

The Western Democrat.

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\$3 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 551.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.
Published every Tuesday.
BY WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, PER ANNUM,
\$3 IN ADVANCE.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or otherwise will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Hides and Tan Bark.
I want to purchase Green and Dry HIDES for the purpose of tanning; also a large quantity of TAN BARK. For these articles the highest market cash price will be paid.
JOHN TRELOR.
Charlotte, Oct. 28, 1862.

MILITIA NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS 85th REG'T. N. C. MILITIA,
Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1862.
Captains of Companies, belonging to the 85th Reg't, will order their respective companies to parade at their usual rendezvous, once in each week for inspection and drill, as directed by the law, with ten changes of powder and ball. Those failing to comply with this order will be held to strict account.
L. S. WILLIAMS,
Col. 85th Reg't Militia.

NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(SUCCESSORS OF C. & S. WORKS.)
STEVENS, SCUTT & McLEAN,
PROPRIETORS.
We are now manufacturing, by steam-power, all kinds of Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, and everything pertaining to the Furniture and Cabinet Business.
We are also making a very pretty, durable and superior Wood Canteen, to which we invite the special attention of officers and soldiers.
Orders from the trade and public generally are respectfully solicited, as we are confident in our ability to please the most fastidious. Orders promptly filled.
J. H. STEVENS,
W. H. SCUTT,
J. A. McLEAN.

FLAX SEED.
THE AYOUB COMPANY will pay the highest price for Flax Seed, in any quantity. Apply at E. Nye Hutchison & Co's. Drug Store.
October 14, 1862.

Prospectus of the DAILY STATE JOURNAL.
On and after the 1st day of November, the State Journal will be published Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly. The Daily State Journal will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of two editions daily. The Morning Edition will contain the news by the evening mails, and all telegraphic news up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the Evening Edition will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the train west and by the Fayetteville mail. This subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.
Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news from all parts of the Confederacy, expressly for the State Journal. General news by mail will be promptly published. The Markets will be fully reported. Reliable Correspondents will be secured in the Army and elsewhere. The Legislative Proceedings will be reported daily by competent reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a newspaper.
Terms: For the Daily—12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2. For the Tri-Weekly—12 months, \$4; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50.
ADVERTISING RATES:
1 square, 1 day, \$3.50; 1 square, 5 days, \$15.00
1 do 2 days, 0.75; 1 do 1 week, 1.75
1 do 3 days, 1.00; 1 do 3 weeks, 3.00
1 do 4 days, 1.25; 1 do 1 month, 5.00
Ten lines make a square.
Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address,
JOHN SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

Flour Mill for Sale.
The subscriber, having retired into a contract for building the Railroad from Fayetteville to Greensboro, is desirous of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his FLOUR MILL for sale. It is situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Railroad, has six runs of Mill Stones, and the Flour has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confederacy.
It has also a Barrel Factory, with improved Machinery, and Cooper shops attached, which will be sold with the Mill or separately.
JOHN WILKES,
Sept. 16, 1862.

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 W. & C. Railroad, and 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.

NOTICE.
I wish to hire 10 or 15 negro men to chop wood. I also want to purchase five or six negro men.
J. W. DERR,
Spring Hill Forge,
Dec. 30, 1862.
I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—terms cash.
J. W. DERR,
Spring Hill Forge,
July 22, 1862.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
The King's Mountain Hotel in Yorkville, S. C., is offered for sale. The property is situated on Main street, a few hundred feet north of the Court-House, measuring about 100 feet on Main street by about 400 deep. The buildings are extensive and good, embracing two well finished store rooms, about forty beds, dining room, parlor, hall room, &c. Also, the Furniture belonging to the house. Address me at Lincolnville, S. C.
JASPER STOWE,
Dec. 9, 1862.

