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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, JULY 22, 1862.

ELEVENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 526.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:

$2 IN ADVANCE.

☞ 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.

Notice.

An election will be opened and held at the several election Precincts in Mecklenburg county, on the first Thursday in August next (7th day) for a Governor, Members of the Legislature, and a Sheriff. W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

May 27th.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION.

The following gentlemen will hold the election at the several Precincts at the time above named:

CHARLOTTE.—GOVERNOR'S BOX—W F Phifer, j. p., A A Kennedy, C T Alexander. LEGISLATURE—Wm J Hayes, j. p., P M Brown, David Parks. SHERIFF—J P Ross, j. p., Ira Parks, Charles Wilson.

NORMANDY.—GOVERNOR—Wm Means, j. p., Saml Lawing, R S McCoy. LEGISLATURE—W S Norment, j. p., A F Sadler, John Berry. SHERIFF—Geo C Cathey, j. p., Robt Sloan, Alfred Hoover.

LONG CREEK—GOVERNOR—A M Barry, j. p., Albert Wilson, E A McCauley. LEGISLATURE—J F Harry, j. p., R D Whitley, Robert Henderson. SHERIFF—John F McCoy, j. p., Geo Elliott, Saml Elliott.

DEWEESE—GOVERNOR—Wm Patterson, j. p., Thos F Potts, J L Sloan. LEGISLATURE—E B D Sloan, j. p., Wm Caldwell, Wm G Potts. SHERIFF—D W Barnett, j. p., David Allen, Dr J L Cochran.

HILL'S.—GOVERNOR—R H Garrison, j. p., Abner Hunter, W H Stinson. LEGISLATURE—R L Dearmond, j. p., Robt D Alexander, D F Dixon. SHERIFF—S W Caldwell, j. p., B F McWhorter, Silas Hunter.

HARRISBURG.—GOVERNOR—G W Houston, j. p., Z L Morris, Wm Hutchison. LEGISLATURE—Robt M Cochran, j. p., Edwin Alexander, S A Stuart. SHERIFF—John S Davis, j. p., Marion Alexander, Wm L Houston.

HART'S.—GOVERNOR—Wm Maxwell, j. p., Charles Hinson, John C Barr. LEGISLATURE—Robt McEwen, j. p., Wm Beaver, James Wilson, b. s. SHERIFF—J L Phillips, j. p., J H Irwin, John M Wilson.

REA'S.—GOVERNOR—J M Pyron, j. p., Robt Grier, Amzi Reid. LEGISLATURE—Arthur Grier, j. p., T W Squires, Jonh A Campbell. SHERIFF—Lorenzo Hunter, j. p., J S Reid, T M Black.

PROVIDENCE.—GOVERNOR—Wm Rea, j. p., J N Ross, W P Robinson. LEGISLATURE—W M Matthews, j. p., J E Sample, W N McKee. SHERIFF—H H Poe, j. p., E A McKee, J M Matthews.

STEEL CREEK.—GOVERNOR—John M Potts, j. p., J S Neely, Alex Grier. LEGISLATURE—W H Neal, j. p., A H Quarry, S W Reid. SHERIFF—John H Grier, j. p., Thos P Grier, Stephen Gallant.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

N. B.—The number of votes given each candidate must be written in words, not in figures, and the scrolls containing the number of votes, sealed up, must be returned to me before 10 o'clock the next day, except the scrolls containing the number of votes for Sheriff, which must be returned, sealed up, to the Clerk of the County Court.

May 27, 1862. W. W. G., Shff.

BONDS FOR SALE.

The first Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic, Tenn., & Ohio Railroad Co. are offered for sale. They are secured by the endorsement of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co.

There is no better investment for capitalists, and scarcely any bonds offered in market so secure.

Apply to M. L. WRISTON, Treas.

March 18, 1862 tf

HIDES.

The market price paid for Hides, by

May 13, 1862 tf S. M. HOWELL.

