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\$5 per anima IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

TWELFTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 594

THE

# Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,

OTERMS, PER ANNUM: \$5 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

# AN ACT

FOR HOME DEFENCE.

by the authority of the same. That the exemptions belonging to the Enrolling service. Companies not to from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the exceed one hundred rank and file. same causes, and to the same extent and no farther. that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Conpederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly caller the conscription and ex-

emption acts Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That it shall be the for home defence all white male persons not already capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard envolled in the service of the Confederate States, be- military duty under the present regulations, to the tween the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in above order of the Secretary of War. of the several denominations of the State charged with that gave them birth. the duties of churches, and such other persons as Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said thorized to receive recruits, or they may report directme defence, and shall be accepted by a ly at either of the Camps of Instruction. Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein. either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned offi- by declared duly exchanged: regiments, brigades and divisions according to his dis- time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This seccretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such tion is not intended to include any officers or men caphattalians, regiments, brigades and divisions, and tured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as shall usue commissions in due form to all the officers were declared exchanged by Exchange notice No. 5

conjety of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be Point or other place before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with exempted from the provision of this act by paying the the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudsam of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance son or any other place where the parties were released of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified on parole. the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a 2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson

Sec 6. That the said guards for home defence may July 4th, 1863 the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863. either by regiments, battations, or companies, en masse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided: SOAP AND ASHES WANTED, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not! The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and of them as may be at any one time called into service, hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid. may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as Aug. 24, 1863. he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accountements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the From Char. & S.C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P.M.

Sec 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and " A., T. & O. Railroad clauses of laws coming within the meaning and pur- "Wil., C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M. view of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed Sec. 9 Be it further enacted. That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, For N C. Railroad are suspended only during the period of such service. " Char. & S.C. Railroad 7 00 Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be "Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 30 " in force from the date of its ratification. [Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

# COTTON CARDS AND SHOES, be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only se-

cure 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 Bootees. Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes.

J. F. BUTT, Mint Street,

# JUST RECEIVED,

BLACK ALPACCA, BLUE FLANNELS,

SPOOL COTTON-black and white. BLEACHED SHIRTING.

J. S. PHILLIPS.

# Copartnership. WILLIAMS & OATES

The style of the firm will hereafter be NOTICE .- All persons indebted to the late firm of Oct 5, 1863 4t-pd

Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business. WILLIAMS & OATES.

# Dec 9, 1862 tf DR. J. M. MILLER.

Charlotte, N. C., Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

Feb. 25, 1862. The History of North Carolina, conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and directs. many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the The County Court of Mecklenburg county gives

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain. without a lawful permit, will be indicted. JOHN H. WHEELER. Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1863.

# Administrator's Sale.

On Thursday, the 5th day of November, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of William Wallace, deceased, all the property of said deceased, viz: Wheat, Corn, Fodder, 3 Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagon, Buggy, Household and Kitchen Eurniture, and other articles not necessary to mention. . Terms made known on day of sale.

JANE A. WALLACE, Adm'rs. THOS. M. KERNS, 3t-pd

ADJ'T & INSPECTOR GENL'S OFFICE, | RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1863. [EXTRACT.] No. 213.

raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of six companies of Mounted Men, who furnish their own horses, and are not liable to conscription. to be IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD under the orders of the Bureau for the purposes of con- killed, died, and resigned since the war: scription, the arrest of deserters, and for local defence, Be it gnacted by the General Assembly of mustered for one year. Companies to elect their own the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted officers. The Field Officers to be assigned from officers

> By command of the Secretary of War, JNO. WITHERS, (Signed) Ass'st Adj't General.

