

# 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

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 685.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

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

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. \$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.  
Jos S. Cannon of Perquimans, and Tod R. Caldwell of Burke, Aides with the rank of Colonel.  
Lewis Hanes of Davidson, Private Secretary.  
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley of Pasquotank, Assistant Secretaries.  
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen of Wake, Clerks.  
Theo. N. Ramsey of Wake, clerk and messenger.  
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.  
Donald W. Bain of Wake, chief clerk to Treasurer.  
C. R. Thomas of Carteret, Secretary of State.

### GOVERNMENT OF THE U. STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.  
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.  
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.  
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.  
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.  
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.  
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Illinois.  
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.  
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut.  
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.  
John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

SUPREME COURT.  
Salmon C. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.  
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.  
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.  
3. Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.  
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.  
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.  
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.  
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.  
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.  
Wingfield Scott, Virginia.  
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.  
Adjutant General, Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.  
Judge Advocate General, Joseph Holt, D. C.  
Quartermaster General, Montgomery C. Meigs, of Pennsylvania.

### North Carolina Railroad.

#### CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Going West.  
Leave Raleigh at 7.40 P. M.  
Greensboro 10.15 " "  
Salisbury 10.45 " "  
Arrive at Charlotte 11.10 "

GOING EAST.  
Leave Charlotte at 3.00 P. M.  
Salisbury 10.15 " "  
Greensboro 10.45 " "  
Arrive at Raleigh 11.10 A. M.

#### ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Going West.

Leave Raleigh at 6.00 A. M.  
Greensboro 12.50 P. M.  
Salisbury 1.50 " "  
Arrive at Charlotte 8.20 "

#### GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte at 5.25 A. M.  
Salisbury 9.00 " "  
Greensboro 1.05 P. M.  
Arrive at Raleigh 7.30 P. M.

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

The Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte at 6 A. M., stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure Tickets before entering the Trains, as additional fare will be collected.

Aug 14, 1865. E. WILKES, Eng. & Supt.

### NEW BOOK STORE.

2d door from the Branch Bank, at the stand formerly occupied by P. J. Lowrie.

#### CHARLOTTE, N. C.

School Books, such as Webster's Spellers, Webster's Dictionary, Davis's series of Arithmetics and Algebra, Ballou's series of Classics, Mitchell's Geography, Cornell's series of Geographies, McGuffey's Readers, &c. &c.

"OUR OWN" series of North Carolina School Books, such as Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics and Grammars.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising the most recent and popular publications.

Stationery, all kinds and best quality, such as paper, copy-books, Arnold's ink, slates, &c. &c. Sundry Maps, embracing best instruction books for instrumental and vocal music, popular Ballads and Operas.

Schools sending large orders will be supplied at a liberal discount. Send in your orders to C. W. DOWLING & CO., Charlotte, N. C.

Aug 14, 1865. 3m

### NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

3d door from Springs' corner, Tryon Street.

The subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and Family Supplies generally, which he will sell low for cash, at wholesale or retail.

BAGGING AND ROPE just received and for sale.

J. M. SANDERS & CO.

Aug 7, 1865. 1f

### For Sale.

At Dr. Sear's Drug Store, a few Bottles of Dr. Rowland's TONIC BITTERS.

## THE MECKLENBURG High School.

W. N. DICKEY, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. ROBINSON, J. PRINCIPALS.

The first Session of this School will close December 22d, 1865.

The Second Session will commence on Monday the 15th day of January, 1866.

The Academy is situated at Big Steel Creek Church, eight miles West of Charlotte, in a healthy region of country. The moral character of the community is good, and the temptations to vice and profligacy are as few as in any locality in the State.

The course of studies will be that required for entrance in Davidson College, but students will be prepared for any College, and those not wishing to enter College can take an irregular course.

Good board can be obtained convenient to the Academy at moderate rates.

Students will be admitted at any time and charged from the time of entrance. Deductions made at the option of the Principals.

TERMS, (in Specie or its equivalent in Currency,) per Session of Five Months:

English Grammar, History, &c., \$10 00

The above with the Classics, 15 00

REFERENCES.—The Faculty of Davidson College, N. C.; Gen D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.; J. R. Schorbe, Yorkville, S. C.

