

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1865.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 698.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion. The advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

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

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

SUPREME COURT.
Salmon C. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.
LEICESTER GENERAL.
Wingfield Scott, Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General, Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General, Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General, Montgomery C. Meigs, of Pennsylvania.

North Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

MAIL TRAIN—GOING WEST.	
Leave Raleigh at	7.40 P. M.
" Greensboro	2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury	6.45 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10.10 "
GOING EAST.	
Leave Charlotte at	3.00 P. M.
" Salisbury	6.25 "
" Greensboro	10.15 "
Arrive at Raleigh	4.30 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—GOING WEST.	
Leave Raleigh at	6.00 A. M.
" Greensboro	12.50 P. M.
" Salisbury	5.00 "
Arrive at Charlotte	8.20 "
GOING EAST.	
Leave Charlotte at	5.25 A. M.
" Salisbury	9.00 "
" Greensboro	1.05 P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.
The Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte at 6 A. M., stopping at Company Shops over night.
The Mail Train will only run on Sunday.
Passengers are notified to procure Tickets before entering the Trains, as additional fare will be collected.
E. WILKES, Eng. & Supt.
Aug 14, 1865.

NEW BOOK STORE,

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

School Books, such as Webster's Spellers, Webster's Dictionaries, Davis's series of Arithmetic and Algebra, Bullion's series of Classics, Mitchell's Geography, Cornell's series of Geographies, McGuffey's Readers, &c. &c.
"Old Oxy" series of North Carolina School Books, such as Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics and Grammars.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising the most recent and popular publications.
STATIONERY, all kinds and best quality, such as paper, copy-books, Arnold's Ink, slates, &c.
SHEET MUSIC, embracing best instruction Books for instrumental and vocal music, popular Ballads and Operas.
Schools sending large orders will be supplied at a liberal discount. Send in your orders to
C. W. DOWNING & CO.,
Aug 14, 1865. Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale,

At Dr. Scarr's Drug Store, a few Bottles of Dr. Howard's TONIC BITTERS.
Aug 14, 1865.

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The undersigned, representing some of the strongest New York Insurance Companies, are prepared to issue Policies for any amount desired against Loss on Land or Sea of Property or Life, in North and South Carolina. Address
HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,
Sept 4, 1865. Charlotte, N. C.

SECOND STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

T. H. BREM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Is now opening a fresh Stock of Goods which he will sell as cheap as any out.
He particularly invites the attention of country Merchants to his Wholesale Stock, as he has paid special care in selecting a Stock suitable for the trade.
His Stock consists of everything to be found in the Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery line.
T. H. BREM.
Oct 2, 1865.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We are pleased to inform our former patrons and friends that we are once more on the market, with a nice lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings, together with
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

consisting of Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. Also, a select stock of Cassimeres and Felt Hats.
We will be in receipt of our usual stock of CLOTHING,

manufactured by ourselves, in a few days, when we will be able to suit all sizes and taste.
From our knowledge of the Clothing business, and facilities for manufacturing, induce us to believe that we will continue to merit the patronage heretofore so liberally given by the citizens of Western North Carolina, and the upper Districts of South Carolina.
FURNISHING & SPRINGS,
Store under Democrat Office.
Sept 18, 1865.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
REV. R. BURWELL,
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., Principals.

The current session commenced on the 1st September, and will close the 22d December, 1865.
Pupils received at any time and charged from time of entrance to end of session.
For circular containing full particulars as to Terms, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Oct 2, 1865. Charlotte, N. C.

WHITE, MCKENNEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
NO. 104 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.

J. Andrew White. R. A. McKenney. Geo. Reid.
Oct 9, 1865.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE.

A. WEILL & CO.

The subscribers respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to the fact that they have fitted up the store room in Mr. David Park's Building, on Tryon Street, opposite Mr. Beckwith's Jewelry Store, for the purpose of conducting the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They have just received and offer for sale a large and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising every description of Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Ladies Hats, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Baltimore Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Our stock of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is complete. As special and personal attention have been given to the selection of these Goods, and long experience in that line will enable us to give general satisfaction in price, quality and styles unsurpassed by any one.