# Notice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE N. C., Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1863. The Commandant invites the attention of all persons

this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who It will be seen that it is the intention of the Departesidents in the State for thirty days before ment to raise a Battalion of Mounted Men for special such enrelment, excepting persons filling the offices service in North Carolina, and the commandant hopes of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior that all able-bodied men, who may be exempt by rea-Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General son of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will Chancellorville; Geo Boomer, Vicksburg; Stephen Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in H Weed, Gettysburg; E J Farnsworth, Gettysnt of the State, Ministers of the Gospel the defence of their homes, their firesides and the State

> from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the Sfate are au-

Commandant of Conscripts for N. C HUGH L. COLE. Capt. & A. A. A. G. October 12, 1863

# Exchange Notice, No. 7. RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men are here-

companies, and thence into battalious or | 1. All officers and men captured and parolled at any Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this no-Sec. 5. Be it further enacted. That members of the tice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City

Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Con- and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockerell and grees called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Enginot be required to pay any sum of money for his ex- neer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg,

be called out for service by the Governor in defence of 3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July Agent of Exchange.

exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many soft Soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and

# ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of Messengers OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

N. C. Railroad 6 25 " and 5 "

DEPARTS. 6 20 A. M. and 5 50 P.M

" A., T. & O. Railroad 3 00 P. M. It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to

this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent. Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863.

## EXPRESS NOTICE. OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, )

Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863. In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st. 1863, shippers will be required to place their reserve, farmers will be required to deliver to my valuation upon each package before it will be received. Agents the tenth of all that remains of their this year's Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's productions. Should anything have been consumed

only excepted. Sept 28, 1863 NOTICE. As several depredations have been committed on my Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunt-

T. D. GILLESPIE.

and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS, ing on my land with or without dogs. The law will be enforced against those offending. I have no objec-WILLIAMS, OATES & CO. tions to prudent persons fishing on my premises. A. A. KENNEDY.

# TAKEN UP,

On the 18th September, near Lonergan's Ferry, in Mecklenburg county, a Roan Horse, with saddle and bridle. The Horse was in the possession of a negro at the time I took him, and the negro was in company with a white man who gave his name as James Hudgeons, who professed to be a paroled prisoner from Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be Mosby's command and claimed that be owned the found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to negro and horse. Hudgeons has absconded, leaving the horse and negro in my possession. The negro is in Mecklenburg Jail, and the horse is at my plantation. The owner of the horse is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its preface away within 30 days, or he will be sold as the law B. F. BROWN. October 5, 1863.

# PUBLIC NOTICE.

various counties of the State; and any biographical notice that every person who sells to or buys from a sketch of those who have done service in the field or slave, Produce or other articles of personal property, on the streets of Charlette, or elsewhere in the county,

F. M. ROSS, Chairman Oct 5, 1863 of the County Court. Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance .-6 months \$3. Individual or local shinplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be hold subject to tic power of Russia.

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 whowant to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

# III. The Bureau of Conscription is authorized to CASUALTIES AMONG GENERAL OF-FICERS ON BOTH SIDES DURING

THE WAR. The following is a list of the Yankee Genarals

Killed or Died from Wounds in Buttle .- Ma Generals Phillip Kearney, at Chantilly; Isaac Stevens, Chantilly; Jesse L Reno, South Mountain; J K T Mansfield, Antietam; Israel B Richardson, Antietam; Hiram G Berry, Chancellorville; A W Whipple, Chancellorville; John F Reynolds, Gettysburg.

Brigadier-Generals Nath'l Lyon, Wilson Creek: F W Lander, Edwards' Ferry; W H L Wallace, Shiloh; Thos Williams, Baton Rouge; H Bohlen, Rappahannock Ford; George W Taylor, Manassas; Isaac P Rodman, Antietam; P A Hackleman, Corinth; Jas S Jackson, Perryville; W K Terrill, Perryville; Geo D Bayard, Fredericksburg; C F Jackson, Fredericksburg; Joshua W Sill, Stone burg; S K Zook, Gettysburg; Geo C Strong, Morris Island; W H Lytle, Chickamanga. Died .- Maj Generals C F Smith, O M Mithell.