LINES
Written for Mrs. Newell, upon the death of her son Horis.
My hope for future years is fled,
For old a son much loved is dead;
That noble, cheerful, hopeful boy,
On whom I built my hopes of joy.
I hoped on him, in age and fears,
To lean for help in future years,
But now he's gone, and I am left
Like many others, sore bereft.
He's gone—and oh, it pains my heart
To know that thus he had to part,
That I could not be by his side
And press his brow with my own hand.
Twas thus when far, far away,
To camp-disease he fell a prey,
No father, mother, by his bed,
No sister's hand to raise his head.
But hush, my soul! why thus complain,
May not my loss be his great gain?
And then may not afflictions be
Sore blessings in disguise for me?
God gave the cup, and should I be
Afraid to drink? Its good for me
If I have God, He for the best
Will lead my soul to endless rest.
Then, though I weep, I'll not resent,
For with my fate I'll be content,
Content to suffer toil and pain,
Until I meet my son again.
Then, Lord, support me every day,
And let me ne'er forget to pray,
That when I die, I'll die forgiven,
And that I'll meet my son in Heaven.
J. R. MEANS,
Robertson Hospital, Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, 1862.

Lincolnton Female Seminary,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.
Miss M. J. TUCKER, Mrs. C. ROSEMAN, Miss A. M. HAWK, Mrs. M. J. LANGDOR, Mrs. L. A. LANDER, Assistants.
The Spring Session, 1863, will begin on Monday, February 2nd, and close on Friday the 19th of June.
CHARGES PER SESSION:
Board, including fuel and washing, at \$4.00 per week, \$20.00
Incidental Tax, 2.00
Regular Tuition, including Latin and Singing, from \$10.00 to 20.00
French and German, 10.00
Music on Piano or Guitar, 20.00
Use of Instrument, 2.50
Pupils furnish their own candles, towels, and toilet soap.
TERMS:—Seventy-five dollars required in advance; the balance at the end of the session. No deduction for absence unless in cases of serious illness.

The Town of Lincolnton has long been proverbial for its healthiness. It has daily Railroad communication with Charlotte, from which it is only two hours distant. For the benefit of pupils from sickly sections, our long vacation is in the winter.
Our building will accommodate about sixty boarding pupils. The teaching comprises an or the immediate charge of the Principal and his wife, with most of the other teachers, habitually eat at the same table, and lodge under the same roof, with the girls.
The fact that we have semi-annual classes enables us to enforce a higher standard of scholarship than is usual in the best institutions connected on an ordinary system. Diplomas of Graduation will be given to those who complete our College Course.
Thankful for the liberal patronage given us while at High Point, we appeal with confidence to the public for a continuance of the same in our new and superior location.
For additional information address the Principal, Nov. 11, 1862. 4m-pd

THE SOUTHERN Hepatic Pills.
This combination of medicines was first prepared by the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by three eminent physicians in a Southern city as in an advanced stage of Consumption. These pills cured him. He is now over seventy years of age and in discharge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratuitously.
They are not recommended by the proprietor as good for all diseases, but only such as arise from DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have suffered, providentially a friend furnished me with a few boxes of the "Hepatic Pills," and the use of them has perfected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with eminent success. Among my acquaintances, many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them as an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute.
Col. J. W. WILSON, of Goldsboro', N. C., (Aug. 14, 1862,) says: "I have used the 'Southern Hepatic Pills' in my family here and also on my plantation in Alabama, and always with success. I have a valuable servant girl who had been a long time under treatment for consumption, without receiving any benefit. Almost in her extremity I was induced to try the 'Hepatic Pills.' They were given according to directions, and she is now well, entirely restored by them. A similar case occurred among my servants in Alabama. For liver and lung diseases I have perfect confidence in them."
Full directions and other certificates will be found on the wrapper of each box.
The great rise in the price of medicines, compels the proprietor to put these pills at 50 cents a box. As it may soon not be possible to procure all the ingredients, it would be well for the afflicted to order them at once.
From the price above stated, a liberal discount will be made to dealers as long as the pills can be furnished.
Address GEORGE W. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.

