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IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

THIRTEENTH

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WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

gress of the Confederate States-1864.

PUBLIC ACTS

Liquors for the use of the Army and Hospitals.

do enact, That it shall be lawful for the Surgeon Gen- pose. eral or the Commissary General to make all necessary contracts for the manufacture and distillation of whisfor the supply of the army and hospitals upon such terms as may be conducive to the public interest; and Ber Advertisements not marked on the manuscript | that the said contracts and any heretofore made shall or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and operate as a license to the contractor to manufacture the same for the purpose afcresaid.

Sec. 2. That the Surgeon General and the Commissary General shall be authorized to establish manufactories or distille ies for the purpose of obtaining the supplies aforesaid, and to employ laborers in the same, instead of resorting to contracts, if they shall deem it

more prudent to lo so. Sec. 3. That necontractor or party shall, under the license granted by this act, distil or make more alcohol, whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic or spirituous liquors than he shall deliver to 'the Government or its agents in fulfillment of his contract or contracts; nor shall it be lawful for such contractor to sell, or in any way dispose of, otherwise than as said contract or contracts may require, any alcohol, whisky, brandy, or other alaoholic or spirimous liquors manufactured by him under the license aforesaid; nor shall this act operate as a license to an contractor for any violation of the prohibitions heren contained, when such violation State in which the same may occur. Approved June 14, 1864.

or informally impressed for the use of the army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint and assign, in each congressional district and for each t-rritory, an agent, not liable to military duty in the field, who shall, at stated times. each county or parish, under the direction of the post quartermaster nearest to him, receive and take proof, under oath, in relation to all claims in said district for forage, provisions, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, males, teams and wagons heretofore furnished to the army by the owner, or heretofore taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, and not yet, paid for, by any officer in the military service, or by his order or direction, express or implied from the use of the property, whether said officer be a line or staff officer, and whether he be a bonde, officer or otherwise, and report the facts and transmit the evidence in each case to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, together with his opinion as to the justice and validity of the claim; and the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to audit and control and order payment of such claims as appear to them to be equitable and just: Provided, That all such claims originating West of the Mississippi river shall be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department established for the trans-Mississippi Department, who are hereby authorized to audit, control and direct payment of the same in the same manner as the accounting officers of the Treasury East of the Mississippi river. And the said agent is hereby authorized, in taking testimony in regard to said claims, to administer oaths to witnesses. and, if he think proper, to the claimants themselves. The compensation allowed to said agent shall be ten dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the dulies imposed on him by this act, and 30 cents per mile for every mile actually traveled by him, to be paid under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That the Secretary of War may assign to the duty herein mentioned any quartermaster or disabled officer of the army; and, in that event, said officer or quartermaster shall, in addition to the compensation now allowed him by law, be entitled to mileage at the rate of forty cents per mile: Provided, further, That the Secretary of War may appoint any non-commissioned officer or private to perform the duties under this act who may be unfit for active service in the field because of wounds received or disease contracted in said service, and the pay and allowance of such non-commissioned officer or private, when so appointed and assigned, shall be the same as are allowed to persons so appointed who may not be liable to military service.

Sec. 2. That this act shall cease and determine on the first day of January, 1865, east of the Mississlppi river. and on the first day of May, 1865, west of the Mississippi river: and all claims of the description aforesaid, not presented to the agent aforesaid prior to said dates at the respective places mentioned, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act. Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to increase the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and the Assistant Secretary of War and the Treasury and of the Assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury and other officers therein named.

several Executive Departments of the Government shall, to nine thousand dollars : and of the Assistant Secretary of War and of the Treasury and of the Assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury salaries of all clerks and employees in the various de- mission partments, located in the city of Richmond, be increased thirty-three and one-third per cent, and at all other points throughout the Confederate States twentyfive per cent., for one year from the passage of this act : Provided. That the clerks detailed from the army or navy shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act. Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend the several acts in relation to a Vol-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Volunteer Navy," passed 11th February, 1864, be so amended as to allow persons to volunteer in the service of the volunteer ried off.—Ruleigh Progress. navy : Provided, such persons are resident foreigners or Marylanders; and the President is hereby authorized to cause passports to be issued to such persons as shall istrar General's report gives some curious details volunteer as aforesaid, and shall be accepted by the