For further information address either of the Principals at Charlotte, N. C.

Sept 18, 1865. 4m

### ELIAS & COHEN,

Having removed their Store to Brown's building, on Tryon Street, opposite Kerr's Hotel, will, in a few days, open a large and well selected stock of

#### DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES AND

#### GROCERIES,

which will be sold to the public at REDUCED PRICES.

We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally in the surrounding counties, as it will be to their interest to wait a few days before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept 18, 1865. ELIAS & COHEN.

### W. C. & Rutherford Railroad.

The trains on this Road will run as follows, on and after the 18th September:

Leave Cherryville on Mondays and Fridays at 6.30 a. m.

Arrive at Charlotte at 12 m.

Leave Charlotte on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.

Arrive at Cherryville at 12 m.

Sept 18, 1865. B. S. GUN, Supt.

### For Sale.

A handsome Private Residence and double Lot, in this town, having all the modern improvements, and Garden, and very convenient to the business portion of the town. Enquire at

SAML. A. HARRIS & CO'S.

Sept 18, 1865. 1f

### NEW STORE, NEW FIRM, AND

#### NEW GOODS!

### DULS & HEILIG,

Have just opened an assortment of Goods adapted to the wants of the public, at their New Store, opposite the Court House.

#### Hats and Caps.

Ladies and Gentlemen in want of Hats or caps, cannot fail to be suited, as our assortment has been carefully selected by ourselves.

#### Shoes.

We have on hand Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes of almost every quality.

#### Glass and Crockery Ware.

Such as Tumblers, Goblets, Castors, Kerosene Lamps, Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. Those in need of such articles will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

#### Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Call and see our stock. We are sure the public will be pleased with the selections.

We have also an assortment of

#### Hardware,

such as Spades, Shovels, Forks, Pad Locks, Curry Combs and Brushes, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

#### Petroleum.

This new Oil for Lamps, burns with peculiar brightness, and can be used in the old Kerosene Lamps without the least danger.

The above articles, and many others not enumerated, we intend to sell at the lowest Cash prices. Please give us a call.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, or bought at market prices.

DULS & HEILIG.

Sept 11, 1865.

### FARM NEAR TOWN FOR SALE.

Not wishing to continue farming longer, I will sell my Farm 3 miles from Town. It contains about 70 Acres, more than half cleared land. The wood land is very convenient to any person living in Town and wishing to get their own wood without buying. It has on it a very elegant Peach, Apple and Cherry Orchard, a fine Spring of Water, and a number of good Shade Trees, and a tolerable good Dwelling House with Out-Houses.

I have on the Farm four good Mules, Wagon, Harness and other farming utensils, about 10 acres of good Sorghum Cane and a good crop of Corn, an elegant Iron Cane Mill, and two Wood Boilers; all of which I will dispose of to any person wishing to buy. I can be found at my Store in Charlotte, and will take pleasure in carrying any person out in my buggy to show the place.

Sept 4, 1865. JNO. F. BUTT.

### Petersburg Iron Works.

PETERSBURG, VA.

are prepared to do all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron.

Have on hand an extensive assortment of Patterns for all kinds of Rail Road work, Saw and Grist Mills, Stationary Engines and Factory work.

Plough Castings of all patterns by the single point or in quantities. Merchants supplied with Plough Castings and Ploughs complete on reasonable terms.

Passenger and Freight Cars built at short notice. Orders solicited and prompt attention given to all work.

T. ALPHONSE JACKSON.

Sept 11, 1865. 2mpd Superintendent.

### Valuable Town Property

#### FOR SALE.

The Lots, with the improvements thereon, opposite the residence of Mr. James H. Carson, will be offered for sale at Auction on Saturday the 23d inst. (if not sold privately before that time). There are two Brick Houses on the lots, new and in good order. There are three front and three back lots, susceptible of fine improvement.

Inquire at the Democrat Office.

Sept 11, 1865.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH TO THE SOUTHERN DELEGATION.