Read the following:
S. D. WALLACE, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, (Aug. 30, 1862,) says: "It has been said that 'Dyspepsia' is our national disease. However this may be, it caused me long and severe suffering. Providentially a friend furnished me with a few boxes of the 'Hepatic Pills,' and the use of them has perfected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with eminent success. Among my acquaintances, many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them as an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."
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Address GEORGE W. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.

For sale in Charlotte, N. C., by F. SCARR, Druggist,
Nov. 25, 1862.

HIDES.
The market price paid for Hides, by May 13, 1862. S. M. HOWELL.

Partnership.
WILLIAMS & OATES
state this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be
WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.
WILLIAMS & OATES.
Dec. 9, 1862.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF 1862.

January.
1st. Battle at Port Royal, S. C. Party of the enemy landed, and were driven back to their gunboats. Engagement at Fort Pickens. President Davis' first public levee. Mason and Slidell left Boston.
4th. Legislative Council of Kentucky elected. Henry C. Burnett and Wm. E. Simms Confederate States Senators. Judge Jno. Hemphill, of Texas, died.
5th. Skirmishing at Hanging Rock, near Romney, Va.
6th. French man-of-war approached Ship Island under a neutral flag, for the purpose of business with the French Consul at New Orleans, and was fired into by a Yankee vessel; an apology soon made.
8th. Skirmish at Silver Creek, Mo.
9th. Burnside expedition left Annapolis. Col. Lubbock, of Texas, died.
10th. Battle of Prestonburg, Ky. Enemy repulsed by Confederate forces under Gen. Marshall.
12th and 13th. Burnside expedition left Old Point, and caught in a succession of damaging storms before and after reaching Hatteras.
16th. Battle near Ironton, Mo. Confederate troops under Jeff Thompson, drove the enemy towards Pilot Knob.
17th. Ex-President Tyler died.
19th. Battle at Somerset or Mill Springs, Ky. The Confederates defeated; Gen. Zollicoffer slain.

February.
1st. Skirmish at Bloomery, Western Virginia.
3d. Three Federal gunboats opened fire on Fort Henry, Tenn.
4th. Fort Henry taken by Yankee troops.
8th. Roanoke Island taken by Federal troops.
9th. Federal gunboats reached Florence, Ala.
13th. Battle commenced at Fort Donelson.
16th. Fort Donelson surrendered after three days hard fighting, with heavy loss on both sides.
17th. Provisional Congress terminated.
18th. Permanent Congress of the Confederate States organized. R. M. T. Hunter, elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and Thomas S. Bocock, of Va., Speaker of the House of Representatives.
22d. Jefferson Davis, inaugurated President of the Confederate States.
24th. Nashville surrendered to the Yankees.
26th. Yankee army occupy Nashville.
28th. Day of Prayer and Humiliation in the Confederate States.

March.
1st. Martinsburg and Charleston, in the Valley of Virginia, occupied by Yankee troops.
2d. Confederate forces evacuate Columbus, Ky.
3d. Martial law declared in Richmond, Va.
6th. Battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn, Ark., commenced and continued till the 8th—Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were killed.
8th. Naval battle near Norfolk, Va. The Confederate steamer Virginia played havoc among the Yankee vessels.
9th. Confederate army evacuate Manassas and Centreville.
10th. Island No. 10 attacked by Yankee gunboats.
21st. Battle of Valverde, in Arizona. The Yankees defeated.
23d. Battle at Kearnstown, near Winchester, Va. Gen. Stonewall Jackson, with about 3,000 men, engaged about 18,000 Yankees, under Gen. Shields. The Yankees repulsed.

April.
6th. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., commenced and continued until 7th. Yankees defeated. Gen. A. S. Johnston was killed.
7th. Island No. 10 surrendered to the Yankees.
11th. Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered to the Yankees.
24th. Federal fleet succeeded in passing the forts near New Orleans.
25th. Fort Jackson surrendered to the Yankees.
26th. Federal gunboats arrive in front of New Orleans.