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.
7 45 "	Tuckasegee,	8 10 "
8 15 "	Brevard,	8 37 "
8 40 "	Sharon,	9 00 "
	Lincolnton,	

GOING EAST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
11 00 A. M.	Lincolnton,	
11 23 "	Sharon,	11 20 A. M.
11 50 "	Brevard,	11 45 "
12 17 P. M.	Tuckasegee,	12 15 P. M.
	Charlotte,	1 00

By order, V. A. MCBEE,

Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, April 4, 1861

NOTICE.

I have for sale an excellent STEAM ENGINE of six-horse power, manufactured by Amos A Gram in Baltimore. It has an excellent Boiler that has never been injured in any way. I will sell the Engine and all its appurtenances at as reasonable terms as it could be bought in the Confederate States. I will also sell an excellent Dial Planing Machine.

THOMAS DAY,

April 8, 1862 1m Milton, N. C.

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 10, 1862

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, 1862 y

Ordnance Department,

RALEIGH, March 24th, 1862.

All pure Saltpetre delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. Transportation from any point on the railroads will also be paid by the Department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. LAWRENCE, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,

Adj't Gen. and Chief of Ordnance.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.
J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
G. W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.
S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm L Yancy,
Clement C Clay.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W Johnson,
Charles B Mitchell.

FLORIDA.
A E Maxwell,
J M Baker.

GEORGIA.
Benjamin H Hill,
John W Lewis.

LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow,
T J Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G Brown,
James Phelan

VIRGINIA.
R M T Hunter,
Wm B Preston.

NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis,
Wm T Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W Barnwell,
James L Orr.

TENNESSEE.
Langdon C Haynes,
Gustavus A Henry.

TEXAS.
Louis T Wigfall,
W S Oldham.

KENTUCKY.
H C Burnett,
William E Simms.

MISSOURI.
John B Clark,
R S Y Peyton.

Total number, 26.

HOUSE.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Speaker.

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J Foster,
2 Wm R Smith,
3 John P Ralls,
4 J L M Curry,
5 Francis S Lyon,
6 W Chilton,
7 David Clopton,
8 James L Pugh,
9 E S Dargan.

ARKANSAS.
1 Felix J Batson,
2 Grandison D Royster,
3 Augustus H Garland,
4 Thos B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
1 James B Hawkins,
2 —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
1 Julian Hartridge,
2 C J Munnerlyn,
3 Hines Holt,
4 A H Kenan,
5 David W Lewis,
6 William W Clark,
7 Robt P Trippe,
8 L J Gartrell,
9 Hardy Strickland,
10 A R Wright.

KENTUCKY.
1 Alfred Boyd,
2 John W Crockett,
3 H E Read,
4 George W Ewing,
5 J S Chrisman,
6 T L Burnett,
7 H W Bruce,
8 S S Scott,
9 E M Bruce,
10 J W Moore,
11 R J Breckinridge, Jr.,
12 John M Elliott.

LOUISIANA.
1 Charles J Villiere,
2 Charles M Conrad,
3 Duncan F Kenner,
4 Lucien J Dupre,
5 John F Lewis,
6 John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 John J McRae,
2 S W Clapp,
3 Reuben Davis,
4 Israel Welch,
5 H C Chambers,
6 O R Singleton,
7 E Barksdale.

MISSOURI.
1 John Hyer,
2 Casper W Bell,
3 George W Vest,
4 A H Conrew,
5 W W Cook,
6 Thos W Freeman,
7 Thos A Harris.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 W N H Smith,
2 Robert R Bridgers,
3 Owen R Kenan,
4 T D McDowell,
5 Archibald Arrington,
6 Thomas S Ashe,
7 James R McLean,
8 William Lander,
9 B S Gaither,
10 A T Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 W W Boyce,
2 W Porcher Miles,
3 M L Bonham,
4 John McQueen,
5 James Farrar,
6 L M Ager.

