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The Western Democrat.

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$20 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Schedule of Prices for NORTH CAROLINA.

The commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days. In that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped, to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alledged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people, in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful, in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. of 28 lbs.	$5 00
" " unpeeled, do	3 50
Axes with handles, each	12 50
" without handles, each	12 00
Bacon, per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans, white or cornfield, per bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
Brandy, apple, per gallon	10 00
" peach do	10 00
Beef, fresh, nett per pound	80
" fresh, gross per pound	40
" salted per pound	1 50
Candles, tallow, per pound	3 00
" adamantine, per pound	8 75
Chains, trace, per pair	11 00
Cloth, woollen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yd wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6 00
Cotton, raw, per pound	1 00
Coffee, Rio, per pound	4 50
Corn, unshelled, per bushel of 70 pounds	4 50
" shelled, sacks not included, per bush, 56 lbs	5 00
Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 lbs	5 20
Drills, cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 3 yds to pound, per yd	80
Flour, extra family, per barrel of 196 lbs	45 00
" extra superfine, do do	41 25
" superfine do do	37 50
" fine do do	33 75
Fodder, baled, per one hundred pounds	4 00
" unbaled do do	3 50
Hats, wool, each	5 00
Hay, baled, per one hundred pounds	4 00
" unbaled do do	3 50
Hides, dry, extra, per pound	3 00
" do do	2 50
" green, per pound	1 50
Horses, artillery, first class, per head	1000 00
" artillery, second class, per head	800 00
Iron, pig, No 1, per ton, 2000 pounds	350 00
" pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 pounds	314 00
" pig, No 3, per ton, 2000 pounds	278 00
" bloom, per ton of 2000 pounds	710 00
" Smiths' square or round, per ton 2000 lbs	1030 00
" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 lbs	400 00
Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles, camp, iron, per pound	30
Lumber, good, per one thousand feet	50 00
Lard, per pound	2 75
Leather, sole per pound	6 00
" upper per pound	7 00
" harness per pound	7 00
Molasses, cane, per gallon	5 00
" sorghum per gallon	5 00
Mules, first class per head	1000 00
" second class per head	800 00
" third class per head	500 00
Nails, per keg	100 00
Oats, sheaf, baled per one hundred pounds	5 25
" sheaf, unbaled do do	4 50
" shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs, cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz. to yd, per yard	1 50
" cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 8 oz. to yd, per yard	1 75
Onions, per bushel	8 00
Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 pounds	5 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 pounds	4 00
" sweet do do	4 00
Peaches, dried, peeled, per bushel of 38 pounds	8 50
" dried, unpeeled do do	5 00
Pork, fresh, nett, per pound	1 82
" salted per pound	2 30
Pasturage, 1st quality near town, pr head pr month	8 00
" common near town, per head pr month	5 00
" 1st quality in country, pr hd. pr month	7 00
" common in country, per head pr month	4 00
Quinine, good, per ounce	56 00
Rice, new, per pound	50
" old, per pound	40
Rye, good, per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each	3 00
Shirting, cotton, ¾ yd wide, 4½ yds to lb, per yard	1 30
" cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 3¾ yds to lb, per yard	1 10
Stripes, cotton, 3 yards to lb, per yard	1 75
Salt, coast, per bushel of 50 pounds	20 00
" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds	35 00
" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds	25 00
Steel, cast, per pound	8 00
Shoes, army, per pair	15 00
Shoe thread, flax, per pound	10 00
Socks, soldiers' wool, per pair	2 00
Sheep, fat, per head	35 00
Sugar, common brown per pound	3 00
Soap, hard, per pound	1 00
" soft, per pound	75
Shucks, baled, per one hundred pounds	4 00
Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 pounds	75
Ship Stuff, good, per bushel of 37 pounds	1 40
Tea, black, per pound	5 00
" green, per pound	8 00
Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard	1 50
Tobacco, No. 1, Extra per pound	3 00
" No. 1 do	2 50
" No. 2 do	1 75
" Lugs do	1 25
Tallow, clean, per pound	2 50
Vinegar, cider, per gallon	2 00
" manufactured, per gallon	1 00
Whiskey, good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 pounds	7 50
" bran, per bushel of 17 pounds	50
Wheat Straw, baled, per one hundred pounds	1 50
" " unbaled, per one hundred pounds	1 00
Wool, washed, per pound	8 00
" unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons, wood axle, 4-horse, new, each	350 00
" wood axle, 2-horse, new, each	250 00
Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 pounds	8 00

Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons and Horses.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't, per day	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, pr month	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't, pr month	37 50
Hire of horse, per day	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impresement should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1864. 2t.