May.
1st. New Orleans formally occupied by Butler the Beast.
5th. Battle of Williamsburg, Va. Confederate loss, killed and wounded, 1,600; Yankee loss, killed and wounded, 3,600.
7th. Battle near West Point, Va.
8th. Battle of McDowell, Va. Gen. Jackson putting Milroy and forces to flight.
9th. Pensacola Navy-yard evacuated by Confederates.
10th. Norfolk evacuated by the forces under Huger.
11th. The Virginia was put on shore in the vicinity of Craney Island, fired and, after burning fiercely for upwards of an hour, blew up a little before five o'clock on the morning of this day.
15th. Yankee gunboats attack Drewry's Bluff, and were repulsed.
23d and 24th. Battle at Front Royal, Va.; Yankees defeated. Battle of Lewisburg, Western Virginia; Confederates defeated.
25th. Battle at Winchester, Va. Gen. Jackson defeats the Yankee army, puts it to flight, takes a large number of prisoners and a vast amount of Yankee stores.
26th. Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced. Skirmish at Hanover Court House, Va.
29th. Corinth, Miss., evacuated by Confederates.
31st. Gen. Jackson falls back from Winchester, Va. Battle of Seven Pines commenced.

June.
1st. Battle of Seven Pines ended, with advantage to the Confederates. General Jackson defeats the enemy near Strasburg, Va.
4th. Confederate forces evacuate Fort Pillow.
6th. Skirmish near Harrisonburg, Va.; Gen. Ashby killed.
6th. Gunboat battle in front of Memphis. The city surrendered to and occupied by the Yankees.
7th. By order of Butler the Beast, W. B. Mumford was hung in New Orleans. Battle of Cross Keys, Va.; Yankees defeated.
8th and 9th. Battle of Port Republic, Va.; the armies of Shields and Fremont defeated and put to flight by Jackson.
14th. Gen. Stuart makes an expedition among

the Yankees on the Chickahominy, and destroys a large quantity of property. Battle on White River, Arkansas, near Langueulle.
16th. An engagement at Secessionville, S. C.; Yankees defeated. Great battles before Richmond.
26th. Battle of Mechanicsville.
27th. Battle of Gainesville, or Gaines' Mill.
29th. Battle of Fraser's farm.
30th. Battle of Willis' Church.
In all the last five mentioned battles the Yankees were defeated.

July.
1st. Battle of Malvern Hill; the Yankee army completely routed.
22d. An agreement for a general exchange of prisoners between Confederate and Yankee Governments.
24th. Yankee gunboats abandon the contest at Vicksburg.
31st. Gen. Morgan reports a successful expedition into Kentucky.

August.
2d. Gen. Parsons surprises a Yankee force near Madison, Ark., and puts it to flight. Skirmish at Orange Court House, Va.
5th. Battle of Baton Rouge, La. Confederate forces under Gen. Breckinridge defeated the Yankees.
6th. The Arkansas, a Confederate gunboat, destroyed on the Mississippi river.
8th. Lincoln calls for 600,000 more men. Battle of South Mountain, near Culpeper C. H., Va.; Yankees defeated.
22d. Gen. Stuart captures and destroys a large amount of Yankee stores at Catlett's Station, Va.
29th. Battle near Richmond, Ky. Battle at Manassas commenced and terminated September 1st. Enemy defeated.

September.
9th. Confederate army cross the Potomac into Maryland.
13th. Battle at Cotton Hill, Va. Gen. Loring defeats the Yankees.
13th or 14th. Gen. Jackson captured Harper's Ferry, taking about 11,000 prisoners. Battle of Boonsboro, Md. McClellan checked in his advance to relieve Harper's Ferry.
17th. Battle of Sharpsburg, Md.
19th. Gen. Lee moves his army across the Potomac into Virginia. Battle of luka, Miss.
20th. Battle near Shepherdstown, Va.
26th. Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the army on the coast near Charleston.