TENNESSEE.
1 J T Heiskell,
2 W G Swann,
3 W H Tebbs,
4 E L Gardenshire,
5 H S Foote,
6 M P Gentry,
7 G W Jones,
8 Thomas Menees,
9 J D C Atkins,
10 —— Bullock,
11 David M Currin.

TEXAS.
1 John A Wilcox,
2 Peter W Gray,
3 Claiborne C Herbert,
4 Wm B Wright,
5 Malcolm Graham,
6 B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
1 M R H Garnett,
2 John R Chambliss,
3 James Lyons,
4 Roger A Pryor,
5 Thomas S Bocock,
6 John Goode, Jr.,
7 James P Holcombe,
8 Dan'l C Dejarnette,
9 William Smith,
10 Alex R Boteler,
11 John B Baldwin,
12 Walter R Staples,
13 Walter Preston,
14 Albert G Jenkins,
15 Robert Johnson,
16 Charles W Russell.

Total number 107.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary $3,000 per annum.

Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, $300.

Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary $800.

Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary $2,000.

W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer. Salary $1,200.

C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary $1,000.

Oliver H Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wooten of Lenoir, President, John W Cunningham of Person, David Murphy of Cumberland, Wm A Ferguson of Bertie, J F Graves of Surry, J J Long of Northampton, W L Hillard of Buncombe.

Governor's Aids—Hon Danl M Barringer, Spier Whitaker.

LITERARY BOARD—Henry T Clark, President ex officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD—Henry T Clark President ex officio; James Fulton of New Hanover, N M Long of Halifax.

The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election for members, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

The Foundry and Machine shop of the late firm of ALEXANDER & McDOUGALD having been sold, notice is hereby given to those indebted to the concern to come forward immediately and make settlement by cash or note, and those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. The undersigned is authorized to attend to settlements.

June 17, 1862 HENRY ALEXANDER.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ *The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time. The dunning business is unpleasant, and we do not want to engage in it again. Those who are in arrears, and whose papers have been discontinued, will oblige us if they will pay up without putting us to further trouble about it.*

GUN BOAT FUND.—We learn that Mrs Gov. Ellis, who is the Agent for the gun boat scheme, has determined to appropriate that fund to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers throughout the State. The money could not be expended in a better way.

The Statesville Express states that the sum collected in Iredell county has been returned to Mr J. A. Rosebro, who will distribute it to the widows and orphans of soldiers in that county.

A YANKEE TRICK.—It is stated that a Georgia soldier picked up on the battle field what purported to be a "Richmond Dispatch" newspaper, which had been dropped by a dead yankee. It was printed exactly like the Dispatch at Richmond, and filled with desponding and despairing articles, pronouncing the southern cause without hope, and predicting that McClellan would take Richmond. This is another yankee trick to keep the yankee soldiers' courage up. They counterfeit southern papers and distribute them as coming from the South. To what base means the yankees resort to keep up the war.

NINE SONS IN THE ARMY.—A. E. D. Chauncey, of Montgomery county, N. C., writes us that he has nine sons in the Confederate service. Five of them are in Co. E, 28th Reg't. They average in height a fraction over 6 feet, and in weight 165 lbs. They are all between 18 and 35. Mr Chauncey may well challenge the Confederacy to beat this. We hope that his "material aid" to the cause will not be at the expense of either life or limb in his large family.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

WHAT ALABAMA HAS DONE.—The Montgomery "Advertiser" says that "from the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the probate judges and sheriffs of the counties, Alabama has sent to the war from first to last, about sixty-five thousand men, out of a voting population of some eighty-five thousand. Of these the State has armed nineteen thousand and equipped eight thousand. Alabama also turned over to the Confederacy twenty-one thousand stand of arms, captured by their own troops from Mount Vernon arsenal."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Alabama has done well, but not quite as much as North Carolina. In fact, no State is up to N. Carolina in the good work, except Virginia.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.—Gen. Bragg has issued a general order assuming the command of the Army of the West, as successor to Gen. Beauregard, who has been relieved. He concludes as follows:

"A few more days of needful preparation and organization, and I shall give our banners to the breeze—shall lead you to emulate the soldiers of the Confederacy in the East, and with the confident trust you will gain additional honors to those you have already won on other fields; but be prepared to undergo privation and labor with cheerfulness and alacrity."

