

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS OF REGISTRARS.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charlotte, S. C., July 19, 1867.

General Orders, No. 60.

The following appointments of Registrars are announced. The persons named will be assigned to duty by Post Commanders as members of Boards of Registration for the several Registration Precincts which may establish within their commands.

Commanding Officers of Posts will fill vacancies and report their action to these Headquarters for confirmation.

Two Boards of Registration will be organized for each County in North Carolina having more than six election precincts, except the Counties of Beaufort, Cumberland, Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Wake, and Wilson, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Three Boards of Registration will be organized for each District in South Carolina, except the Districts of Barnwell, Berkeley, Orangeburg, Lexington, Beaufort, Greenville, Chester, Colleton and the city of Charleston, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Registers will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress approved 23 July, 1862. Blank forms of this oath of office will be furnished to Post Commanders, and when duly subscribed and sworn to will be returned to these Headquarters.

The election precincts established by law or custom as voting places in the Counties and Cities of North Carolina, and in the Districts, Parishes and Municipalities of South Carolina will be designated by Post Commanders as the places for Registration. It is desirable that not more than six of these and preferably a less number, be included in a Registration Precinct and assigned to one Board, so that ample facilities may be afforded for Registration.

Every Board of Registration will choose its presiding officer, who will represent the Board and announce its action upon all matters coming before it.

Regulations for the government of Registers in the discharge of their duties will be duly published as soon as practicable for general information.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Post of Morganton. Burke—Jesse Fisher, Wm Williams, Jacob Abee, Stephen Ross, Thos Hawkins, Robt H Alexander.

McDowell—W B Murphy, James Bailey, W R Poole, Jas McCall, Wesley McKesson, Jas W Lyon.

Rutherford—Jno Anderson, Robt Forney, Jos Wilkie, J C L Harris, W H Logan, Vincent Michael.

Polk—John Logan, Jas Brown, S G Hamilton, J W Hampton, Jr, D M Abrams, Paul Mills.

Henderson—A H Jones, Jesse R Justice, W W Anderson, Thos Gibbs, Thos F Bird, Simon Boring.

Transylvania—S J Tracy, J H Duckworth, J B Woods, J M George, Robt Hamilton, Edward Merrill.

Haywood—G W B Garrett, C I Cunningham, Allen Hansen, J M Shock, Thos B Evans, Jackson Wash.

Jackson—R H Cannon, J D Buchanan, David Jackson, Alfred Zachary, Virgil Bryson, David L Dillon.

Macon—Roy Mark May, C F Rogers, J J Jennings, J L Strain, J E Love, Jonathan Ford.

Clay—Jno A Shearer, J N Bell, Amos Ledford, Harvey Penland, J M Galloway, George Love.

Cherokee—N G Howell, J L Simons, Geo W Dickey, W H H Dickey, Geo Hall, F P Axley.

Yancey—Wm Ray, A J Hensley, J W Garland, John W Barton, Elias Pinland, Joshua Williams.

Mitchell—Wilson Burison, Stephen Street, Nero P Oaks, Guttridge Garland, Peter Harden, Jno Frazer.

Madison—J W Galtagan, A B Sams, Henry A White, F M Lawson, M A Chandler, Robt Ray, Buncombe—Lew J C Stewart, A M Gudier, Marion Roberts, G F Pinland, Samuel Weaver, W H Moore.

Post of Salisbury. Watauga—Samuel H Boiniau, John Harden, David Norris, Wm Van Conners, Bartlett Brown, Alfred Thomas.

Caldwell—Clinton A Cilley, A J Rominger, R B Bogle, R R Wakefield, Alex Lightfoot, Jero Smith.

Alexander—W S Teague, Thomas Sterewahl, E M Stevenson.

Wilkes—George H Brown, Ralph Holbrooks, W B Sweigert, J E Sinclair, Caswell J Smith, Robt B Bryan.

Ashe—Edwin C Bartlett, Edw'd Bowser, Jas Garvey, Jno H Carson, William Gowing, Francis Bryan.

Alleghany—Goldman Hagain, Francis Bryan, Henderson Check, Daniel C Jones, A B Carson, John Mathewson.

Surry—Joel Hunt, Robt M Jarvis, John Simons, Gilbert A Lowe, E F Taylor, Jno Peirl, Yadkin—Dr Belsou B Benbow, Thos Martin, Robt G Zachary, Jos Williams, Alex Williams, A N Tomlin.

Iredell—John H McLaughlin, W Williams, Moses A White, W H George, James F Bell, John McCubbin.

