

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 561.

THE
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Published every Tuesday.
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until finished, and charged accordingly.

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53 Robt. G. A. Love.	Chaplain.	— McDowell.
54 Peter G. Evans.	S. B. Evans.	
55 M. Allen.	James A. Keith.	
56 George N. Folk.		

In addition to the above, there are four Battalions and four companies of North Carolina troops in service—mostly to produce six more Regiments, which would make twenty-two North Carolina Regiments in service.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Merchandise, &c., at usual rates.

President—M. B. TAYLOR.
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Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON.
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DIRECTORS:
A. C. STEELE, W. J. YATES,
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
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Executive Committee—F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown, Wm J. Yates.
April 10, 1862.

Partnership.

WILLIAMS & OATES

Have 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.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his office in the building next to Kerr's hotel, at his residence.

Feb. 25, 1862.

CORN WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase CORN. Apply at their Livery Stables.

BROWN & WADSWORTH.
Charlotte, Nov 11, 1862.

Carriage & Wagon Shop.

The subscriber, successor to Mr. Charles Overman in the Carriage and Wagon making business, respectfully informs the public that he will promptly execute all work entrusted to him, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly attended to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give me a trial.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1863.

A. B. CRESWELL.

WANTED

At the Medical Parvory Department in Charlotte.

A large number of BOTTLES and VIALS, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

JAS. T. JOHNSON,
Surgeon and Medical Parvory.

January 27, 1863.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, and will be MADE TO ORDER, or SOLD BY THE YARD.

Super. West of England Black Cloths;

Satin Finished Black Doeskin Cassimeres;

English Grey Cloths, a fine article for Confederate Uniforms;

Also, Confederate Staff Buttons.

J. S. PHILLIPS.
March 3, 1863.

LAND FOR SALE.

I will cause to be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., on Tuesday the 21st day of April next, that tract of land known as the Stogner lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. S. A. Hudson, Allen Boger, Daniel Linker, and others, nine miles south of Concord, on the Rocky River Road, containing about 158 acres. Said lands have been rented for the present year, therefore possession cannot be given until January 1st, 1864, but the purchaser will be entitled to the present year's rent. The lands are in fine cultivation and well watered, and excellently adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, that tract of Land adjoining the lands of Allen Boger, Joseph Howell, McAmey White, John Cariker, and others, containing about 98 acres, and well timbered. Terms of both sales made easy to suit purchasers.

C. S. McCURDY, Richmond, Va.

J. M. McCURDY, Agent for sale.

March 3, 1863.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FULLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. W. Greer, ex-sheriff, and make immediate settlement.

February 3, 1863.

\$30 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of JAMES M. BLUNT, a member of my Company, when delivered at Camp near Kenansville, N. C., or wherever the Company may be stationed. Said Blunt left the Hospital at Kingston, with sick leave, in May last, and has failed to return to Camp. He is about 35 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches high, dark hair, brown eyes, and dark complexion, and has a large scar on one of his legs below the knee, caused by a gun-shot wound. He is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Morrow's Turnout, Mecklenburg county, or in the vicinity of Raleigh.

By order of Col. Mat. W. Ransom.

D. G. MAXWELL,
Capt. Co. H, 35th N. C. Reg't.

Feb 17, 1863.

State of North Carolina—Gaston Co.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—February term, 1863.

Elizabeth H. Roberts, administratrix of Moses M. Roberts, dec'd, vs. Joshua and M. O. Roberts.

Petition to sell slaves for distribution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, commanding said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 14th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1863, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

W. D. GLENN, C. C. C.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to

SAM'L P. SMITH,
Attorney for Executor.

Dec 30, 1862.

State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863.

Thomas H. Brem, Exr. of Andrew Springs, dec'd, vs. Mary Springs and others.

Petition for settlement of the estate of Andrew Springs, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Richard Springs, John B. Conner and Jane B. his wife, John B. Withers and Margaret A. his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard by parties as to them.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1863.

Feb 17, 1863.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

SIKES & GRAY having commenced the Watch and Clock Making business in Charlotte, in the Parks Building, nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel, will be found ready to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, engraving neatly and handsomely executed. All work warranted for twelve months.

SIKES & GRAY.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 8 per cent. bonds on cash. Sub-agents visiting the different parts of the State, having in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1863.

WILKINSON & FARGO,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Augusta, Ga.,

Having large close Storage accommodations and long experience, solicit consignments of Produce and Merchandise for sale.