The Knoxville (Tenn) "Register," of June 26th, says that the Federals are commiting serious depredations on private property in East Tennessee, while passing themselves off as Morgan's men. This is doubtless done to bring odium upon the gallant Morgan, and induce the people to fear the Confederates. The Colonel will, no doubt, set things to rights there ere long. The "Register" says that he is to be transferred to the department of Gen. Bragg, who succeeds Gen. Beauregard—the latter retiring on account of ill health.

MECKLENBURG

GUN FACTORY.

Stockholders in the Mecklenburg Gun Factory are required to pay the first installment of ten dollars on the share, within ten days from date.

By order of the Board,

L. S. WILLIAMS,

June 10, 1862 Sec. and Treas.

WANTED.

Twenty hands can find immediate employment by applying at the Envelope Manufactory of

J. H. STEVENS & CO.,

June 17, 1862 tf Opposite the Postoffice.

ATTENTION TO ALL.

200 Reams of Writing Paper,

100,000 Envelopes,

Just received at the store of

KOOPMANN & PHELPS.

May 27, 1862 tf

The ST. CATHERINE MILLS,

Near Charlotte, are now in excellent repair, and are grinding for the public both WHEAT and CORN.

June 17th, 1862 2m

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. tf

Selling off.

The largest stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c., in the State, must be sold in 90 days, to make room for other business.

All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on

W. H. SCHUTT,

Dec. 31, 1861. tf Opposite Post Office.

Tanner's Oil.

On hand and for sale by

May 13, 1862 tf S. M. HOWELL.

GEN. LEE TO HIS ARMY.

A brave and skillful leader has seldom had more glorious achievements upon which to congratulate a noble and gallant army, than are narrated in the following admirable address of Gen. Robert E. Lee to the army near Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
July 7th, 1862.

General Orders, No 75.]

The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victory for the signal success with which He has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved.

On Thursday, June 26th, the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was entrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, within sight of our Capital.

To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of James river, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

The battle beginning on the afternoon of the 26th June, above Mechanicsville, continued until the night of July 1st, with only such intervals as were necessary to pursue and overtake the flying foe. His strong entrenchments and obstinate resistance were overcome and our army swept resistlessly down the north side of the Chickahominy until it reached the rear of the enemy, and broke his communication with the York, capturing or causing the destruction of many valuable stores, and, by the decisive battle of Friday, forcing the enemy from his line of powerful fortifications on the south side of the Chickahominy, and driving him to a precipitate retreat. This victorious army pursued, as rapidly as the obstructions placed by the enemy in his rear would permit, three times overtaking his flying column, and as often driving him with slaughter from the field, leaving his numerous dead and wounded in our hands in every conflict.

The immediate fruits of our success are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege, the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety, many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions, and the acquisition of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of superior artillery.

The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period, can scarcely be estimated, and the General Commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage, endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men engaged.

Those brilliant results have cost us many brave men; but, while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people.

Soldiers! Your country will thank you for the heroic conduct you have displayed—conduct worthy of men engaged in a cause so just and deserving a nation's gratitude and praise.

By command of General Lee.

R. A. CHILTON, A. Adj't Gen.

ANNOYING THE ENEMY.

On Thursday a Confederate battery of eight guns having been placed in a position on James River commanding the channel below Berkeley, opened a very effective fire on several Federal transports, convoyed by two or three gunboats, as they were ascending the stream. The river was narrow, and as the shot from our guns fell thick and fast among the federal craft, the consternation among the yankees was great. The gunboats attempted to return the fire, but the elevated position of our guns rendered the enemy's fire comparatively harmless. Over fifty shots were fired, striking several of the federal boats and damaging them severely. The large transport Daniel Webster, crowded with troops, suffered more than any other; she, from some cause unknown to us, making slower progress in escaping from the scene of danger. In addition to the fire from our field pieces, we had some 250 sharp-shooters lining the bank of the river, who poured repeated volleys on those occupying the decks of the steamers. Many must have been killed, the range being short, and the sharp-shooters comprising several of our most expert marksmen.

