# Hestern 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 PROPREITOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4,

FOURTEENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 682.

# A Proclamation, To the People of North Carolina.

JOHNSON, President of the United States, by bis State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the Proclamation of May 29th 1865, appointing a Pro- preceding paragraph. visional Governor of North Carolina, under the Smrth article of the Constitution of the United es, which guarantees to every State in the Union

I al peo, le of said State to organize a by at least two Justices of the Peace. acut, whereby justice may be estabmay be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office the Federal government, by presenting such a re- of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of publican form of government as will entitle the the vote in their respective Counties for the mem-State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, bers aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, and its people to protection by the United States sealed up, directed to the President of the Convenagainst invasion, insurrection and domestic vio- tion, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention. lence, I. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Gov-

The county of Alamance will choose two mem-

to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alexander will choose one member. The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose

21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to

be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates,

one member. The county of Anson will choose two members. The county of Beaufort will choose two members. The county of Bertie will choose two members. The county of Bladen will choose one member. The county of Brunswick will choose one mem-

The county of Buncombe will choose one member. The county of Burke will choose one member. The county of Cabarrus will choose one member. The county of Caldwell will choose one member. The county of Camden will choose one member. The county of Carteret will choose one member: The county of Caswell will choose two members The county of Catawba will choose one member. The county of Chatham will choose three mem-

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleaveland will choose two mem-The county of Columbus will choose one member. The county of Craven will choose two members. The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will

The county of Carrituck will choose one member. The county of Davidson will choose two members. The county of Davie will choose one member. The county of Duplin will choose two members

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will The county of Forsyth will choose two members. The county of Franklin will choose one member. The county of Gaston will choose one member. The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three mem-

The county of Greene will choose one member. The county of Guilford will choose three mem-

The county of Halifax will choose two members. The county of Haywood will choose one member. The counties of Henderson and Transvlvania will

The county of Hertford will choose one member. The county of Hyde will choose one member. The county of fredell will choose two members. The county of Jackson will choose one member. The county of Johnston will choose two members The county of Jones will choose one member. The county of Lenoir will choose one member. The county of Lincoln will choose one member. The county of Macon will choose one member. The county of Madison will choose one member. The county of Martin will choose one member. The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two mem-The county of Montgomery will choose one mem-

The county of Moore will choose one member. The county of Nash will choose one member. The county of New Hanover will choose two

The county of Northampton will choose two mem-The county of Onslow will choose one member. The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one mem-The county of Perquimans will choose one mem

The county of Person will choose one member. country of Pirt will choose two members. my of Randolph will choose two mem-

unity of Richmond will choose one member. county of Robeson will choose two members. the county of Rockingham will choose two mem-

The county of Rowan will choose two members. The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose

The county of Sampson will choose two members The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member. The county of Surry will choose one member. The county of Tyrrell will choose one member. The county of Union will choose one member. The county of Wake will choose three members. The county of Warren will choose two members. The county of Washington will choose one mem-

The county of Watauga will choose one member. The county of Wayne will choose two members. The county of Wikes will choose two members. The county of Yadkin will choose one member. The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of

a poll tax shall not be required. All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pre. able in advance.

tended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, BY WM. W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOV'NOR, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW and, provided further, that they are citizens of the

exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation tions form of government; and in order to of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furassic tranquility restored, and loyal citi- nish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to , rotected in all their rights of life, liberty, those persons who may have received the highest learning, do not acquire a residence thereby, a oroperty; and in order, also, that said State number of votes as members of the Convention; and

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will ernor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an elec- assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the tion will be held in said State. on Thursday, the second day of October, 1865. The attention of Justices appointed to administer

the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's | men from voting or holding office. Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 : " First-All who are or shall have been pretended

civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate govern-

Second-All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion. Third-All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government

above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant United States to aid the rebellion. Fifth-All who resigned or tendered resignations

of their commissions in the army or navy of the U.S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion. ing otherwise than I .wfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers,

seamen, or in other capacities. Seventh-All persons who have been or are absentees from the U. S. for the purpose of aiding the

Eighth-All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth-All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the

Tenth-All persons who left their homes within and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of

aiding the rebellion Eleventh-All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States | cligible to office under the Constitution of this upon the high seas, and persons who have made | commonwealth, who shall not be able to read raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the

British provinces from the United States seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirtcenth-All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth-All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eight, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to two years in the State, six months in the town, the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been ab-

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by ized or unorganized, hostife to the United States; to 1818. or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The other exceptions are so plain as not to require

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the Presi-

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructsciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honat any time to committ any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectorr are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom

cast, at their respective precincts. Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of Authe same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect Pgust, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, of duty, as are prescribed in chapter 52, Revised and in the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, By the Governor: Provisional Governor. LEWIS HANES. Private Secretary. August 14, 1865.

