

The Western Democrat.

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W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$3 per annum
IN ADVANCE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 540.

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

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.
A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the day last appointed by the President of the Confederate States as a day of Thanksgiving, a few gentlemen in the Town of Wilson, North Carolina, subscribed over \$5,000 (since increased to over \$20,000) as the beginning of a fund to be not less than \$100,000, to be devoted to the endowment of a Military College in Wilson, N. C., for the education of the orphan boys of such soldiers as have fallen, or may hereafter fall, in defence of the Confederacy. The plan so far as nature is as follows:—

1. Not more than one-fifth of the amount obtained is to be devoted to the purchase of buildings for the opening of the College. Ample arrangements have been made to secure suitable property on these terms.

2. The balance of the fund is to be invested in some safe and profitable manner,—the principal never to be invaded and the interest to be devoted to the support and education of orphan Cadets.

3. The institution is to combine the characteristics of a thorough Collegiate and a thorough military course, and is to receive paying Cadets on terms usual in Military Academies, and all the profits from this department are to go to swell the endowment fund, and thus increase the capabilities of the College to educate orphans.

4. The first fund of \$100,000 is to be obtained as follows: Every gentleman making a donation of \$50 or more, is thereby to become a Trustee of the College, and to have one vote in the Board for every \$50 given by him to this fund. It is apparent that this at once secures the College from ever becoming sectarian or sectional. Any lady making a donation of \$50 or more, may designate some gentleman as Trustee to represent this amount. The donations may be made in bonds of five equal amounts, payable annually, and bearing interest from January 1, 1863. Thus a gentleman gives five bonds for \$200 each, payable severally on Jan'y 1, 1864, Jan'y 1, 1865, Jan'y 1, 1866, Jan'y 1, 1867, and Jan'y 1, 1868, all bearing interest from Jan'y 1st, 1863. This is a donation of \$1,000. None of these bonds are to be considered binding until \$100,000 be thus secured.

5. Every donor may designate the County or State to which his donation is to be assigned; and orphan cadets will be taken as nearly as practicable from different sections of the Confederacy, in proportion to the amounts received in each section.

6. Any individual contributing \$2,500, shall have the designation of an orphan cadet, to receive the benefit of this fund during the donor's natural life.

7. When there shall be no longer any claim upon the fund in behalf of orphans of soldiers who fell in the wars of the Confederacy, other orphans shall receive the benefit of this endowment, in some manner hereafter to be designated by the Trustees.

This fellow-citizen, is the enterprise to the accomplishment of which we respectfully solicit your co-operation. It is a patriotic project. Boys who would otherwise grow up in neglect, will be trained into excellent citizens and many an anxious widowed heart will be made glad. It is a patriotic project.

The College will train accomplished soldiers to take the places of those who are cut off, and many a man will more freely enter our armies, and our men now in the field will be still more ready with a glad heart to sacrifice themselves for their country when they know that their boys are to be handsomely cared for. It is a Christian project. The God of eternal truth says "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." And he also says "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he has given, will he pay him again." Let all who love their land and trust their God come up to our help speedily.

The Rev. Dr. Deems has been appointed the Financial Agent. All communications may be addressed to him at Wilson, N. C. Persons sending subscriptions will please specify the amount they desire to give, and their Post Offices. Proper bonds to be filled will be sent them.

Now is the time for action. Let us remember that every subscriber to this fund gives assurance to all his fellow-citizens that he has faith in the final success of our cause, and thus helps to increase the trust of our friends and weakens the confidence of our enemies.

EDMUND MOORE,
ZENO H. GREENE,
JOHN T. BARNES,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
JAMES W. DAVIS.

Wilson, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1862.

NEGROES WANTED.
To work on the Piedmont Railroad from Danville to Greensboro. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Danville, Va., Greensboro, N. C., or Charlotte, N. C.
E. WILKES & CO.
Sept. 16, 1862.