The Daniel Webster was afterwards seen lying but a short distance from Berkeley apparently useless, many holes in her sides being distinctly visible, and her smoke stack, railings, and other upper works bearing palpable evidence of the damaging effects of the fire from our guns. Our men escaped without injury. The latter facts we learn from a gentleman who passed up James River under a flag of truce from Old Point.

The present position of McClellan can in this way be rendered wholly untenable. No river in the South offers more superior advantages for this peculiar mode of warfare than the James, and we are gratified to perceive that our authorities have determined not to allow such advantages to go uninproved. Cut off Gen McClellan's supplies, and check the advance of his reinforcements, and he will soon discover that Berkeley is no place for him. In fact, the New York Tribune and other Lincoln sheets have already stated as much.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE HEAVY GUNS OF McCLELLANS ARMY.—It is now believed that a large number of siege guns, designed to have been planted around Richmond, were at the White House when the Yankees evacuated that place, and that they were thrown into the Pamunkey river. Everything that has transpired since the stampede of McClellan's army proves that arrangements were nearly perfected for an immediate advance upon the capital, and the purpose undoubtedly was to pursue the same system of uncivilized warfare that has marked the progress of the Yankees elsewhere. The blow struck by the Confederate forces was a timely one. Beyond the frustration of a scheme initiated immediately after the battle of Manassas, it occasioned the destruction of war material so vast in extent that the Federal censors are driven to the subterfuge of falschood in order to conceal the value in dollars and cents, by which the popular clamor at the North is to some extent allayed.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Gen. McClellan's repulse has caused stocks and Government securities to tumble down in the North. The shock was very great to the capitalists, who had loaned their money in a confident hope of the capture of Richmond. The Herald says:

The financial credit of the country has received a shock from the disasters to McClellan's army, from which it will not easily recover. Previous to his being driven back from his position before Richmond, Government stocks were at an unexampled premium.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that Gen. Fremont was relieved of his command in consequence of his having boasted of a great victory at Cross Keys "when we were actually repulsed with terrible loss." The War Department thus lost confidence in the candor of the commanding General. If this be the fact, what is to become of Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan, whose magnificent Munchausenisms have made their names world-famous?

The Yankeeized New Orleans Delta, of the 5th instant, notices in a very spiteful manner the fact that the British armed vessels in the Mississippi river near New Orleans did not, on the 4th of July, pay the usual compliment to the United States by hoisting their colors at the peak, and dressing themselves with streamers.

The Chicago Tribune says there are thousands of soldiers in the West who were sent home sick, but are now well, who do not intend to return to their regiments until the war is over, when they will report to draw their pay.

The New York Post estimates the total value of the vessels and cargoes seized during the past year and sent to Key West, while attempting to run the blockade, at $1,379,289 68.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.—A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Corinth, Miss., under date of June 1st, says:

"But I do religiously believe that it is best now for the commonwealth to hear and heed what is a bitter undisputed fact—the Confederate strategy since the battle of Shiloh has been as successful as it has been superior. Taking the enemy's stand point and writing when and where I do, I cannot possibly imagine how it could have been more eminent for perfection or success. Taking our stand-point, the stand point of the Union's hopes and Halleck's fame, I cannot possibly imagine how it could have been more mortifyingly disastrous. If the attack at Shiloh was a surprise to Gen. Grant, the evacuation of Corinth was no less a surprise to Gen. Halleck. If the one ruined Grant, the other has laid out in pallid death the military name and fame of Major Gen. Halleck. That order, "Don't bring on a general engagement," now a household word that makes this army wince, lasted, I am reliably informed, down to an hour when there was no enemy with whom it was possible to bring on a general engagement."

THE "ANACONDA" DEFUNCT.

