUSAND FOLD.—A contemporary journal says—"The price paid for a newspaper is like seed sown in the ground, it brings back a thousand fold its value. Some people, however, don't believe it. They think two or three dollars a year, paid for a paper, is so much paid for a luxury, whereas, the truth is, it is so much paid for a prime necessity. A family without a newspaper, will have children brought up ignorant of the world and its concerns!"

THE ENTRANCE OF THE BRITISH VESSEL FINGAL—Providential Occurrence.—The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in Fort Pulaski, to his wife, which is made public:
"The circumstances connected with the arrival of the Fingal at Savannah seems to have been a divine direction. The morning was one of the most beautiful of the season, clear and serene—when the Fingal hove in sight off the Fort. One of her officers insisted on going into Port Royal—the harbor it was first designed to enter—not knowing that Lincoln's fleet was anchored there. But another officer said, 'No, he would make straight for Savannah.' Finding no blockading vessel near the Fingal was steered for the bar, and soon discovered the fleet in the distance, when a dense fog suddenly enveloped the whole squadron, and in the fog the Fingal was entered safely beyond the reach of shot and shell, when the sky and atmosphere became as suddenly clear as before it had been dark and foggy. Was not this miraculous and of Divine direction?"

ICE.—We would recommend to our country friends, especially those in the mountains, and near the lines of railroads, to adopt systematic and energetic measures for laying in as large a store of ice as possible, for we know no crop that is likely to be more profitable to its owners next summer than the ice crop. We shall have no more of the Northern commodity, and must look to our own resources for an article which has become a necessity as well as a luxury. Even if peace could be made, which is very uncertain, we ought never to buy anything of the North, even that only product in which they excel us, and which is as cold and hard as their own wintry natures.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.—We learn that a most cold-blooded and unprovoked murder occurred at the house of Mr W. H. Patrick, in Wake county, about 20 miles South-west of Raleigh, on Thursday the 12th. The facts of the affair, as testified before a Coroner's inquest held over by Special Coroner J. C. Hunter on Friday, the 13th, are substantially these:—Mr Jno. C. Cannady was inside of Mr Patrick's house, and having started to go out, had just reached the door-steps, when he was fired upon and shot dead by Jno. Harwood, who was standing in the yard, but a short distance from the steps. Harwood gave his victim no warning, and committed the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being without the slightest apparent provocation. The murderer made his escape as soon as the deed was committed, and has not up to this time been arrested. There were two men present who witnessed the tragedy, but they were too much intoxicated, we learn, either to realize the extent of the crime, or to offer any obstacle to the escape of the heartless assassin. There had been at Mr Patrick's house during the afternoon a militia company on drill, but at the time of the murder all had left for their homes except the parties above mentioned. The murderer, Harwood, is represented to be six feet high, spare built, dark hair, dark skin, inclined to a pale complexion, thin visaged, dark flesh moles on his face, with a downcast look. He is about 30 years of age.
Mr Cannady had but recently returned to his native county, having been absent from the State for several years.—*Raleigh Register.*

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—It has been supposed by the people of the South that Archbishop Hughes, of New York, had been sent to Europe for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Lincoln Government by using his influence to counteract the representations of the Commissioners sent from the South. But the Staunton, Va., Spectator expresses its gratification at learning from a satisfactory source, that his mission is for a contrary purpose. From a Priest of the Church of which Archbishop Hughes is the head in this country, and who lives beyond the limits of the Southern Confederacy, the Spectator learns that the Archbishop has been deputed by a council of the "Fathers" of his church to use his influence to secure the intercession of foreign powers in behalf of peace and the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.—In the circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the produce loan, and the produce of cotton, the recommendation is made, that the planters should immediately take measures for winter crops to relieve the demands for grain and provisions, that they should proceed to divert part of their labor from cotton, and make their own clothing and supplies. The advice is good and pertinent. We have a war of uncertain length before us, a restricted cotton market, and consequent hard times. Provisions, clothing, shoes, &c., are high and in demand. These things our planters can raise and make.