We have Boots, Shoes and Hats,

of every description and make, at very low rates. A call is solicited. We shall always try to please, and take great pleasure in showing our Goods.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

will find it to their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases elsewhere, as we have the facility to offer great inducements to that trade.
A. WEILL & CO.
ABRAHAM WEILL, Oct. 2, 1865. A. B. MAYR.

George L. Wadsworth

Would respectfully inform his old patrons and friends that he may be found at the house of
HULBERT & McLEAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c., &c., at the Emory Culbert Store, Corner of POLLOCK and MIDDLE STREETS.

NEW GOODS.

We have just received and opened for the Wholesale and Retail Trade, on Tryon Street,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
A large and attractive Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Hardware, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, &c., &c., which we offer to the public at the

Very Lowest Cash Prices.

We offer inducements to country merchants, who will be consulting their own interests by examining our stock.
A call from our friends, and buyers generally, is respectfully solicited.
Store, opposite Mansion House, between Express Office and Taylor's corner.
BURROWS, BLAIR & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

JOHN M. TATE,

(Of the late firm of Brown, Tate & Co.)
WITH
BURROWS, BLAIR & CO.,
Will be happy to have his friends call upon him, and to serve them with desirable Goods on the most reasonable terms.
Sept 25, 1865. 1m

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE ELECTION.—The election for Governor, members of the Assembly and Representatives to Congress will be held in this State on the second Thursday in November next. The Legislature will meet on the fourth Monday of November.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—President Johnson is represented, by the New York National Anti-Slavery Standard, as saying a few days since to Governor Fletcher, of Missouri: "This is a white man's country, and, by God! while I am President, it shall be a white man's Government."

We believe the above represents the President's sentiments, but don't think he used the exact language quoted.

ECLIPSE.

An eclipse of the sun will take place on Thursday October 19, and will be visible in several of the United States. At the time of the obscuration the sun will be very near the earth, while the moon will be at its greatest distance, and hence the apparent diameter of the moon will be much less than that of the sun, and the middle of the ring unusually great.

"OFF FOR MISSISSIPPI."

A body of some thirty white persons, including two or three small families, and several hardy young men, some from this town and neighborhood, but principally from the Pee Dee bottoms in Anson and Richmond counties, passed through this town on Tuesday last, en route for homes in Mississippi. This party was well equipped with wagons and teams, and were accompanied by some twenty-five or thirty negroes—men, women and children—who preferred to go with and partake of the fortunes of their former owners to being cast loose upon the world to seek their own fortunes. This is the first party of emigrants who have left this section since the restoration of peace.—Wadesboro Argus.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday over the body of a negro who died the night previous. The jury returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a disease unknown to the jury, hastened by neglect, exposure and want of attention." He came to the place of his death on Sunday night last, and at the time complained of being unwell, and asked the man living on the place to give him shelter in the house, but was refused, when he laid down in the yard, and without the necessary attention it is supposed he died. It is probably well to state that the man refusing him assistance and shelter was one of his own color.—Wilmington Herald.

Comment on the above is unnecessary.

The negro is passing away. Cause—idleness and filthiness.

VIRGINIA.—The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia met recently at Alexandria, for the first time since the war commenced. Judge John C. Underwood presided. District Attorney L. H. Chandler, on opening the court, made a speech congratulating the court and the country on the conclusion of the war, and urged conciliation in all matters relating to the confiscation of property.

Judge Underwood coincided in the views expressed by the District Attorney, and ordered that in all cases where pardons had been granted and the amnesty oath taken, save those excepted under the President's proclamation, the suits should be dismissed on payment of costs.

In conformity with this order a number of persons came forward and paid their costs, and proceedings against them will be dropped. This, in effect, is a renunciation of confiscation in Virginia; and is in accordance with a declaration made a short time ago by District Attorney Chandler, that he had received orders to discontinue all confiscations. This course undoubtedly receives the sanction of the highest authority.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN THE WIRZ CASE.