Wm Nelson, E V Sumner. Brig-Gens J H Helm, R L McCook, F E Patterson, Thos Welsh, C D Jamison, J B Plummer.

Resigned .- Maj-Gens E D Morgan, Charles S Hamilton, C M Clay, R J Oglesby.

Brig Gens J W Phelps, C M Thurston, J W Denver, Willis A Gorman, Jas Craig, T T Crittenden, A C Harding, M S Wade, Wm G Campbell, Jas Shields, John Cochrane, Thos F Meagher, Leonard F Ross, C C Dodge.

Cashiered .- Maj Gen Fitzjohn Porter. Dismissed .- Brig-Gen J W Revere.

The following is a list of the Confederate Generals killed or died from wounds received in battle: General A S Johnston, Shiloh; Lieut-General T J Jackson, Chancellerville.

Brigadier-Generals Robert S Garnett, Carrick's Ford; Barnard E Bee, Bull Run; F S Bartow, Bull Run; F K. Zollicoffer, Mill Spring; Ben McCulloch, Pea Ridge; James McIntosh, Pea Ridge; A H Bradden, Shilob; T W Ashby, Oross Keys; Robert Hatton, Fir Oaks; Richard Griffith Chickahominy; (T G?) Rhett, Chickahominy; C S Winder, Cedar Mountain; R E Garland, South Mountain; L O'B Branch, Antietam; Geo B Anderson, do; - Stark, do; J T Hughes, Lexington; Henry Little, Iuka; - Moore, - Martin, Corinth; Maxey Gregg, T R R Cobb, Fredericksburg; J E Rains, Roger Hanson, Stone River; E F Paxton, Chancellorville; E D Tracy, Port Gibson; L Tilgh man, Champion Hill; Martin E Green, Vicksburg; Wm D Pender, Richard B Garnett, - Barksdale, Paul J Semmes, Gettysburg; J J Pettigrew, Falling Waters; A E Stein, Prairie Grove; B H Helm, P Smith, Chickamauga.

Died .- Major-Generals D E Twiggs, Earl Van Dorn, J S Bowen, D R Jones. Brig-Gens J B Grayson, P St G Cooke, W D Smith, Daniel S Donelson, John B Floyd, T A Flournoy, J B Villipigue, J K Duncan, W H

Resigned.-Major-Gens M L Bonham, Gus A Smith, George B Crittenden. Brig-Gens T T Fauntleroy, G W Randolph, S ( Anderson, Albert, Pike, Humphrey Marshall, II

R Jackson, L T Wigfall, J R Anderson, Robert Toombs, Roger A Pryor.

# To the Farmers of the 8th Congressional Dis., N. C. OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER, 8th DIST., )

From questions which are asked me almost daily, leem it necessary to make the following notice: The articles taxable under the tax in kind law are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Irish and Sweet

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 5, 1863.

Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Rice, Sugar, cured Hay and Fodder, Molasses made of cane (not of sorghum), Wool, Ground Peas, Cotton, Tobacco and Bacon Farmers are allowed to reserve 50 bushels sweet po-

tatoes, 50 bushels Irish potatoes, 50 bushels wheat or 100 bushels corn (but not both), and 26 bushels beans and peas together. After taking out the above named receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for | before delivering the tenth, farmers will estimate the the amount. The act of God and the public enemy amount as nearly as possible and deliver accordingly. Corn will not be received until it is in good market-

> able condition, dry-and of course must be shelled by We do not receive Pork for the very good reason that we cannot take care of it: but we require Bacon, and only six lbs. for every hundred lbs. of Pork slau-

> Depots established as points of delivery, and Receiving Agents, are as follows : Monroe, Union county, H J Wolfe. George Cross. " Charlotte, Mecklenburg county,

J W Morrow.