Approved June 14, 1364.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Provisional Navy of the Confederate States," approved May 1st, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America of the Confederate States," the word "provisional" shall be substituted for the word "regular," so that the said fourth section shall read as follows: All commisgrades as may exist in the regular navy. Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to authorize the formation of new commands. to be composed of supernumerary officers, who may resign to join such commands, and to limit and restrict the appointment of officers in certain cases. The Congress of the Confederate States of America five, and eight men at eighty to two women.

do enact, That the President is hereby authorized to grant authority for the organization of companies, bat-Passed at the First Session of the Second Con- talions or regiments, to be composed of supernumerary officers of the provisional army.

See. 2. That it shall be lawful for any supernumerary officer to join said organizations, or any other The Congress of the Confederate States of America the proper authorities of his resignation for that pur-

Sec. 3. That the offices left vacant by such resignaky, brandy, and other alcoholic and spiritous liquors grade of commissioned officer shall not be filled unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least forty six non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of senior second lieutenant be Joint Committees were anounced as follows: filled, in case of a vacancy therein, unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least thirty non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of first lieutenant be filled, unless in case of a vacancy there are at least twenty non-commissioned officers and privates on the rolls of the company for Messrs. Wright, Ellis and Speight. service, which fact shall in each case be certified to by the captain of the company and approved by the colonel of the regiment, before such promotion can be made. Approved June 14, 1864.

> An Act to amend an act 'entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the above entitled act be so amended Cobb, Powell, Morisey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, branches of manufacture, beginning with small operatives. All work for the common good, and that in all instances in which the particular division, Grier, Carson of Alexander, and Gudger. corps district or other subordinate organization, to which a military court is or may be hereafter appointshall be a crime or misdemeanor under the laws of the | ed or assigned, the commander of the army or department may by order, when in his discretion it shall be take such steps as he may deem proper to suppress proper and safe to do so, direct and empower the com- the C. S. distillery at Salisbury N. C. Agreed to. mander of the subordinate division, corps, district, Mr J. H. Headen of Chatham, that the Judiciary An Act providing or the establishment and payment &c., to pass upon and refer for trial all charges and of claims for a certain description of property taken specifications to come before said court, review and confirm or disapprove the records thereof, transmit the same direct to the War Department, remit or disloyal citizens. Agreed to. Mr Jones of Davie, and exercise all jurisdiction in that behalf which per- each county, or such as had an annual custom jority of contractors. The Government has, how- late capable chief-peace to his ashes-offered a tains under existing laws to the commander of the ar- grinding of 3000 bushels of corn. Agreed to. my or department

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, when any person shall have been tried by any military ourt or court martial, and acquitted of the charge or purchase and erection of others. charges preferred, the finding of the court shall be anounced immediately, and the person so tried and acquitted, if a soldier, shall be released from arrest and cturned to duty; and if other than a soldier, discharged from custody without awaiting the examination or it do not pass. Report concurred in. eport of the reviewing officer of such court. Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enact, That the proviso to said act, and also so mittee discharged. much thereof as requires that the judge of the military court in north Alabama shall give ten days notice of the times and places of holding said courts before the same are held, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Approved June 14, 1864.

An act to amend the laws relating to the commutation value of hospital rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enact, That the commutation value of rations of the ick and wounded officers and soldiers in hospitals or other places, used in camp or the field as hospitals, be and to provide further means fixed at the Government cost of said rations, and one hundred per centum thereon: Provided, That said one undred per centum on the government cost of each ration commuted shall constitute a hospital fund, and be drawn and appropriated as the Secretary of War Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not necessaries or of common use," approved Feb. 6, 1864. The Congress of the Confederate States of America prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not sions. necessaries or of common use," approved sixth Febmary, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as forbids the importation of prepared "vegetables, fruits, meats, poultry and game, sealed or inclosed in cans or other-Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts," approved October 9th, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the said act as empowers the said military courts to appoint their clerks and The Congress of the Confederate States of America marshals, and provides for the payment of the salaries to appropriate £500 for the purpose.] Referred the most formidable description. In this latter do enact, That the compensation of the heads of the of the said officers, is hereby repealed; and hereafter to the Committee on Military Affairs it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to detail A bill repealing all laws exempting State officers Navy has achieved especial excellence, and the and assign persons to fill said offices from military officers and non-commissioned officers and privates unable to perform duty in the field, and the compensation of such persons shall only be the pay to which they may be increased to six thousand dollars; and that the be respectively entitled by virtue of their military com-Approved June 14, 1864.

