

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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

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65. J. A. Gilmer.	companies.	companies.

The above Regiments are in the following Brigades:
Clingman's—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's—15th, 27th, 40th and 61st.
Rice's—29th.
Daniel's—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis's—50th.
Hoke's—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's—3th. (cavalry).
Iverson's—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's—7th, 15th, 25th, 33d and 37th.
W. H. P. Lee's—19th. (cavalry).
Pryor's—1st and 3d.
Pender's—13th, 24th, 34th and 35th.
Petigrew's—1th, 26th, 42d, 44th and 52d.
Ransom's—24th, 35th, 36th, 49th and 56th.
Ransom's—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's—11st, 50th, and 63d.
The 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 55th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th Regiments are not Brigaded.
The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d and 64th are cavalry Regiments.
The 10th, 36th and 40th are Artillery Regiments.
In addition to the Regiments, there are the following Battalions: Lieut-Col. Chas E. Shober's infantry (formerly Wharton's—3th). Maj J. H. Netherland's Rangers. Maj R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters. Maj John W. Moore's Artillery. Maj W. L. Young's Artillery. Maj Alex McRae's Artillery. Col Peter Mallett's camp Guard.
Col. Wm H. Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.
Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we only have ten pair.
We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather.
Lots ladies' calf-skin Boots.
Lot of thick Brogan's, large sizes.
June 23, 1863. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED,
BLACK ALPACCA,
BLUE FLANNELS,
SPURD COTTON—black and white,
BLEACHED SHIRTING.
J. S. PHILLIPS.
June 23, 1863.

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.
Dec 9, 1862. WILLIAMS & OATES.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Has resumed the practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.
Feb. 23, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
All persons indebted to the Estate of Pack J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to
SAML. P. SMITH,
Attorney for Executors.
Dec 30, 1862.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

\$4 per annum
IN ADVANCE

ELEVENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 550.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.
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 or at the expiration of their time.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Proceedings of the English Parliament—the Recognition question.

Mr G. Grey, in reply to Mr Roebuck, stated that the Government would give up Monday, the 13th, unless any question of public importance should intervene, for the resumption of the debate on the motion for the recognition of the Southern States of America.

Mr W. E. Foster asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House whether it was true that a proposition was made some time ago for a joint mediation between the Federal and Confederate States on the part of the English and French Governments.

Mr Roebuck, after considerable interruption from Mr Layard, denied the truth of statements made by Mr Roebuck on the evening when he made his motion, and said that since November last no communication had been received from the French Government proposing mediation between North and South. He also denied the truth of Mr Roebuck's assertion, on the authority, as Mr Roebuck alleged, of the Emperor of the French, that Lord Lyons had committed a breach of confidence by taking to Mr Seward a copy of a dispatch addressed to Her Majesty's Government by the Government of France relative to the affairs of America.

