

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$10 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

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THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,

BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM
\$10 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, that 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 as a captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service, 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 or 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 the act of ratification.

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 insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, or as drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion, may see fit to order, and he may, by his order, call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, often more than once a month in company drill, or often more than once a month in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

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 for active service, and shall prescribe the rates 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 shall be held to be in force, in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, as if they were enacted after the date of this act.

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.
Approved the 7th day of July, 1862.

Amendments to the above Law.

AN ACT TO AMEND 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 neither the Governor or the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1862, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, often more than once a month in company drill, or often more than once a month in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided*, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of the families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, owners in title to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided*, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend the battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies at the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absence shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North

Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.
Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates, in such persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant-General.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Guard for home defence, should be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

NOTICE.

The Association for the Relief of the Working Men of Charlotte having opened in the Store opposite the Court House, formerly occupied by decenter, have now on hand Bale Yarn, Salt, and Alamance Cloth, which will be exchanged for Produce and Provisions on liberal terms.

WANTED—Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Molasses, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c.
A. GRAHAM, Commissary.

Nov 17, 1863

RUNAWAY.

From the plantation of Mrs. E. A. Hunter, in Sharon neighborhood, a negro man named WASH, about 35 years old, medium size, and copper color. It is supposed that he has been persuaded off by some mean white person, and may be trying to make his way to the Yankees. A reward of \$50 will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail.
J. W. HUNTER.

Oct 27, 1863.

Printing Materials for Sale.

I desire to sell the Printing Materials connected with the late "North Carolina Whig" newspaper, published in this town. The materials consist of a Hand Press with Inking Apparatus, Long Primer and Brevier Type, together with a fair assortment of Fancy and Job Type. Further information will be furnished by addressing the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C.
RACHAEL R. HOLTON.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will secure a pair as we only have ten pairs.
We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of the best English leather.
Lots ladies' calf-skin Breeches.
Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes.
J. F. BUTT, Mint Street,
Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED.

A single white man, over conscript age, to assist on a plantation and take charge of 5 or 6 hands. Apply at this Office.
December 8, 1863.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MESSAGERS 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 "" 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 "
" 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 Ours 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 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

TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the G. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a first-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, at market prices, Hides of all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices.
A. H. GRIFFITH,
C. E. BELL.

July 13, 1863

State of N. Carolina—Cleveland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
J. B. Martin et al., vs. The Heirs at law and next of kin of J. B. Harry, deceased.

Petition for Reprobate of Will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Anna E. Bridges and her children, John L. Bridges, Asbury Blacklock and wife Sarah, Washington L. Bridges, Edmund H. Bridges, Hamilton A. Bridges, Lafayette Benton, Elizabeth Benton, Sarah Harry and Marcus L. H. Harry, heirs at law of J. B. Harry, are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, for six consecutive weeks, notifying defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Cleveland county at the Court House in Shelby, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in November, 1863, then and there to make themselves parties to this issue if they think proper so to do.
S. Williams, Clerk of said Court at office, 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863.
[Adv \$10] E. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Cyrus L. Black, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Dec 8, 1863 1m JOHN H. MORRISON, Adm.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our terms are ten dollars per year in advance.

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 REAL HERO.—A young man named Saml. Davis, a Confederate scout of Gen. Coleman's command, was recently arrested by the yankees within their lines in Tennessee, having in his possession dispatches and mail matter. He was tried and condemned to be hung as a spy by the yankees at Pulaski, Tenn. A yankee paper gives the following account of his execution:

"At 10 o'clock A. M. the prisoner was taken from his cell, his hands tied behind him, and accompanied by the chaplain of the 1st Ohio, was placed in a wagon, seated upon his coffin, and conveyed to the scaffold. The prisoner stepped from the wagon and seated himself upon a bench at the foot of the scaffold. He displayed great firmness, glancing casually at his coffin as it was taken from the wagon. Turning to Capt. Armstrong, he inquired how long he had to live; and was told that he had just fifteen minutes; he then remarked, "we would have to fight the rest of the battle alone."

Capt. Armstrong—"I am sorry to be compelled to perform this painful duty."
Prisoner—with a smile—"It does not hurt me, Captain; I am innocent, though I am prepared to die, and do not think hard of it."

Captain Chickasaw then asked the prisoner if it would not have been better for him to have accepted the offer of life upon the disclosure of facts in his possession? When the prisoner answered, with much indignation:

"Do you suppose I would betray a friend? No, sir! I would die a thousand times, first!"
He was then questioned upon other matters, but refused to give any information which could be of service.

The prisoner then mounted the scaffold and was launched into eternity.
He would not betray his friends to save his own life! He was a hero, indeed.