NOTICE .- Obituary notices exceeding a few pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and lines in length, are charged advertising rates, pay-

### STATE SUFFRAGE LAWS.

the Various Northern, Middle and Western

### MAINE.

By her Constitution, adopted Oct 26, 1819, gives the ballot to every male citizen of the No person will be allowed to vote who does not United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward, excepting paupers, persong under geardianship, and Indians not taxed, having resided in the State three months. But persons in the military, naval or marine service, quartered in the State, and students attending a seminary of (including negroes.)

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By her Constitution, adopted 1792, still in force, gives the ballot to "every male inhabitant," of twenty-one years, except paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. Freehold property qualifications were formerly required for office-hoiders, but these are abolished. New Hampshire never excluded colored

### VERMONT.

Vermont which abolished slavery by her Constitution, adopted July 4, 1793, declared in her bill of rights that "all freemen, having sufficient evidence of common interest with an attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers and be elected to office." By article twentyhas resided one year in the State, who behaves Fourth-All who left seats in the Congress of the himself quietly and peaceably, and who will good" of the State, may vote. In Vermont, Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treat- therefore, "a white man is as good as a negro if in the service of the United States. he behaves himself as well," not otherwise.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts, by her original Constitution, adopted in 1780, gave the ballot to every male person twenty-one years of age, resident in the commonwealth, having an annual income of three pounds from a freehold, or any estate worth sixty pounds.

By the amendment now in force the ballot of age (except paupers and persons under guar- &c., or who has resided two and a half years in within two years, or who shall be exempted from every civilized male Indian inhabitant, not a "no person shall have the right to vote, or be the Constitution in the English language, and service, students, &c. write his name; provided, however, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to Twelfth-All persons who, at the time when they any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its regulations, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect." Massachusetts, therefore, never excluded any man from voting on account of color.

# RHODE ISLAND.

be right of suffrage:

in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth \$134, or renting for \$7 per

2. To every native male citizen of full age, who is duly registered, who has paid \$1 tax, or done militia service within the year. Hence in Rhode Island a native negro votes without a property qualification, while a foreign born white citizen cannot.

# CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut gives the ballot to all persons. whether white or black, who were free men at the adoption of her Constitution (1818), and sent from the United States for the purpose of aid- subsequently to "every white male citizen of the vear in the United States and four months in United States" of full age, resident six months | the State, and being either: First, a white citiin the town, and owning a freehold of the yearly | zen of the United States; second, a white alien value of \$7, or who shall have performed mili- who has declared his intentions; third, civilized tia duty, paid a State tax, and sustained a good persons of mixed white and Indian blood; fourth, moral character within the year. This was civilized Indians certified by a District Court amended in 1845 by striking out the property to be fit for citizenship. (With sundry proand tax-paying qualification, and fixing the resi- visions as above.) dence at one year in the State, and six months in the town. Only those negroes have voted in acting with assemblages of persons, whether organ- | Connecticut who were admitted freemen prior

# NEW YORK.

New York admits to the suffrage "every male citizen" one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no man of color shall vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth two hundred and fifty dollars over incumbrances, on which he shall have paid a tax; and he is to be subject to no direct tax unless he owns such freehold. Laws are authorized, and have been passed, exed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be cluding from the suffrage persons convicted of lunatics, and felons) resident one year in the it is to be removed that the tax has been paid their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and con- bribery, larceny, or any infamous crime, also, persons betting on the election. No persons gains or loses a residence by reason of presence est intention on their part to keep it without secret or absence in the service of the United States, purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or 'nor in navigation, nor as a student in a semiaary, nor in any asylum or prison. A registry law also exists.

# NEW JERSEY.

1844 to "every white male citizen" of the Uni- men. ted States of full age, residing one year in the State and five months in the county, except that no soldier or marine quartered therein shall atquire the right, and no pauper, idiot, insare person, or person convicted of a crime which excludes him from being a witness, shall vote.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania gives a vote to "every white freeman" of full age who has resided one year in the State and ten days in the election district, and has within two years paid a tax, except that a once qualified voter returning into the State voting, regains his vote by a six months' resi- late war nor raised a cent in its prosecution.

dence, and except that white free citizens under The Elective Franchise and its Regulation in twenty-two and over twenty-one vote without paying taxes.

