

The Western Democrat.

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

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IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

TWELFTH VOLUME--NUMBER 598.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
\$5 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

AN ACT
IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD
FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by the 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 question may determine.

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 officers of such companies, and thence into battalions of regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions or companies, 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; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months, unless he may be called into active service, and then he may be called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and carriages, and the arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements 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 same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview 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, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.
[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.
Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we have only 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 Brogans, large sizes.
J. F. BUTT, Mint Street,
June 23, 1863 if Charlotte, N. C.

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

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

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, 1863 if

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. 25, 1862.

The History of North Carolina,
Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and 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 various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field of State.
Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain, JOHN H. WHEELER,
Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The County Court of Mecklenburg county gives notice that every person who sells to or buys from a slave, Produce or other articles of personal property, on the streets of Charlotte, or elsewhere in the county, without a lawful permit, will be liable.

Oct 5, 1863 1m
F. M. ROSS, Chairman of the County Court.

Post Office Department,
RICHMOND, October 20th, 1863.

By virtue of authority vested in me by an act of Congress to authorize the establishment of express mails, approved May 1, 1863, I have this day entered into an agreement by which two mails a week will be carried each way between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.

Now, to meet the expense of the carrying of said express mail, it is ordered that on all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the official correspondence of the Government, the postage to be prepaid in all cases, shall be at the rate of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

Letters and packages to be sent by this route may be plainly marked via either Shreveport or Alexandria, Louisiana, as they will be forwarded from either said offices, and from none other without further notice.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

ADJUT & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1863.

Special Orders
No. 213. [EXTRACT.]
III. The Bureau of Conscription is authorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of six companies of Mounted Men, to furnish their own horses and are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters, and for local defence, mustered for one year. Companies to elect their own officers. The Field Officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service. Companies not to exceed one hundred rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
Asst't Adjt General.

Notice.
CONSCRIPT OFFICE N. C., Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1863.

The Commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War.

It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of Mounted Men for special service in North Carolina, and the commandant hopes that all able-bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will voluntarily enlist in the ranks of the Mounted Men, their friends and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowances of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Capt. & A. A. G.
October 12, 1863 1m

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

The following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 5, Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other place before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

RO OULD,
October 27, 6t Agent of Exchange.

SOAP AND ASHES WANTED.
The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and soft Soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid.
Aug. 24, 1863. L. S. WILLIAMS.

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
of Messengers
OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY
At Charlotte Office, Daily.**

ARRIVES.

From Char. & S. C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" N. C. Railroad 6 25 " and 5 " "
" A. T. & O. Railroad 10 00 " and 5 " "
" W. C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M.

DEPARTS.

For N. C. Railroad 6 20 A. M. and 5 50 P. M.
" Char. & S. C. Railroad 7 00 " and 6 00 " "
" W. C. & R. Railroad 7 30 " and 5 " "
" A. T. & O. Railroad 3 00 P. M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office Ouk Hours previous to its departure.

T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. if

EXPRESS NOTICE.
OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make out 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 valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Sept. 28, 1863

NOTICE.
As several depredations have been committed on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting on my land with or without dogs. The law will be enforced against those offending. I have no objection to prudent persons fishing on my premises.
Oct 5, 1863 4t-pd A. A. KENNEDY.

The Western Democrat,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.
Our terms are five dollars per year in advance--5 months \$3.

Individual or local shipplasters 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.

A FEMALE SPY—The Petersburg Register of last week says that a female, supposed to be a spy, dressed in man's apparel, was arrested in Gates county, N. C., and sent to Petersburg under guard. She was recognized as a Miss Allen from Norfolk. She was dressed in a round jacket, which showed her shape "not wisely, but too well," and other costume to match. She is about 18 years old.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER—The Rev. A. W. Mangum of Goldsboro, N. C., in a letter to the North Carolina Christian Advocate, speaks of the death of two Confederate soldiers at the Hospital in Gettysburg. He says:

"One of them, when told by the physician that he must die, spoke eloquently to the comrades who gathered around him. It was a touching scene. It must have been a terrible ordeal to him, and yet he made it magnificent—he made it victory. Far from home—in a land of foes—in the midst of strangers—a captive, wounded, suffering, dying. What were his words? "I am sorry that I must die before our independence is gained; but it will be gained if we fight on and put our confidence in God. We have fought together on the battle-field, let us meet together in Heaven!"

This was grand. Such scenes alone can display the sublimity of a christian hero's spirit. Sergt. Stegar sleeps in his grave at Gettysburg, but he built his monument before he died.

Another young soldier, when dying, exclaimed "All is well," and became speechless. When asked "are you happy and are you prepared to die," he could "only nod his head—that was enough. Perhaps it was a salute to the swift angels that greeted him."