We have already given our readers a synopsis of the speeches of Mr. McFarland and the President at the late interview. But we desire to put upon record President Johnson, just as he has expressed himself. We regard his speech on this occasion, as the most full and clear development of his feelings and purposes towards the South, which he has yet made. This spirit in connection with his recent action in the Mississippi case, leaves no doubt, in the Southern mind. The sentiments uttered by the President will find a warm response in the entire South.

GENTLEMEN:—I can only say, in reply to the remarks of your chairman, that I am highly gratified to receive the assurances he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances. I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a delegation on this occasion; it was unexpected; I had no idea it was to be so large, or represent as many States. When I expressed as I did my willingness to see at any time so many of you as choose to do me the honor to call upon me, and stated that I should be gratified at receiving any manifestations of regard you might think proper to make, I was totally unprepared for anything equal to the present demonstration. I am free to say it excites in my mind feelings and emotions that language is totally inadequate to express. When I look back upon my past actions and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when I stood battling for principles which many of you opposed and thought were wrong, I was battling for the same principles that actuate me to-day, and which principles, I thank my God, you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I say now, as I have said on many former occasions, that I entertain no personal resentments, animosities, or animosities to any living soul south of Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in principle. The stand I then took I claim to have been the only true one. I remember how I stood pleading with my Southern brethren when they stood with their hats in their hands ready to turn their backs upon the United States; how I implored them to stand with me there and maintain our rights and fight our battles under the laws and Constitution of the United States. I think now, as I thought then, and endeavored to induce them to believe, that our true position was under the law and under the Constitution of the Union with the institution of slavery with it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but stand by the government, be the consequences what they might. I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the country as guaranteed by the Constitution, but above all things I was for the Union of the States. I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated. I remember the circle that stood around me, and remember the threats and intimidations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed me, and whom I wanted to befriend and guide by the light that led me; but, feeling conscious in my own integrity, and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me, and was inspired and encouraged to do my duty regardless of aught else, and have lived to see the realization of my predictions and the fatal error of those whom I vainly essayed to save from the results I could not but foresee. Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it was we who are responsible for it.

Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error, they frankly acknowledge it, in a manly, open, direct manner; and now in the performance of that duty, or, indeed, in any act they undertake to perform, they do it heartily and frankly, and now that they come to me I understand them as saying that, "We made the issue. We set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery; we selected as arbitrator the God of battles; the arbitrament was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue." I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. It is said by all—the issue was ours, and the judgment has been given against us, and the decision having been made against us, we feel bound in honor to abide by the arbitrament. In doing this, we do not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our action; and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnanimously, and meet the Government upon the terms it has so magnanimously proffered us. So far as I am concerned, personally, I am uninfluenced by no question, whether it affects the North or the South, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution and the Union of these United States. In doing so, I know I opposed some of you gentlemen of the South when this doctrine of secession was being urged upon the country, and the declaration of your right to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union, was made. I stand to-day, as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country the monopoly must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed, and the South truly honor, comes forth and expresses her willingness to abide the result of her decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade them from this doctrine of running to extremes; but I say let

the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the Union of the States be our principal aim. Let it be our hope that the government may be perpetual, and that the principles of the government, founded as they are on right and justice may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity. As I have before remarked to you, I am gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperities are sharpened, that I had vindictive feelings to gratify, and that I should not fail to avail myself of the opportunities that would present themselves to gratify such despicable feelings. Gentlemen, if my acts will not speak for me and for themselves, then any professions I might now make would be totally useless. But, gentlemen, if I know myself, as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people; and I love them and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men, in whom they had reposed their confidence, led them astray to their own undoing. If there is anything that can be done on my part, on correct principles, on the principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. Let me assure you, also, that there is no disposition on the part of the government to deal harshly with the Southern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it is, the great object of the government to make the Union of these United States more complete and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firm than it has ever before been. Then why cannot we all come up to the work in a proper spirit? In other words, let us look to the Constitution. The issue has been made and decided; then, as wise men—as men who see right and are determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come up and help to settle the question of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and justice? The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we as wise men, must recognize so patent a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us. [Voices—We are willing to do so. Yes, sir, we are willing to do so.] I believe you. I believe when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. [Cries—It will.] All I ask or desire of the South or the North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution. It is not to be denied that we have been great sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides, and much misery is being endured as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, cannot we come together, and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been made? Deep wounds have been inflicted. Our country has been scarred all over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves and which will be productive of good to all? The day is not distant when we shall feel like some family that has had a deep and desperate feud, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the influence of their error and its result, and governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forbearing and forgiving, and returned to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and became better friends than ever. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to our mutual satisfaction, and that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect, and confidence than ever. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North, the East without the West, nor the West without the East; and I say it is our duty to do all that in our power lies to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union, though but the creation of a century, is to be perpetuated, for all time, and that it cannot be destroyed except by the all-wise God who created it. Gentlemen, I repeat, I sincerely thank you for the respect manifested on the occasion; and for the expressions of approbation and confidence please accept my sincere thanks.