October.
3d. Battle of Corinth, Miss., commenced, and continued till the 5th.
8th. Battle of Perryville, Ky.; Yankees defeated.
9th. Galveston, Texas, occupied by the Yankees.
10th. Gen. Stuart starts and makes a successful expedition into Pennsylvania.

November.
5th. Brick skirmishing near Warrenton, Va. Gen. McClellan, of the Yankee army, relieved of his command. Gen. Burnside takes his place.
December.
7th. Gen. Hindman defeated the Federal Army at Cane Hill, Arkansas, driving it 12 miles, and capturing prisoners and stores.
11th. Burnside crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg.
13th. Battle of Fredericksburg. Yankees defeated.
12th. Gen. Foster, with a large Yankee army left Newbern for the purpose of capturing Goldsboro, N. C. He was held in check for two days by 3,000 North Carolinians, and was finally defeated and forced to retreat back to Newbern.
21. Confederate victory near Newfreestown, Tenn.

THE YANKEE ARMY.

We find the following in a late United States paper:
Mr. Stanton, in his report, says he has 800,000 men under arms. This statement suggests some figuring. Under the three calls of the President there were 1,175,000 men ordered out, 300,000 of whom were to be drafted. These, if all are in the field, added to the regular army, would make a total of, say 1,250,000. But of the 300,000 drafted men there are not probably over 150,000 yet mustered into service.
Dr. Bellows, Superintendent of the Sanitary Commission, states that 150,000 men are sick, and according to the New York Times, 180,000 are stragglers and deserters, making in these three items alone, 480,000 men, which, deducted from the 1,250,000 of the entire levy, would leave 770,000. From this we must further deduct the dead and wounded during the existence of the war, which few readers will be disposed to place at less than 300,000, and many considerably over that number. These are plain facts, and would show that the War Department keeps troops in pay on paper, who have probably never been in service, and dismisses, as it did within a week past, in disgrace, officers and men killed in battle, and dead six months, without its knowledge or record.
Another statement of the Yankee army is suggested by Stanton's figures. He says he has 800,000 men under arms. We presume this means that this is the number now on the muster rolls. Now if 1,100,000 have been mustered into service, as above stated, since the war commenced, the figures confess that three hundred thousand men have been killed, wounded, and permanently disabled on the part of the enemy since the war began. A fearful host of sacrifices, but probably under the true number.
Of the 800,000 now on the rolls and drawing pay, we are told about 150,000 are sick and 180,000 straggling or deserted. Add 20,000 for our surplus of prisoners, and we have a deduction of 350,000 to make in order to get at the efficient strength of the army. So that the enemy would seem to have only 450,000 men actually with arms in their hands.
The President has issued an order suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., and the surrounding country, to the distance of ten miles.

STOLEN AND DEPORTED SLAVES.

The New York Herald, in a late article on Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which it declares can have no effect, except where there are armies in a position to carry it out, has the following paragraph:
"The Constitution defines treason and prescribes the mode of punishing it. Whole communities cannot be legally made traitors by proclamations, nor their property seized and confiscated, and if Congress passed fifty laws on the subject they would have no legal efficacy. Consequently, if slave property should be taken away from the citizens of the United States by Generals of the army, in virtue of the proclamation of the President, the property must be restored or paid for by the United States Government, unless the persons from whom it had been taken should be convicted of treason in a court of law, and after a full and fair trial."

The Herald is correct. The slaves taken from our citizens during the war will have to be accounted for at its end, either by restoration or indemnity. The matter will not admit of controversy, for, in addition to the obvious propriety of such a course, the exact question has been adjudicated by the United States, and stands on record against them. At the end of the Revolutionary War, and again at the close of the war of 1812, this point came up, and it was settled in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, and in the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, in favor of the restitution of slaves abducted by military authority from the South. A Southern contemporary, who has taken the trouble to refer to the record, presents the following abstract of history touching the case:
"It is true that Great Britain long and strenuously resisted the fulfillment of these articles in the two treaties, and as to the first, finally succeeded by wearing out the patience of the American Government in causing the claim to be waived or dropped. During the revolution, thousands of slaves were carried away by the British upon precisely the grounds as is now done by the Yankee Generals, to wit: for the purpose of weakening and annoying their enemies, and because as property of enemies, slaves were lawful prizes of war. History presents us with another parallel between British policy and Yankee policy and its results. It informs us that in Virginia alone, 27,000 negroes taken from their masters, perished of disease in British camps. The same destruction of life is now going on in Yankee camps from disease, exposure, privation and neglect."