Davie—Jno Lunn, Thos Brown, A T Clements, Rowan—Moses S Holmes, James Turbes, Thos E Brown, C S Morning, Rev Thornton Butler, J H Hawkins.

Post of Charlotte. Cleveland—John Y Aydtote, L A Botts, John Williams, Decatur Gregg, Sanders Wright, N D Davis.

Catawba—A J Whitner, J C Clapp, Wilson Snyder, John R Ellis, Franklin Caldwell, Drury Hamilton.

Lincoln—Christian Beall, R J Sifford, Elisha Saunders, N H Hill, J H King, Ed Saunders.

Gaston—M J Aydtote, Eli Pasour, Anthony Titman, Jas Hoffman, Jas Rhyne, Wm McKee, Mecklenburg—F W Abrams, Henry McCombs, H P Helper, Sol Sifford, R R Rea, Jno Davidson, Union—Wm Newsum, Daniel Bouton, Hugh Downing, Jonathan Trull, Daniel Tomberlin, Calvin Rogers.

Cabarrus—John McDonald, Jno Harris, Aaron J Yoist, D Abbott, Cy Alexander, G Melcher, Davis—W H D Greene, Eli Shankle, J Duke, Davie—Samuel Mann, W H Randall, Jno R Dack, Anson—E Follings, Henry Powell, Jno Jarvis, Joseph Allan, M McFarland, Alex Little.

Post of Greensboro. Stokes—W W McCausles, Walker Gann, W C Matthews, P H Oliver, Charles Moody, Austin Durham.

Forsythe—J R Crist, Ransom Phipps, Monroe Phillips, Chas Hauser, J H White, Jr, J P West, Davidson—John E Cramer, William Berrier, Wm Bodenhamer, Isaac Kenny, Richard Ayres, Phillip Bale.

Randolph—Isaac Lee, S W Blair, J W Steed, Levy Cox, Wm Brown, Alson Brown, Guilford—John T Poe, B Y Davis, Jesse Benbow, J A Pritchard, H Uthack, D H Lartische, Rockingham—Thos Carter, Alfred Sanders, Thos Cummings, Alexander Ray, Jno Underdon, John M Halsey.

Post of Raleigh.

Person—Jno H Jones, John Buchanan, R P Martin, C H Jordan, N W Faulkner, W G Scott, Orange—R C Swain, M D John W Carr, W J Hogan, Thomas Wilson, Jordan Swayne, John Hancock.

Chatham—John B Drake, Henry Smith, Thos Dixon, Abner Bright, Gilbert Love, Willis Bird, Wake—Theodore Joseph, Harrison J Hughes, T F Lee, Solomon Pool, William White, Francis Lawson, Isaiah Hardee, Albert McGuire, Benj J Harrison.

Granville—Lewis H Kittles, C Betts, Thos W Poole, G W Blacknell, Jno Posharon Pratcher, B Walker, Sifton, Abram Hinton, Wm Tyler, Warren—M W Williams, John Reed, Charles D Carlton, John A Hyman, Benj B Browning, Wm Cawthorn.

Franklin—R H Timberlake, A W Pierce, Hilliard Dunston, Nat Harris, J H Williamson, Dr Wm McCrenshaw.

Post of Fayetteville. Cumberland—E L Pemberton, T A Byrnes, W A Mann, David McDuffie, John C Calahan, Duncan McCormick, John J Minor, M H Leavy, Jas Bowman.

Harnett—Henry Faucette, J D Ryalls, Jacob Reardon, R J Naris, J McCoy, N McLeod, Moore—S McS McDonald, Jno McDuffie, Absalom Kelly, Abel Kelly, J Sweena, J A Barrett, Montgomery—W H Robinson, Benj DeBee, W Lassiter, L Simons, Martin Simons, Sidney L Leachester.

Richmond—Dr Owen Hadley, Jas W Mead, John O McDonald, Alfred Baldwin, Sidney Leak, Barriek Bostwick.

Post of Goldsboro. Wayne—Jon Robinson, Jesse Hollowell, Hope Bain, H S Grant, Lang Nixon, Arnold Bull, Johnston—Alfred Holland, Rufus Beckwith, W J Garrison, J B Cook, M Holt, Isham Woodall.

Greene—Jas S Smith, Rich'd J Williams, Geo Beeman, S A Binsbee, S P Cox, Luke Shepherd, Wilson—Nathan Fallersby, Willis Daniels, Israel Barlow.