WANTED,
BEEF CATTLE, SEED OATS, & MOLASSES.

I want to buy for family use, 200 gallons sorghum Molasses. I will furnish the barrels to put it in. Also, 100 bushels winter Seed Oats, and a few dry Cows for Beef. For which I will either pay the cash or give in exchange leather and shoes. J. L. BROWN.

☞ Also wanted, for the army at Petersburg, Potatoes and Onions, for which I will pay the market price in cash. Who will not spare a few potatoes and onions for our brave soldiers. J. L. BROWN.
Charlotte, Oct. 3, 1864 3tpd

TEACHER WANTED.

I wish to employ a male Teacher, who can teach the ordinary English branches and also Latin and Greek. To one properly qualified, a pleasant situation is offered, and a liberal salary will be paid. References required. Apply to Dr. J. J. Williams, Walkersville, Union county, N. C.
September 19, 1864. 1mpd.

State of N. Carolina—Lincoln County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Aug. Term, 1864.

E. W. Hoyle, Administratrix of Alfred E Hoyle, vs Wm. J. Kenan and wife, and others.
Petition to settle estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm J Kenan and wife Sarah C., Lucius Lusk and wife Margaret E., and Laban Hoyle, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. R. Clark, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A D 1864. W. R. CLARK, Clerk.
[pr. adv. $20.] 36-6t

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.

This old established and well-known Hotel is still kept open for the accommodation of travelers. The table is supplied with the best the market and times afford.
Sept 26, 1862 tf J. B. KERR.

WHEAT!

The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
Jan'y 1, 1864 tf JNO. WILKES.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of Messengers
OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY
At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

From Char. & S C. Railroad 7 00 A. M. and 6 P.M
" N. C. Railroad 7 00 " and 5 00 "
" Wil., C. & R. Railroad 2 45 P. M.

DEPARTS.

For N. C. Railroad 7 00 A. M. and 6 20 P.M
" Char. & S C. Railroad 8 00 " and 5 00 "
" Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 30 "

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure.
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. tf

Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.
Jan. 1, 1864. tf

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAILROAD.

On and after Monday the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST:

ARRIVE:		LEAVE:
	Charlotte,	7 30 A. M.
8 15 A. M.	Tuckaseege,	8 20 "
8 55 "	Brevard,	9 00 "
9 25 "	Sharon,	9 30 "
10 00 "	Lincolnton,	10 05 "
10 45 "	Cherryville.	

GOING EAST:

ARRIVE:		LEAVE:
	Cherryville,	11 30 A. M.
12 15 P. M.	Lincolnton,	12 25 P. M.
12 50 "	Sharon,	12 55 "
1 20 "	Brevard,	1 25 "
1 53 "	Tuckaseege,	2 00 "
2 45 "	Charlotte.	

Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare. Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one.

A Freight Train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte at 7 o'clock, A M, on Mondays, and returns same day.

For Passenger Trains transporting Freights, 50 per cent to the tariff rates of freight will be added.

V. A. McBEE,
Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

THE FIGHT FOR THE VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.

The Lynchburg papers contain particulars of the fight near the Saltworks:

The fight commenced about 10 o'clock Sunday morning on the road leading from Saltville to the Lebanon and Tazewell Courthouse pike, about one and a quarter miles from Saltville, near the house and on the farm of Judge Sanders. The Judge was captured and carried off, the Yankees making strong threats against his life, and charging him with giving information to our forces which led to their disastrous defeat. From this point our forces were driven about one fourth of a mile, where they took position on the side of a high hill, covered with a dense undergrowth of bushes and briars. There were no breastworks on this hill and no trees sufficiently large enough for protection. Here, from noon until dark, the Yankees repeatedly charged our position, but were received with such a withering fire as to be each time compelled to fall back in confusion and with heavy loss. At nightfall the battle ceased, and at 10 o'clock that night the enemy commenced retreating, going through Thompson's Pass, on the same road upon which they advanced, leaving their dead and some of their wounded on the field, but carrying off such of the wounded as could be moved.

