

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH 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

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 744.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
\$2 for six months.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. \$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

N. C. Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of considering the By Laws and Regulations proposed by the committee, and also such amendments to the Charter as may be suggested. A punctual attendance, either in person or by proxy, is earnestly requested.

THOMAS WEBB, President.
Nov. 12, 1866.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having moved to Wilmington, has placed their unexpired business in the hands of Messrs. HUTCHISON & BURROUGHS, Attorneys at Law, and request all concerned to call upon them and make settlement.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Nov. 12, 1866.

Groceries and Provisions.

We have for sale some nice Hams. Also some splendid Buck Wheat Flour. We keep constantly on hand, Sugar of all grades; Coffee of all grades; Molasses, Rice, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Cheese, Soap, Soda, Table Salt, best brands of Family Flour, Chestnuts, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, and anything else you may want. If we have not the article you wish we will get it for you.

PRESSON & GRAY.
N. B.—All Country Produce bought at our Store, and the highest cash price paid.
Nov. 12, 1866.

Notice.

The subscriber having, at October term, 1866, of the County Court of Mecklenburg, taken leave of administration according to law on the Estate of Wm A Owens, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

C. OVERMAN, Adm'r.
Nov. 12, 1866.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st of October, 1866, and continues until 30th June, 1867. The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each; the one commencing the 1st October, 1866, and the other the 15th February, 1867.

Expense per Term of Twenty weeks:
Board, including every expense, except washing, \$105 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department, 25 00
" Primary, 20 00
Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough instructors at usual prices.

For circular and catalogue containing full particulars, address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals,
July 9, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (40 acres in corporation) On the Tract there is a good Mill-site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race dug, and all the large timber for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided. It is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber.

W. F. PHIPER.
Sept 10, 1866.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Claims collected anywhere in the State.
April 2, 1866.

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBBON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.

From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.

Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865.

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.

January 1, 1866.

Notice to Shippers.

Office Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Co., Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1866.

Arrangements have this day been completed for the Transportation of all descriptions of Freight to and from Charlotte and Charleston at LOW RATES. LIVE STOCK will be forwarded through without TRANS-SHIPMENT.

For further information and rates, apply to W. W. Pogram, Agent, Charlotte.

E. R. DORSEY,
General Ticket and Freight Agent.
Oct 25, 1866.

DURHAM CATTLE.

The short horn Durham cattle hold their reputation well, wherever bred; and the prices at which they are sold remain as high as ever. Mr. Thorn, of Dutchess county, N. Y., paid \$6000 for a Durham bull a few years ago in England, and was offered a fair advance on that price, by a gentleman who wanted to retain him in that country.

The Durhams are best adapted to smooth, rich lands, where the grasses grow very luxuriantly—pasture lands where clover grows a foot high, all over the field, is what they need.

As milkers, it is only occasional animals that are noted for the large quantity of milk produced, not every cow, nor so many of them as to render that breed particularly desirable as dairy cows; but for beef cattle in the world exceeds them in the quality of the beef, and the weight of the carcass.

A good young Durham cow, full blood, is worth from \$200 to \$300, and yearling heifers, about \$100; and they will, probably, bring those prices for many years to come.

Our native cows are much improved by crossing with the Durhams, as many stock breeders can testify.

Executor's Sale.

We will sell at the late residence of Robt. Cunningham, deceased, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, three tracts of LAND: One containing 210 acres, where the deceased formerly lived, joining the Lands of Jas Keneer, Jas H Davis and others. Also, a Plantation containing 125 acres, joining the Lands of Jas H Davis, Mrs M L Weeks and others. Also, a Plantation lying one mile above Morrow's Turn Out, known as the Porter place, joining the Lands of John W Morrow, Wm Throver and others, containing 144 acres. All these tracts of Lands are in a high state of cultivation, well improved and good water. Any persons wishing to see and examine them, by applying to Jas Cunningham he will show them these different tracts of Land. Terms make known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WM. REA,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Executors.
Nov 5, 1866.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., INSURANCE AGENTS, OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Life, Accidental, Fire and Marine.