With such christian soldiers we will triumph.

On the first day of December, the Catholic church of America and Europe, commence prayers for peace everywhere. These prayers commence on the 1st inst., and are to continue for 20 days, according to appointment of the Pope of Rome.

All Christians in the Confederate States might unite in these prayers for peace, and beseech God to deliver us from our enemies.

A merchant was arrested in Richmond recently for rendering fraudulent list of sales to the Confederate tax collector. He was found over in the sum of \$40,000.

It is strange that so many men will make false returns, and swear to a lie, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of a few dollars tax. It is suggested that in order to prevent and detect frauds, publication should be made of all tax returns. Five times the cost of publication would be saved by the increased amount of taxable property returned. The fear of exposure would compel some men to be honest.

We take the following from an exchange paper showing some of the tricks resorted to for the purpose of evading the tax law:

DEFRADING THE CURRENCY.—A man engaged in business in this city has been arrested lately, and held for trial, charged with perjury and defrauding the Government of the war tax. If the charge is sustained, we hope speedy and severe punishment will follow conviction.

We have heard of a case by which the tax law has been evaded in a way that may not be readily detected, but which richly deserves condign punishment. A quantity of whiskey wishing to purchase a large quantity of whiskey applied to a dealer, who took him to another store, and sold him the whiskey, and received the money.

A gentleman who witnessed the transaction inquired of the merchant in whose house the liquor was stored, how it was that the other sold his whiskey? He answered that it was all right. He did not sell the whiskey, therefore, he should not include the sale in his returns to the tax-collector; and as the merchant who did sell never had the whiskey in his possession, therefore, he would not report the sale; thus avoiding the payment of the Confederate tax!

This case occurred in a neighboring city, and is one of the many shifts to which scoundrels resort to cheat the Government. If there is any way to punish such dishonest dealers, they should have the extreme penalty of the law meted out to them.

We fear there is more of this dishonesty practiced than the people suspect, and it behooves all in authority to bestir themselves and ferret out the rascals.

A HEROINE—The Atlanta Register says: Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, in a special message to the Legislature, recommends that body to give some expression to the appreciation of the services rendered by Miss Emma Sanson, of Cherokee county, who by conducting Gen. Forrest over a creek difficult of passage, enabled him to defeat and bag the Yankees. When she proposed to show Gen. Forrest the way to the private ford on the creek, her mother, with a delicacy becoming a prudent parent, objected to her going with the soldiers. "Ma," said she, "I am not afraid to trust myself with Confederate soldiers." Miss Sanson is about twenty years of age, and a lady of excellent private character and moral worth; the daughter of a poor widow lady, and has three brothers in Confederate service. We recommend the Legislature of Georgia to give a tangible evidence of their appreciation of her meritorious conduct.

From the Raleigh Journal.
ROLL OF HONOR.

We have been handed the following extracts from the official records of the War Department at Richmond, Virginia, and insert them as matters of public interest. The portion of the Roll of Honor here published includes only North Carolinians, and refers merely to acts of gallantry in the battles named.

Roll of Honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for reference, in all future time, for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.
Corp'l Abner B. Freeman, company A; Private Thomas Elkin, co B; Color-bearer Jas R Lanning, co C; 1st Sergt Ervin F Roberts, co D; Corp'l Willburn S Smith, co E; Private Devania Millsaps, co F; Private Abraham Hodrick, co G; Private James A Gillespie, co H; Private Thomas Willis, co I; Private Robert King, co K.

Thirty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel David Coleman, Lieut-Colonel Hugh H Davidson, Acting Adjutant Isaac S Hyams, 1st Lieut Abram Cook, co A; 1st Lieut Wm T Anderson, co B; Sergt John C Rogers, co A; Private Wm T West, co B; Private Jas W Cobb, co C; Private Jas B A Stator, co D; Private Moses Fulbright, co E; Sergt John W Wiggins, co F; Sergt John B Moore, co I.

Companies G and H made no selection. Company K not in action.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Second Regiment.

Sergt John E Banner, company A; Private W H Flowers, co B; Sergt T E Ellis, co C; Corp'l S Felton, co D; Sergt J T Booth, co E; Corp'l J E May, co F; Private Thomas Willford, co G; Private Simeon Graddy, co H; Private Aaron A Pitt, co I; Corp'l Charles Catler, co K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Sergt W S Shufford, co A; Private Jacob W Wilhelm, co B; Sergt Jos W Leggett, co C; Private G W Shavis, co E; Private Wm H Barrow, co I; Private W R Josey, co K.

