

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.

\$4 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 583.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT.
Published every Tuesday.

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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The above Regiments are in the following Brigades:
Clayton's—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cook's—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bass's—29th.
Dani's—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis's—55th.
Hoke's—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hunt's—9th, Cavalry.
Foy's—11th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lamb's—7th, 18th, 25th, 33d and 37th.
W. H. Lee's—19th, Cavalry.
Pryor's—1st and 3d.
Funder's—13th, 22d, 31st and 35th.
Pettigrew's—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's—21st, 25th, 35th, 49th and 50th.
Robinson's—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's—1st, 59th, and 63d.

The 10th, 17th, 35th, 40th, 55th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th Regiments are not Brigaded.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 56th, 63d and 64th are Cavalry Regiments.

The 10th, 36th and 40th are Artillery Regiments.

In addition to the Regiments, there are the following Battalions: Lieut-Col. Chas E. Shober's Infantry (formerly Wharton J. Greeney's); Maj J. H. Robertson's Rangers; Maj R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Maj John W. Moore's Artillery; Maj W. L. Young's Artillery; Maj Alex McRae's Artillery; Col Peter Mallett's Camp Guard.

Col. Wm H. Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

COTON CARDS AND SHOES.
Cotton Cards for sale, but an extra call will only secure a pair as we only have ten pair.

We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather.

Lots ladies' calf-skin Boots.

Lot of thick Rogans, various sizes.

J. F. BETT, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED,
BLACK ALPACA,
BLUE FLANNELS,
SPOOL COTTON—black and white,
BLEACHED SHIRTING.

J. S. PHILLIPS,
June 23, 1863

Partnership.
WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS.

The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

Dec 9, 1862 J. WILLIAMS & OATES.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

Feb. 23, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lawrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to

SAM'L P. SMITH,
Dec 29, 1862 Attorney for Executors.

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

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

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

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and 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 be paid or levied of his property the sum of the hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, on horse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion, may direct, shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one time. They, or so many of them as may be paid or levied of his property, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of all officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro, N. C.
The fall session of this institution will commence on the 1st of August next.

The teachers are: Misses—Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c. \$220; English tuition, \$30; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, \$30; Vocal Music, \$12.50; Oil Painting, \$30; Drawing, \$12.50; Greek, Latin, French, \$15; Ancient and Modern Languages, each \$12.50.

For further particulars apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal, June 20, 1863 2m-pd

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against Wm. J. Cureton, dec'd, will present the same to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law; and all those indebted to him are requested to call on the undersigned and make settlement.

B. J. CURTIS,
G. W. WILLIAMS, Executors.
July 6, 1863 1m

TANNERY.
We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & 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 1f

North Carolina
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of visitors, and the public can have the benefit of these valuable waters.

Prices of Board—\$5 per day, \$28 per week, \$75 for four weeks.

We have a plentiful supply of Provisions, and a good stock of Ice secured. We are a daily line of Hacks and Mail from the Western N. C. Railroad to the Springs. June 1, 1863 2m-pd

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c., for sale at this Office. Printing promptly executed to order.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.
I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in former advertisements. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS,
Charlotte, March 24, 1863 1f

The Western Democrat,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.
Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.

Individual or local subscribers will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who wish to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

Beware of Croakers.

An eccentric physician once said, "It is hard to tell bile from misery." Our word "melancholy," derived from the Greek, means simply "black bile." Check the functions of the liver, the system becomes jaundiced, and the whole world looks yellow. The world has not changed, the eye has.

But there is, so to speak, a liver of the mind as well as of the body, and the former is much more easily deranged than the latter. When the mental hepatic functions are disorder, hypochondria ensues, and the wisest of men becomes a fool full of despair. Plague, pestilence and famine, war, death and taxes mount him like so many night-mares, and run him at Gallop speed through an interminable Slough of Despond. His eye flickers and droops, his nose acquires a permanent snivel, his voice croaks like the voice of an ancient bull-frog.