### OHIO.

Ohio, by her Constitution of 1851, limits the South should be treated: elective franchise to "every white male citizen" of the United States of full age, resident one year in the State, excluding persons in the military and naval service, and idiots and insane to the terms and disposition which the people of persons. But the courts of Ohio having held that every person of one-half white blood is a and the good will and friendship they should "white male citizen" within the Constitution, manifest toward those whose manly acceptance and that the burden of proof is with the challenging party to show that the person is more than half black, which is impracticable; we believe that in practice negroes in Ohio vote with- answer to this question is already set forth in out restriction.

INDIANA. Indiana gives the right of suffrage to "every white male citizen of the United States" of full age and six months' residence in the State, and white of foreign birth and full age who has resided one year in the United States, and six months preceding the election in the State, and who has declared his intention to become a citizen. No soldier or marine shall acquire a vote by being quartered in the State, nor shall any person lose his vote by absence in the service of the State or United States." "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

### ILLINOIS.

Illinois by her Constitution of 1847, gives one, "every man" twenty-one years of age, who the vote to "every white male citizen" of full age, residing one year in the State, and "every white male inhabitant" who was a resident of take an oath to vote, "so as in your conscience the State at the adoption of this Constitution. you shall judge will most conduce to the best Like provisions to those of Indiana exist here relative to soldiers, seamen, marines and persons

MISSOURI. Missouri, by her recent free State Constitution excludes the blacks from voting.

### MICHIGAN.

Michigan, by her Constitution adopted 1850. gives the ballot to every white male citizen, to they ever struck a blow against the United every white male inhabitant residing in the State June 24th, 1835, and to every white Janbelongs to every male citizen twenty-one years | uary 1, 1850, who has declared his intentions, the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, dianship,) who shall have paid any tax assessed | the State and declared his intentions, and to taxation. But by article 20 of the amendments, member of any tribe. But no person shall vote unless of full age, and a resident three months in the State and ten days in the town. Like provisions as to persons in military and naval

Every "white male citizen" of the United States of full age, resident six months in the State, sixty days in the county. With like exception of persons in military or naval service, idiots, insane persons, and criminals.

# WISCONSIN.

Every male person of full age, resident one year in the State, and being either :- 1. A white citizen of the United States. 2. A white Rhode Island, by Constitution of 1842, gives | alien who has declared his intentions. 3. A person of Indian blood who has been declared a 1. To every male citizen of full age, one year citizen by an act of Congress. 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe (With like exceptions of felons, insane persons, and soldiers, &c , stationed in the State.)

# CALIFORNIA.

Every white male citizen of the United States or of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under treaty of the State and thirty days in the district. The Legislature has power to extend the rights to ! Indians and their descendants. (With sundry provisions as above.)

# MINNESOTA.

Every male person of full age, resident one

States one year, who has declared his intentions, may vote, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulat-

# KANSAS.

has declared his intentions.

Kansas gives the ballot to every white male adult resident six months in the State and thirty days in the town, who is either a citizen or

# WEST VIRGINIA.

Every white male citizen (except miners, State and thirty days in the county.

.The results sum up thus :- Of the twentyone free States enumerated eight permit negro suffrage to a greater or lesser extent. These are the New England States, New York and Ohio. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas and Illinois (seven) admit as voters those not yet citizens; and besides the New New Jersey, the first of those enumerated England States, four, to wit, Michigan, Wiswhich absolutely makes color the test of voting, onsin, California and Minnesota, provide for votand in which slavery existed up to a very recent ing by Indians. One (Massachusetts) excludes period, gives the ballot by its Constitution of the ignorant, and one (Oregon) excludes China-

> "Mack," the Lexington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says the word "loyal" has been so far abused that it "has become a

> stench in the postrils of the people." A young lady of this city, a short time ago, in a fit of desperation, bung herself to a limbof the law.