The Tribune acknowledges that the great Anaconda which was to surround and crush out this "infamous rebellion," is defunct. He is right, hear him:

Advices from various quarters justify the gratifying belief that that conception of ineffable stupidity, the grand Union "Anaconda" is defunct. Henceforth, we are confident, the policy of massing our disposable troops into one grand army and hurling it swiftly and strongly upon the chief strongholds of the rebellion will be successfully adhered to. The Anaconda has cost us *a year's time, one hundred thousand men, and five hundred millions of money*, and its fruits are not at all commensurate with the cost. Had it never been conceived, we should have failed to take New Orleans and some other ports quite so soon, while we should have ere this utterly extinguished the rebellion in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The "Anaconda" makes a present to the rebels of the all but exclusive use of railroads and telegraphs. It enables the enemy to choose among our several army *corps* that one on which he shall precipitate his entire movable force. It enables him to be uniformly superior at the point of collision, though we have more and better troops in the field than he has. It enables him to know the result of any conflict within a few hours after its occurrence, while we must wait a fortnight for any account of it but such as he chooses to give us. In short, the "Anaconda" is a blunder, a humbug and a nuisance. Away with him!

These are bold words for the Tribune man to utter, and we shall expect to hear of his early incarceration in a Northern dungeon.

THE FEDERAL FLEET IN THE JAMES.—The Federal fleet of gunboats, now in James river, commanding McClellan,s new position, numbers one hundred vessels. They are, we learn, under command of Commodore Wilkes, of "Trent" notoriety, who will now have another occasion to distinguish himself, in case a foreign vessel should appear in Virginia waters for the purpose of interfering with the Federal programme.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CAPTURING NEGROES.—The Charleston Mercury contains an account of an interview between the Yankee soldiers on James Island and a citizen of Charleston, who fell into their hands. It says:

In speaking of the war, they elegantly remarked: "We shall beat you at this game, as sure as h—ll. It would make no difference to us if our whole army were annihilated. It consists of nothing but the scum of our communities, and when they are killed or captured, the solid men of the North will take up arms; and then the rebellion will be crushed out, and the leaders of it severely punished." They further said that they had taken 400 negroes from Mr Arthur Blake's plantation, and left 30 of them crying on the beach because they could not be carried off; that the soldiers are *paid prize money for every negro they capture*, and many officers had entered the service poor who were now rich. The negro men are trained as soldiers and sailors, and employed on plundering expeditions. The women are shipped to the North.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

We are satisfied that our papers greatly underrate the losses of the enemy in the battles before Richmond. We understand General Johnston says they lost greatly more than 10,000 at Seven Pines. One of the Yankee papers says their losses have now been ascertained to have exceeded 18,000. We learn that captive officers estimate it at not one man short of 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. Our own loss was 5,800 in round numbers. Yankee prisoners say they lost in the last battles not less than 50,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. This estimate is corroborated by every person we have conversed with, who had an opportunity to form a judgment. Including the battle of Williamsburg, and the loss from sickness, we feel convinced that McClellan is a sufferer, since he landed on the fatal peninsula, to the tune of at least 80,000 men. Our own loss—putting that in the last battles at 15,000 killed, wounded and missing, is about 25,000 in the last three months. McClellan has been several times reinforced; on one occassion by 40,000 men. He has now probably, about 70,000 with him.

Since the great battles below Richmond, the railway and wagon trains have been kept busily employed in bringing in the property abandoned or thrown away by the Yankee troops while executing their "grand strategic movement." Upwards of twenty-five thousand muskets have been received at the Government Arsenal, many of them in a damaged condition; besides a number of superior field pieces, and a vast quantity of ammunition, equipments, and clothing.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NORTHERN TAXES.