Oct 15, 1866.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., INSURANCE AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Guano.

Three Hundred Sacks Genuine Peruvian Guano, and Fifty Barrels of Pure Bone Dust, now in Store and for sale by
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Nov 12, 1866. Opposite National Bank.

NEW GOODS AT McLEOD & STEEL'S.

We are now receiving and opening our FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which has been selected with great care. The liberal patronage received from our friends and the public generally has induced us to purchase a more extensive Stock this Fall than at any previous time. We hope to merit a continuation of their kind favors. Our Stock embraces many of the most desirable styles of

Ladies Dress Goods,

black and colored Cloths, Cloaks, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, Ribbons, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Goods, Furs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hollow and Willow Ware, Hardware.

Groceries and Crockery.

Our Stock will compare favorably with any in the market. We respectfully ask an examination of the same.

Oct 1, 1866.

J. T. BUTLER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has just received the finest Stock of GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting of

WATCHES.

Fine Gold Hunting American and English Watches of the best makers. Ladies fine Gold Hunting Geneva Watches; fine Silver American, English and Swiss Watches. Watches of all sorts and all sizes, from Five Dollars to Three Hundred.

CLOCKS.

I have some of the best, which I will sell at prices to please any one.

JEWELRY.

I would say to the ladies, come and see for yourselves, the finest Stock ever offered in this city, consisting of fine Jet Sets; fine Gold and Enamel Sets; fine Coral Sets; Locket Pins, Ear-rings, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Forks and Thimbles; plated Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter-knives and Cups, Castors, &c.

SPECTACLES.

Fine Gold, Silver, Steel, &c., to suit all ages. Guns, Pistols and Cartridges, and Musical Instruments.

The above Goods I will sell cheaper than you can buy them in New York or elsewhere. The highest price paid for

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Watch Glasses only 25 cents.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind and liberal patronage to me since my return from the army.

Sept 17, 1866. J. T. BUTLER.

STEENHOUSE & MACAULAY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Charlotte, N. C., and 66 Pearl St, New York

Prompt personal attention to the sale of cotton, cotton yarns, naval stores, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally.

REPRESENTS:—John Wilkes and T H Brem, Esqrs., Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; O G Parsley & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; D Paul & Co., and Robt Mure & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Moncreaf & Co., Richmond, Va.; Tannahill, McIlwaine & Co., N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co, New York.

Aug 15, 1866.

THE POUND STERLING.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states the following as the data from which to calculate the value of a pound sterling: In England 22 ounces of pure gold are mixed with 2 ounces of alloy, this called 22 carats fine, and is valued at £3 17s 10d, 2 grains an ounce. In the United States 90 ounces of pure gold is mixed with 10 ounces of alloy of no value—100 ounces of coin is worth \$1,850 40; an ounce of coin is \$18 60.

One ounce of pure gold, 1,000 fine, is coined into \$20 67 18-100.

A sovereign of England (new) weighs 5 dwts. 3 grains, (worn ones not so much) and passes for a pound.

By the above statement you may compute the intrinsic value of a sovereign or pound. By the help of a little arithmetic you will find that a pound sterling is \$4 86-3 mills and a little over. Less than one hundred years since one of the States passed a law that if any one owed 28 shillings he should be allowed to settle it with a guinea, which was called 21 shillings and weighed 5 dwts. 9 grains.

Since then the British mint changed the coinage, made sovereigns of 20 shillings. 21 sovereigns to go for 20 guineas. The 21 sovereigns contain more pure gold than 20 guineas by several shillings value.

The United States (1803) made eagles with a cap on the head weighing 11 dwts 6 grains, 11-12 fine, at \$10; they were then more valuable than silver. In 1832 Congress made them a tender for \$10 65, and made a new coinage with the hair curled, 9-10 fine, which are the eagles that people now talk about, but do not often see.

And by the changes of the coinage of two nations you may see why a pound was once called \$4 44, and now \$4 86-3 mills. New pounds are worth \$1 86 38-100, if not worn.