He is diseased as thoroughly as Job was; only his boils and scabs are concealed from view under his brain-pain; and what is worse, his disease is both contagious and infectious. Let him but hole you for five minutes, and you are gone forever. His words have more poison in them than the salt-va of the lama Peru. You will intone like a rain cloud. The blackness of darkness will cover the earth. If you attempt to laugh, your face will curl like a piece of warped weatherboarding, or a chipped lip in winter, or a negro's heel in summer time. The sight of Confederate money will give you a pain in the stomach. A jar fly on an aspen limb will shock you like a battery of artillery in full blast. All manner of stocks will lose their stiffness and appear to you as lumber as a cotton cravat in August. The price of putty will be appalling. The child of yours who dares to eat more than one thin bacon rind for dinner will be regarded by you as a murderer. There will be a weakness in your knees, you will be water-jointed and sleek-twisted generally. It will occur to you that the interest on Confederate bonds ought to be 8 per cent a day, payable in gold. You will look upon Mr. Menninger as a personal enemy and a pick-pocket. Statistics of the durability of old clothes will become ineffably precious reading to you. It will suggest itself to you that the duty of a wife in war times is either to take in washing and support herself, or else to remain in bed and limit herself to one chicken scrag a week. The length of the war and the age of Methuselah will strike you as identically the same. There will be a great many sour grapes this year. Peach fuzz will run you mad, and the plug out of a green watermelon will give you the dropsy. You will wonder why President Davis don't come and explain things to you, and you will wish that he and his Cabinet were hung with a cow-tich vine. The population of the North will be four billion, and all the girls in the Southern gizzard will turn into weak legs; and every blade of grass, every leaf in the forest, and every grain of sand will turn into a Yankee, armed with a ten inch columbiad. You will think it high time for Gabriel to blow his horn. Finally, you will take to believing telegraphic despatches and to borrowing newspapers. And then you will die.

Beware of croakers.—Richmond Whig.

BRAMLETTE, Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has been elected over Wickliffe, Democrat.

SALT! SALT!
ONE HUNDRED WAGONS WANTED to haul Salt from Saltville, Va., for the county of Mecklenburg. Liberal contracts will be made. In my absence call on M. L. Wriston at Rock Island Office, or J. H. Wilson or B. W. Alexander. D. F. DIXON,
Salt commissioner for Mecklenburg county.
July 27, 1863 3t-pd

For Congress.
LINCOLN COUNTY, July 6th, 1863.

The time is approaching when the voters of this Congressional District will be called upon to select some one to represent them in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States. Among other gentlemen who are qualified and capable of filling that honorable position, we ask leave through your paper to suggest the name of Col. R. D. Johnston as a suitable man to fill that office. While the first time he broke out, Col. Johnston was among the first that went into the service of his country to battle for the cause of the Rights of the South. No gentleman was more willing to go in defence of his country than Mr. Johnston, and he is still in the service; and should be content to be a candidate, we may be assured he will perform his whole duty well. MANY VOTERS.
July 13, 1863

PICKET DUTY.
The friends of Vigilance and Safety recommend the name of W. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln county, to be a fit man to serve in the next Congress. We appeal to all good patriots to ponder well the Part to which we are drifting. MANY VOTERS.
June 23, 1863 1p

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Having taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Robt. A. Lee, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. All persons having claims against the estate must present them in due form within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. W. F. WINDLE, Adm'r.
July 20, 1863 1m-pd

NOTICE.
Having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of J. B. Peoples, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. All persons having claims against the estate must present them in due form within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAS. H. PEOPLES, Adm'r.
July 20, 1863 3t-pd

BATTLE AT HELENA, ARK.

The subjoined is the first connected account of the battle at Helena, Arkansas, that has reached us through a Southern source. It will be seen that Lieutenant-General Holmes of this State, was in command. The account is from the Little Rock True Democrat of July 8th:

Gov. Flannagan and Col. G. Pray have just arrived from the battle-field near Helena. From the Governor, who was at the battle, we have obtained, substantially, the following statement in regard to the plan of the attack and its results. Our forces were as follows: Fagan's brigade of eighteen hundred effective men; Parson's of nineteen hundred; McRae's of thirteen hundred; Marmaduke's of eighteen hundred and Walker's of one thousand, making in all about five thousand men. Besides these forces there was Blocker's battery and some artillery attached to Marmaduke's and Walker's brigades. According to the plan of the battle, Brooks' regiment and Blocker's battery of Fagan's brigade were to occupy the attention of the Federals in the bottom below Helena, between the hills and the river; the balance of Fagan's brigade was to attack the forces in the rifle pits leading to the fort on the hill near Hindman's house; Gen. Price's forces, comprising Parson's and McRae's brigades, were to attack the fort on the graveyard hill and Fort Gorman; while Generals Marmaduke and Walker—the latter on the right—were to attack the fort on the road leading up the river. Grant's mill road. Taking the disposition of the forces as we have given it, commencing below the town, thence on the hills back of it around to the river above, and some idea may be formed of the battle-field. Besides the forts named, there was Fort Curtis, situated nearer to the town, and in the half circle described by the others. The attack by our forces was to be simultaneous. The regiment and battery below engaged the attention of the enemy according to the plan. General Fagan's forces, a little in advance of the others, commenced the attack between 4 and 5 a. m., passing over and around the spurs of the steep hills, running into the bottom. He encountered the enemy in his rifle pits, and drove him from them successively, under a heavy enfilading fire from the fort near Hindman's house and from the gunboats. His progress was of course slow, but he reached the fort, after suffering perhaps the severest loss of any of our forces, and he succeeded in communicating with Gen. Price to his left. His men were so much exhausted, and his ranks so thinned that he did not succeed in taking the fort.