> ANOTHER RAID. - From a letter from a reliable gentleman, to Mr Young, the Commoner from of our militiamen were captured. Mr Robt, Penland was badly abused and beaten by the raiders, Morrisey, Murrill, Patterson, Perkins, Riddick, the largest scale. In this connection a curious struggle, however protracted. and a good deal of property was destroyed or car-

The statistics culled from the British Reg-President of the company by which such vessel was as to the ages at which, men are most likely to fitted out, either within or beyond the Confederate marry and women to be married. After a woman passes twenty, her prospects begin to fade. Taking the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, we find that seventy eight girls were married at fifteen years of age, no males. At sixteen, seventeen youths entered the state of matrimony, six hundred and thirty seven girls. For both sexes, twenty seems do enact, That in the first line of the fourth section of to be the most favored age for marriage. In 1861 the act entitled "An act to create a provisional navy the number of each sex then married were forty mittee on the Judiciary. eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five men and fifty thousand six hundred and forty women. sioned officers of the provisional navy shall be appoin- At twenty-five this proportion was reversed, the ted by the President, by and with the advice and con- number being twenty-six thousand four hundred sent of the Senate, whenever in his judgment the pub- and seventy-three men to twenty thousand six hunlie service requires their appointment, and in such dred and seventy-three women; and at thirty the numbers as he may think necessary, to the following difference was still more marked, for while ten admirals, commodores, and to such other ranks and thousand six hundred and twenty-one men married Carolina coupon bonds advertised for sale by gradually expanded into another Bureau, charged adorns the place, cost one hundred and fifty dolat that age, only seven thousand eight hundred Kemp P. Battle, President of the Chatham Rail- with the same subject, on behalf of all the depart- lars per yard, and the whole building blazes with and forty women found husbands. The males road, brought on Saturday last the following ments of the government. Thus, a second Bureau gold leaf and tinsel. The priests shout, screech, having once obtained the preponderance maintain prices: \$10,000 at 305 and interest. \$40,000 at grew up, and was detached from the Ordnance yell, groan, spin round amid the racket of gongs. it to the last. At seventy, we find one hundred 300 and interest. \$38,500 was bought by a Rich- Bureau. and nineteen men marrying, and only twenty-one mond firm, the residue by citizens of this State.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

The resolutions introduced by Mr Poel, in regard to appointing peace Commissioners, were referred to a select committee consisting of two on An Act to authorize the manufacture of Spirituous company in Confederate service, which does not ex- the part of the Senate-Messrs. Pool of Bertie and ceed the maximum prescribed by law, upon tender to Ellis of Columbus-and three on the part of the House, Messrs Caldwell of Guilford, Brown of

> SATURDAY, Nov. 26. SENATE.-The Senate branches of the Select

> On a System of Tithing-Messrs. Odom, Ay-

cock and Crump. On the Importation of Goods, Memorializing Congress for Compensation for the Advance, etc-

On the Production of Salt -- Messrs. Leitch, Courts and Blount. House.—The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church -

(During his supplication the venerable gentleman fainted and was borne from the Hall.)

Resolutions were then introduced as follows: By Mr Craige of McDowell, that the Governor Committee inquire as to what legislation is necessary to confiscate the property of alien enemies and

Mr Brown of Mecklenburg, to permit the sale of Sardis Academy, land and building, and the has now no less than five manufactories of arms caps made were rude enough and the product

fairs, reported adversely on the bill to repeal all laws exempting State officers, and recommend that

The bill providing for the appointment of an assistant county relief commissioner was read a third time and passed.