### STONEWALL JACKSON.

A late correspondent of the N. Y. World has furnished the readers of that journal with some graphic remarks upon the genius in strategy and military resources, of Stonewall Jackson. We make a few interesting extracts:

#### His close Calculation.

• Jackson's military movements were always based upon close calculation, and he was certainly not wanting in foresight and caution. He seems to have known perfectly well what it was in his power to achieve, and as thoroughly what was beyond his strength. He risked much, upon many occasions, but appears to have been justified in his calculations of the ultimate result.

It will be objected to him by military men, that he hazarded too much, at times, and was only extricated by good fortune. There appears to be some justice in this; but the resources of his genius were enormous, and doubled his numbers. Some of his ideas seem absurd when coolly looked at. When asked what he would have done if, after the battle of Winchester, the converging columns of the enemy had cut him off at Strasburg, he replied, "I would have taken back upon Maryland for reinforcements." Such a movement must, it would appear, have terminated in his destruction; but it would be difficult to find a man in his old command who would have doubted his ultimate triumph even then.

His genius was for great movements and decisive blows; and thus his services became more and more valuable as his rank increased. He was better as brigadier than as colonel; better still as a major general, and as Lieutenant general was best of all. It is useless to ask what he would have been as commander-in-chief, without a superior at Richmond. But the brain which conceived and executed the campaign of the valley must have been equal to any position.

#### His Line always Open to Retreat.

He kept open, generally, his line of retreat, and provided for disasters—though it was hard to realize that failure ever entered into his calculations. He had the soldier's eye for position, and chose his ground both for infantry and artillery with the exactness of genius; but if all his arrangements were made and his plans required battle, would give it on any ground.

He depended most upon his infantry from his early association with that branch of the service, never appearing so well pleased as when directing in person the fire of his cannon, amid a shower of shot and shell. When once engaged, he seemed to disregard all idea of defeat, and to regard the issue as assured. And, what was more important, his men seemed to share his conviction. A man less open to the imagination might have been said, made him set his teeth against fate, and endeavor to place his heel upon destiny itself.

#### He never Trusted to Luck.

It may be said of him with truth, that he deserved victory. No man was more careful in the use of every precaution to insure success. The idea that he blundered on without prudence or system, and achieved his success only by some mysterious good fortune, is a mere fancy. No soldier was ever less indebted to "luck"; no one ever proceeded in military matters upon profounder logic. He knew his strength and his weakness, but the difference between him and others was this, that he made his estimate more correctly. He did not look to numbers only, but to morale, the situation, the spirit of his troops. With three hundred of Leonidas he would have attempted great things; with the fifty thousand survivors of Napoleon's Grand Armée, crushed in morale by Waterloo, he would have attempted nothing.

#### How he Conducted a March.

In every point of view, as we have said, he deserved success. No General ever made a greater use of mystery. He saw from the first that he commanded men of education, thought, speculation—the most inquisitive of private soldiers. Without due precaution taken they were certain to know what it was inexpedient for the private soldier to know; his dangers would be penetrated, and he would be ruined. Hence his inscrutable mystery. He would not permit his men to inquire the names of the towns through which they passed, and on the march against General McClellan, at Richmond, issued a general order directing the troops to reply "I don't know" to every question.

Meeting a man straggling toward a cherry tree, he said:

"Where are you going?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"To what regiment do you belong?"