Nash—Benj J Sorsby, Jr, Geo W Cooper, J J Walker, Jacob Gug, Fred Arrington, B Jones, Halifax—Jno McMahon, Robt Howard, Horatio H Bushnell, John H Renfrew, Jas Bassmore, R H Smith, Jno P McAuliffe, Uriah Denton, Henry Epps.

Northampton—Isaac Peel, Joseph Calker, G P Weathers, Benj Franklin, R C Parker, Rufin Faison.

Edgecombe—Frank F Bennett, Jno Vaughan, Chas S Bartlett, Thos Newton, Willis Brown, A M Lowe, R J Dixon, Alex McCabe, W H Knapp, Lenoir—L H Aldrich, Pinkney Hardee, Rich'd Whitfield, T T Willis, A J Lofton, Jas Waters.

Post of Wilmington. Brunswick—E Log, Sal Smith, W B Robeson, Geo L Baxter, A Golden Smith, B D Morrill, Columbus—T M Smith, M Powell, J A Maultsby, David Strothers, Francis Lannon, H C Moffitt, Robeson—O S Hayes, Daniel C McNeil, John Moore, James Sinclair, Carry Wilkins, Cesar McCullum.

Bladen—A W Fisher, D L Binc, Chas Lewis, John Cranston, Justin Dannels, F F Finch, New Hanover—W B Jones, H E Scott, H W Peary, W H Pickett, Isaac M Peck, S S Ashley, Edgar Miller, E D Hewlett, George W Price.

Duplin—Sam'l B Woodmense, Jno E Fussell, Edward Martin, John M Graham, L A Merriman, F A Newberry.

Sampson—W L Robinson, N P Chestnut, W J Craddock, M P Owen, Clifton Ward, Jos Wilson.

Post of Plymouth. Tyrrell—B F Sikes, John Carroll, Horace Holmes, Ezekiah P Lewis, Jesse Sikes, G R Rea.

Washington—M C McNamara, G W Jones, J W Wynne, Frank James, J E Jackson, A M Phelps, Martin—F G Martindale, J J Smith, Bennett Burgess, E B Downs, Alfred Jordan, James Calton.

Bertie—Frederick Miller, Jas F Kline, Augustus Bobbitt, Ben Lewis Thompson, T P Henry, Jonathan S Taylor.

Hertford—Charles F Campbell, Starkey S Harrell, Jacob Hollaman, Lawrence Weaver, W C Jones, Thos W Coster.

Gates—Timothy J Lassiter, John Brady, Asbury Reid, Jacob Mory, Peter Parker, Orville Green, Chowan—T T Bruce, Daniel V Etheridge, Jos A Behee, John Page, J Ward, Martin L Brinkley.

Perquimans—Edw'd Albertson, Timothy Morgan, C M Manning, Thomas Sikes, Henry White, Isaiah Nicholson.

Pasquotank—Frederick S Proctor, Robt Doherty, Peter Johnson, M B Culpepper, Wm Krauss, T A Sikes.

Camden—Wm Morrisett, Matthew Taylor, Henry Post, Jas A Spencer, Jno J Colton, Geo T Tatine, Currituck—Robert S D Holbrook, Sam'l Dowdy, Geo Baum, Jno Evans, Dr W H Cowell, R Etheridge.

Post of Newbern. Craven—Charles A Nelson, F D Slachter, Richard Tucker, Nelson P Angels, J W DeW, Moses D Hill, H P Doane, Charles Hibbard, Clinton D Pierson.

Onslow—Robt Selleck, Daniel A Hargett, Charles Sheppard, C D Morton, D W Scott, John Munro.

Carteret—Thos C Allen, Jas E Whitebarst, David Henderson, John J Henshaw, Thos Daniels, Oliver W Henry.

Jones—Jos A Hascall, N P Smith, Robert Hade, O B Colgrove, Thos W Gilbert, John Andrews.

Beaufort—Wm M Cherry, Albert E Edward, August Powers, John H Dowell, Horace N Waters, James N Redmond, John S Gordon, Jordan King, T D Smaw.

Pitt—H Jenkins, Davis J Rich, C H Gibbs, Windsor Crandall, Isaac A Rosekrans, J G Hart, Hyde—Banister Middelt, Jesse S Mason, Joseph Hodges, Bennet C Jennett, A B Howard, E S Wood.

The Registers hereby appointed will be immediately notified by the Post Commanders, to whom will report at once for the necessary books and blanks.