ATTENTION TO ALL.
200 Reams of Writing Paper,
100,000 Envelopes,
Just received at the store of
KOOPMANN & PHELPS,
May 27, 1862.

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:

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

LEAVE	GOING EAST.	ARRIVE
11 00 A. M.	Lincolnton,	11 29 A. M.
11 20 "	Sharon,	11 45 "
11 50 "	Brevard,	11 45 "
12 17 P. M.	Tuckasegee,	12 15 P. M.
	Charlotte,	1 00 "

By order, V. A. McBECK,
Acting Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, April 4, 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, 1862.

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.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis,
Wm T Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W Barnwell,
James L Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C Haynes,
Gustavus A Henry.
MISSISSIPPI.
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. BOGOCZ, Speaker.
ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J Foster,
2 Wm R Smith,
3 John P Radis,
4 J L M Curry,
5 Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
1 Felix J Balson,
2 Grandison D Royster,
3 Augustus H Garland,
4 Thos B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
1 James B Hawkins,
2 ——— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
1 Julian Hertridge,
2 C J Munnerlyn,
3 Hines Holt,
4 A H Kennan,
5 David W Lewis.

KENTUCKY.
1 Alfred Boyd,
2 John W Crockett,
3 H E Read,
4 George W Ewing,
5 J S Chrisman,
6 T L Burnett.
LOUISIANA.
1 Charles J Villiere,
2 C J Conrad,
3 Dunan P Kenner.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 John J McRea,
2 S W Clary,
3 Rouben Davis,
4 Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
1 John Hyer,
2 Casper W Bell,
3 George W Vest,
4 A H Conroy.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 W N H Smith,
2 Robert R Bridges,
3 Owen R Kennan,
4 T D McDowell,
5 Archibald Arrington.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 W W Boyce,
2 W Porecher Miles,
3 M L Bouhman.

TENNESSEE.
1 J T Heiskell,
2 W G Swann,
3 W H Tebbis,
4 E L Gardenshire,
5 H S Foote,
6 M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
1 John A Wilcox,
2 Peter W Gray,
3 Claiborne C Herbert.

VIRGINIA.
1 M R H Garnett,
2 John R Chambliss,
3 James Lyons,
4 Roger A Pryor,
5 Thomas S Bowcock,
6 John Gooder, Jr.,
7 James P Holcombe,
8 Danl C Dejeanette.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Z. B. VANCE, Governor. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
RH Battle, 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 Hilliard of Buncombe.
GOVERNOR'S AID—David A Barnes, Esq., George Little, Esq.
LITERARY BOARD—Zeb. B. Vance, President ex officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg.

VESUVIUS FURNACE IRON WORKS.
The subscriber informs the public that he is manufacturing Pig Iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Sharon Station on the Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing, Thrashing Machine Irons, &c; also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans.
J. M. SMITH,
Vesuvius Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862.

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.
Our terms are three dollars per year in advance.
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.

COUNCIL OF STATE.
Gov. Vance notified the members of the Council of State to meet in this city on Saturday, the 18th, but we learn but three attended, to-wit, Mr Murphy, of Cumberland, Mr Desmond, of Lenoir, and Mr Ferguson, of Bertie. Four are required to make a quorum to transact business. The three members mentioned were still in the city on Monday, awaiting the arrival of another, to constitute a quorum; but it seems to be probable that no quorum will be present, and that in consequence no business will be transacted.

By the 26th section of the 52d chapter of the Revised Code, the Governor is empowered, with the concurrence of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature whenever it shall be deemed absolutely necessary. That it is absolutely necessary that the Legislature should be convened before the regular period for its meeting, we think there can be no doubt. Immediate steps should be taken to clothe our troops in Virginia, and to defend the Eastern portion of the State; and besides, it was exceedingly desirable that the Council should have met, so as to have concurred with the Governor in laying an embargo to prevent the exportation of flour, bacon, leather, and the like from the State.