The habit is still to call the pound \$4 44, and then add 94 per cent.—which brings it up to \$4 85 for a pound. By this incongruity of calling the pound one sum, and estimating it at another, the contradiction is presented, that exchange between England and the United States is really *ad par*, when it is nominally at 94 per cent premium in favor of England.

THE RUSSO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The Paris Presse has an article, signed by M. Cucheval Clangna, beginning with the statement that "The alliance between Russia and Prussia is now an accomplished fact. It is not now a question of the continual interchange of good offices which was revealed to indignation Europe in 1863 by the Extradition Convention of Posen, of that permanent complicity which led the Nord to speak of Prussia as the 'traditional ally' of Russia; it is a question of binding engagements entered into with reference to a special object, and in anticipation of events already determined upon."

After noticing the manner in which this alleged alliance has been effected, the article goes on to explain its object:

"If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side. If any foreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States South of the Main, Prussia can rely upon the armed co-operation of Russia."

M. Clangna points out the community of interests between Prussia and Russia in the work of denationalizing Poland:

"The two countries have a common task to accomplish—the destruction of the Polish nationality. It was Prussia which conceived the idea of the dismemberment of Poland, which prepared its execution, which precipitated its accomplishment, and which has assuredly had a lion's share of the spoils. United by their complicity in this crime Prussia and Russia are now laboring with a common zeal to efface the last traces of the Polish name. While the Cabinet of St Petersburg omits nothing in order to Russianize one portion of the Polish provinces the Cabinet of Berlin is engaged in Germanizing others; it has compelled them, despite all previous engagements, to enter into the North German Confederation in order to destroy the last vestiges of their national existence. The sole obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the design is the strip of Poland which has preserved its language, its religion and its customs under the rule of Austria. * * * It is not only in the accomplishment of their common object that Prussia and Russia find Austria in their path, but also in the pursuit of their ambitious designs. Who could defend against Russia the valley and the mouths of the Danube? Who could afford the most speedy and effectual aid to the Sultan if not Austria? Who could by its counsels, by its influence, by its support, preserve the States of South Germany from absorption? Who is the necessary ally of Saxony? Who retains possession of Bilemeu so ardently coveted if not Austria? Let Austria disappear or be abused, and Prussia and Russia will have removed the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of their designs."

Executor's Sale.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will of B. R. Smith, deceased, will sell at his late residence, 4 miles South of Charlotte, on Friday, Nov. 30th, 1866, the following property, viz:

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, Wagons, Carriage, Buggy, Harness, Tools, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, &c., &c. A reasonable credit will be allowed.

B. R. SMITH, Jr., JUNIUS M. SMITH, Executors.
Nov 12, 1866.

Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Law of Mecklenburg County, at October Term, 1866, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday the 23d day of December next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchase money being Bond with good security, the following Lands belonging to the Estate of William A Owens, deceased, viz:

Two Lots in the City of Charlotte, Nos. 254 and 257, adjoining the Lot occupied by W K Reid—said Lots being subject to the Dower of the widow of W A Owens.

Also, one-half interest in two Lots in the City of Charlotte, Nos. 33 and 41, now occupied by Mrs Jane E Owens, and subject to her dower.

Also, one-half interest in a tract of land, just without the corporate limits of Charlotte, on the South-west, adjoining the lands of the late John Irwin, Dr Asbury and others, subject also to the life interest of Mrs Jane E Owens.

Administrator of W A Owens, dec'd.
Charlotte, Nov 12, 1866.

GROCERIES.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN

Have just received a large Stock of fresh Groceries, consisting in part of

30 Barrels Sugar, assorted,
30 " Molasses,
20 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs Raisins,
50 Boxes Cheese, assorted,
Baggings and Rope,
Mackerel, Salmon, Halibut, Codfish, Herring, and Blue Fish, a superior article,
Hardware, Leather, Saddles, &c.

Together with every article usually kept in a Family Grocery Store.

Produce of all sorts taken in exchange for Goods.
Nov 5, 1866.