Pineville,

Davidson College" . " H A Hunter. Harrisburg, Cabarrus county, R C Cooke. James C Cannon. Concord. China Grove, Rowan county, E A Propst. W J Mills. Salisbury. Rowan Mills. T A Allison. Catawba Station, Catawba county, Henderson Sherrill M L McCorkle. Hickory Station. A L Shuford. Lincolnton, Lincoln county, Jno E Boger. Brevard's Station, Gaston county, W A Abernathy. J F Pegram.

Cherryville. J B Fulton. Shelby, Cleaveland county, E C Webb. Farmers are hereby notified to deliver at any one of the above named depots, except Hickory Station and China Grove, all their tithes as soon as convenient, whether the assessment has been made or not. The Grove will give notice when they are ready to receive. S. M. FINGER,

Capt. & P. Q. M. 8th District. October 5, 1863

A LESSON FOR THE SOUTH.

The Polish insurrection is still raging. Telegraphic advices report a great victory at Kanow. on which side, it is not stated.

The foregoing is an item of foreign news. It reveals the facts that after a sanguinary contest of six months' duration, the Polish revolution still rears its form, erect and defiant, against the gigan-

Let us for a moment glance at the relative power and resources of the belligerents. Poland has an area of 48,000 square miles-or ten thousand square miles less than the single State of Georgia. Her population, in round numbers, is five millions, and the revolution found them without military organization-with few arms-and with pecuniary resources absolutely less than those of the State of Georgia. Russia on the other hand, boasts of an in the same way; but for the real reason, no doubt, area, exclusive of Poland of over two million square miles-a population of over sixty millions, a regular army of seven hundred thousand men,

natior on the face of the earth. material strength between ourselves and the Lincoln despotism; but what is that disparity compar- Moore interfered with the authority of the Coned with that between Poland and Russia? The federate government, and refused to produce his North, we say, outnumbers as three to one. Ruscrat can put half his millions in, the army. The North has a regular force of 15,000. Russia has try of 600,000 square miles, difficult of access by the United States the enemy-necessitating long and hazardous lines of communication --- affording very inadequate its Consul at Mobile for allowing a British ship of means of subsistence to the foe-more or less un- war to receive and transport to-England \$155,000 the year-abounding in positions of great natural on its debt in London. Mr. Benjamin remarks at aptitude for defense. Poland, upon the other length on the custom of nations to assist in the hand, is shut up in a territory nearly a fifth small- maintenance of the public faith of each other; and er than Georgia alone, densely populated, and all refutes very effectually the absurd plea of Earl friend.

But perhaps you think Poland is an inaccessible country-surrounded by high mountain ranges, learned that two of the three British Consuls rewith a few and easily defensible passes. Not so. maining here had received instructions in regard been done in other similar cases of States not re-She has no natural barriers whatever, and may be to British residents which it is impossible to tol- cognized by Her Majesty, and it would be in conpronounced a comparatively level country. Furthermore, a great railway runs from the capital of dents capable of bearing arms, who were required Confederate States towards Her Majesty and the Russia directly through her territory. How, then, by it to assist in protecting their own homes from British nation, if arrangements could be made for has she been able so long to baffle the designs of her gigantic oppressor? In no other way, we believe, than by the simple heroism of her people. Years of oppression, under a grinding foreign full time for all foreigners to depart who did not tyranny, have wrought up her people to the unconquerable determination to die or be free. The iron has entered their souls, and made every man,

woman and child a hero. We may take it for granted there is no speculation-no hoarding for higher prices-no skulking or desertion in that country. Every man and wo- laws of nations. To this liberal interpretation, the man is fighting and laboring for liberty as some- British government demurred strongly, "unless thing dearer than life itself. The conditions of foreigners were allowed a reasonable period to the dreadful struggle seem to us impossible. Poland must again sink more hopelessly under a foreign yoke. But as desperate as are the chances, demurrer. Since that time the Consuls have Benjamin, I do not doubt it would receive the we believe there are very few croakers and pro- made frequent requests to have English subjects favorable consideration of the Government at phets of evil among the Poles. They have counted relieved, which was always done when the facts Richmond; and I should be happy in being the the costs and made up their minds to the sacrifice. justified it. But the Consuls carried on that busi-