MR ROEBUCK'S STATEMENT IN FULL.
I was met in the lobby outside some days since by an honorable and learned friend of mine, who said to me, "You propose that the House should address the Queen, to ask her to enter into a negotiation with the great powers of Europe. Now, I have heard to-day, on very good authority, that the mind of the French ruler has changed, and if Lord Palmerston can come down to the House and say so, what becomes of your motion for the recognition of the South?" I acknowledged to my honorable and learned friend the force of his statement, though, like the Scotchman about the fish, I doubted the fact—[a laugh]—therefore, I wrote to my honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, knowing that he had obtained authority to write to the French Emperor whenever he wanted to see him—[a laugh]—and I said to him in effect, "Suppose, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this rumor be true, we go across and ask at once for an audience." [A laugh.] For, sir, I know the Treasury Bench right well. I know they are wonderfully expert at circulating rumors; indeed, when they have an object in view, there is hardly any rumor they won't circulate. [A laugh.] My letter to the honorable member of Sunderland got to Paris, and subsequently we had the audience asked for. I am now going to make a statement which the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs may think somewhat surprising, but it is true for all that. The Emperor of the French said, and he gave me authority to repeat it here, "As soon as I learned that that rumor was circulating in England, I gave instructions to my Ambassador to deny the truth of it. Nay, more, I instructed him to say that my feeling was not, indeed, exactly the same as it was, because it was stronger than ever in favor of recognizing the South. I told him also to lay before the British Government my understanding and my wishes on this question, and to ask still again whether they would be willing to join me in that recognition." [Applause.] Now, sir, there is no mistake about this matter. And to tell me that the British Government does not know that that has occurred must mean some diplomatic evasion. It can't be the truth. [Hear, hear.] And if there be contradiction, as the Judges say, between the witnesses, I pledge my veracity for what I state. And, what is more, I laid before His Majesty two courses of conduct, I said, "Your Majesty may make a formal application to England." He stopped me, and said, "No, I can't do that, and I will tell you why; some months ago I did make a formal application to England. England sent my despatch to America. [Hear, hear.] That despatch getting into Mr Seward's hand, was shown to my Ambassador at Washington. It came back to me; and I feel that I was ill-treated by such conduct. [Loud cheers from the Opposition.] I won't, (he added,) I can't subject myself again to the danger of similar treatment. [Hear, hear.] But I will do everything short of it. I give you full liberty to state to the English House of Commons my wish, and to say to them that I have determined in all things—and I will quote his words—"I have determined in all things to act with England; and more than all things I have determined to act with her as regards America." [Hear, hear.] A large portion of our manufacturing population have been for some months living upon charity. Now, there is very soon acquired a habit of idleness, and I have learned from Lancashire that at the present time an unwillingness to labor is creeping upon the people, and if we carry them through the coming winter in idleness, we don't know what may be the consequence to our manufacturing population. Again, sir, I will quote the words of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and they are very remarkable words. He said: "I am afraid of the coming winter with respect to my manufacturing population." [Hear.] And my honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, said: "Sir, we don't dread the winter, although we know that great misery must necessarily be entailed upon our manufacturing population if the cotton famine continue; but we, Sir, desire to avert from our countrymen the calamity that must arise from the continuation of that famine."

Other members spoke in opposition to Mr Roebuck's motion for recognition, some doubting the statements of that gentleman. The debate was then postponed to the 13th of July.

ARE WE READY.

Are we ready to see our mothers cooking for Yankee mistresses, our wives washing the dirty linen of Yankee officers, our daughters playing chambermaid to Yankee heiresses? Have we made up our minds to work in the fields with negro overseers lashing us on? Do we consent to our fathers dragging out the remnant of their days in Yankee poor-houses? Can we yield our sons as Yankee conscripts, to be led against the French or the English? Shall we submit to amalgamation in its worst form? Have we forgotten our dead? Is the ocean of blood that we have spilt of no value? Just the flower of our youth and the strength of our manhood go down to the grave in vain? Have we paid so great a price of life for nothing? Are the bones that are left us worth a struggle? Shall we part from our lands with only a murmur? Our rivers, mountains, plains, forests—will we make a present of them to the stranger and the enemy? Our cities, towns, villages, hamlets—must we bargain them off for the poor boon of a life dishonored and joyless? Our Universities, Colleges, Military Schools and Churches—must they be abandoned to the Yankees and used for the dissemination of infidelity and abolitionism? Our libraries, public and private, our pictures and statues, the portraits and busts of our heroic sires, our plate, jewels and heirlooms—can we make a free will offering of them all to the Vandals who have burnt our homes, injured their hands in our brothers' blood and darkened an age of civilization with the crimes and outrages of the most barbarous epochs of the past? Are we ready to give up our traditions, our memories, our glories, our heroes newly dead, our victories from Manassas to Chancellorsville, our hopes of the future, our very name as a people, and wander in far lands, begging a place to hide our shame, to earn our bread in menial service, and welcome the pity of patrons, whose commiseration for the exile is mingled with contempt for the man? Are we ready to let the Confederacy become the Poland of North America and Southerners the Jews and Gypsies of the New World? Will Confederate notes, Confederate bonds buy lands in Mexico? Will hoarded cotton and tobacco be paid for in gold by the Yankee conqueror? Of what value will be the stocks of Importing Companies or any other stocks in the midst of universal confiscation? Will the money saved by taking the Yankee oath of allegiance save the perjured soul? In a word, have we thought what failure in this fight means, and are we ready for the consequences?—Richmond Whig.