The total loss of the Reserves was eighteen killed, seventy-one wounded, twenty one missing. The regular regiments lost thirty-nine wounded, none killed.

The men detailed to bury the Yankee dead, buried one hundred and six whites and one hundred and fifty seven negroes, but gentlemen who visited the field on Wednesday assure us that numbers of the dead, both white and black are still unburied. They think these will reach fifty or sixty in number, which would made the Yankee killed upwards of three hundred. There are eighty-six wounded Yankees in the hospital at Emory, among them Brigadier General Hanson, of Kentucky, supposed to be mortally wounded, who is said to be a brother of General Roger Hanson who was killed in the Confederate service. A gentleman who conversed with the General tells us that he puts the Yankee loss at one thousand to twelve hundred, which we are inclined to believe is an underestimate. There are also included among the wounded six negroes.

Our forces were commanded on the field by Gen A. E. Jackson. Generals Breckinridge and Echols were also on the field after the fight had progressed for some time.

As soon as the retreat of the enemy was discovered pursuit was commenced by our cavalry, but with what success has not been learned. There was a report at Saltville that our troops had overtaken them at the Richlands, thirty miles from the battle field, and captured five hundred prisoners. The enemy on their retreat threw away guns, pistols, swords, ammunition, overcoats, knapsacks, &c., in the greatest profusion The road from the battle field to within three miles of Thompson's Pass, thirty miles from the battle field, was literally strewed with those articles. A large number of pack mules were abandoned and fell into our hands.

No portion of the Salt Works were reached by the enemy. They were met in an open field and defeated in a pitched battle by one fifth their numbers, and it will be long we predict, before another attempt is made to capture these important works.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Saunders, at the late term of Wake Superior Court, refused to grant judgments when the plaintiff expressed his unwillingness to receive Confederate currency. In the case of F. J. Haywood *vs.* A. Solomon, which was an appeal from the summary proceeding allowed by a recent statute to a landlord against a tenant refusing to vacate, his Honor after a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, ordered a new trial because the plaintiff instructed the officers to demand specie for the recovery, on the ground that the jury assessed the damages in Confederate currency. —*Conservative.*

Judge Saunders is entitled to the commendation of every true Southerner for his refusal to allow judgments to be entered collectable in specie. Confederate money is the life blood of the Confederacy, and he who refuses or discredits it, is no friend to the Southern cause.—*Standard.*

MCCULLOCH VS. BOON.—The decision made in this case, on yesterday, in our place, by his Honor Judge French, will, doubtless, prove interesting to many. The petitioner, Joseph D. McCulloch, is a private of Capt. Boon's company of Senior Reserves. He lacked only a few days of being fifty years old when he was enrolled and he was over fifty when he was ordered into service. The point made by his counsel was, that the spirit and reason of the act of congress, which says that "all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war," releases a man from said service after he has attained the age of fifty. No language in the act, puts any young man just coming of the age of seventeen in the service; yet the officers of the government are daily enrolling the young men so soon as they arrive at that age. The liberal construction, and they held reasonable construction, which puts these young men in on their arrival at that age, ought to exempt them who come to be fifty by a parity of reasoning. The case was fully argued by the counsel on both sides, after which his Honor decided against the petitioner and remanded him into the hands of his captain. The counsel for the government was Ralph Gorrell, Esq; and for the petitioner the Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Hon. J. R. McLean, and Messrs Scott and Scott.—*Greensboro Citizen.*

Mr. Phillip Owens, of this county, made a very good article of Molasses from the stalk of corn planted for roasting ears. After the corn had been gathered and disposed of, he adopted the process in common use for making molasses from the cane.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

SORGHUM SYRUP.—We learn from all quarters that the cane has turned out very well, and that the yield will be in large excess over last year, and of superior quality. We regret to learn that rum is being made by some, and that no one in Wake County, so far as we have learned, has yet been able to manufacture sugar.—*Raleigh Standard.*

BOLD HORSE THIEVES.