In the face of such a spectacle as this, do not our own conduct and achievements appear most ing exemption for men who were proven to be of spirit and energy absolutely disgraceful to us which, instead of advising British subjects to re- language. as a people? If we had been ground down by op- sort to the courts of justice, always open for the pression as the Poles have been, and as we shall redress of grievances, or to apply to this Governbe, should the North bring us under its yoke, the ment for protection against any harsh or unjust spirit of the people would laugh to scorn the poss- treatment by its subordinates, they deem it a duty ibility of failure -- would show in a month that to counsel our enlisted soldiers to judge for themsubjugation by the North is a physical impose-selves of their right to exemption, to refuse obebility. With the fire and patriotism of the Poles dience to the Confederate laws and authority, and ment met soon after. As the term for which we should have had peace and independence two years ago .- Macon Telegraph.

# VALLANDIGHAM TO HIS OHIO FRIENDS.

The following is Hon. C. L. Vallandigham's address to his friends in Ohio since the election : Democrats of Ohio: You have been beaten; by

what means it is idle now to inquire. It is enough that while tens of thousands of soldiers were sent or kept within your State, or held in active camp elsewhere to vote against you, the Confederate enemy were marching upon the capital of your

You were beaten; but a nobler battle for constitutional liberty, and free, popular Government, never was fought by any people. And your unconquerable firmness and courage, even in the midst of armed military force, secured you these first freemer's rights-free speech and a free ballot. The conspiracy of the 5th of May fell before you. Be not discouraged; despair not of the Republic; maintain your rights; stand firm to your alted. This is the only point on which the Presiposition; never yield by your principles or your or- dent has had occasion to act, and on this point ganization; listen not to any one who would have there is no room for discussion you lower your standard in the hour of defeat.

No mellowing of your opinions upon any question, even of policy, will avail anything to conciliate your political foce. They demand nothing less than an absolute surrender of your principles and your organization. Moreover, if there be any hope for the Constitution or liberty, it is in the Democratic party alone, and your fellow-citizens in a little while longer will see it. Time and events will force it upon all, except those who profit by the calamities of their country.

I thank you, one and all, for your sympathies and your suffrages. Be assured that though in exile for no offence but my political opinions, and from Mr Benjamin to Mr Mason, stating that on the free expression of them to you in peaceable the 18th May Mr Cridland called upon him and public assembly, you will find me ever steadfast denied the truth of a statement that day :nade in who now have the chills take courage. They in those opinions, and true to the Constitution the Whig, that he, Mr C., was going to Mobile have a long time to stay here if we can only keep and to the State and country of my birth.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Windsor, C. W., Oct. 14, 1863.

forming the Confederacy were: in Alabama, 12,- Consul who had been removed for allowing the above named Agents' receipts will be held good by 000; Arkansas, 4,000; Georgia, 11,000; Kentucky, shipment of specie, above mentioned. Mr Benjamyself. The Agents at Hickory Station and China Grove will give notice when they are ready to receive. Missouri, 160,000; North Carolina, 3,000; South ability this act of attempting to arrest that ship-000; Virginia, 35,000. Total, 443,000.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE CONSULS. on States in regard to the payment of public debts Synopsis of Correspondence.

The correspondence explaining the various causes which have led to the order to the British Consuls to cease the exercise of official functions and to quit the Confederacy, is published in the Richmond papers. It would occupy some half a dozen columns of our paper, and as we cannot well spare so much room for it, we will give its sub-

The first letter is of the very recent date of the to Mr. Slidell, Confederate Commissioner to France, addressed to him with the ostensible motive of correcting false reports and communicating the facts to the French government, with an assurance that there is no reason for treating French consuls that Mr. Mason has left England and there was no one else to whom to address it.