"Mamma," said a lad of six, "If a man is a Mister, is a woman a Mystery? The town of Lincoln, New Hampshire, (says

### TREATMENT OF SOUTHERNERS.

Gen. T. F. Meagher delivered, on the 7th inst., a speech in St. Pauls, Minnesota, in which he thus discoursed of the manner in which the

The next question suggested by the events

of the day, and the new condition in which the Southern States find themselves, is in relation the loyal States should extend to the former, of what they consider their adverse fate, entitles them to the respect and consideration of the conditions of the surrender at Appomattoz Court House. It becomes the people of the North, and it seems to me to be a sacred obligation with them, to treat the people of the South with an honorable propriety and a gallant generosity. A policy of bearing other than that indicated in the military surrender, will counteract the success of our arms, keep the wounds of the South inflamed, produce an irreparable alienation, and overshadow with opprobium the laurels of the North. Defeated as the South has been in its great scheme to install another Government and nationality on this Continent and win the royalty of Mississippi-having h speech under the excitement of a great batfought in the teeth of the most crushing odds tle, and whose case had baffled the skill of the and disabilities with a soldiership that establish- experts of the army, was made to talk by imbies them in history as the most masterly revolu- bing freely of the ardent, it was a source of tionists of any age or country-now that this much gratification to me to get the consent of dazzling project has been defeated, and the the lady to try the experiment, as it will no National Government resumes its sway with a doubt be a source of rejoicing to her numerous weightier authority than ever it held before, friends. Having procured for her a pint of best and an admitted superiority over the eldest and secale antiquum, she began to imbibe it about grandest powers, it should be the aim and ob- ten o'clock yesterday morning, and in ordinary ject of the people of the North and West so to time, using common parlance, became beautifully conduct themselves in their social and political relations with the South, that the latter, even in the hour of their capitulation, and amid the havor that has swept their fields and cities, shall be induced to entertain one regret onlyand that the manly and generous regret that States and coveted the humiliation of our flag.

### TAX ON TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS. Treasury Dep't, Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, August 2, 1865. The tax on tobacco, snuff, or cigars accrues when they are sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture. A removal from the factory to not such a removal as renders the goods liable to be assessed for the tax thereon, since the ordinary storerooms connected with the manufactory are included as a part of the place of man-

Whenever it is proposed to remove tobacco or any other manufactured goods or articles from and beyond the limits of the States lately in inother articles are liable must be immediately ascertained. In order to do this, inquiry should be made: 1st. Whether the goods were manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1, 1862. If they were, no duty is to be assessed upon them. 2d. Whether a sale, or such a transfer or removal of the goods has ever been made as would cause the tax to accrue. 3d. At what precise time was the sale or the transfer or the removal of the goods made. When these facts are satisfactorily determined the assessor will have no diffi-Queretaro) of full age, resident six months in | culty in ascertaining the proper rates and the amount of tax to be assessed.

All tobacco, snuff, or cigars subject to tax under either of the excise laws, in the hands of the manufacturer or producer thereof on the first day of April, 1865, will be liable when sold, consumed, removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, to the rates of duty existing on and after April 1, 1865.

Tobacco, snuff, and cigars may be removed from one district to another in the United States, or from any port within the States lately in insurrection to a Northern port, under bonds, as per regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. They may also be exported in bonds, provided the district to which such removal is made is a port of entry.

months a resident in the State, and every white ported beyond the limits of the States lately in such mistakes go to their credit in the great acmaje alien of full age, resident in the United insurrection, whether in bond or otherwise, the count. He who thinks better of his neighbors same must be inspected and branded with the date of its manufacture, the rate of tax to which standard by which his judgment is guided is it is liable, and such marks as will enable the the goodness of his own heart- It is only the officers of internal revenue in every case to base who believe all men base-or, in other identify the precise lot shipped or transported.

If tobacco, &c., is to be transported on which the tax has been paid, or which is claimed to be for when Rome was rejoicing over his death exempt from duty, in addition to the inspecting and marking, as indicated above, the owner or party desiring to transport will procure the certificate of the collector of the district from which on that identical lot of tobacco, &c., or his certificate, endorsed by the assessor of the district, them justice; but they rarely get it while living, that he is satisfied that such lot, so inspected, branded, or marked, as set forth in said certificate, is not liable to any duty.

All tobacco, snuff, or cigars landed in any district beyond the limits of the States lately in dinner, that an able, matronly lady remarked in marks, as indicated above, and without being gentleman on the subject of temperance : accompanied by a certificate from the collector of the district from which the goods were transported that the tax has been paid, or that he has been paid, or that be has satisfactory evidence that they are not subject to any tax, will be liable to be seized, forfeited, and sold for the payment of taxes, according to the rates imposed by the law now in force, in whatever district they may be found. Collectors seizing any such goods will hold them for a sufficient time for the owner or parties interested to show, if such is the case, that the goods are not liable to any duty, or that the duty to which they were liable WILLIAM ORTON, has been paid.

Commissioner Internal Revenue.