The next fort, on the graveyard hill, was taken. There were two guns in it, one was left in good order, but the other had a shot rammed in without powder. While taking this fort our men were exposed to the enemy's fire from the fort near Hindman's house, from Fort Gorman above and from the gunboat. The cannonading was terrific. We fired to take Fort Gorman—it was too strong for infantry, being the best fort they have. Still farther above, Marmaduke and Walker drove in the enemy's pickets, planted their artillery on the ridge to command the river, but the enemy found safety behind the levee. The fort on Grant's mill road was not taken—probably not attacked.

The fight having lasted five hours with the results stated, when our forces were all withdrawn in good order. The enemy remained in his works and evidently expected a renewal of the fight. The day was hot and our troops suffered from want of water and heavy marching. They had slept none the previous night. But the time for the attack had already passed and there was no time for delay.

The casualties on our side were about 400 killed and wounded; the number taken prisoners is variously estimated, but is not large. Loss of the enemy not known.

Gen. Holmes acted gallantly during the fight, and when he took the fort on the graveyard hill, he left his position and went into it under a heavy fire. He lost the horse which he rode into the fort. Gen. Price was always with his men, and we know they fought well with the old veteran.

We are unable to give the force of the enemy. It was ascertained that they were not reinforced up to the night prior to the attack, though both were arriving all day and during the fight. Gen. Price sent word to Gen. Holmes that he had been reliably informed that the Federals received reinforcements on the day of the fight, amounting to five thousand. The town was strongly fortified and the fortifications appeared to have been built for some time. Every approach was stopped up with fallen timber and abatis work, except down the river, but they worked all night before the fight blockading it.

The attack was intended to have been made about the first of July, and might have been more so heavy that the whole country was flooded and the streams were almost impassable. Gen. Price's little army, led by their indomitable old chieftain, struggled through mud and water for many days, and reached the point of attack only the night before. These delays were unavoidable, and the reinforcements arrived to the enemy about the time the battle commenced, so that they could not have been foreseen in the calculations.

The negro troops, though protected by rifle pits, and every kind of fortifications, showed the white feather and fled to the protection of the gunboats.

Our army is yet around Helena, but the enemy will not venture out of their defences and give us an open battle.

We are glad to hear that the people are still true and loyal, even around Helena, though all the fences and houses for five or six miles from it are destroyed, and little or no crops are being made within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles from the town.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.—The British ran over every high road of this country; penetrated every neighborhood, plundered every city and town clean to the Gulf—but lost the game. Their successors in tyranny will lose like them, unless the descendants of those who lived "in times that tried men's souls" have infamously degenerated.—Richmond Examiner.

Maj. General Hindman has been assigned to Withers' division of Bragg's army.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE LATE GEN. PETTIGREW.

In the untimely death of Gen. Pettigrew, North Carolina mourns a young man of extraordinary natural gifts and attainments, of whom it is no extravagant eulogy to say that, had he been spared, his riper years would have added a lustre to the annals of his country. It is hoped that a lasting memorial of him, one which shall do him ample justice, will be prepared by fitting hands, but meanwhile, even a rapid glance at the brief story of his life, will show how early his pre-eminence was acknowledged, and how steadily advanced and was maintained.