The statement of the Union never remained satisfied with the inexecution of the treaty of 1783. In the seventh article of that treaty, it was specially stipulated that the evacuation (by the British troops) should be made "without carrying away any negroes or other property belonging to the American inhabitants." Yet thousands were carried away without restitution or compensation. The Congress of the Confederation, and afterwards the Federal Government, continued to insist on indemnity until the claim became obsolete by being waived at the conclusion of Jay's Treaty of 1791. But what Gen. Washington's administration contended for in vain was conceded after a protracted negotiation and struggle after the war of 1812.
The United States Commissioners at Ghent provided against this old difficulty in the first article of the treaty, in these words: "All places taken, &c., shall be restored without delay, &c., or carrying away of the artillery, or other public property originally captured in the said ports or places, or any slaves or other private property." Plain as this provision was, Great Britain made it the subject of a long-continued controversy with the United States, and after seven years of vain efforts to come to an understanding, the two powers were unable to accomplish it, and it was agreed to refer the question to arbitration. The Emperor Alexander of Russia accepted the post of arbitrator and decided in favor of the United States. The decision of the Emperor was as unambiguous as Great Britain as the treaty stipulation had been. A second misunderstanding gave rise to another negotiation which ended in an agreement to pay the value of the deported slaves. This took place in 1827, John Q. Adams being President, and some twelve hundred thousand dollars being the amount of the indemnity.
The case was solemnly presented to the Emperor Alexander, the United States represented by Mr. Henry Middleton, the minister, and Great Britain by Sir Charles Bagot—the Counts Nesselrode and Cape D'Istria receiving the arguments to be laid before the Emperor. His Majesty's decision was peremptory, "that the United States are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for all private property carried away by the British forces and for all such slaves as were carried away." &c. Explicit as was the decision, the British minister replied the point that it did not apply to slaves who voluntarily joined the British troops to obtain their freedom, and he submitted a note to be laid before the Emperor on that point. "To this note," says Mr. Benton in his 'Thirty Years' View,' "Alexander gave an answer which is a model of categorical reply to unfounded dubitation." It was again against Great Britain, and that Power having exhausted every diplomatic pretext for delay, and being bound to obey the arbitration of the Emperor, concluded a convention for carrying the decision into effect. The value of deported slaves was settled by a commission and paid into the United States Treasury, and at the commencement of the session of Congress 1827-'28, President J. Q. Adams was able to communicate the fact of the settlement of this important dispute.

The important bearing of this scrap of American history as a precedent upon the issues of the present struggle, cannot be better illustrated than by quoting from Mr. Benton, and remembering that he wrote before the present contest began:
"The sum received was large, and ample to pay the damages; but that was the smallest part of the advantage gained. The example and the principle were the main points—the enforcement of such a demand against a government so powerful, and after so much resistance, and the condemnation which it carried, and the responsibility which it implied—this was the grand advantage. Liberation and abduction of slaves was one of the modes of warfare adopted by the British, and largely

counted on as a means of harassing and injuring one-half of the Union. It had been practiced during the revolution, and indemnity avoided. If avoided a second time, impunity would have sanctioned the practice and rendered it inveterate; and in future wars, not only with Great Britain, but with all powers, this mode of annoyance would have become an ordinary resort, leading to servile insurrections. The indemnity exacted carried along with it the condemnation of the practice, as a spoliation of private property to be atoned for, and was both a compensation for the past and a warning for the future. It implied a responsibility which no power, or art, or time could evade, and the principle of which being established, there will be no need for future arbitrations."