Ou the railroad line, Goldsboro' to Charlotte, after an absence which disqualifies him from an exchange) has not fir ished a soldier in the N. C., Charles Stingluff is appointed agent, with pay at the rate of \$800 per annum.

DOUBTFUL A Woman Made to Talk after being Muts

Twenty-five Years. Cambridge City, Indiana, Aug. 18, 1865 -Editors Gazette: Ordinarily the "gift of gab" is too well developed in the female sex, and he that could be so fortunate as to devise some means to stop that unruly member would be hafled as a public benefactor; but there is, like an oasis in the desert, an occasional case where

it is good that a woman be made to talk. Such a case having come under my immediate observation, and being one not easily accounted for by medical writers, and totally unknown totheir more fortunate rivals in the field. The the M. D's, I think it important the particulars

should have publicity. About twenty-five years ago, Miss Permelia Barnell, who was then, and is now, a resident of Jacksonburgh, in this county, and at the time about fifteen years of age, while attending a camp meeting in this vicinity, and in the act of prayer, went into a trance, in which mood she remained for about eleven days, at the expiration of which time she was attacked with alphonia, and from that time until yesterday she could convey her thoughts only by manipulation, having not uttered a syllable during the time. Being conversant with the facts above stated, and having noticed that a soldier who had lost drank. After lying in a comatose state for two hours, at which time she began to sober off, to the utter astonishment of all present, she began to talk, at first slowly, but afterwards with as much ease as if the gift had never departed, and this morning continues to talk as glibly as if she was an adept in the matter. The case causes much surprise in this part of the country, and will no doubt interest a number of your readers, and may hap some one similarly afflicted may by proper application be relieved. It may be well to state that Miss B. was, prior to her loss of speech, troubled with chorea, or commonly called

### Saint Vitus' dance. Very truly, SAM'L H. HOSHOUR.

Cincinnati Gazette the store or warehouse of the manufacturer is OUR MISTAKES about BACH OTHER. Not one man in ten thousand sees those with whom he associates as they really are. If the prayer of Burns were granted, and we could all see ourselves as others see us, our self-estimates would in all probability be much more erroneous than they are now. The truth is that we regard each other through a variety of lenses no one of which is correct Passion and prejusurrection, the duty to which such tobacco or dice, love and hate, benevolence and envy, spectacle our eyes and utterly prevent us from observing accurately. Many whom we deem the porcelain of human clay are mere dirt, and a still greater number of those we put down in our black books are no further off from Heaven, and perhaps a little nearer, than the censors who condemn them. We habitually undervalue or overvalue each other, and in estimating char-

> of even our closest intimates. It is not just or fair to look at character from stand point of one's own selection. A man's profile may be unprepossessing, and yet his full face agreeable. We once saw a young man, whose timidity was a standing joke with his companions, leap into a river and save a boy from drowning, while his tormentors stood panio struck on the bank. The merchant who gives curt answers in his counting house may be a tender husband and father, and a kind helper of the desolate and oppressed. On the other hand, your good-humored person, who is all smiles and sunshine in public, may carry something as bard as the nether millstone in the place where his heart ought to be.

acter the shrewdest of us only now and then

make true appraisal of the virtues and defects

Such anomalies are common There is this comfort, however, for those whose misjudgments Every white male citizen of full age, six | Before any tobacco, snuff, or cigars are trans- of their fellow-mortals lean to the kindly sidethan they deserve cannot be a bad man, for the words, like themselves. Few, however, are all evil. Even Nero did a good turn to somebody, some loving hand covered his grave with flow-

> Public men are seldom or never fairly judged -at least, while living. However pure, they cannot escape calumny. However corrupt, they are sure to find eulogists. History may do either from friend or foe.

THE MAN WHO DESPISED WHISKEY DRINK-ERS .- It was on one of the river steamers, at insurrection, without the inspector's brand and the midst of conversation with a grave-looking

"Ob, of all things in the world, I despise whiskey drinkers!"

The gentleman dropped his knife and fork in the arder of his feelings, extended his hand and took hers within his own, and with emotion that threatened tears over the loss of ruined sons, he replied with faltering words :

"Madame, I respect your sentiments and the heart that dictates them. I permit no one to go beyound me in despising whiskey drinking. have been disgusted on this very boat, and I say it now before our captain's face. What, I say, can be more disgusting than to see welldressed, respectacle, and virtuous looking young men step up to the bar of this boat, and, without fear of observing eyes, boldly ask for whiskey, when they know that there is in that very bar, the best old Cognac brandy!"