If we are not ready to be degraded by Yankee masters, we must rally to the field and fight for our rights. Think of this, Southern men.

WANT OF MEN.

Every reverse and disappointment the Confederacy has ever sustained, has been occasioned by immense superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy. For want of men Gen Johnston found himself powerless to relieve Vicksburg. For the same reason Bragg has had to abandon Middle Tennessee and fall back on the Tennessee river. For want of men we have been unable, here at Richmond, to keep the Peninsula clear of brigades and save the crops, negroes and houses of the citizens. If Lee had had twenty thousand more troops to preserve his communications he could have followed up Meade's army and taken Baltimore and Washington. If the heroic city of Charleston should fall now, it will be solely because Beauregard has not force enough to defend its lines of fortifications.

Yet there are actually fighting men enough in the country to drive out the enemy if they were only organized and armed. There have been too much slackness, the result of overweening confidence, in the whole of our military operations. Not only repeated successes have caused us to disdain the prowess of our enemies, but the absurd and constantly and confidently repeated statements that the Yankee army was tired of the war, "demoralized," was depleted by the mustering out of service of troops enlisted for a limited time, and so forth, have brought the public mind into a most enervating condition of vague expectancy of peace; so that the immense armies of Yankees, which are always in front of us at every point, are an ever new surprise to us; the continually increasing fury and perseverance of the war of invasion has amazed us, as if it were something unexpected.

We have always, in this journal, endeavored to bring home to the hearts of our people, the true proportions of the war now raging, to dissipate those delusions about the Yankees being tired of the war, or unable to recruit their armies, to impress the fact that every effort of the country will be not too much for our ultimate triumph; and that the war must be made (according to the phrase of monarchical countries) *totu corpore regni*: that is to say, that the Confederacy must become one camp, and the whole force of the people be concentrated in the hand of the military chief.

Our people have gradually and reluctantly learned many things in the course of the war. They have not yet fully learned this one great fact. But learn it they will; and we trust not too late. The Confederate newspapers are even now awakening to it. Says the Savannah "Republican":

"There are as many able bodied men out of the army as there are in it. We proclaim the fact, even though it may be to our shame—the shame of both Government and people. It should not be so; and it will not, unless we have made up our minds to rot in Abolition chains. We believe the people, as a body, are ready if the Government, Confederate and State, will only take the proper steps to arouse them to action and bring them into the field. Let this be done without another day's delay. The man who stands between the citizen and the service of his country, whenever he may be needed, in times like these, be he Governor or peasant, should be branded as a traitor and dragged to a traitor's doom."

The Knights of the Golden Circle broke open the depot at Toledo, Ohio, on the 6th, opened two or three boxes of guns and helped themselves, besides taking a plenty of ammunition.

Cuffy said he'd rather die in a railroad smash-up than a steamboat burst up, for this reason: "if you gets off and smashed up, dar you is; but if you gets blowed up on de boat, whar is you?"

CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN INDIANA.

Gen. John H. Morgan's Movements.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT.
From the Cincinnati Gazette of July 9th.

Our despatches from Louisville announced the capture of the steamers J. T. McCoombs and Alice Dean, at Brandenburg, on Wednesday morning, by Morgan's forces. We give the following particulars of the capture of the steamers and the movements of Morgan in the State of Indiana. Five gentlemen who were passengers on board the steamer J. T. McCoombs when she was captured by the rebels at Brandenburg, arrived in this city, having come direct from the captured town, and favor us with the following detail of events up to the time of their departure:

This steamer stopped at 8 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, as they came up the river, at Brandenburg, for the purpose of putting off and taking on passengers and freight. There was nothing unusual about the appearance of the place; so that, without a shade of suspicion, they rounded to and drew up to the wharf boat. The instant the boat touched, thirty or forty Confederate soldiers, who had been concealed on the wharf boat, jumped on board, and took possession of the boat, the captain and crew being unarmed and consequently powerless to offer any resistance. There were some forty or fifty passengers on the boat, and they were ordered on shore and secured, while the engineers and pilots were kept on board, a guard being placed over them to see that they obeyed every order given by the Rebel captain in command. The boat laid to at the wharf-boat, and in a short time the steamer Alice Dean, the pride of all Cincinnati river men, and the finest boat now running in the Memphis trade, came gracefully rounding the bend of the river. It was soon evident that the Dean intended making no stoppage at Brandenburg, so the McCoombs was headed out just in time to touch her bows, when the rebels, who were still concealed on the McCoombs, jumped on board the Dean, and effected the capture of that boat also.