Four men, representing themselves as belonging to Vaughn's command, but really believed to be Yankee emisaries, went up the Western Rail Road on Monday the 3d inst, and in the evening of that day were found at the residence of Mr. John A. Hunt, two miles beyond Morganton. Having called for supper, Mr Hunt ordered it for them. After supper, Mr. Hunt invited them into another room to smoke; but they soon made excuse to walk out into the yard, and H. walked with them One of the men then said to him, you will probably be surprised at the request we are about to make of you. We want four horses for a day or two to carry us forward, but will send them back to you. Mr. H. told them he could not spare his horses and could not accommodate them. Another then stepped up and remarked, we intend to have the horses whether you are willing or not, and the least you say or do in opposition the best for you—where are your saddles and bridles? Mr. H. told them he did not know where the bridles were, but there was a saddle, pointing to it. They answered, it made no difference—they would make the negroes find them, and accordingly ordered the negroes to get pine torches and look up the bridles. They went into the stables and barns themselves and selected four horses and a mule, and immediately rode off, taking with them, mounted on the mule, a free negro found at Mr. Hunt's.

Having gone some three miles on their way, they came to the residence of Mr. Forney, whom they called on, and told that they wanted to get a horse or two. Their words and manner drew from Mr. Forney the threat that he would shoot the first man that attempted to take his horse. But they were not deterred by this threat, but entered his yard with the avowed determination of taking them. Mr. Forney produced his double barreled gun, and true to his word, pulled trigger on the robbers Both caps exploded without firing the loads. The men then commenced firing at him with colt's revolvers, having two each. But Mr. Forney recapped his gun and tried it again, and now with better success: he brought down one of the rascals the first fire. The second was a failure to hit his mark, in the darkness of the night. Meanwhile they continued to fire on him until they had fired some 15 or 20 shots. He re-loaded his gun while they were popping at him; and being again ready to fire, they threw up their hands and asked for a truce.

Being alone, with three armed men against him, and having gained his point, Mr. Forney agreed to let them depart; so they quietly remounted the horses they brought, taking with them the man he had shot down; who, by-the-bye, was only very badly wounded; having received one buck-shot in the head, another in the mouth, and several others in his breast and shoulders.

In the mean time, Mr. Hunt had sent word to Morganton of what had happened at his house; and partly induced by the liberal reward offered by W. F. McKesson, Esq., for the arrest of these offenders, and mainly for bringing them to justice and teaching such men a lesson, a small party set out immediately in pursuit. On reaching Mr. Forney's residence they found he had called in two or three of his neighbors and were preparing to pursue them. They all moved off together. On approaching Mrs. Caldwell's, three miles further up the road, they heard loud groanings, and soon ascertained that the robbers had put up there for the night, the condition of their wounded companion preventing them from continuing their flight as they had doubtless intended. They surrounded the house and demanded a surrender, which was immediately complied with. The men were taken prisoners, brought to Morganton and committed to jail to await trial and justice, which will doubtless be speedy.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A RICH LETTER.—The following letter (says the Raleigh Deaf Mute Casket) was handed us by a lady friend and we take the liberty of publishing it. It was actually received by one of our Generals, who, of course, granted the desired furlough. Read it. We publish it *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim:*

August 31 1864.

to mr general W——.

kinde sir i want you if you Please to grant mr Private john Smith A thirty days furlow if you Please to do so Being that me And him is Promis to be married next month. i have no Mother for she is Dead my father dide in services And the yankees has taken All the brother i have got and i have got some bisness to sea to next month i will tell you what kind of bisness it is when my father dide he left me some things that he wanted me to have And i can git him to git them for me And being that me And Him is Promist to be married at that Present time it will sute me Better than enny other time i want you if you you Please to grant Him A 30 days furlow if you Please as soon As you Can he is station at ——. if you will grant mr Private John Smith A 30 days furlow you will oblige very much that is if you will grant him A 30 days furlow to go home to git married
Very Respectful jane A jones

RELIEF FOR CONFEDERATE SUFFERERS AT NEWBERN.—We are glad to learn that Gen Baker is performing a most humane act in sending relief to the Confederate sufferers, by Yellow Fever, at Newbern or vicinity. Having learned that many of our people, within the Yankee lines, were suffering from this fell disease and that they were without medical attention or care of any sort, Gen. Baker asked and obtained permission, from the Secretary of War, to send down such medical aid and other means of relief and succor as he could obtain, and as the enemy would allow him to furnish.

Under this arrangement we learn that Dr O. A. White of the Medical Examining Board, at this post, has volunteered his services for this arduous but humane duty, and will be sent down to Newbern, perhaps with others, under flag of truce, as soon as arrangements to that end can be completed.—*Goldsboro Journal.*

We learn from a subsequent number of the Journal that the yankee authorities at Newbern refused permission to send aid.