All communications from Registers will be addressed to the Post Commander. Orders and instructions will be transmitted to Boards of Registration through the same channel.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. W. CLOUS, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

CHOLERA.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—The cholera is decreasing here. The President of the Board of Health states that no cases have occurred in the vicinity where the Nicholson pavement is being laid.

Late accounts from Arkansas represent the disease as prevailing there. On a plantation in the vicinity of Pine Bluff and Helena, one planter lost twenty-five hands last week.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The Indianapolis Bulletin, of the 18th, reports the yellow fever on the increase. The sick are in almost every house in town. An appeal is made for assistance in the way of money or hospital supplies. There is much suffering and many families are destitute and without protection.

RICHMOND, July 24.—Gen. Brown has issued an order discontinuing the issue of rations to the destitute, authorized by the congressional appropriation fund, after the 20th of August.

CHARGE OF VIOLATING PAROLE.—Nashville, July 25.—A communication from citizens of Memphis has been received by Secretary Fletcher, urging that according to Gen. Grant's letter to Gen. Pope, General Albert Pike violates his parole in advising citizens to go to the polls armed.

HEBREW COLLEGE.—The Hebrews of the United States have undertaken the work of establishing a literary institution of high order in which the tenets and literature of the Hebrews may be prominently taught. The locality is fixed at Philadelphia, Maimonides college is the significant name chosen.

STATE NEWS.

WILM & WELDON RAILROAD.—We direct attention to the Schedule of the Wilm. & Weldon Railroad. The best accommodations for freight and passengers are afforded. See advertisement.

JUDGE MERRIMON.—We learn that this gentleman has resigned his position of the Superior Court bench, and that he will locate in this City and resume the practice of his profession. —Raleigh Sentinel.

APPOINTMENT.—Gen. W. G. Lewis has been elected Chief Engineer of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad.

THE DIFFERENCE.—An exchange says that the girls of a neighboring city show their "good sense" by wearing short dresses. Here they only show their ankles.—Raleigh Progress.

CROPS.

GEORGIA.—Augusta, July 22.—The wheat yield is larger than it has been for many years. The corn crop is abundant. The recent rains have secured the older corn, while the younger prospects finely. Cotton is from three to four weeks late. The weed is good and is boiling well. The prospects are favorable.

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, July 22.—The Cotton prospects continue dubious, owing to the continued rains. The worm has appeared in some districts, and the wet weather has prevented the grass from being cleared out. It is reported that the Cotton plowed in has been replanted with Corn. In some sections from the upland districts reports are more favorable, but all agree that even a two-third crop anywhere is contingent upon the cessation of rains. Prospects of the Grain crops best ever known.—Weather very sultry, with daily showers.

ALABAMA.—The late incessant rains, it is feared, is injurious to the Cotton. Two-thirds of a crop will probably be made. The Corn crop is very fine.

TENNESSEE.—The crop prospects are very encouraging. Gen. Pillow estimates his crop at 200,000 barrels of corn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The reports we have are generally encouraging. We will give one instance of successful planting: A gentleman and his son, who is quite a small lad, not relying upon free labor, undertook to cultivate forty acres themselves; and from present prospects, they will make enough provisions upon that tract to supply the family and plantation for two years.—Charleston News.

TEXAS.—Galveston, July 24.—The leading cotton planters agree that the worm already in the cotton is not the true cotton worm, but a grass worm which preceles the destructive worm fifteen days. Hot, dry weather will remove the fear of the worm. The freedmen in some places have not worked well. The crops are grassy, but the most danger is from the worm. All accounts agree that the crop will at least equal that of last year. It is estimated at from 180,000 to 210,000 bales.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes from New Orleans, after making a trip down the Mississippi, as follows: "In coming down the river I made it my special business to obtain information in reference to the crops. The corn crop was everywhere represented as virtually secured and to be magnificent. There is a single field of this valuable cereal in Bolivar county, Miss., of six thousand acres. Cotton was looking well, but in some localities the grass was growing, and the rains since must have made it worse. As we took in and landed passengers at nearly every stopping place, I had good opportunities to converse with different classes of persons from the interior, and almost without exception found them cheerful and hopeful—more so than I expected.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—There has been a very great improvement in crop prospects in this section of the State during the past few days. Rain, in moderate quantity, is now needed. There is no actual suffering on account of the drought now, but there will be in a few days unless there should be light showers. Our business has called us in several directions recently, and we have conversed with many planters, all of whom agree that the improvement has been great. We cannot hope to make a full crop, but with the blessing of Providence, the labor of the husbandman will be rewarded.—Newbern Journal of Commerce.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.—We invite the particular attention of the general public to the following provision of the National Bankrupt Law. Parties who intend to avail themselves of its benefits will perceive how much importance attaches to the prompt institution of the necessary proceedings:

Section 33.—And be it further enacted, That no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act; but the debt may be proved, and the dividend thereon shall be a payment on account of said debt, and no discharge granted under this act shall release, discharge or affect any person liable for the same debt, for or with the bankrupt, either as a partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety or otherwise. And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge."