The passengers were then liberated, with instructions that they were not to leave the town, around which pickets had been posted to give warning of any approach, as well as to prevent the departure of those in the place.

Our informants made use of their time and the liberty which had been granted them in inspecting the Rebel army and its equipments. They estimate the number of Rebels under Morgan, their estimation being grounded on their own personal observation, at from six to seven thousand men, while at the same time it may possibly be ten thousand; but they believe their own calculation to be the more correct. The men were all in excellent condition, and were accompanied by a battery of eight 64 pounder steel rifled guns. The news of the capture having reached across the river, a company of Home Guards from Indiana, numbering about forty-five men, marched down to the river the next morning with a 6-pounder gun and commenced firing across the river into the rebel encampment; but Morgan sent a party of men to cross over the river some way down the stream, and these, by making a considerable detour, succeeded in coming unawares on the Home Guards in their rear, killing four of them and taking the rest prisoners. At a later hour Morgan commenced transporting his men to the Indiana side, using the two captured boats for that purpose.

The Rebels in Brandenburg were very free in their conversations with the inhabitants. One Rebel Captain stated, without the least reserve, that the real object which they had in view was to cut off the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, so as to cut off direct communication between Cairo and Louisville and Cincinnati, and this was only a precautionary measure for other and more important military movements. They seem to anticipate a glorious time in Indiana, expressing the intention of burning and destroying everything that lies in the line of their march, irrespective of party or creed. Brandenburg is a little town, situated high up on the crest of a hill. The majority of the inhabitants are said to be strongly seceding, while there are, at the same time, some few who are, and have always been, strongly loyal men. Of these the most influential, perhaps, is Mr Ashcroft, proprietor of the Ashcroft House and of the wharf-boat, and, in addition, holds the position of enrolling officer under the conscription act.

The latter circumstance has rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the Seceding inhabitants, and the arrival of their Southern friends gave them the idea that now was the time for them to rid themselves of the presence of a man they hated. Hastily collecting a crowd together they went to his house to take him out and hang him. He, however, hid away between the ceiling and the roof of his house until the search had been abandoned, and then, with the help of a friend, (unfortunately a Secessionist), succeeded in effecting his escape.

At a late hour last night we were shown a despatch received by Captain Denn, of this city, stating that his boat, the Alice Dean, had been burned by the rebels that morning at 7 o'clock. Morgan stated that his intention was to reach Indianapolis last evening, and burn the town; but the impression prevails at Louisville that Morgan's purposes in invading Indiana is to destroy the Federal stores at Jeffersonville, while others believe his object is to obtain horses and recruits in Southern Indiana.

Capture of Mr. Crittenden by the Rebels.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger of July 9th says that a gentleman engaged in recruiting a Union company at Frankfort reached Madison yesterday. He reports that three hundred rebels entered Frankfort yesterday and seized the person of Hon. John J. Crittenden. We have not heard what disposition they made of him.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The rebels captured Salem, Indiana, this morning, burned the depot of the Louisville and Chicago Railroad, and took 500 of the guards prisoners. No particulars of the fight have been received. A prisoner who escaped reached Seymour this evening.

When last heard from the rebels were at Canton. The Home Guards were retarding the progress of the rebels by felling trees and bush-whacking. Gov. Morton has issued a general order, suspending all business till further orders.

1 o'clock this morning. Morgan burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna, and is now moving in the direction of Madison, with the intention, it is supposed of crossing the river at Grassy Point.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12th.—Morgan's forces moved from Vienna yesterday morning eastward, and arrived at Vernon, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, at six o'clock P. M., and demanded the surrender of the town. It was refused by Col. Burkham, commanding the Union forces. Half an hour was given for the removal of the women and children. At the expiration of that time, our forces moved out to meet the enemy, but found they had retreated. Scouts sent in pursuit captured 19, with no loss to our side. After leaving Vernon, the rebels moved southward, tore up the railroad track, cut the telegraph and destroyed a portion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad west of Vernon.