Refer to J. Blackwood, Esq. Charlotte.

January 27, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of R. S. Reid, deceased, will make payment by April Court—and all having claims against said deceased will present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Those having demands against Charles Landfried, deceased, will present them in like manner, &c.

WM. S. NORMENT, Adm'r.

Feb 17, 1863.

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.

Jan 22, 1863.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are three dollars per year in advance; or two dollars for six months.

Individual or local shipmasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

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 the expiration of their time.

CONFEDERATE CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, has introduced the following bill in the Confederate Senate:

"A Bill to be entitled an Act to Repeal the Naturalization Laws.

"SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all laws and parts of laws for the naturalization of foreigners and for securing to them the rights of citizens of the Confederate States of America, be and the same are hereby repealed; excepting those laws passed by the Provisional Congress, which provides for the naturalization of persons enlisted in the armies, or engaged in the naval service of the Confederate States of America during the existing war with the United States of America.

"SEC. 2. No person of foreign birth, who was not a citizen of the Confederate States at the time of the inauguration of the Permanent Government of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal, unless he has voluntarily and faithfully served in the armies or navies of the Confederate States, during the existing war, and has been naturalized in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 22nd, 1861, entitled 'An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization for persons enlisted in the armies of the Confederate States of America,' or of an act approved December 24th, 1861, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization for persons enlisted in the armies of the Confederate States of America.'

As the effect of this policy would be to elevate the standard of citizenship, to preserve the public morals, and to defend society from the contagion to which it would be subjected by opening our doors to the vagabonds and outlaws of all lands, and especially to the human vermin of Yankeeedom, we cannot suppose that it will encounter opposition in either House of Congress, or that it will fail to meet the prompt approval of the Executive.

"The Yankee-Chinese" idea that a multitudinous population is the highest aim of statesmanship, and the best proof of prosperity and power, is too stupid and shallow to be entertained by any man who has relied on this so boastfully. Quality, not quantity, is the *summum bonum*. Let us aim at this, by building high the walls of the guard of citizenship. The bill of Mr. Clay is the foundation. The sooner and the more firmly it is laid the better.—Richmond Whig.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON.

The bombardment was commenced by the Yankees at 2 p. m. on the 14th, and continued up to 5 p. m. The enemy fired slowly. At 12 at night a most desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under cover of the darkness. The firing was most terrific, and lasted two hours. One gun-boat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition. The sloop-of-war Mississippi was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge, in front of our batteries. One large vessel was completely riddled, and a third badly crippled and with the rest driven back. At 2 o'clock the enemy withdrew. Our victory was complete and glorious. The boat that passed is doubtless so disabled as to render her achievements fruitless. Thirty-six men and one midshipman of the destroyed frigate Mississippi were brought in by our cavalry, several of whom were severely wounded.

Official despatches confirm the victory at Port Hudson. The Mississippi was burnt. The Richmond, Faragut's flag-ship, went down the river disabled. Two of the fleet, the Monongahela and the Hartford got by our batteries in a crippled condition. The land forces advanced on our works, but failed to make an attack. The Mississippi was one of the best steamers in the Yankee navy. She was built in Philadelphia in 1841, and carried twelve heavy guns.

THE SITUATION OF PORT HUDSON.—Port Hudson is on the east bank of the Mississippi river, about twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge. It is on a very high and precipitous bluff, the ascent of which, from the river, has to be made by a narrow, up hill, difficult passage. Yankee accounts say that the position is a very strong and formidable one on the river side; that in addition to the height and perpendicularity of the bluff, the river sweeps past the place with a rapidity of current that would be a serious disadvantage to gun or mortar boats engaged in action. Port Hudson cannot be turned by a cut-off, as the Yankees attempted to turn Vicksburg. The current there bears strongly towards the east bank.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.—A gentleman recently from Washington, where he had been after his release from Fort Lafayette, states that he was present when in the Yankee Congress the debate took place on the negro regiment bill. He heard a member say it was absolutely necessary to use the negroes, as it would be impossible to raise another army of white men! What a commentary on the pretended philanthropy of the North! They have tried all other expedients of men and money, and have failed to subjugate the South, and in very spite and with demonic malevolence, they would sacrifice the race they are pretending to befriend, by putting them forward to save their own men from destruction.