☞ That "thing" described in the riddle published last week, was the Whale that swallowed Jonah. W.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Dr A. W. Smythe, House Surgeon to the New Orleans Charity Hospital, has accomplished a triumph in surgery, which will rank him among the most distinguished of the profession the world over, and an acquaintance with which will doubtless be acceptable and useful to the members of the faculty in the Confederate States.

The Mobile Tribune is indebted to Dr James Burns, formerly one of the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, and now of Mobile, for the subjoined abstract of the case, as given in a pamphlet in which it has been reported for publication:

The operation is that of ligaturing the arteria innominata for subclavian aneurism, first suggested by Mr Allan Burns, in 1811. It has hitherto been known as among the most difficult and the most fatal ever performed. Out of twenty recorded cases, the first of which was undertaken by Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, on the 11th of June, 1818, not one recovery had occurred, down to the present year. * * *

Dr Smythe came to the conclusion that the vertebral artery was the channel through which the hemorrhage forced its way, and that the vessel must be tied before the hemorrhage could be prevented. Accordingly, on the 8th of July, he performed that operation on his patient. On the following morning the shot was removed from the original wound; a marked decrease in the circulation was apparent, the slight pulsation at the wrist disappearing; coldness and œdema supervened, and the brachial artery became occluded, feeling corded throughout its whole extent. In a few days, however, these unfavorable symptoms subsided, and slight pulsation was felt in the radial artery.

No further hemorrhage took place, the new wound healed rapidly; the ligature coming away on the tenth day.

On the 15th of September the patient was entirely well, with the exception of lacking complete control over the muscles of the arm, which, however, he was rapidly regaining.

Thus is consummated one of the greatest triumphs of modern surgery, calculated to lead to important advantages to the human race. It is not to be ignored, indeed, that although it will save and prolong life, there are subsequent dangers possible; but they are as nothing in comparison with the positive advantages and probable chances against them.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—Judge Halyburton of the Confederate Court has decided that Marylanders who have served out the term for which they enlisted in the Confederate army, cannot be held to further service, but to be discharged if they so demand.

Judge Parker, of the Winchester Circuit, Virginia, has decided, on the other hand, that the voluntary abandonment of their own State by Marylanders, their coming here and making common cause with us in our struggle, are acts to which the law attaches the responsibilities as well as the privileges of domicil if not of citizenship, and such persons are consequently embraced in the legislation that continues all enrolled men in service.

At present we have no tribunal whose decree may settle such conflicts of authority.—*Exchange paper.*

Judge Parker's decision is in accordance with justice and good common sense, if not with the law.

CANADA.—It is a strange recommendation of the London Times that England should withdraw her few regiments from Canada lest Yankee vanity might be tempted to "gobble them up." Can it be possible that England is afraid to risk it? What can the Times mean? Does England seriously contemplate the abandonment of Canada? It says, it is true, it can hold the United States in check by blockading her seaports in the event of war, and can carry on the conflict if one should arise, by sea. But that blockade could not prevent the egress of privateers, and British commerce would be swept from the sea. Moreover the United States navy is now almost large enough to cope with that of England. Canada, if worthless to the mother country in peace, is invaluable to her in war with the United States as a base of aggressive operations. Yet, if the regular forces of England are withdrawn from the province, and the only reliance for defence is the militia, nothing can prevent the United States from a sudden descent upon the abandoned country and a permanent occupation of it. If the British Government should adopt the suggestion of the Times, it will be a virtual declaration that Canada is out of leading strings and must henceforth take care of herself.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—An auction for unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district, says the historian, they assembled on a certain day of the year all virgins of a marriageable age. The most beautiful was first put up, and the man who bid the highest or the largest sum, gained the possession of her The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses, But alas! it seems there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these were also disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her, with a small sum, she was at length adjudicated to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome, served as a portion to those that were of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about four hundred years before Christ.

A model young lady just graduated from a certain distant Academy, remarked:

"I cannot deceive how the young gentlemen of Panola can drink to such recess when they know it is so conjurious to their institutions."

☞ Major James T Davis, of Mecklenburg has been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th Regiment, N C. Troops, vice Fleming killed. Capt. Charles O. Petty, of Gaston, has been promoted to be Major of the 49th Regiment, vice Davis promoted.—*Bulletin.*