"I don't know."

"What do you mean?"

"I don't know."

Jackson laughed quietly and passed on. He said that if his coat knew what he designed he would take it off and burn it. He would encamp for the night at cross roads, and the quidnuncs were in despair at their inability to determine toward what point of the compass he would march on the morrow. About to abandon the valley, he publicly directed careful maps to be made of the region, as though intending a campaign therein. When one of his staff engaged dinner a few miles ahead of his advancing column, he admonished him of error. How did he know that the column would pass that point?

#### "Old Stonewall" on the Field.

There were few who failed him at such moments. The sight of Jackson upon these occasions seemed to turn the heads of the troops. They forgot all else and grew reckless; and when men become reckless they go far. Cedar Run furnished an instance of this. The left wing, formed of Jackson's veterans, was broken, and in ten minutes the battle would have been lost. There was no reserves to put in, and Jackson rallied the troops in person. The result was such as we have described. A single shout of "Stonewall Jackson!" ran along the line, and it was reformed in a moment. In

### front of them they saw a sword shining through the smoke of action, and recognized the old faded cap, and piercing eyes of their chief. The result was a new assault, and one of the most important of Jackson's victories.

His tenacity and strength of will seemed to have no limit. Nothing appeared to affect that supreme resolution. Such a man is the master of fate, and, with his iron hand directs events. Napoleon trusted to his star, and Jackson, it is said, believed in his destiny—a word which he construed, apparently, to mean success against his enemies wherever he encountered them.

#### His Habits in Camp and Personal Appearance.

He was a man of great kindness, of an extraordinary sweetness of temper, tender hearted, easily moved to pity, and all pure emotions. He was simple and unostentatious in his manners and habits. He cared not what he ate, and would sleep in a fence corner as willingly as in bed. His old coat was covered with dust collected from the battle fields of many regions, as he slept upon the earth in rude bivouacs, after the hard fought day. All this endeared him to his soldiers, at whose camp fires he would stop to talk in the friendly fashion of the officers of Napoleon, and whose rations he would frequently share. The sight of his faded coat and faded cap was the sign to cheer, and "Old Jack" was personally adored, as in his military capacity he was regarded as the greatest of leaders.

His manner was stiff and his voice curt, but his smile was one of extraordinary sweetness. A lady declared it "angelic." It was certainly the most friendly imaginable, and charmed all who conversed with him. Even his peculiarities became sources of popularity, and endeared him to his troops. It was said of Sumner that his men nicknamed him, gave him nicknames, and adored him. It was the same with Jackson. His men laughed at his dingy old uniform, his cap tilting forward on his nose; his awkward strides, his abstracted air, and chattering him "Old Jack," made him their first and greatest of favorites. There was one peculiarity of the individual, however, which they regarded with something like superstition.

We refer to the singular position he had of raising his hand aloft, and then suddenly letting his arm fall at his side. On many occasions he made this strange gesture as his veterans moved slowly before him advancing to the charge. At such moments his face would be raised to heaven, his eyes closed, and his lips would move evidently in prayer. The gesture was observed in him at Chancellorsville while gazing at the body of one of his old command. He was plainly praying, with his hand uplifted, for the welfare of the dead man's soul.

### CURES FOR THE CHOLERA.

The reports of the mildness of the present visitation of cholera, which were carefully disseminated some weeks since, have proved incorrect, and Europe is now under visitation of the epidemic. The usual alarm is experienced—one class of persons accepting its coming as a dispensation to which we must submit and another class devising modes to mitigate the severity of the visitation and to cure the disease.

One writer declares, very rationally, that cleanliness, good food, regular habits, will almost secure a person or a place; and where there are wanting there is no security.

Another assures us that cholera, in its first stage, can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause. A Rev. Dr. Hamlin suggests this cholera mixture: Equal parts, by weight, of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb; which has been used here, not only by him, but by many others, with the greatest success in meeting the first stages of the disease. If diarrhoea is carefully kept off by the use of this mixture, the danger of the cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps clear brandy taken internally, mustard plasters and other means of keeping up external heat, by friction, etc., are often