Monday, Nov. 28. SENATE .- Mr Warren, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the memorials from Forsyth asking the condemnation of a lot of land for a burying ground. Report received and com-

upon the Journals, and it was so ordered. was qualified and took his seat.

of the small pox. Under a suspension of the rules it is a question well worthy of consideration, have here something to boast of. it passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Treasurer for the support of the Insane Asylum, the havoe of a sanguinary war, by attaching it ous calibres have been designed and successfully

of Commons proposing to raise a Joint Select Com- think, and have always thought, but our best in- factory. At the same laboratory are a half dozen mittee of three on the part of the House and two terests require us to husband our stilled labor, and highly finished machines for driving time forges, shall deem necessary, to purchase supplies for the use of the Senate, to enquire into the power place it in the workshops of the Government, invented and constructed here.

of the sick and disabled of the army in hospitals. of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to au rather than risk its loss on the battle field, and by thorize the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, to disease. Legislation to this effect would be wise established employ the militia beyond the limits of the State; forceaste: and further to inquire into the power of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to confer upon the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, summary power the production of small arms. A first, there was lo enact, That so much of the act entitled "An act to to deprive officers of the militia of their commis-

citizens of Burke county concerning the distillation | was a few batteries in the bands of volunteer comof grain, proposing that practising physicians in panies, and some old iron pieces, owned chiefly by wise, and brooms and brushes of all kinds," is hereby the several counties of the State be authorized to the State of Virginia. The field artillery of the have liquor distilled under their own supervision armies of the Confederacy comprises now not less for medicinal uses. Referred.

transportation of salt from Saltville, Va , or Wil- chiefly used is the 12 pounder, known as the all go on together. Each has its extended carpenmington, N. C., to the head of the Western N. C. "Napoleon," to which we added the 10-pounder ter's shop, with its endless machinery for sawing, Railroad to supply the Western counties. Referred. Parrott rifle, (the latter mostly captured ) The

prisoners of war from North Carolina [Proposes by the hundreds, among them some rifle guns of

from conscription was indefinitely postponed, on Brooke gun has a foreign reputation, wherever our motion of Mr Grissom.

britton, Amis, Asheworth, Banks, Benbury, Best, the largest dimensions. Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates; Boyd, Brown In the manufacture of powder, great success has Carson of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, attention to this point, and the result has been the Rogers, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith of Duplie, Stipe, fact deserves to be stated: The most reliable and

Rowan, Davis of Franklin, Enloe, Faison, Farmer, ance of the Chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, Lewis, Little, Love, Murphy, Outterbridge, Peace, of his subordinates, (Major Barney.) Person, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Stancill and Strong-32.

steps for the suppression of the Government Dis- lead, copper and other mineral productions of the tillery at Salisbury, N. C. Referred to the Com- country. This portion of its duties gradually ma- liquid Boil very little. If the coffee is desired

passed their third readings.

[Proceedings continued on 2d page ]

SALE OF N. C. BONDS .- The \$50,000 North women; thirty men and three women at seventy We regard the above as a good sale .- Raleigh duties which claim the attention of the Govern- finger sails of the chief priest are setnally longer Conservative,

WAR MATERIA'S.

The Mechanic Arts in the Conjederate States. From the Richmond Enqueer.

of war to the army.

The machinery at Harper's Ferry having been requires firecast and incessant thought. secured in May, was transferred to two safe points, Reverting to the subject of machinery, and its and in September following, was producing small progress, the manufacture of percussion caps is an arms. Private enterprise was stimulated, and instructive instance of the advance of arts and private capital induced to invest itself in the build- manufactures in the military service. No machiing up of other establishments for making fire-arms. nery to make caps existed at the South, nor was Nearly all of these have passed into the hands of the art of making the fulminate of mercury to fire the Ordnance Bureau; the difficulty of command- the cap precised. The Ordnance Department of suspend sentences (where lawful) and take all action as to the expediency of exempting one miller to ing labor and supplies having discouraged the maever, prosecuted work on its own account at estab- reward for a machine for forming the cap, and one lishments thus formed by private enterprise, and was in operation about the 1st of June, 1861. The and three of pistols in operation.