It is stated that a large number of negroes have escaped from the yankees at Yorktown, and returned to their owners in Gloucester and King William counties, Va. The duped creatures find yankee freedom not so good a thing as represented.

KENTUCKY.—We are informed that the Provisional Council of Kentucky have recently convened, and amongst other things, have passed a law by which they authorize an election to be held, on the 10th of February next, for representatives from Kentucky to the Congress of the Confederate States.

The act requires an election by general ticket, and permits all legal voters now in the army as well as refugees from the State to vote, and provides that officers of regiments, &c., may conduct the election. It also requires one representative to reside in each of the twelve Congressional districts in the State.

A squad of our men, ten or twelve in number, captured a lot of Yankee clothing near Bean's Station, and were in the act of draping themselves in their captured property, when they were recaptured by the Yankees, who finding them in Yankee clothing, contrary to their published orders, led them out for the purpose of shooting them. Just at this time the 4th and 7th Alabama Regiments of Cavalry arrived on the spot and charged them, not only in time to save our men, who were shot down in cold blood; but the ruthless villains escaping. A few days afterwards the regiments above alluded to, caught fifteen or twenty Yankees and shot them in retaliation.

That's the right way to retaliate.—Let it always be done promptly and speedily and not by the slow process of correspondence.

A SPECIMEN ABOLITIONIST.

A New York correspondent of the Hartford Times narrates an incident which well illustrates the contemptible spirit of most of the Northern Abolitionists—a spirit that would prompt a man to rob a friend, while professing to do him a favor. Here is the affair the Times' correspondent speaks of:

Many years ago, thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of Abolitionism, an individual graduated from Yale College, and studied for the ministry, into which he was in time admitted. During the first year of his priestly life he officiated as a candidate at various churches in Connecticut and New York, but received no call from any source till he introduced his anti-slavery Bible doctrine to a small society in the eastern part of Massachusetts. Here he was appreciated; here he settled & preached the doctrine of Calvin and Abolition for nearly four years. At length, finding his sheep were scattering, he was suddenly taken with Southern (instead of European) fever, resigned his charge and went South to the climate of the plantations of Georgia. While here he became acquainted with the daughter of a wealthy planter, and in the course of a few months married her.

The noble hearted Georgian gave his daughter, as her marriage portion, a fine plantation on the Savannah river, and 400 slaves, where the happy couple lived, surrounded by fruits, flowers, willing and affectionate servants, and every enjoyment that heart could wish, for three years. At the end of that time, they mutually agreed to dispose of their property, and remove to New York. The slaves were accordingly sold at the highest market prices, and the plantation itself was bought by a South Carolinian, at a high figure, and the couple, with their gold, were soon on their way to this city. Upon their arrival here, the money was invested in city and bank stocks (and is still paying handsome dividends) after a time, our young slaveholder received and accepted a call from one of our town churches, where he may be heard every Sabbath denouncing the sin of slavery as the greatest of sins, and the traffic in human flesh as a sin which "hell alone can blot out." Oh, the

REGULATIONS

Of the War Department concerning those who have substitutes in the army.

The Adjutant General of the Confederate States has issued the following directions for enforcing the late laws of Congress requiring service of those who have substitutes:

Adj't & Inspector General's Office,
General Order No. 3 } Richmond, Jan. 9. }

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

An Act to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States. [Approved Dec. 28th, 1863.]

An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms; The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes. [Approved Jan. 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding Acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 15th April, 1862, provided the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed, and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting, to the Camp of Instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.
S. COOPER, Adj. Gen.

WAR NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA VALLEY.—We mentioned several days ago the fact that a portion of our cavalry had made some important captures in Hardy county, Va. Our forces who made these captures were under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser. The capture was effected some ten miles from Moorefield, on the road leading to Patterson's creek. On Sunday last they came up with a train of some forty wagons, which they succeeded in taking, with their teams, guards, &c. On the same night our forces surprised and captured some fifty Yankees who were quartered in a church in Hardy county.

It is said that about 2,000 Yankees were at Front Royal, Warren county, in the early part of last week, moving in the direction of Berryville, Clarke county. "This is a movement of the enemy more probably with the design of meeting movements upon the part of our own forces. A portion of our troops in the Valley were recently as low down as Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, where they captured and brought off a few prisoners.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE CAPTURES IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.—We have some additional particulars of the successful exploit of Brig General W. E. Jones in Southwestern Virginia on Saturday, the 9th inst. Gen. Jones, with his command, entered Lee county, and by a strategic movement succeeded in cutting off from Cumberland Gap a regiment of Federals, and by the assistance of a portion of Col Slomp's regiment, stationed in that county, captured some six hundred of them on Sunday last at Jonesville, the county seat of said county, with three pieces of artillery, and all their horses, mules, and wagons. About two hundred of the Federals succeeded in eluding the forces of Gen. Jones, and at last accounts were trying to escape by way of Pound Gap, in Wise county.—Richmond Dispatch.