We know something of the Governor's anxiety on these subjects. He is doing his duty, but he can act only in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

The first duty of North Carolina in the last resort, is to herself. If the Eastern portion of the State should be occupied by the enemy up to the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the loss to our people would be incalculable. Every portion of the State would feel the calamity. We believe that Gov. Vance is determined that if this calamity should befall us, it shall not be said that he was wanting in efforts to avert it.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A STRANGE MISSION.
From the Salisbury Watchman.
There was a Mr. Wood here last week, from Washington city, a sort of Federal agent, to effect an exchange of political prisoners. He came here from Richmond, under the escort of Mr. Cashmere, a Confederate officer, who guarded him as he would a prisoner. In fact Mr. Wood, as we learn, is a prisoner. He came up James River under a flag of truce, some days ago with 158 Confederates, who had been for some time in confinement in what is known in Washington as the New Capitol prison, of which he was superintendent. He applied to Mr. Olds for an exchange of an equal number of Union men; but that gentleman declined any negotiation of the kind. He then proposed to go up to Richmond with his prisoners and renew the application to the authorities there. He was told he could go as a prisoner, but not otherwise. He readily assented to this and went up, taking with him all his prisoners, whom he afterwards liberated or paroled. His application to the Confederate authorities, it seems obtained for him the privilege of visiting this place for the purpose of seeing the Union men confined here, though he brought no papers granting him this privilege. He was for several days engaged in making out a list of them, with a memorandum in each case, taken in the presence of Confederate Judge Advocate, Mr. Tally, who simply accepted the visit and purpose of Mr. Wood, as a ready means of accomplishing his own mission here, to wit: the investigation of the political character of the prisoners.

The men were called up, one by one, and informed that the object was to release them from prison if there were no charges against them justifying their confinement. They were invited to express their unbiased political sentiments, Mr. Wood assuring them that if for the United States, he thought he could effect their release. It may be remarked here, that many of those who in a former examination before Mr. Tally, had professed to be thoroughly in favor of the Confederate Government and had taken the oath of allegiance thereto, reversed their positions, and declared themselves Union men, thus subjecting that gentleman to a reversal of his report, then nearly ready to be submitted to the Government. Whether the unfortunate men did this in vindication of their consciences, or as the surest means of accomplishing their speedy release, we are left to conjecture. But if Mr Wood's mission should fail, and we are of opinion it will, they have but rebelled the doors which were about to open for their release.

So far as we have been able to learn, the plan upon which Mr Wood hopes to accomplish what, upon its surface, appears to be a humane object, it is that each Government shall release this class of prisoners, wherever they may be, upon condition of absolute neutrality as regards the war. They are to be protected in the undisturbed and free expression of their opinions, but are not to take up arms or do any act for or against either side. These of southern sentiment, residing North, are to be allowed to talk as they please. Those of Northern proclivities residing South, are to have the same liberty, and with it, in both cases, complete exemption from the operation of local laws for the support and prosecution of the war.

There is obvious inequality in the plan, resulting from difference of institutions, construction of society, &c; and therefore we are at a loss to know how it happened that this Federal agent (for such he must be regarded) should be allowed access to one of our prisons for a purpose having no better prospect for its accomplishment. We suppose there has been no harm done by it, and that Mr Wood's mission as a whole, will be harmless, unless, instead of friends turned loose by him at Richmond, he enlarged 158 spies, who, like himself, of Southern birth, are yet willing to hold commissions and receive fees from Able Lincoln to work the destruction of the Confederate Government.

DETAILS OF THE RECENT BATTLES IN KENTUCKY.
From the Knoxville Register, Oct. 18.

Col R. C. Tyler, of the 15th Tennessee regiment, reached this city directly from the scene of conflict in Kentucky. He advises us that the skirmishing commenced on the 6th between the cavalry, and occasionally there was an artillery duel. On the 7th, Buell occupied Perryville, making it the centre of his line of battle. On the night of the 7th Hardee moved up his Division, fronting Buell's army. On the evening of the 7th, a portion of the right wing of the army of the Mississippi (Cheatham's Division, composed of Donelson's, Stuart's and Maney's Brigades) moved from Harrodsburg to Perryville, where they rested on their arms in line of battle till daylight. The pickets skirmished all night. On the morning of the 8th, at daylight, at the centre of the lines, there were cavalry fights and many were wounded on both sides. About half past 9 o'clock cannonading commenced.