Geo. W. Reynolds, who testified in the Wirz trial in Washington, made some curious and interesting statements. The following is a summary of his evidence:

He was taken prisoner while a spy in the national service. Andersonville stockade was much like a compact city. There were 33,000 prisoners; the pen was laid out in streets, and most of the vocations known to urban life were carried on within it. There were about one thousand regular dealers, including bankers, brokers, provision merchants, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, jewellers, soap jobbers, gamblers, &c., who kept open shops and offices, and did a thriving business. At these establishments could be bought, if one had the money, all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. The witness himself kept a shop and drove a heavy trade. He said there were about half a million dollars in greenbacks in the prison. The prisoners had also among themselves regular judicial and police organizations, and at one time five disorderly characters among them, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow-captives, were hung. He himself acted as a magistrate. He told many other wonderful things of a similar character relative to the interior life of the prison. He had known suffering among the men from exposure, but could not say that he had witnessed it from hunger.

Gen. Briscoe and a man named Lackey, a post sutler, both connected with the Union army, were arrested at Lynchburg the other day, on a charge of robbing the safe of the Quartermaster of \$25,000. Briscoe alleged that he took it in possession to keep Lackey from stealing it. They are both in Washington.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Seventh Day
Monday, October 9.

The President announced the committee on the State war debt. Messrs Settle, Rockingham, Jackson, Randolph, Winston, Franklin, Ramsey, Carteret, Russell, Brunswick, Allen, Duplin, Logan, Rutherford, Dickey, Cherokee, Patterson, Caldwell, McDonald, Chatham, and Ferebee, Camden.

Judge Gilliam from the committee on General Amnesty reported as follows:

Resolution upon the subject of a total Amnesty to the People of North Carolina.
Resolved, That under the strong impressions which it has conceived of the kindness and wisdom displayed by His Excellency, President Johnson, in composing the troubles that have arisen out of the recent rebellion, this Convention ventures to express a hope, that if not incompatible with the views which His Excellency's better information enables him to take of the present situation of affairs, he will speedily proclaim a total Amnesty for political offences to all the good people of North Carolina, upon their taking the oath prescribed in his proclamation of May 29th, 1865.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention transmit a copy of the above resolution to His Excellency, President Johnson.

Mr Sloan of Gaston, from the committee on redistricting the State, reported from that committee as follows:

An Ordinance to Divide North Carolina into Seven Congressional Districts.

1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing representatives in the Congress of the United States, the State shall be divided into seven districts, as follows, namely:

The first District shall be composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort.

2d District—Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret, Duplin and New Hanover.

3d District—Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Anson and Stanly.

4th District—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, Johnston and Chatham.

5th District—Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell.

6th District—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander.

7th District—Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

Each of which districts shall be entitled to elect one representative in the Congress of the United States.

2. The election for representatives in Congress shall be held and conducted in every respect in conformity with the rules, regulations and restrictions as set forth and prescribed in the 69th Chapter of the Revised Code, except that the polls shall be compared in the first district at the court house in the county of Bertie; in the second, at the court house in the county of Lenoir; in the third district, at the court house in the county of Cumberland; in the fourth district, at the court house in the county of Wake; in the fifth district, at the court house in the county of Guilford; in the sixth district, at the court house in the county of Iredell, and in the seventh district, at the court house in the county of Buncombe.

By Mr Caldwell of Burke, a resolution authorizing the President of the Convention to procure a parchment to enroll the ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, upon which those delegates who desire it could record their names with the names of the counties they represent.

By Mr Melter of Mecklenburg, an ordinance to establish a Penitentiary.

By Mr Smith of Johnston, resolutions to amend the constitution, which were referred to the committee on constitutional amendments. [Resolutions provide that members of the General Assembly be required to have been five years a white citizen of the State, and for two years a white citizen of the district or county he represents—Senators to be thirty years of age at least, and Commoners to be at least twenty-one.]