The following passage occurs further on in Mr. Benton's history of the transaction. It is instructive to read now, and shows what was the spirit of the statement of the old Union before the triumph of the Black Puritan defied the Cabinet Board and the Senate House:
"Northern men did their duty to the South in getting compensation (and, what is infinitely more, establishing the principle that there shall be compensation in such cases) for the slaves carried away in the war of 1812. A majority of the commissioners at Ghent who obtained the stipulation for indemnity were Northern men—Adams, Russell, Gallatin, from the free, and Clay and Bayard from the slave States. A Northern negotiator, (Mr. Gallatin), under a Northern President, (Mr. John Quincy Adams,) finally obtained it; and it is a coincidence worthy of remark that this Northern negotiator, who was finally successful was the same debater in Congress in '96, who delivered the best argument (in my opinion surpassing even that of Mr. Madison) against the grounds on which the British Government resisted the execution of this article of the treaty."

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.

The Knoxville Register gives the following reasons why we should be confident of success in our war for independence. The white males in the Confederate States, between 18 and 45 years of age, and thus liable to conscription, exclusive of Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Delaware, are one million one hundred and eighteen thousand. Between the ages of 18 and 40 now called for, there are over nine hundred thousand men, exclusive of the Border States. Deducting 200,000 sick and disabled from this number, we still have seven hundred thousand men in and preparing for the field.
As we draw nothing from abroad, our finances only concern ourselves and we can thus maintain the value of our currency, which would be impossible if the blockade were raised.
Let every true Southerner to day rest assured that the South will triumph. Calamities may befall us, and defeat may hurl back our armies, but we have only to bear patiently all present and future ills, till the North abandons the combat in despair.
It is evident from the sentiment North, that the backbone of the invasion has been broken, and that the Southern Confederacy is fast getting into a position from which it can deny the dawn of independence in the distant horizon.

Large Dividend.—20 per cent. by the Petersburg railroad, its 3d enormous dividend in one year.

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.—President Davis having proclaimed Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment, for the deliberate murder of William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, at New Orleans, and having, for that and other outrages and atrocities, pronounced the said Benjamin F. Butler an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and authorized in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force to cause him to be immediately executed by hanging, the undersigned hereby offers a reward of ten thousand dollars for the capture of the said Benjamin F. Butler, dead or alive, to any proper Confederate authority.
RICHARD YEADON,
Charleston, December 29, 1862.

REV. M. D. HOGE.—The Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Street Presbyterian Church, Richmond, has sailed from a Confederate port for Europe, on a mission to procure Bibles. The Virginia Bible Society has authorized him to procure 35,000 Bibles and Testaments, and has appropriated \$4,000 towards the object. Other societies in the Confederacy have joined in the effort.

SCHOOLS.—We hope that all our citizens will see the necessity of putting all their children to school and keeping them there constantly until the war is over. The minds of children should be kept as calm as possible and improved for future usefulness. The boys of the present age will be called for at the age of early manhood, and it should be the pride of our Southern friends to prepare the minds of our youth, male and female, for the stations they are to assume. By all means, in all parts of the Confederacy, build up schools.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—Gen. Bragg has issued an order to his army respecting the necessity of a proper observance of the Sabbath, in which he says: "All military duty not required for discipline and defence, or the necessary collection and preservation of supplies, will be dispensed with on the Sabbath while the enemy is stationary, and every facility and convenience practicable will be afforded chaplains for the celebration of Divine services; and officers and men will be encouraged to attend."

THE NEXT CORN CROP.—Are our planters and farmers preparing for a large crop of provisions in 1863? With or without a continuance of the war, it is important that there should be preparations made for a very full crop of provisions. If our ports are open to European trade, our surplus bread grains will find ready markets at remunerative prices. It is for the interest of the country, whether there is peace or not during the coming year, to plant a large corn crop. We say to all planters, do not fail to raise a large corn crop the coming year.