At half past 10 we discovered that the enemy were massing troops on their left to turn our right wing. At this juncture Cheatham's Division, above mentioned, was moved from the left to the right of our lines, about one and a half miles. During all this time a brisk fire of artillery was kept up. Carnes' Battery was immediately brought into action, which, admirably served, did great execution. (This was Jackson's Battery at Columbus, Ky.)

Cheatham's division was now about three fourths of a mile from the enemy, and in line of battle, Donelson's brigade being in advance.

The ground between us and the enemy was broken, but without timber. It was found necessary to approach nearer the enemy for this reason, and because of the superiority of their guns. Carnes was ordered to advance, and was in this movement supported by Donelson's brigade. We advanced about one fourth of a mile, and the enemy, finding their position untenable, retired to another.

We again advanced a quarter of a mile to the summit of a precipitous bluff, which the battery of Carnes could not ascend. Our lines were here reformed, and orders were received to advance upon the enemy at double quick across open fields, unobstructed except by stone and rail fences. With terrific yell and unbroken front we advanced upon the enemy, two batteries playing upon Cheatham's division, advancing under this fire and enfiladed by the batteries of the enemy. When within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy they opened on us with grape and canister. When within eighty yards they opened on us with musketry, and now the fight became general. About this time Maney's brigade, with Donelson's were sent round to the enemy's extreme left to capture a battery which had been so destructive to us. The battery was taken, and here the Yankee General Jackson fell. This was half an hour after the fight became general.

Every inch of ground was bravely contested. It became known that Jackson had fallen, and the enemy retired, probably for this reason, but more probably because they could not withstand the impetuous valor of our troops. About this time probably a little earlier, Stuart's Brigade moved into action, in perfect order and with great coolness. The troops first engaged, worn and weary, rushed on with Stuart's men, and then the rout on the left became general.

The enemy reformed their lines several times, but were no sooner restored than they were broken.

The fight was kept up until night put an end to the conflict. We had then driven the enemy from three to five miles along the whole line of the two armies.

We formed our lines and remained on the ground during the night. On the morning of the 6th, believing it would be hazardous with his weary troops to renew the conflict with a reinforced army of the enemy, Gen. Bragg or Polk ordered our army back to Harrodsburg. We captured all the artillery of the enemy except one, and unknown numbers and quantities of all descriptions of small arms.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was enormous. The field of battle was every-where strewn with the killed, wounded and dying. In places they were piled up on each other.

We retired in perfect order, each regiment and brigade in proper order, to Camp Dick Robison and its vicinity, where our army was concentrated. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not reach 2,500. The killed in Cheatham's Division number 209 and about 1250 wounded. This Division suffered most.

At half-past 4 o'clock on Monday morning 13th inst., Tyler left Gen. Polk, and of subsequent events, he is of course not advised.

Tennesseans, in this fierce conflict, maintained their ancient reputation for distinguished valor, not only maintaining it, but winning new and imperishable laurels. The instances of individual valor occurring among these troops in this bloody conflict would fill a volume.

Polk, Cheatham, Donelson, and all our leaders, were everywhere seen cheering on our troops with reckless exposure of their persons to the hottest fire of the enemy.

"THE SITUATION."

The present "situation" of the Yankees is most interesting—defeated in the field, distracted and divided at home, despised and contemned abroad; with a bankrupt Treasury dependant upon "machine money;" the "situation" is anything but encouraging.