ORANGE C. H., Va., Jan. 11.—Mosby attacked the pickets of the enemy near Warrenton on Wednesday night, and captured 18 prisoners, killing and wounding 18 or 20 more, and brought off 40 horses and all the arms and equipments. Mosby led none in killed or wounded.

Mosby is constantly harassing the enemy's rear.

OUR CAVALRY IN TENNESSEE.—From the region of the Tennessee river accounts of small cavalry raids represent that much produce and forage are being collected. The citizens of Tennessee are making every effort to assist our cavalry. Bacon is sold freely at five cents per pound in Confederate money. Gold can be bought at from eight to ten for one.

GEN. MORGAN VISITS THE YANKEE PRISONERS.

The Richmond Enquirer gives an account of Morgan's visit to the Libby prison in that city where the yankee officers are confined. The Enquirer says:

"Gen. Morgan and party arrived at the prison about 11 o'clock, and were conducted on a tour of inspection. Gen. Morgan, on arriving up stairs where the prisoners "most do congregate," was immediately conducted into the presence of the "author of the Maine Liquor Law," Brig. General Neal Dow. An introduction took place, when Morgan observed, with one of those inimitable smiles for which he is so noted, "Gen. Dow, I am very happy to see you here; or, rather, I should say, since you are here, I am happy to see you looking so well." Dow's natural astuteness and yankee ingenuity came to his aid, and he quickly replied, without apparent embarrassment, "Gen. Morgan, I congratulate you on your escape; I can't say that I am glad you did escape, but since you did, I am glad to see you here." The conversation then became general between the two, during the progress of which Dow admitted that his views of the South, its people and their treatment of prisoners of war, had undergone a material change for the better in the last few months.

Gen. Morgan also had an interview with the notorious Col Straight, who had several days previous to his visit, been released from close confinement for attempting to escape from prison, and returned to his old place amongst the other officers. It has been conjectured, by persons wise in reading the motives of men by their actions, that this man hoped, on his entrance into the prison, by taking the most ultra position on the questions dividing the North and South, to become the leader and host of his fellow captives. If such was his desire, he has most signally failed, as it is known that he is by no means popular amongst them; "on the contrary, quite the reverse." Straight is a tall, rawboned, broad-chested, sandy-haired, big-whiskered, uncouth looking man, with arms swinging like the wings of a windmill in the doldrums. He has acquired a considerable quantity of disjointed information on a variety of topics, while pasturing in the literary fields of Yankee land—knowing a little of everything and not much of anything, has made him a free thinker and ready adherent of all the isms peculiar to his section. He does not, it is said, believe in a God or Devil, which is not at all wonderful, considering the locality from which he hails. Gen. Morgan said to Straight, in his interview with this individual, that it was his desire to illustrate the condition of all the prisoners in our hands, and he would do so as far as lay in his power, despite the fact that some of his own men had been tied up by their thumbs and subjected to other cruelties abhorrent to human nature for endeavoring to escape. The interview between the two seemed to be mutually satisfactory.

While the majority of the prisoners seemed gratified at the visit of Morgan, and all pleased at his personal appearance, so different from what their imaginations had depicted, the Kentucky officers expressed the most unqualified delight at seeing the favorite son of their own State. They expressed themselves openly not only delighted to see him, but delighted also that he had escaped from prison and was once more at liberty. Some of the expressions used by the Kentucky Yankees elicited the decided disapprobation of their wooden nutmeg compatriots; but nothing could repress the expression of genuine Kentucky feelings on the part of the Federal officers from that State towards "the great bandit."

THE YANKEES IN TENNESSEE.—The Federals are pursuing a most barbarous and inhuman course in those sections of Tennessee under their tyrannical rule. A gentleman just from Smith County reports things in a very deplorable condition in that section. According to a correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal he says that a villain by the name of Blackburn, formerly a stage driver, now a captain in a "Stonewall" cavalry, leads about two hundred cut-throats, who range through Davidson, Wilson, Sumner and DeKalb counties, robbing, pillaging and murdering in a manner that would disgrace the Tughes of India, or inhabitants of Barbary. In several instances they have rode up to houses where men were simply suspected of having Southern proclivities, called them out and shot them down in cold blood, in the presence of the horror-stricken wife and screaming little ones, alleging that all deserve death who have not taken the oath and secured protection papers from the Federal authorities.