Confederate States contained, in the aggregate, Confederacy in a day; and there are machines 130,000 muskets, chiefly smooth-bore, altered from enough to make a million, if needed. The caps flint to percusion, and 10,000 rifles. These, with compare favorably with those made in the United the arms possessed by the States, were the total States, and are better and more reliable than the stock of service arms. . At present all its armies imported English musket cap. All the operation, are provided with the best rifles-the smooth-bore down to varnishing the cap, are performed by mahaving nearly all disappeared. Many of these chinery. The whole number made and issued rifles, nearly all the sabres, and a good many of the during the war, has reached 150,000,000, conpistols, in the hands of our troops, are the products suming over 200,000 pounds of copper; 6,300 of our own manufactories It is not too much to pounds of mercury; 50,000 pounds of nitric acid, assume that with a proper application of the labor (made at home chiefly,) and 60,000 pounds of alstill at our disposal-should it become necessary, cohol. When it is considered that the machinery Mr Mathews asked that the report, be spread by the closing of our ports, to rely wholly upon possessed by the United States, at the beginning ourselves-the armics of the Confederacy could be of the war, would have required twelve years to Mr E. D. Hall, Senator elect from New Hanover, supplied with all the arms needed for an efficient produce this amount of caps, and that that mapresecution of the war. But to this end it would chinery was some fifteen years in attaining its Mr Long introduced a bill to prevent the spread | be necessary to retain our skilled mechanics; and | then perfection, the mechanics of the Confederacy whether steps should not be taken at once to se-Mr Warren introduced the following resolution: stead of waiting until compelled by necessity to do machine used in connection with the Richmond Resolved, That a message be sent to the House | what may then be too late to do successfully. We | laboratory is ingenious, and the results very satis-

In the department of artillery, the labors of this Bureau have been even more successful than in federate Government. None had been accumu-House .- Mr Erwin presented a memorial from lated at any point, and the only artillery available than a thousand pieces, most of which is in field Mr Craig introduced a resolution to secure the batteries, well organized and equipped. The gun Mr Carter introduced a bill for the relief of the number of heavy guns fabricated is to be counted kind of gun, the Ordnance Department of the

of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, been attained. The President early directed his fertile nitre-producing districe is devoid of a single Those who voted in the negative (against post- nitre cave, and the earth used is obtained beneath at Morganton, N. C., writes us as follows: George, Grier, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, Latham, aided by the energy and good management of one

Besides these, its legitimate labors, viz: arms. artillery and powder, this Bureau took upon itself A resolution requesting His Excellency to take the labors incident to the development of the iron, tured into a distinct Bureau, at first attached to A bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Wilson that of Ordnance, but finally created into a sepa- isbury Watchman. Academy, in Chatham county, and a bill to moor- rate one, now well known as the Nitre and Mining porate the Fayetteville North Carolina Iron Works, Bureau. Added to all these duties it began the

ment. It is obliged to become its own purveyor than his fingers, and are twisted like an auger.

in many branches. The markets are insufficient to supply its wants so suddenly created, and it must build, delve, forge, construct and transport on its own account. Hence the duties of a Chief of The mechanic arts have advance crapially within Bureau relate to subjects wholly foreign to its the limits of the Confederate State since the beproper sphere. His office is no since ure, nor is ginning of this war. A glance at what has been his chair an easy chair, in any sense. In the done in one department of the Confederate Gov- United States service such a functionary sits at ernment will serve to give an idea of the general his table and orders from contractors and in the progress. We select that known as the Ordnance markets all he needs, and is praised for his energy Bureau of the War Department, which is charged | and complimented for success, if he does this | See with supplying arms, artillery and other munitions what our Chief of Ordnance, for example, and his officers, find themselves obliged to do: They lease At the date of the organization of the Govern- or purchase timber lands, and place saw mills ment at Montgomery, carly in April 1862 there thereon to get timber and lumber; if bricks are were neither arsenals, foundries, powder milk nor needed, they put up brick-yards and burn brick-Government workshops of any kind in operation kilus; they purchase hides all over the country, within the limits of the Confederate States. The glad to get them, and become tanners. They boil Tredegar Works, in this city, was the only canno their own meats for oil, establish fisheries and turn foundry. No fire-arms had ever been made, ex sturgeon into oil for machanical uses. They go to cept, perhaps, a few sporting guns made by band the mountains and quarry grind-stones for their No powder had been manufactured for war pur- preenals and armories, and have some to spare for poses; no gun-carriages built; no material of war be market. And so on, to supply their countless had ever been prepared. All such work had been wints. Nay, they have to go a step further, and done at the North. The South was ignorant of supply food and clothing—sometimes shelter—to The Standing Committee on Corporations was announced as follows: Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Let us follow the progress of several important served, and too often even to the families of these look to the Government for sustenance. All this

small. Since that day, such has been the progress, The Joint Standing Committee on Military Af- When this war began all the arsenals of the that 4,0,000 have often been produced in the