In Gen. McClellan's army an uneasiness exists as to "what next"—since Gen. Stuart's remarkable expedition "all around" the little "Napoleon." These expeditions of Gen. Stuart have heretofore preceded some important movement of our army. Most frequently Stuart has been at the rear of the advance guard of Jackson to the rear of McClellan or Pope's army—and could we see the position of the "little Napoleon's" army at this time, we should probably find it in two great lines—the one confronting Lee, and the other tremblingly awaiting Jackson.

What the recent movement of Gen. Stuart may indicate we have no means of ascertaining, but would not be surprised at any moment to hear of some extraordinary movement of the whole army. Rosecrans, at Corinth, has a "fire in his rear," from which he must soon stampede, leaving the whole State of Tennessee under Confederate authority.

So far as the finances of the Confederate Government affect our situation, the recent legislation is expected to restore it to a most healthful condition. Already we are informed that large sums have been funded in eight per cent. bonds; and from many sources we hear of investments to be made prior to the 1st January, 1863.

At the North, a spirit of liberty and manly courage seems reviving, which indicates an early rupture and possibly a serious revolution. Public spirit may be too debased, and deadened by habitual submission to degrading tyranny, to hazard actual violence to official misconduct, but the reviving manhood of the people, though not culminating in armed resistance, may yet greatly retard the measures of the government. The election of Wadsworth would be a positive advantage to the cause of the Confederate States. The encouragement such a result would give the Federal Administration, would precipitate the outbreak. Every species of outrage would be speedily applied "to crush" out the conservatives; the hostile world swarmed with its victims; military arrests throughout the country, would, in a few weeks, so expel the minority, that self-preservation would compel self-defence, and open violence ensue.

We repeat, both our own and the Yankee "situation" has much to encourage our people to await the events of winter with cheerfulness and confidence. Reverses may come—the fate of war is always uncertain—but whatever the future may bring, the past encourages us to bear our reverses with fortitude and resolution; to increase our exertions; to submit to any hardships, and devote every energy to the great cause.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE MURDERS IN MISSOURI.

A Missourian writing from Tapelo, Miss., to the Mobile Advertiser, gives a list of the recent murders in Missouri by Federal soldiers. In the roll of martyrs are one minister of the Gospel, an ex-member of Congress, one Judge, and two Confederate commissioned officers. He says:

Hon. W. H. Field, formerly of Kentucky, and a Representative from that State at one time in the old Congress, a high toned Christian, gentleman, and patriot, was inhumanly murdered by a band of Federal soldiers under one Lieut. Nash. No crime could be laid to Mr. Field's charge. He had lived in peace and harmony with his neighbors, had conducted himself as a law-abiding citizen toward the Government, had trodden the path of the conscientious and God-fearing Christian. Yet he was shot down at mid-day, for no cause, save that he dared to differ with the marauders who were feasting on the blood of his friends.

Messrs. Lasley, Price, and Ridgway were shot down by another band of these hell-hounds, right in the presence of Mr. Lasley's family, and while his wife begged and implored them to spare the life of her husband. And for this triple murder not even a palliating circumstance could be found. Price was a boy. Lasley and Ridgway had both taken the oath of allegiance to the Gable dynasty, and were under heavy bonds. There was no pretence that they had forfeited their lives or their bonds. They were simply murdered where they were found, in the midst of their female relatives and friends.

Col. Owen, of Marion county, was surrounded by Glover's marauders and surrendered himself as a prisoner of war. He bore a commission from the Confederate Government. Arrested on his own premises, he was permitted to go to his residence, only that the barred arrow that was about to strike might be tipped also with the most virulent poison. Coming home under arrest, his family knew too well the character of the fiends who had him in possession to repose any confidence in their honor. Yet his wife was assured of his entire safety, and told that he would return again. Less than a quarter of a mile from where they had given these pledges, the commander of the forces told Col. Owen he must prepare to die. It was vain he asked for time—only five minutes were granted him. He was then placed before a file of soldiers and pierced with eight balls. One of the demons took pleasure in bearing the news to Col. O's wife, saying, "We put eight like that through him." He was a Confederate soldier, who had surrendered to regularly licensed Federal bandits.