The negroes are pretty generally free, and most of them are being forced into the army. The Federals first inveigle them away from home under promise of freedom, and then force them to take arms and go into camps of instruction. Those that refuse to take up arms are put in prison on bread and water, until they become willing to fight their former masters and protectors, as a last alternative. Many of those who go to the Federals willingly, take their families to camp. These must be supplied with the necessities of life. In order to supply themselves, they are permitted to plunder the citizens' houses, which they do to any extent that suits them, taking beds, bed-clothing, dresses, furniture, etc., etc.—in fact everything—besides insulting in the grossest manner helpless women and innocent children. The authorities take the position that the end justifies the means, and that if necessary to put down the rebellion, the whole South shall be made a howling wilderness, the inhabitants shall be put to death, and every vestige of creation that blossoms our fair fields and sunny vales shall be blotted out of existence.

Jim Trimble, of Gallatin, commands a regiment of blacks. There is a large camp of instruction for contrabands at Columbia, Maury county, Tenn.

To ascertain the length of the day and night, at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of its setting, which gives the length of the day. This is a simple method which, we guess, few people are aware of.

Gen. Hoke's brigade of North Carolinians, (says the Fayetteville "Observer"), has had a shoe and soap factory long attached to it, to the great comfort and convenience of the soldiers.

Yankee girls must be anxious to marry.

NASSAU, N. P. Nassau, New Providence, is becoming more and more interesting to our people, as being now our almost only medium of communicating with the outer world. Most of our blockade runners hail from that port, and it has become the depot of almost every thing designed for the Confederate States. A friend writing to us from Nassau on the 9th ult, gives us the following hasty description of the place:

"The climate here is somewhat bleak, though never very cold. When we arrived linen suits were worn by the majority, and even now, they are worn by many. No fire places or stoves in any rooms or places of business—all depend upon the Solar Lamp, except for cooking purposes. Oranges, lemons, bananas, coconuts, almonds, &c., grow wild. Except in yards about residences, a general waste seems to characterize the Island. Ancient land-marks here and there mark the spots where once industrious hands adorned and beautified. Cotton and coffee were produced and other things, until the negro was freed—resulting in his degradation and general neglect everywhere upon the face of this Island.

The blacks as a class, are idle and worthless. They are satisfied to keep soil and body together; while for them, so far as thrift is concerned, there is no to-morrow. The natives speak a sort of gibberish, no more intelligible to me than the noise of a dog fight. The Custom-House officers, the Post Master, and the Police are negroes. The barracks within a hundred yards where I am writing, contain swarms of colored soldiers—offered by white men. Near their quarters, is a beautiful green, used for parade. Semi-weekly one may witness the martial bearing of these native Britons, and then again two other days in the week, the band, about 50 in number, give us a fine treat in the way of popular airs—sometimes "Dixie" among the number. At the Governor's the most elevated spot in the town, the band met and play *pro bono publico*, every Friday afternoon. The gates are open to all and many take advantage of the delightful grounds and splendid promenade.

The broad ocean spreads out before you and surrounded by groves of orange and other fruit trees, while fringing your path, the many plants which our hot houses can scarcely keep alive, refresh and gladden the eye at every step. Still, my dear friend, "home, sweet home" has more charms for me."

GREAT YANKEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—Miss Calista Madler, daughter of a prominent Michigan merchant, has instituted a suit to recover from S. Aaron Pitney, of the same city, the sum of \$25,000, for an alleged breach of promise to marry. The Doctor not only did not marry her, but adding insult to injury, actually perpetrated matrimony with his housekeeper. The plaintiff is young and fair, and the defendant an old man.

Yankee girls must be anxious to marry.

OUR CAVALRY IN TENNESSEE.—From the region of the Tennessee river accounts of small cavalry raids represent that much produce and forage are being collected. The citizens of Tennessee are making every effort to assist our cavalry. Bacon is sold freely at five cents per pound in Confederate money. Gold can be bought at from eight to ten for one.

THE CAPTURES IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.—We have some additional particulars of the successful exploit of Brig General W. E. Jones in Southwestern Virginia on Saturday, the 9th inst. Gen. Jones, with his command, entered Lee county, and by a strategic movement succeeded in cutting off from Cumberland Gap a regiment of Federals, and by the assistance of a portion of Col Slomp's regiment, stationed in that county, captured some six hundred of them on Sunday last at Jonesville, the county seat of said county, with three pieces of artillery, and all their horses, mules, and wagons. About two hundred of the Federals succeeded in eluding the forces of Gen. Jones, and at last accounts were trying to escape by way of Pound Gap, in Wise county.—Richmond Dispatch.

ORANGE C. H., Va., Jan. 11.—Mosby attacked the pickets of the enemy near Warrenton on Wednesday night, and captured 18 prisoners, killing and wounding 18 or 20 more, and brought off 40 horses and all the arms and equipments. Mosby led none in killed or wounded.

Mosby is constantly harassing the enemy's rear.

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