The following are said to be the details of the tax bill passed by Lincoln's Congress:

For smoking cigars in the streets 3 cents, for leaning against a lamp post while smoking a cigar 6 cents, for spitting tobacco juice in the public streets 4 cents; buckwheat cakes are to pay a fine of 3 cents per dozen; buckwheat cakes with molasses on 5 cents per dozen; buckwheat cakes with honey on 6c per dozen, for using a corkscrew 45 cents a month, mutton chops broiled pay a tax of 3 cents each, fried 2 cents each, deviled kidneys 4 cents a dozen, for looking over the fence 10 cts.

Fisheries—for license to catch bullheads $5, to catch eels $6, shad $3, suckers $2, to open oysters $5, clams $3 50, salt mackerel caught in fresh water streams 3 cents each. Fruits—to sit upon the curb stone and peddle apples $8 a month, license to peddle peanuts $25 a year, for selling apples, peaches and pears $30 a year.

Miscellaneous—snuff boxes are to pay a tax of $1 a year, for every pinch of snuff given to a friend 3 cents, for asking a friend to drink $5 cents, for playing billiards 25 cents, license to kill woodcocks $8 a year, to kill skunks $5 a year and one fourth of the perfume, tax on moustaches $2 a month, on whiskers (other than those belonging to cats and dogs) $3 a month, for blowing the nose in the public streets 75 cents, in country roads 20 cents, license to shoot rabbits $1, marbles $1 a month, if "China Allies" are used in the game a further tax of 40 cents, mocking birds 75 cents; to play euchre $1 50, if the two bowers of trumps are held a further tax of 50 cents, license to beg cold victuals $1 50, to gather bones $2, for every sermon over three quarters of an hour long a fine of $1, for sleeping in church 75 cents, on every mug of lager above twenty five a day 2 cents, lincense to run for office $5 to $50 ad valorum, on all legislative fees 25 per cent., borers must pay over 50 per cent. of their earnings, bachelors over forty years $5 a year, tax on colored whiskers $10 a year, street organ 3 cents a tune, neglecting to pay subscription to paper, three months after it is due, a fine of $20, for every lie told by an editor or army officer $50.

Judicial—every person taking an affidavit shall be assessed 25 cents, every time a lawyer humbugs a judge $5, for humbugging a jury $1, and on every judicial charge, exceeding twenty lines, $1 50 per line.

SEND IT TO THE MILL—BRING IT TO MARKET.—Speculator, some weeks ago, when he found out that the wheat crop had failed, conceived a violent attachment to Flour. He immediately sent forth runners into the country to engage every possible sack and barrel of that commodity, and with a shrewd eye to the future made many attempts to engross the crop of wheat in the hands of the planters. Under the impulse of these demonstrations flour rose at once from ten to twenty odd dollars per barrel, and prudent house keepers who could spare the money took the alarm and laid in as much as they thought they would need up to next crop. Speculator gave it as his candid opinion, founded upon minute investigations and inquiries among wheat growers, as well as a profound acquaintance with the operation of demand and supply, that prices would range this season from forty to one hundred dollars per barrel, and indeed if corn was short, they might go up to one hundred and fifty. Upon these assurances every grain of wheat is treasured up as though it were that much silver, and in the minds of some it was worth its weight in silver. These delusions are going to hurt the farmers. The yield of wheat was scant, and very inferior, but a much larger breadth of land than usual having been sown in that grain, it may be questioned whether there is not after all, almost as much wheat in Georgia as there was last year. But be there what there may as to quantity, it is poor stuff and will be well nigh valueless when we get Tennessee and Kentucky grain here, which may, in all probability, be in the course of a couple of months. The crops in those States are fine and large, and in our opinion Lincoln will not be able to hold either Tennessee or Kentucky much longer. Prudence will therefore dictate to wheat growers to cast aside this miserable delusion of ten dollars a bushel for wheat, and sell it for a good price, which they may. The time for the profitable hoarding of any thing is over.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

PROMOTION.—The people of the Confederate States will be gratified to learn that the Government, appreciating his distinguished services, has conferred upon "Old Stonewall" the rank of full General, the highest known to the Confederate service. This is a title richly merited by an officer who has shown himself at all times active, vigilant, and skillful.