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Some weeks ago a special agent of the Postoffice Department reported to the Postmaster General that he had detected frauds perpetrated by the postmaster at Greensburg, Indiana, and that the postmaster had admitted that his book entries had been changed, &c. Upon this showing the postmaster was suspended. When Congress met the facts were certified to the Senate, and a new postmaster nominated. The Senate rejected the nomination, and under the tenure of office law the old postmaster is reinstated in office.—The Postmaster General 30 days notified the reinstated officer of the action of the Senate, and added, "You are respectfully requested, as a favor to the department, to use as little money as possible."

A Tennessee deputation has applied to the President for protection at the polls, who again referred them to Gen. Thomas.

INTERVIEW WITH HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The New York Times of Monday devotes over six columns to an interview with Mr Stephens by its correspondent, Mr Swinton, the historian. The sketch is very interesting, but we can make space for only a few extracts:

Glimpses of the Early War Days.—Much to his surprise, Mr Stephens was selected as one of the delegates from the State of Georgia to Montgomery. He hesitated two days, and finally consented to go only from a dictate of duty to aid in saving what could be saved of Constitutional liberty in the pending general disruption which seemed determined on by one side, and seriously objected to the other. He took an active part in the formation of the constitution for the provisional government.

The day before the adjournment of the Convention the different delegations had meetings at their rooms to consult in regard to the important question of a choice of executive. Mr Stephens was present with the Georgia delegation. It was then stated that South Carolina did not wish to bring forward any name, and thought Georgia should have it. Mr Stephens's personal choice was Toombs, whom he regarded as the most powerful intellect of the South. There was, however, some mention made of Stephens himself for the office; but he then stated that he "wished to be counted out—that even should he be chosen unanimously, he would not accept, unless he saw that he could form a cabinet that would agree upon the line of policy on which he thought the war should be conducted." Hitherto the name of Davis had hardly been mooted, but at this point some member came in and said he understood that four States had agreed to present Mr Davis. This was something new, for Davis' aspiration had been to be at the head of the army rather than in the Presidential chair. It was proposed to send out and ascertain if the report was true. The case was found to be as stated. The delegation then said they would wish Mr Stephens for the second office, and to this he (being absent from the hall) was unanimously elected. "The office," he observed, "was not unappealing to me; it was free from responsibility, and I thought might afford me the means of doing good."

In speaking of Davis, he remarked that there was great popular misapprehension in regard to his character. "He was," said he, "not at all what people supposed—not at all a fire-ender; and though he was, of course, a State rights man, he could hardly be called a secessionist."

"Then he does not deserve to be counted with the conspirators—with the Cobbs and Yanceys and Wigfalls?"

"Certainly not. He was opposed to secession, but did not have the courage to come out against it. His course was simply the result of timidity, of the desire to keep the inside track and step into the shoes of Calhoun."

Then, among other points, Mr Stephens mentioned that Davis was very averse to having Fort Sumter fired on, and only yielded after it was known that a fleet with reinforcements and supplies was off the harbor. "That we regarded, after the promises made, as the beginning of hostilities, and held, therefore, that it was not we that commenced the war."

It was universally thought that the war would be a brief holiday affair. "Most of the prominent politicians, when we got through the work of the Convention, hastened to enter the army, fearing that if they did not get in quick they would lose the opportunity of making some capital for the future!"

"Mr Davis," he went on to say, "observed to me soon after we got established at Montgomery, that 'it would be a question of brains who should win,' and the remark was so just that I thought there must be a great deal where that came from. But there was manifested from the start a wonderful lack of statesmanship, and even of mere ordinary good sense."

I asked him to give me some illustrations of this.