General Saxton at Hilton Head, to save the loss of life, as he candidly admits, in unhealthy regions would garrison his forts with negroes, and he would also put them forward to fight where he knows they will be cut to pieces. The deluded creature are beginning to find out the character of their pretended friends; and would gladly get back to their peaceful homes.—Columbia Carolinian.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

Messrs. Editors: Perhaps it may be interesting to some to review again the history of our Chief Magistrate.

Jefferson Davis was born in Christian county, Ky., in 1805, and while an infant moved to Mississippi with his father, Samuel Davis, who had been a revolutionary soldier. He entered Transylvania University at Lexington Ky., but left without finishing the course and went to West Point in 1822, where he graduated in 1823, No. 25 in a class of 33 members. He remained in the U. S. Army till 1835—being the seven years required to serve after leaving West Point.—when he resigned and engaged in planting. He was 2d Lieutenant in Infantry from 1823 to 1833; 1st Lieutenant in Dragoons from 1833 to 1835; and was Adjutant of Dragoons and served in the Quartermaster Department at different times. He served in some of the Indian Wars and is said to have captured the celebrated Black Hawk. In 1844 he was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in Mississippi; in 1845 he was a member of the U. S. Congress, and about the same time was defeated for Governor; in 1846 he was made Colonel of the 1st Regiment Miss. Vol. (Rifles), in which capacity he served in the Mexican War. He displayed much gallantry and skill in Mexico, and was severely wounded on one occasion. While in Mexico in 1847 he was tendered the appointment of Brigadier General, but declined it, and in the same year he was appointed U. S. Senator to fill an unexpired term, till 1851, when he was re-elected for six years. He was Secretary of War under Pierce from 1853 to 1857, from which time he was U. S. Senator from Mississippi till that State seceded. During a great portion of his Senatorial career he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; and while at the head of the War Department he managed its affairs with more ability and success than any of his predecessors. His rule was to encourage merit and sterling worth wherever found, and many of the present officers in the U. S. Army owe their prominence and promotion to him. Feeling a warm interest in McClellan, and entertaining a high appreciation of his worth and talents, he sent him with two others to take observations of the siege of Sevastopol, and gain from the Eastern World any information of value to military science.

In 1835 he married a daughter of Geh. Taylor, and some years after her death he married his present wife, Verina Howell, an amiable and excellent lady, daughter of a wealthy commission merchant of New Orleans and grand daughter of Governor of New Jersey, of Revolutionary memory.

President Davis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs some 140 lbs. He has a well-formed and intelligent head, with forehead bulging out considerably, aquiline nose and compressed lips. The cheek bones are prominent, causing the cheeks to appear hollow; his hair is of dark color, mixed probably with gray; and his face is of sallow paleness, but with his keen, steady, dark eyes, shows much more color, boldness and animation, than is usually represented in the pictures we see. He wears no whiskers except under his chin and around his throat; and one of his eyes is said to be defective in sight, but this would escape observation.

From his manners and appearance one would naturally, at first, regard him as dignified, morose, and even repulsive; but further acquaintance removes much of this impression, and Mr. Davis appears an agreeable, earnest, candid, accomplished and interesting gentleman. His voice is an elevated key, distinct and full, and although a little rough is not unpleasant.

As a public speaker he is practical and impressive, inspiring solemnity and inducing conviction. He neither drives the imagination to the giddy heights of eloquence and intellectual splendor, nor stoops below honor to tickle popular applause; but appealing more to the moral than the sensual attributes of the soul, he speaks what he feels and seems what he is, with that peculiar eloquence which truth, directed to the conscience, always imparts.

He is of Episcopalian persuasion and was confirmed two years after he came to this country, and with his family attends St. Paul's Church regularly. On his withdrawal from the U. S. Senate, after the secession of Mississippi, he showed, by a very able and powerful speech which did honor to his head and heart, that he fully realized the awful responsibility of the issue forced upon us. It was with deep and unfeigned regret that he felt it his duty to relinquish that government which he had served so long and so faithfully, and for which he had cherished such a filial attachment. On that occasion Mr. Davis rose calm and collected, and although the blood of the nation was hot and the popular heart throbbled with agitation, his magnanimity and sincerity extorted admiration and sympathy even from his enemies. With eyes downcast and body motionless, and in a calm, manly, emphatic tone, he said, in substance: "I now leave you for other and different duties, and will never again mingle with you as I have done for so many years. If I have done any of you injustice, I now ask forgiveness. If in debate or otherwise, I have ever wounded any Senator's feelings, given insult, or violated courtesy or confidence, I now retract it all. I have been devoted to our once noble government; and I have tried faithfully in the various distinguished positions I have been honored with, to promote its prosperity, purity and durability. I have given the best season of my manhood to the Constitution and the Laws, even when violated and trampled on by others, have borne aloft that once proud flag amid the roar of battle, and freely poured out my blood in my country's cause. We of the South have offered you compromise;—we have yielded everything save honor and liberty, that the government inherited from our fathers might not be disrupted and devastated, and in vain. But, gentlemen, appealing to just God for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly vow that to such outrageous violation of the Constitution, such insane fanaticism, such usurpation, and such sectional tyrannical, constant and dangerous legislation, we will never, never, NEVER submit."