By Mr Donnell of Beaufort, an ordinance to provide for the payment of the debt contracted before the war.

By Mr Thompson of Bertie, an ordinance in relation to late officers of the State.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled, That all officers under the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, which, since the 20th May, 1861, have been held by persons who, no matter when chosen, have taken an oath inconsistent with the official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are hereby declared to be vacant, and the General Assembly at its first session hereafter, shall cause the same to be filled in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, and that all persons who may be thus appointed to fill said offices shall enter upon the performance of the duties of the same, whenever the provisional government in this State is at an end.

By Mr Love of Jackson, an ordinance re-establishing the Supreme Court of the State. [Provides for the re-establishment of the Supreme Court with the Hon. R. M. Pearson, W. H. Battle and M. E. Manly as Judges thereof.]

Mr Brooks moved to take up the ordinance providing for election of members of a General Assembly, &c., which was concurred in. Several amendments were offered, but only two were agreed to as follows: One by Mr Love, of Jackson, altering the time for the meeting of the Legislature from the third to the fourth Monday

of November; and one by Mr Love, of Jackson, providing that a poll tax shall not be required as a qualification for a voter in the November election. The ordinance as amended passed.

[For further proceedings see 2d page.]

THE ELECTIONS.

An Ordinance providing for the Election of the Members of a General Assembly, to be convened on the fourth Monday of November, 1865, and for Electing Representatives in Congress, and Governor of the State.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a General Assembly of the State shall be convened on the fourth Monday of November, 1865, the members whereof shall hold their places till the next election of such members, which shall be held on the first Thursday of August, 1866.

2. Be it further ordained, That the Provisional Governor is hereby directed to issue forthwith to the sheriff of each county, a writ directing that an election be held for the Senators and members of the House of Commons of such General Assembly, on the second Thursday of November, next, under the rules, regulations and provisions of chapter fifty-two of the Revised Code.

3. Be it further ordained, That immediately on the receipt of the writ, each Sheriff shall summon the Justices of the Peace of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to assemble at the Court House, on a day appointed by him, which shall be as early as practicable, and they, or so many as may assemble, shall appoint inspectors for each place of election, who shall be forthwith notified of their appointment by the Sheriff, and they shall conduct the elections, and make returns of the polls in the manner prescribed in said chapter.

4. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriff or Sheriffs shall proclaim the results of the elections, and grant certificates to those elected, as provided in said chapter.

5. Be it further ordained, That each member and voter shall be qualified, according to the now existing Constitution of the State: *Provided, however,* That no one shall be eligible to a seat, or be capable of voting, who, being free in all respects, shall not, before the 20th day of May, 1865, either have voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty prescribed in the proclamations of President Lincoln, with the purpose to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the United States, and thence forward shall have observed the same; or who shall not have taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty of President Johnson, bearing date 29th day of May, 1865; and who, moreover, shall not, in either case, be of those who are excepted from the amnesty granted by any of the said proclamations, unless pardoned; *But, provided also,* That all persons who may have preferred petitions for pardon, shall be deemed to have been pardoned, if the fact of being pardoned shall be announced by the Governor, although the pardon may not have been received; *And provided,* That the payment of a poll tax shall not be required as a qualification for voters.

6. Be it further ordained, That for the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposing to vote, the inspectors may, and it shall be their duty, whenever the vote may be challenged, or they shall have cause to suspect that he is not duly qualified, examine him and others, on oath, touching the question.

7. Be it further ordained, That at the same time and places, elections shall be held for seven Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Code, which shall be conducted under the rules and regulations therein prescribed for such elections, and the voters in said elections shall be such only as shall be qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, and the Provisional Governor shall give the certificate required by the ninth section of said chapter.

8. Be it further ordained, That at the same time and places, an election shall be held for a Governor of the State under the rules and regulations prescribed in chapter fifty-three of the Revised Code, and the persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons under this ordinance, shall be qualified to vote for Governor.