The other companies decline making selections.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Private Wm Henry Medlin, co A; Private Richard H Briggs, co B; Private Newitt D Bridges, co C; Private J M Guillard, co D; Corp'l Monroe Cruise, co E; Corp'l Patrick H Robbins, co G; Private Thomas Felton, co H; Color Corp'l Francis Bradshaw, co K.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

2nd Lieut A M Walker, co K; Corp'l Wm H Milsand, co A; Sergt Wm G Sawyers, co B; Corp'l Phillips Strickland, co C; Sergt Thomas Brinkie, co D; Private E H Eure, co E; Private Edward Williams, co F; Corp'l J W Smith co G; Sergt E M Caldwell, co H; Private T L Purdie, co I; Sergt J S McCurdy, co K.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.

Private D B Hoover, co A; Corp'l Samuel Alston Ward, co B; Private T A Stone, co D; Sergt L M Wills, co E; Private Jerry Draper, co F; Private J E Hux, co G; A L Barnes, co H; John W Arrington, co I; John R Johnston, co K.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Private Henry B Sanders, co C; Sergt J F Gforth, co D; Sergt Urias Pool, co E; Sergt J M Whitmore, co F; Sergt R M Smith, co G; Corp'l C M Smith, co H; Private T L Keith, co K.

Companies A, B and H declined making selections.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut C L Robinson, co H; 1st Lieut A M Roberts, co M; Private F Riley, co B; Corp'l W H Wiggins, co C; Private K C Blanton, co D; Private Lawrence Cook, co E; Corp'l A M Madsons, co F; Private J W Willford, co G; Private B P Jacobs, co H; 1st Sergt T L Williams, co I; Corp'l J J Blackwell, co K; Color Sergt John A Carpenter, co M.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

Corp'l C A Patterson, co A; Private D R A Ellis, co B; Corp'l Richard Faulk, co C; Private Josiah Hudson, co H; Private Newburne Tew, co I; Private Thomas N Morris, co K.

Twenty-Third Regiment of Infantry.

Private J D Burmingham, co A; Private A Hedick, co B; Sergt Brantley Harris, co C; private N C Morrison, co D; Private Samuel Clark, co E; Private W A Towell, co F; private T M Thomson, co G; private J C Ford, co H; private Robert Hesler, co I; private J F Killian, co K.

Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry.

Private John R Holland, co A; private W J McDowell, co C; Sergt J W J House, co F; private Wm McCauley, co H; private E M Bales, co K. Companies B, D, E, G and I, made no decision.

Thirty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Private Mathias Brown, co A; private Wallace Winn, co B; Sergt Geo W Koone, co C; private Obediah Eller, co D; 1st Sergt David M Taylor, co E; private Thos S Shufford, co F; 1st Sergt Chas B Todd, co G; private Samuel Dellinger, co H; Sergt Elisha Robbins, co I; private Joseph Hogan, co K.

Thirty-Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Private W J Goss, co A; Sergt J E Fairchild, co B; Sergt B F Brown, co C; private John L Austin, co D; private J E Coffee, co E; private Wm Kelly, co F; Corp'l J A Rolinett, co G; Sergt G W McKee, co H; Sergt John Tally, co I; private M D L Parsons, co K.

Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

Adj't D M McIntire; Lieut A J Brown; private Jesse Nethercut, co A; private Thomas Dinkins, co B; private Benjamin Sutton, co C; 1st Sergt David A Thomson, co D; private W J Hutchison, co E; private W M S Huffman, co F; Corp'l W T Matheson, co G; Corp'l W P Woodburn, co H; private T J Ramsey, co I; private W H McPhaul, co K.

* The asterisks designate those killed in action.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

Among all the Congresses held last summer, of princes, lawyers, musicians, school-masters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a Congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild had been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to rearrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the great Rothschild Congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfurt. It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co-religionists, he returned to Frankfurt at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jew Lane," over which hung the sign-board of a red shield, called in German roth-schild. As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who happened to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd-looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The serene Elector, being compelled soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew Lane of Frankfurt, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the Princes of Europe. "The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two millions florins had brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopting the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the sign-board of the paternal house. On his death bed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfurt clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Anselm, born in 1773, remained at Frankfurt; the second, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, Nathaniel, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the infant terrible of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris.

Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdness of some of Mayer Anselm, and the heir of his genius, Nathaniel, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son Edmund, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathaniel Rothschild; and Lionel again—member of Parliament for London—gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples.

It is unnecessary to state that, though these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of the Rothschilds, the shrewdness of Mayer Anselm, and the heir of his genius, Nathaniel, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son Edmund, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathaniel Rothschild; and Lionel again—member of Parliament for London—gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples.

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