James Johnston Pettigrew was the son of the Hon. Ebenezer Pettigrew, and grandson of Charles Pettigrew, first Bishop elect of the P. E. Church in North Carolina. He graduated at the University in 1847, in about the nineteenth year of his age. President Polk and Judge Mason, Secretary of the Navy, were present at the commencement exercises, and were so much impressed by young Pettigrew's appearance on that occasion, as to tender him a position in the National Observatory, and urged its acceptance with an earnestness that would take no denial. In the Observatory as in the University, his high reputation for ability and extraordinary proficiency, especially in the severer mathematical sciences, was fully sustained. The profession of the law, however, being his ultimate aim, he became the pupil of his distinguished uncle, the late James L. Pettigrew, of Charleston, and the extent to which he commanded the confidence of that most accomplished jurist, was shown by his admission into partnership with him very soon, if not immediately after his admission to the bar.

We have no means of ascertaining the precise dates which chronicle his rapid and upward progress in public estimation. He served a session or two in the South Carolina Legislature, and made a marked impression there. His report in opposition to the slave trade, and his speech in favor of a Bill which gave the existing organization to the Supreme Court, won for him more than a local reputation. The latter was pronounced by competent judges to compare well with any specimen of parliamentary eloquence that had been displayed that year in either the State or National Legislature.

To such abilities already so cultivated and heightened, he added the further advantages of foreign travel and study. His literary tastes and pursuits kept pace with the severer studies of law and of science. There were few things within the range of human capacity that he did not attempt, and in whatever he undertook he excelled.

In the first agitation of the secession question in South Carolina, he foresaw that war was inevitable, and with the same ardor and success that extended every effort of his mind, he applied himself to the acquisition of military science, and revisited Europe for the express purpose of availing himself of every advantage to be derived from the study and observation of European military tactics, more particularly in the French army. His career since the war began is well known, and has been as brilliant as brief. He served first in South Carolina—Colonel of the South Carolina Rifles—but as the war progressed, he came back home, as most men would fain do in time of trouble, to his own mother, and North Carolina welcomed her gifted son. In the course of the war, and after the fall of Sumter, in which he bore a conspicuous part, he enlisted as a private in Hampton's Legion—and while in this Legion, then in Virginia, he was elected by acclamation Colonel of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Troops, which was afterwards, in the new classification, numbered as the 22d North Carolina Troops, and which has won so many honors on the field. His management of this regiment is understood to have been unique in its superiority and its success. The energy with which he threw himself into the work of drilling, and by strict personal attention educating every man in it to be a soldier, animating them with one spirit and inspiring them with an intense devotion to himself, was an exemplification of what he was in every other pursuit of his life. At the bar, as a student, as a statesman, and in all that charms in social life, he had ever been foremost—he had failed in nothing—and now at the last, as a soldier, he was a model.

We cannot but think that in the warm personal attachment of his men to him, in his ability to inspire love, he showed that he was possessed of the very highest attributes of genius. For twenty men that are admirable, there is not one lover. And he returned the devotion which he inspired. He declined the office of Brigadier-General, till it was arranged that his own regiment should be long his brigade. It is much to be desired to success in life. Few men do more. Johnston Pettigrew not only deserved but won it.

And now, his son has gone down while it is yet day. The noble aspirations are quenched, the transcendent gifts of nature and of cultivation are dust and ashes. "How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod?" In this quiet spot, far removed from the agitations and vicissitudes of active life, safe as yet from war's alarms, those who remembered the slender and graceful youth who bore away all college honors without an effort, whose ingenuous simplicity of manner disarmed every, and gave fresh charms to even his genius, have never mentioned his name but with interest and admiration. He has been the bright particular star of college tradition. To have belonged to his class was a distinction, to have even contended in the arena with him was held to be an honor. The venerable men who guided and nurtured that intellect—ferreted his future career, and gloried in the accomplishment of their predictions—mourning for him now as for a son whose like their declining years will never again see.

Yet he died as he would have chosen, and of the thousands of the flower of our land who have fallen in her defence, of none may it be said more truly than of Johnston Pettigrew, "Felix non solum claritate vivit, sed etiam opportunitate moritur."

University of North Carolina, July 23, 1863.

BLOCKADING THE MISSISSIPPI.—Col. Matt Johnston sunk one Yankee transport and disabled two others at Greenville, on the Mississippi river, on the 4th inst. It is hoped that the success of this movement will cause numbers of light artillery batteries to be organized at once for the same purpose.

CONSOLIDATION AND MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Nothing is more absurd and preposterous than the pretended apprehension of consolidation and military despotism in the South. Each State, in the exercise of admitted sovereignty, needed for itself from the late Union, and whether unjustly dealt with or oppressed, or not, may, in the