Col. McCullough—a brave, chivalric, and noble man—was hunted day and night until found—and then butchered without warning and without mercy.

Hon. Robert Smart, Judge of the Lafayette Judicial Circuit, who had left his home in Independence that he might dwell in peace with his family in Saline county, was also hunted down by these cut-throats. He had not been connected with the rebellion—he had left his business only because the civil courts could not be held—he was endeavoring to live quietly in the seclusion of a country home. Yet night after night and day after day, the armed minions of Lincoln searched his residence and his premises. Every hour was to him one of terror. At length he was found in the yard near his residence. No sooner was he found than a volley of balls whistled past him. He started to run and another volley was fired.

one ball wounding him in the leg. He offered to surrender, but still the balls flew around him—he fell down, and holding up his hands, offered again to surrender, but they did not cease to fire. At length, seeing no prospect before him but death, he again tried to run, and again was wounded—again endeavored to surrender, but the fire only became more deadly, till the fatal shot was fired by Maj. McKee, (a cold-blooded villain whom Missouri had warned into life), and he fell exhausted, soon to become a corpse. All this in the presence of an affectionate and terror-stricken family.

Mr. Bradshaw, of Lewis county, a respectable and unoffending man, was taken from his bed at midnight and murdered. I might add pages to this list of barbarities; but, time and space forbid. And what has been done with these lawless, vulgar blood-triflers with human life? Have they been called to account by their masters for these deeds of darkness? Nash, the murderer of Mr. Field was arraigned, with a great flourish of trumpets before a mock military court. While the trial was progressing he was visiting in the city, lounging in bar rooms, wandering about as he pleased, and before the testimony against him was finished he had left for unknown parts. That closed the trial and there was no expression by the court of either guilt or innocence. This is the only notice taken by the Federal authorities of any of these foul crimes.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT TO MR. SEWARD.

The following letter from Gen. Scott to Mr. Seward (written, it will be seen, before the war,) will go far to redeem the reputation of the old soldier for military wisdom and judgment, and to place his character in a more amiable light than has recently occupied. This letter is, in its sagacity and general tone, far above anything that we ever conceived General Scott to be capable of, and proves him to have been, at the time of its writing, both a statesman and a soldier. He seems to have been the only man in the United States who at all appreciated the magnitude of the enterprise which Mr. Lincoln has since undertaken in endeavoring to subjugate the Southern States, and yet that even he underestimated its difficulties, is shown from the fact that, large as was the amount of treasure and forces which, in his opinion, was necessary for Southern subjugation, that amount has been already quadrupled, and the United States is as far from its objects as ever! The conciliatory spirit of the letter, which not only recommends compromise and forbearance, but goes so far as to suggest as one of the means of meeting the exigencies of the times—"Say to the seceded States, wayward sisters depart in peace," exalts General Scott from the abyss into which he has been dragged by Seward, and makes us regret the more that he had not the moral courage to be guided by the clearness of his perceptions and the dictates of his conscience.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

Dear Sir: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to report in writing what I have before said to you orally, this supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President a field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

1. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party. Adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr Crittenden or the Peace Convention—and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, of the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government within it.

2. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress and blockade them.

3. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Desaix or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and *cut-bone!* Fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to export from them, followed by a protector or an emperor.

4. Say to the seceded States—wayward sisters, depart in peace.

In haste, I remain, very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. H. Seward, &c.

GRIND STONES.—The Deep River region of North Carolina is now furnishing large numbers of this indispensable article. Some of these measures more than six feet in diameter. The Fayetteville Arsenal is supplied from that quarter, when probably it could get them from no other place.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The citizens of Huntsville, Ala., lately hung in effigy Nich Davis, Jerre Clemens and Geo. Lane, of that place, on account of their Unionism. Lane is openly for Lincoln, and went off with the retiring Yankees. Clemens and Davis remain at home, but it seems that the people have no confidence in their fidelity to the South.