9. Be it further ordained, That no person shall be eligible as Governor, unless he shall be qualified according to the Constitution of the State, and also shall be capable, under the provisions of this ordinance of voting for members of the General Assembly.

10. Be it further ordained, That the Governor now elected shall take his seat so soon as the authority of the Provisional Governor ceases, either before the first day of January, 1866, or afterwards, before the first day of January, 1867.

11. Be it further ordained, That the Governor now elected shall continue in office until the first day of January, 1867.

12. Be it further ordained, That it shall be in the power of the General Assembly to modify so much of this ordinance as relates to the provisions for electing the Governor and his term of office.

Adopted October 7th, 1865.

REGISTERED BONDS vs. COUPON BONDS.

Almost every day we hear of the loss of Government bonds by fire, by thieves, or in some other manner. The Courts have decided that where coupon bonds have been lost, or stolen, a man who innocently buys them can hold them against the claims of the man who lost them. Where coupon bonds are burned it is almost impossible to obtain their value of the Government. With registered bonds the case is different. Though they may be lost or stolen, they will be paid only to the man in whose name they stand on the books of the United States; and if they are burned, there is little difficulty in getting them replaced.

Mr. Panch advises ladies, when being courted, not to object to the moderate use of tobacco. They should recollect that where there is a flame, there must be smoke.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From an able and lengthy article in the New York Commercial on the above subject we extract the following:

There exist at the present moment a greater number of circumstances favorable to a resumption of specie payments, than are likely to be united together again for a long time to come. Money is easy and trade prosperous. Commerce has been carried on for some time past mostly for cash, and consequently the mercantile and industrial communities have few or no engagements to be injuriously affected by resumption. Stocks of goods of every description are light, not only in first hands, but also in the hands of the jobbers and retailers, so that the fall of gold to par at the present moment will less injure them than in ordinary times. The crops of the present year will soon come to market and furnish ample means to liquidate our importations and our other indebtedness to Europe, thus preventing, for some time to come, any demand for coin for export, which is the only demand that we can have as long as the community have confidence in our currency. As soon as there are undoubted indications of an approaching resumption of specie payments, gold will decline, and large amounts of capital which have been transferred to Europe since the enactment of the Legal-Tender act, will return here, and thus insure a favorable state of the foreign exchanges, even before large shipments of our products are made. And so every one fears that resumption will be accompanied by a tight money market, and falling prices, the orders for foreign commodities and products would at once be greatly reduced, were resumption expected to take place shortly. Thus all things combine to make next January a most favorable moment for the resumption of specie payments.

A Military order has been issued in Georgia commanding Postmasters not to deliver letters to persons who have not taken the oath of amnesty.

The Rome Courier says a letter was received at the post office in that place for a young lady, addressed to the care of her father. The young lady had not taken the oath of allegiance, and still refused to do so, but her father had, and demanded the letter on the ground that it was addressed to his care. The Postmaster declined delivering it on the grounds that it would have been an evasion of the orders, and would not have been justifiable in doing so under the existing circumstances. The point was made and referred to the General for his decision. The following is his reply:

Headquarters Department of Georgia, August 31, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Postmaster at Rome, Ga., through military channels: The letter will not be delivered until the orders of the Military Commander of the Department are complied with. Parties (not alien citizens) who cannot comply with the laws of the country will prepare themselves to leave the country.

By command of Major-General Steadman.
EDWARD G. DYKE, A. A. G.

A GREAT NATIONAL CURIOSITY.—The Sentinel, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th ult., says:

"Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the Great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about 75 miles north-east from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at 12 miles, and its width at 10. There is an island in its center having trees upon it. No living man ever has, and probably never will, be able to reach the waters edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills,' like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant giant of the mountains, in the unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests thick and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of 45 degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but it is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens."

ARTEMUS WARD ON REORGANIZATION.

Artemus Ward, in a recent letter, thus gives an idea of reorganization:

"I have never attempted to reorganize my wife but once. I shall never attempt it again. I'd bin to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed in drinking several people's health, and make 'em as robust as possible. I continued