Notice.

I have for collection, or arrangement, a number of claims due L. S. WILLIAMS. Parties concerned would do well to call and see me, otherwise suit may be brought.

RUFFS BARRINGER, Attorney.
Charlotte, Oct 29, 1866.

A Carriage for Sale.

An excellent six seat, second hand Carriage, (newly new) for sale.—Price \$300, cash. Enquire of Mayor Harris, or of Mr Josiah Trotter, at whose shop the Carriage may be seen.

November 12, 1866.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer Persia's mails brings the following interesting news from Europe:

Emigration to the United States.

On the 1st of November the emigration officials completed their usual returns of the exodus from Liverpool; and, although the fact is not stated in the report, it is understood that a large number—perhaps 300 of the emigrants have gone to Texas direct. During the month ending October there sailed to the United States twenty-four ships under the act, with 7,091 passengers, of whom 606 were cabin and 6,485 steerage.

Of this number 2,612 were English, 208 Scotch, 2,454 Irish, and 1,211 were foreigners.

To Canada there were four ships, with 1,061 passengers, of which 163 were cabin and 898 steerage. In "short ships" there sailed to the United States 1,024 passengers; to South America, 73; to Victoria, 54; to Africa, 40; and to the West Indies, 35. From a rough calculation it appears that during the past month upwards of 3,000 Irish emigrants have left Liverpool for America.

The Cattle Plague in Holland.

The Brabant Agricultural Journal states that the condition of cattle in Holland is becoming worse.—The number of infected beasts is as great now as it was in January, and unless more vigorous measures are adopted in respect of precautionary slaughter, the statistics will show a more unsatisfactory state of things than even existed in the hitherto worst days of the epidemic at the end of last December. From the 30th of September to the 6th of October, there were 1,865 new cases; from the 7th to the 13th of October, 2,079, distributed thus—Utrecht, 1,243; South Holland, 775; North Holland, 61. On the 13th of October there were still living 1,184 attacked animals, proving that the new law had been applied upon a sufficiently extensive scale.

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THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.

A New York journal, generally well posted, has the following about the crops:

The late crops of the season are now mostly housed. As was feared, the early frosts in the Northwest, reaching southward to embrace one-third of the State of Illinois, did considerable damage to the corn crop. Accounts from the section thus affected report much soft and immature corn. Throughout the country, however, the crop is above the average annual yield, though not so very large as was expected it would be three months ago.

The potato crop is large; but unfortunately the tubers are infected with rot, so much so that dealers refuse to buy in large quantities, and prices are consequently low.

The apple crop is fair in the Western States, and the fruit is of excellent quality. In the Middle and Eastern States, the yield is light. The Hop crop has been over-estimated. It will not, as has been supposed, be unusually large, but will barely exceed the average harvest.

The New York market has never, hitherto, been so completely overrun with cattle, hogs and sheep. They are poured in upon us from all parts of the West, where the supply seems to be inexhaustible; and both growers and dealers are anxious to sell at present prices, which are gradually settling to a lower basis.

The quantity of butter made this Fall is truly enormous, and a vast supply is held by both dairymen and dealers, who have overhauled themselves, and will now be compelled to reduce their stock to lowest figures, as the supply is quite too large to maintain present prices. The accumulation of cheese even exceeds that of butter, and must, for the same causes, experience a decline in price. Wool is in good supply.—The shearing was larger than usual, and of fair quality. The army demand having ceased, the market is inactive, and has already experienced a marked decline.