Excellent machines for drawing friction primers Mr Pool, a bill to legalize advances made by the cure to us the skilled labor, still remaining after for cannon and for pressing lead balls of the varipermanently to these branches of labor now, in- executed in several parts of the Confederacy. The

To sum up the labor of this department-it has

7 First Class Arsenals; 5 Second Class Arsenals;

1 Large Harness Shop; 6 Armories of its own ;

2 Armories through Contractors; 4 Powder Mills, (two through Contractors;) 1 Laboratory for smelting lead, (now in charge of and extended by the Nitre and Mining Bureau, )

and various smaller depots and works. At each of these first-class arsenals are fabricated all the material of an army, from a gun-carriage to a linstock or a horse shoe nail. Wood work, iron work, tin work and work in copper and brass turning, loring and planing wood; its machine shop for drilling, milling and pearing iron in all its shapes; its blacksmith shop, of twenty to fifty fires, with it cranes, and hammers, and fans; its harness shop, where saddles, harness, cartridge boxes, cap pouches, belts and all products of leather are made; its tinshop, its brass furnace, its custruggle is known. The number of cannon foun. pola furnace, its storehouses full of raw material Those who voted in the affirmative (in favor of dries built up since the beginning of the war is and finished products, ready to go to the army. indefinite postponement) were Messrs Allison, Al- six; two of these have the capacity to cast guns of To the armies of the Confederacy it has supplied, East and West of the Mississippi, over half a million of small arms, quite 200 well equipped batteries, countless small-arm cartridges, hundreds of thousands of accoutrements for cavalry. All this Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, erection of not less than five powder mills, in dif. is but a feeble exhibit of what has been done in one Yancy county, we learn that the East Tennessee Erwin, Flynt, Fowle, Gaskins, Gibbs, Gidney, ferent parts of the Confederacy. One of these department, and speaks well for the energy with tories made a raid upon Burnssville and sur- Grissom, Hadley Hanes, Harrison, J alone is capable of producing all the powder needed which the resources of the country have been aprounding country, in Yaney, on Sunday the 20th H Headen, W J Headen, Henry, Herbert, Horton, in the Confederacy; and is a work, the design and plied in this struggle. It should go far to make Nov. Jackson Stewart, on our part was killed, of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, execution of which are unsurpassed. To sustain us hopeful for the future. A country that has ha ing seven balls shot through him, and sixteen Jordan, Joyner, Judkins. Laue, Lyle, Mann, Me- the consumption of these mills, nitre has been im. developed such things in such a contest, exhibits Aden, McCormick, McChehee, McLean, McMillan, ported and mined, and nitre beds established on a vitality which will sustain it throughout the

Molasses the best Substitute for Coffee .- A lady

"Molasses is the best substitute for coffee. Try ponement) were Messrs Austin, Beam, Brown of old buildings. The continued existence of this Mecklenburg, Caho, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of phenomenon is due to the sagacity and perseverone pint of Molasses and boil it until it looks black and tastes bitter. All the sweet taste of the Molasses must be taken from it. If you taste the Molasses in the coffee it is because it has not been burnt enough. After it is burnt sufficiently throw into it two pints of water-mix it well and bottle it. To every six cups of coffee, take one table spoonfull of pure coffee and two spoonsfull of the stronger, put in less than six cups of water .- Sal-

> CHINESE WORSHIP - A Chinese Josehouse, or exportation of cotton on its own account, and the temple for heathen worship, was dedicated in San importation of supplies The famous blockade Francisco on the 23d of August. It cost eighty runners Cornubia and R. E. Lee and others be- thousand dollars. A band of tapestry, embroidered longed to it; and this system thus inaugurated has with feathers and gold and silver thread, which drums and fiddles, and smoke opium until they are From this may be gathered how various are the quite drunk, when others relieve them. The