Mr. Benjamin recites the facts of the Confed with military appointments equal to those of any erate government allowing the consuls to remain in the exercise of their functions, without the for-We, in the South, groan over the disparity in | mality of being accredited to the Confederacy, so long as their conduct was proper; but when Consul commission, he was dismissed. Next came an assia outnumbers Poland twelve to one! Lincoln, sumption by British functionaries in the enemy's with all his absolutism, cannot avail himself of the country to exercise authority in the Confederate miltary strengh of the North. The Russian auto- States, thus ignoring the existence of the Confedcrate government, which was stopped by the President forbidding any direct communication by the a regular force of 700,000. We have yet a coun- British Consuls here with the British officials in

healthy and impassable during a greater part of in specie, the interest due by the State of Alabama the elements of supply as accessible to foe as to Russell that the transmission of the specie was senting at Richmond and elsewhere in the Confed-"aiding one of the belligerents against the other." erate States, the interests of British subjects, who

done till a year after the war had begun, giving site States, and the authorities of such States." choose to perform these imperative obligations. The foreign Consuls objected to their subjects being conscribed, whereupon the President directed ness so loosely that they were deceived into claim-

In closing his letter Mr. Benjamin says: "I have been induced to place the whole subject fully in your possession, by reason of a statement made by Gonsul Fullarton to the Governor of Georgia, that in the event of a failure of his remonstrances to produce the exemption of all British subjects from service, he is instructed to state that the Governments in Europe interested in this question will unite in making such representations as will secure to aliens this desired exemption'

The menace here implied would require no answer if it were not made professedly under instructions. It is scarcely necessary to say to you that the action of the President in repelling with decision any attempt by foreign officials to arrogate sovereign rights within our limits, or to interfere of their own authority with the execution of our laws, would not be affected in the slightest degree by representations from any source, however ex-

Mr Benjamin to Mr Fullarton, British consul at Savannah, reciting this last crowning outrage, and informing him that such on assumption of jurisdiction and encroachment on the sovereignty of the Confederacy cannot be tolerated for a moment; that the British consuls can no longer be permitted to exercise their functions or even reside within the limits of the Confederacy. They must promptly depart.

as British Consul. He said he was going there the yankees off-a thing easily done if we will as a private individual, unofficially. He also had all work together with hearty good will.—Salisa statement to the same effect published in the bury Watchman. Whig the next day. Yet when he arrived at Mo-FOREIGNERS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.— bile he exhibited an official paper from Lord LyOns. U. S. Minister at Washington, appointing ingenuity and industry, has put up, on Rock River, that the number of foreigners in the States now him Consulat Mobile! to take the place of the Carolina, 10,000; Tennessee, 20,000; Texas, 47,- ment and thereby to dishonor the credit of the State of Alabama. By "the obligations imposed

towards even their enemies, no deeper represelt can stain their name than the refusal to do justice to neutral creditors. The observance of plighted public faith concerns mankind at larger in it all nations have a common interest; and the balling rent who perverts the weapons of legitimate war fare into an instrumentality for forcing his enemy to dishonor his obligations and incur the reproach of being faithless to his engagements, wages a piratical and not an honorable warfare; and begomes 8th Oct., from Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, cred by international law against the attack of the hostis generis humani. Public honor is held samost malevolent foe, and as susceptible of loss only by the recreatey of its possessor." He inquires what possible interest the United States could have in endeavoring to arrest the shipment of this specie! and concludes that one or the other fhe might bave said both ] of two motives prompted it. viz: to dishonor the State of Alabama, or to keep the money where the fortunes of war might enable the United States to plunder it. Alabama is either one of the United States or is it not. If it is, then the United States is bound to Great Britain to render all legitimate aid in the collection of just debts; and has certainly no right to interpose obstacles to the payment. If she did, it would be a cause of offence to Great Britain. But if the State of Alabama is not one of the United States, but an independent State, the action of the British Minister in endeavoring to prevent the shipment was not a neutral act but an unfriendly co-opera-