The cotton crop is coming in slowly and with great irregularity. After overcoming the effects of defective seed, early frost, flood and drought, the planter found relief in a propitious summer; in the early autumn the cotton fields, from Texas to Virginia, promised an abundant yield of fine staple. Much of the cotton was late for the season, but the stalks were vigorous and of luxuriant growth, and, with a favorable fall, would have produced up to the full average yield per acre. In ordinary seasons, with good seed and fair spring and summer weather, the cotton plant will attain a degree of maturity by the 1st of September that places it beyond serious damage by the army worm, which usually appears in the Valley of the Mississippi about the second week in September. The stalk, being then well bolted, may be defoliated by the worm without having its product of fiber materially diminished. This year, however, the crop was fully three weeks late in arriving at maturity. The army-worm made its appearance in the lower portion of Texas about the 1st of September. A week later, it appeared in great numbers in Louisiana and Mississippi, and, before the middle of the month, had crossed Alabama into Georgia. Fields that had been planted with good seed and were well cultivated, suffered but slight damage; but all late cotton in the low lands of the Gulf States was fearfully destroyed. Lands that on the first of the month promised a bale of 400 pounds to the acre, on the 20th of the same month presented a most barren prospect; on some, half a bale to the acre; on some a quarter; on some nothing will be gathered.

MISSISSIPPI NEVER OUT OF THE UNION.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that the State has never lost its organization as a government by reason of secession or war, but that it was in all respects not only a *de facto* but a *de jure* State, and that the functions of the government were rightly and constitutionally exercised by those who exercised the executive, legislative and judicial functions during that time within the State. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Harris.

Judge J. Shallverger, of Mississippi, has also decided that sales and executory contracts made before the surrender, and founded upon Confederate treasury notes as a consideration, were valid, and can be enforced now.

THE CAPRICE OF FASHION.

Lyon, France, is in distress, because the world no longer buys her figured silks. In 1858 she exported \$17,000,000 worth, but in 1865 she exported but \$2,000,000, and this year but \$1,400,000. Her people, thrown out of employment on account of the caprice of fashion, are in a condition of extreme suffering. Having exhausted all the charity of her own people, Lyons begs the world to return to its former tastes and wear again the figured silks. This is echoed in Paris, and that the ladies there, who lead the world, can resist the tale of woe from their suffering countrymen and women is scarcely to be supposed. Their journals urge a return to the figured silks, and Eugenie's dress-maker will probably settle the question by going back to the styles of the last decade.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

The law of 29th of May, 1850, fixes the number of members of Congress at two hundred and thirty-three, who are re-distributed among the States after and in accordance with every decennial census. An act of March 4, 1862, increased, however, the number of Representatives from two hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and forty-one, by allowing one additional Representative to eight States, of which Illinois was one. The number of Congressmen of Illinois was thus raised from thirteen to fourteen. The State Legislature of Illinois, instead of dividing the State into fourteen districts, preferred to elect only thirteen members of Congress in separate districts, and to have the fourteenth elected by the vote of the whole State. This is the "Congressman at large," for which office General Logan has just received a majority approaching sixty thousand. Illinois is the only State in the Union which has a "Congressman at large," (not counting the States which elect only one Congressman.)

RAILROAD TRAIN ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

From the Louisville, (Ky.) Courier, Nov. 9th.

The passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which left this city for Nashville on Wednesday, was thrown from the track and captured by banditti. Between Sinking Creek and Franklin, and about three and a half miles this side of the latter place, while running at full speed, the engineer discovered cross-ties piled on the track just ahead, and whistled "down breaks" twice, but before the momentum of the train could be effectually checked the engine ran over and down an embankment, and was badly broken up. The engineer alone received a slight injury.

The baggage car, express car, and bureau, or smoking car, were turned over on their sides. The stores being upset, these cars immediately took fire, and were consumed. The express agent escaped from the car with a slight burn and his clothing somewhat damaged by the fire. No other personal injuries resulted. The two hind-most cars remained on the track, and were immediately taken possession of by a band of 12 or 15 men, most of whom were disguised, and who proceeded immediately to rob the passengers of their money and valises and other valuables.

Meeting at the door of the sleeping car a half-dressed and badly frightened descendant of the old "Isaac of York," they took what money he had on his person, and would have let him off with that, but in the agony of terror he ran to his berth, snatched up his coat, went back to them and gave them \$1,500 more! He was next found crying, and trying to hide himself under the tender.