I have had from the first an unwavering confidence in President Davis. This is however my opinion. I know there are some whose judgment is entitled to respect that do not entertain favora-

ble sentiments towards our chief Executive; and when I find my opinion erroneous then I will change it, but not before.

Although Mr. Davis may have occasionally displayed an unyielding, unaccommodating spirit, we have found in him that tenacity of purpose and those sterling reliable qualities so requisite for a leader in such a crisis. It would be injudicious exaggeration to say that all our success and achievement result from his efforts. But he has shaped the means to the end, fitted the cause to the effect, and so directed the details of our national progress and maintained such a consistent firmness amid all the ebbs and flows of popular opinion and prejudice, that the people find a soothing consolation in confidently relying on the wisdom, the ability and the patriotism of their President. He has given caste, character, prestige, to our government at home and abroad, and proved to an unwilling world that he and the government he represents are not the creatures of circumstance nor the slaves of expediency. With a sagacity superior to that of most of our public men, he formed a more correct conception of the character of our enemies and the revolution which has drenched our unfortunate country in fraternal blood. He insisted that our army be raised for five years, but his recommendation was overruled. He predicted the first serious difficulty of our enemy—that of finance, and time has verified the prophecy. King Cotton has not yet driven his brother kings of the east into a supplicating attitude; foreign recognition has been an empty shadow, nor have political divisions yet weakened the hopes of the North; but their debt and financial system is the yawning abyss that threatens to engulf them. He has pursued the same course, unmoved by praise, unimpaired by slander, with the success of our cause and the welfare of our country as his highest objects. While the country was enshrouded in gloom and when despondency hung like a pall over the land, with the courage of a hero and the heart of a patriot he lifted his eyes heavenward and rising with the emergency he led the ship of State over the waves of adversity. As has been said by one of the noblest and ablest men of the nation, "President Davis, unlike most leaders of revolutions and with the doom of the chief of traitors full before him in case of failure, has not found it necessary to trespass on the rights of the humblest citizen." Driving his youthful impressions among the Northern people, having long associated with their best and worst men in the field and in the cabinet, in the National councils and in private life; with a pure and proud record behind him; and with the confidence and admiration of a powerful people around him—a soldier, a statesman, a Christian—I know of no one more competent for the position—no one so well suited to the emergency. Posterity will venerate his memory, and long will his parting words to the U. S. Senate ring in the ears of his Northern associates, and like the last agonizing cry of a martyr will haunt their fiendish spirits to perdition. I am not of those who who pride on sinister motives, but have awarded this tribute to truth and justice. I have never sought any office or favor within the Executive patronage nor do I expect to.

Mr. Davis has four or five small children, the oldest—little Jeff—is certainly a "bird," if not a "spoiled chicken." He is a rare specimen of Young America, Jr., is at home in a row among other little boys, often "comes out" the crowd, and generally sets the nursery and whole juvenile dom in an uproar. He can use more profanity, turn over more furniture, torment more cats, and invent more schemes of devilment than all the little boys within his father's political jurisdiction. Inheriting the military qualities of his ancestors he is skilled in all manner of infantry; and if they are correct who say old Jeff is the embodiment of self-will and obstinacy, little Jeff is certainly a "chip off the old block."

Truly yours,

LONG GRABS.

GEN. PILLOW AND THE PRESIDENT.

General Pillow made a speech recently to the planters in Alabama, to induce them to permit their slaves to enter Government employ as teamsters, etc. To show that he was not asking them to make sacrifices that he himself would not make, he told of his own losses—four hundred negroes, four gin houses worth ten thousand dollars each, one hundred thousand pounds of bacon, two thousand hogs, five hundred head of cattle, his houses and his plantations destroyed and desolated, and twenty-one hundred bales of his Cotton burned by his own Government.