To this letter, which was laid before Earl Russell on the 24th July, he replied on the 19th Au-Soon after this, the British government removed | gust, approving in very few words of the attempt to prevent the shipment of the specie, but admitting, also very briefly, that "the so-styled Confedrate States are not bound to recognize an authority derived from Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Minster at Washington." To this he adds:

"But it is very desirable that persons authorized by Her Majesty should have the means of repre-Within the last few days the President has may be in the course of the war greviously wronged by the acts of subordinate officers. This has erate. The conscription law embraced, all resi. formity with the amity professed by the so-styled invasion, their own property from plunder, their correspondence between agents appointed by Her own families from cruel outrage. This was not | Majesty's Government to reside in the Confeder-

A letter from Mr Mason to Earl Russell, in reply to the above, closes the correspondence. He says the Confederate Government has certainly that mere sojourners should not be included under | shown no disinclination to permit British Consuls the law, but only such as had become citizens de to reside within the Confederacy and to be in comjuge, or bad rendered themselves liable under the munication with the government. In regard to the closing suggestion of Earl Russell, he says:

"That if it be your Lordship's pleasure to make this proposition in such form as may be agreeable quit;" and as that was allowed and had never been to Her Majesty's Government, and not at variance refused, Mr. Benjamin took no exception to the with the views expressed in the despatch of Mr. medium to communicate it.'

We think the "so-styled Confederate States" trifling? If the Poles do not despair, should we citizens of the Confederacy. Finally the Consuls would have consulted its own dignity and selfeven doubt? If they have a possibility of success, at Savannah and Charleson "asset the existence respect by treating Earl Russell's suggestion with have we a possibility of failure, outside of a lack of instructions from their Government, under contempt until submitted in more respectful

> THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The last general election for the Lower House of the British Government, we have the authority of a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury for stating, took place in March 1857, and the Parliaeven exhort them to open mutiny in face of the members are elected is seven years, there will be a enemy." This unwarrantable assumption has new election next Spring, if the Mercury's correscaused the dismissal of all the British Consuls | pondent is correct | We think it more than likely that the question of the recognition of the Confederate States will be an issue in that election. This has now become a matter of practical importance to the British people, since without recognition they can have no consul or other agent or representative here to profect British subjects and look after British interests; and it is the boast of the British nation that go where they may the subjects of that power have the protecting hand of the Government over them. We shall not be surprised to see a popular agitation springing up in England on this question, that will not be quieted until the privilege of representation is secured here, through the only means by which it can be acquired -our recognition and the reciprocation of international courtesies and favors.

REALTHINESS OF SALISBURY .- It is no uncommon thing to hear Salisbury spoken of as an unhealthy place. It is true we do have "the chills" here in the fall of the year, and now and then the children have the measels, hooping-cough, &c., and grown people the rheumatism, with an Next comes a letter of same date, Oct 8th, from occasional brush of fevers. But on the whole the health of this place is not worse than that of other towns lying within a certain belt of territory stretching from Mocksville, north, to Cheraw, south; and from Petersburg, east, to Atlanta, west, all stories to the contrary, notwithstanding. As evidence of this, one of our oldest inhabitants has furnished us a list of cleven white residents, nearly all natives, whose aggregate age is 832 years!-an average of more than 75 years. Can any other town of the same population beat it? No account Then follows a long letter dated 11th June, has been taken of the negroes, of whom we have some who were stout girls and boys at the time of the revolutionary war. Let the few of our town

> near Lowndesville, S. C., two power looms, a machine for re-setting cotton cards, and also a machine for pricking holes through leather for cards, all of which are his own invention. His two looms weave sixty yards of nice cloth per day-his little daughter attends one of the looms.