The robbers got \$75 from the conductor, and are supposed to have obtained \$2,500, and, perhaps, more from the passengers. We have heard of one gentleman in the train who had \$10,000 in his possession, and as he has not been mentioned as one of the losers, we presume that his treasure was not discovered. The money in the Express Company's safe was, of course, destroyed. The amount is stated at \$10,000.

A gentleman, evidently not accustomed to such little episodes in his traveling experience, was equally frightened, and made no effort to secure his money. When his pocket-book was demanded by a villain who presented the barrel of an ugly-looking pistol to the breast of his victim, he shook like a man with the ague, ejaculating in the agony of terror, "My pocket-book hasn't got any thing in it, but here's four hundred dollars, only don't kill me! don't kill me!"

One individual tried to escape the general fire by pleading that he had been a Confederate soldier four years; he was silenced by the reply of one of the gang, who, with a grim smile, remarked "Young man, this is no political affair."

One gentleman placed a hundred and forty dollars into his pocket-book, and slipped a large package, containing seven hundred dollars, into his boot, filling it so that he could not get it more than half on. This was noticed by one of the robbers after he had accepted the one hundred and forty "as a slight token of regard," and he gruffly asked the cause. "Tight boots and short time for dressing," replied the other, as he flung out of the sleeping car with his money safe.

Another gentleman, (Captain H. H. Cashin, of Louisville,) saved a splendid gold watch by hanging it down his back inside his shirt.

An individual from Savannah put a hundred and fifty dollars in his pocket-book, and secured a package of five hundred in his overcoat pocket. Just as he was going out of the door, however, one of the gang remarked, "That's a nice overcoat, hasn't it? I believe that'll just fit me." And forthwith overcoat, money and all changed hands.

An honest German relates his experience as follows: "Mein Gott, I think I hear de piler put, and den too soon all ready shart now a man stieks a peter (repeater) to mines head, and says: 'Hands out your bocket-book, and I hands you out. I gives him my watch, too, but he no ask me. Ash, lieben Gott, I wosh scarl!'"

One of the attaches of the train, who knows Harper's men, has expressed the opinion that this was a different band. They left the train and went off in an easterly direction, with their booty. A party of twenty men started from Gallatin in pursuit the next morning. They found one of the valises on the roadside, rifled of the clothing, but containing, untouched, four or five thousand dollars' worth of vouchers and other valuable papers belonging to one of the passengers.

It is but due to the officers of this road to say that they are taking steps which will effectually prevent a recurrence of these outrages on their trains. Two car loads of soldiers went down the road from this city yesterday, and we understand that General Thomas has ordered a cavalry force to proceed from Nashville to the infested district.

WARNING.

A young man paying special attention to a young lady, met with the following incident during one of his visits:

Being invited into the parlor to await the lady's appearance, he entertained himself as best he might for some time, and was becoming weary, when a little girl five years of age slipped in and began to converse with him.

"I can always tell," she said, "when you are coming to our house."

"You can?" he replied, "and how do you tell it?"

"Why when you are going to be here sister begins to sing and get good, and she gives me cake and pie, and anything I want, and she sings so sweetly when you are here, and when I speak to her she smiles so pleasantly. I wish you would stay here all the time. But when you go off, sister is not good. She gets mad, and if I ask her for anything, she slaps and bangs me about."

"This was a proof for the young man.

"Pious and children tell the truth," quoted he, and taking his hat, he left and returned no more. Moral—Parents wishing their daughters married, should keep their small children out of the room when strangers are there.

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.

A New York journal, generally well posted, has the following about the crops:

The late crops of the season are now mostly housed. As was feared, the early frosts in the Northwest, reaching southward to embrace one-third of the State of Illinois, did considerable damage to the corn crop. Accounts from the section thus affected report much soft and immature corn. Throughout the country, however, the crop is above the average annual yield, though not so very large as was expected it would be three months ago.

The potato crop is large; but unfortunately the tubers are infected with rot, so much so that dealers refuse to buy in large quantities, and prices are consequently low.

The apple crop is fair in the Western States, and the fruit is of excellent quality. In the Middle and Eastern States, the yield is light. The Hop crop has been over-estimated. It will not, as has been supposed, be unusually large, but will barely exceed the average harvest.