They then moved eastward, arriving at Versailles at one o'clock to-day. A squad of 60 men moved on Osgood and burned a bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and took the telegraph operator prisoner.

At one o'clock to-day Gen. Hobson's forces were only a short distance in the rear of Morgan. A sufficient force has also been sent from here in the last twenty-four hours to drive the invaders from Indiana or capture them.

The Rebels in Hamilton County, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The rebel Gen. Morgan left Moore's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, at one o'clock this morning, and passed over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road at a point thirty five miles from here, and reached Harrison, Hamilton county, Ohio, about noon. About half-past five this afternoon, he was within sixteen miles of Hamilton, moving slowly on that place. Gen. Hobson, with a strong force, was four hours behind him.

The damage done to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was three bridges destroyed, a water station burned, and some track removed.

General Burnside has declared martial law in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. All business is suspended until further orders, and all citizens are required to organize in accordance with the direction of the State and municipal authorities.

There is nothing definite as to Morgan's whereabouts this morning; but it is supposed that he will endeavor to move around the city and cross the river between here and Maysville.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRIA.

The decision of the British Court in the case of the Alexandria, puts an end to Mr Adams's operations, through his spies, prying and prying into every British ship-yard to ascertain if there were any ships building for the Confederate States. The decision gives perfect liberty to every ship-builder to build as many ships as he pleases for the South. It will highly irritate the Yankees; but the English Court fortified itself by the highest Federal authority. It sustained its decision by citing the opinion of Judge Story, who "laid it down that, although by the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act a neutral State was precluded from equipping or arming vessels for the purpose of aggression against a friendly power, they were not precluded from equipping and arming them for the purpose of sale, to any one, belligerent or otherwise, who chose to purchase them." This, the Court assumed, authorized a neutral to equip a ship-of-war just as he may construct a cannon, if he intends not to use or have it used against a friendly power, but merely to sell it, and he might even sell it to either of the belligerents. But in the case of the Alexandria the question was not as to "arming and equipping," the testimony only proving the "building" of the ship. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants very promptly.

The Yankees will be greatly incensed, and their ire will be not at all diminished, by the quoting of their best authority on the subject. It will rather increase their indignation—they will look upon that as the using of their own stick to break their heads with—a sort of adding insult to injury. They are nothing for authorities. They are only intent on the prosecution of their present purpose—the wreaking of their revenge upon the Southern people; and anything that helps to thwart them is outrageous, and come whence it may, is an evidence of hostility. So that the English Government, for allowing the Confederacy to obtain arms, munitions and ships—although they have the same opportunities, the same liberty, and have availed themselves of them—is an enemy to Doodle, and in doing what can be done to injure it and assist the Confederates.

We shall soon see the Yankee press railing at the English for this decision. We have already the bitter London letter of the Philadelphia Inquirer, which pronounces the whole matter of the prosecution a farce, declaring that the decision was a "foregone conclusion," and "precisely what Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston intended it should be." The writer concludes:

"It is well, I say, that we at last see England in her true colors. Her intentions are now apparent. Henceforth her ports are open, and her ship-yards at the service of the South. Her ship-builders may construct, openly, as many vessels as they choose for the Southern navy, only, for a time, they must probably be careful not to put their armaments on board actually in an English port. It is likely, however, that this restriction will also become a dead letter in a few weeks."

ROGUERY OF YANKEE OFFICERS.—When Gen. Max Webster commanded at Suffolk, Virginia, he occupied the private residence of Daniel Riddick. His wife used the Chinese ware and furniture of Mrs. Riddick, as when she left, carried them off with her. Gen. Peck succeeded Gen. Max Webster in Mr. Riddick's house and used his fine carriage. The carriage was too excellent a one for a rebel, and so Gen. Peck took it off with him. Gen. Foster appropriated and shipped to the North Col. Wm. B. White head's carriage, and Mr. Wm. J. Cahoon's furniture.

The ravages of the Confederate navy among the Yankee fishing boats and merchantmen near the coast, have been very dreadful in the last week. A New York paper, of Saturday last publishes a list of forty-one vessels which were gobbled up within the current week.