Let the planters enlarge the grain crops; sow wheat, rye, barley; save peans, potatoes, pumpkins, make their own clothing for family and negroes, and save hides and make shoes for themselves and slaves. These things must be made in the South, and they never will be made until the farmer and planter take an interest in their production or manufacture.

BOUNTIES.—By a recent Act of the Confederate Congress, a bounty of fifty dollars will be granted to all volunteers who serve continuously for three years or during the war. Those who have volunteered for one year, will receive this bounty when they agree to serve two additional years; and will also be granted a furlough for not exceeding sixty days, and a free passage home. But in case they decline the visit home, will be allowed in money what the trip would cost. All troops re-enlisting after their present term expires, will be allowed to organize by the election of their own company officers.

We learn that a bill has been reported by the Military Committee in Congress to increase the pay of the army. It proposes an addition of four dollars to the monthly pay of the privates.—*Richmond Examiner.*

RE-ENLISTING.—We are informed that one entire Mississippi regiment of twelve months' men serving on the Potomac, have resolved, to a man, at the expiration of their present term to re-enlist.

A BRAVE NEGRO.—In the recent battle at Belmont, Lieut. Shelton, of the 13th Arkansas regiment, had his servant Jack in the fight. Both Jack and his master were wounded, but not till they had made most heroic efforts to drive back the insolent invaders. Finally, after Jack had fired at the enemy twenty-seven times, he fell seriously wounded in the arm. Jack's son was upon the field and loaded the rifle for his father; who shot at the enemy three times after he was upon the ground. Jack's son hid behind a tree, and when the enemy retreated they took him to Cairo and refused to let him return. Jack was taken from the field in great pain and brought to the Overton Hospital, where he bore his sufferings with great fortitude till death relieved him of his pains & misery. His example may throw a flood of light upon the fancied philanthropy of abolitionism. Jack was a brave and obedient servant, and deserves all praise for his heroic conduct upon the bloody field of Belmont.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

SHOE FACTORY.—We have omitted for several weeks to notice the new and very important enterprise in our town, started by Mr Jas. H. Ennis and Col. John A. Bradshaw. They have established a factory for the manufacture of coarse shoes for army and plantation use, and have already shipped a considerable quantity to supply orders from a distance. They are turning out work of an excellent quality, and with great facility. Their factory is in the large brick building nearly opposite the south-western part of the Mansion Hotel.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

COPPER WORKS IN THE SOUTH.—We learn that parties are now engaged in establishing a large copper foundry and rolling mill at Cleveland, Tennessee. By February next, they expect to have the machinery in complete running order, and will from that time forth, be able to supply, in such quantities as may be desired, copper work in any of its various forms. As this is the first effort made in the South to produce our own wrought copper for which there are innumerable uses—among others, that of supplying bolts and sheating for ships—our readers will readily perceive the importance of the enterprise.

A Loss.—The Charleston Mercury, speaking of libraries destroyed by the late fire at Charleston, says that the Theological Library at Bishop Lynch's residence was probably the most costly collection of those lost, being valued at \$35,000. The gem of the collection was an old Polyglot Bible, in six large folio volumes, which was the only copy of that particular edition this side the Atlantic. It was valued at \$1,000.

GOOD.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that a body of Yankees lately captured there "all wore elegant winter clothing and by the side of their rough and miscellaneous attire, guard looked really like gentlemen. One of the boys in reply to a remark by a prisoner concerning his old clothes, told him the Yankees were very like a bottle of four cent whiskey. It had a very pretty label on the outside, but was mighty mean liquor. The philosophy was as good as the truth, and the fellow had enough of both. Another, in answer to some inquiries as to what he thought when he was captured, replied that "he hadn't time to think anything, for he was so scared he didn't know his gun from a corn-stalk."