The New York market has never, hitherto, been so completely overrun with cattle, hogs and sheep. They are poured in upon us from all parts of the West, where the supply seems to be inexhaustible; and both growers and dealers are anxious to sell at present prices, which are gradually settling to a lower basis.

The quantity of butter made this Fall is truly enormous, and a vast supply is held by both dairymen and dealers, who have overhauled themselves, and will now be compelled to reduce their stock to lowest figures, as the supply is quite too large to maintain present prices. The accumulation of cheese even exceeds that of butter, and must, for the same causes, experience a decline in price. Wool is in good supply.—The shearing was larger than usual, and of fair quality. The army demand having ceased, the market is inactive, and has already experienced a marked decline.

The cotton crop is coming in slowly and with great irregularity. After overcoming the effects of defective seed, early frost, flood and drought, the planter found relief in a propitious summer; in the early autumn the cotton fields, from Texas to Virginia, promised an abundant yield of fine staple. Much of the cotton was late for the season, but the stalks were vigorous and of luxuriant growth, and, with a favorable fall, would have produced up to the full average yield per acre. In ordinary seasons, with good seed and fair spring and summer weather, the cotton plant will attain a degree of maturity by the 1st of September that places it beyond serious damage by the army worm, which usually appears in the Valley of the Mississippi about the second week in September. The stalk, being then well bolted, may be defoliated by the worm without having its product of fiber materially diminished. This year, however, the crop was fully three weeks late in arriving at maturity. The army-worm made its appearance in the lower portion of Texas about the 1st of September. A week later, it appeared in great numbers in Louisiana and Mississippi, and, before the middle of the month, had crossed Alabama into Georgia. Fields that had been planted with good seed and were well cultivated, suffered but slight damage; but all late cotton in the low lands of the Gulf States was fearfully destroyed. Lands that on the first of the month promised a bale of 400 pounds to the acre, on the 20th of the same month presented a most barren prospect; on some, half a bale to the acre; on some a quarter; on some nothing will be gathered.

MISSISSIPPI NEVER OUT OF THE UNION.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that the State has never lost its organization as a government by reason of secession or war, but that it was in all respects not only a *de facto* but a *de jure* State, and that the functions of the government were rightly and constitutionally exercised by those who exercised the executive, legislative and judicial functions during that time within the State. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Harris.

Judge J. Shallverger, of Mississippi, has also decided that sales and executory contracts made before the surrender, and founded upon Confederate treasury notes as a consideration, were valid, and can be enforced now.

THE CAPRICE OF FASHION.

Lyon, France, is in distress, because the world no longer buys her figured silks. In 1858 she exported \$17,000,000 worth, but in 1865 she exported but \$2,000,000, and this year but \$1,400,000. Her people, thrown out of employment on account of the caprice of fashion, are in a condition of extreme suffering. Having exhausted all the charity of her own people, Lyons begs the world to return to its former tastes and wear again the figured silks. This is echoed in Paris, and that the ladies there, who lead the world, can resist the tale of woe from their suffering countrymen and women is scarcely to be supposed. Their journals urge a return to the figured silks, and Eugenie's dress-maker will probably settle the question by going back to the styles of the last decade.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

The law of 29th of May, 1850, fixes the number of members of Congress at two hundred and thirty-three, who are re-distributed among the States after and in accordance with every decennial census. An act of March 4, 1862, increased, however, the number of Representatives from two hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and forty-one, by allowing one additional Representative to eight States, of which Illinois was one. The number of Congressmen of Illinois was thus raised from thirteen to fourteen. The State Legislature of Illinois, instead of dividing the State into fourteen districts, preferred to elect only thirteen members of Congress in separate districts, and to have the fourteenth elected by the vote of the whole State. This is the "Congressman at large," for which office General Logan has just received a majority approaching sixty thousand. Illinois is the only State in the Union which has a "Congressman at large," (not counting the States which elect only one Congressman.)

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