"Well," said he, "there is the subject of finance—the sinews of war. Never was a people in position to start with so magnificent a basis of credit as we. They said cotton was king. Nonsense! It was indeed a commercial king, but no political king. I always regarded the prevalent notion that England would intervene in our behalf on account of cotton as the most chimerical of fancies; and I told them at the time that the only effect of locking up our cotton would be to stimulate its production elsewhere. Now observe," he continued, "what a foundation we had for credit, which Calhoun calls the 'plumage of the bird.' I proposed to take all the cotton—say four million bales—at ten cents, paying for it with eight per cent gold interest bearing bonds. By shipping it to Liverpool (which we might readily have done, for there was no blockade to speak of at that time), and holding it there till it rose to fifty cents, we would have had \$800,000,000. Well, I early called Mr Davis' attention to it, but he told me he knew nothing of finance, and said to 'Memminger.' Memminger and I talked it all over one day, and we were to have another meeting two days afterwards, but in the meantime he came out in the newspapers with an article showing the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure, and I never went near him on the subject afterward. But had we acted as I have indicated, we might readily have bought fleets in Europe, and might even have hired mercenaries to fight our battles. I proposed to have fifteen iron-clads constructed in Europe, and to have three out by the following March. We might in this way have kept at least one or two ports open, and if the postal system is kept open the organism can live. A man will live if he can breathe through a quill even; but when, one after another, we lost all our ports, even to Wilmington, the game was up."

Southern Independence and Delusion.—The dominant tone running through the whole of Mr Stephens' utterances on the war, is the egregious folly of the South in waging it with the view to independence and separation instead of looking to an accommodation of existing difficulties and a settlement on a continental basis.

"The very physical features of the continent," he remarked, "necessitate political unity, and even if the South had won its independence, it would not have kept it for ten years." Of course this opinion set Stephens' theory of the conduct of the war in sharp antagonism with that held by the Richmond government. He believed, for example that diplomacy should accompany the war step by step. He believed that "a very large portion of the people of the North was on essentially the same line with the people of the South; that both wished the preservation of constitutional liberty," and his view was that the Confederate government should have so conducted its policy as to foster and aid and support that sentiment, instead of alienating and repelling it.

Another great English estate is waiting for heirs. None but those named Brown need apply. It is quite likely that when the estate is settled some of them will be very *Uce*.

ANOTHER BIG LIE.

The thirst of the New York Herald for lying sensations has not been in the least appeased by the rich field its editors and correspondents have enjoyed for their labors within the last six years. One of Bennett's correspondents at Washington states that certain information has leaked out there which gives a new and startling explanation to the sudden and widespread movement to avenge the death of Maximilian. A statement is made by a person who has been initiated into the inner circle of the present so-called filibustering enterprise, that the real object of that organization is to inaugurate another attempt to gain the independence of the Southern States. It is said that the enrolling of volunteers, which for a time was a spontaneous movement in different parts of the country, with the real intention of going into Mexico and joining with some one of the factions opposed to the Juarez government, partly to avenge the death of Maximilian, and partly to advance their own individual interests, is now rapidly assuming the form of a well-regulated organization, under the management of cunning politicians and experienced soldiers. Men are to be initiated and enrolled, subject to the arbitrary direction of military discipline, and are to preserve strict secrecy with regard to the movements of the organization, as well as those who are members of it. Arms, ammunition and supplies are to be accumulated at designated points, and everything is to be in readiness to take advantage of the opportune moment. Of the time when operations are to be commenced there is nothing definite decided upon. Two particular contingencies have been mentioned, either of which arising would be taken as a fitting opportunity to strike the first blow. One is the impeachment of the President and his resistance to removal from office. In such a contingency the leaders of the "Maximilian Avengers" will, it is said, concentrate their forces, which, it is expected, will in a few months number a hundred thousand, and bring them to the support of the Presidential party. The other event which it is thought would afford a convenient opening is to invade Mexico with a filibustering force, and thus precipitate a war between the United States and that country, in which case the organization of the "Avengers" will at once take sides with the Mexican government against the United States. It is also stated that the organization is receiving accessions in the late insurrectionary States with astonishing rapidity, principally from those men who fought in the late rebellion, and are disgraced therefor.

Much of the above details is given by the informant as the assertions of men prominent in the movement; but, it is claimed, the statement that the objects of the organization are inimical to the government and contemplate its final destruction rests upon a more substantial foundation than mere rumor.

This is the merest nonsense, so far as the South is affected by the proposition. We repeat, that our people have had quite enough of war, and it is the least probable of all things that they will ever venture into such contemptible scheming as this of the "Maximilian Avengers." We want peace with justice, quiet without degradation; and if these can be had, we venture to affirm that the national life will have no more devoted defenders than late Confederates, whether the foe is found at home or comes from abroad.

The Raleigh Register (republican) in mentioning this movement, holds the following language with respect to North Carolina:

"We hear of no organization of the kind mentioned in this State, and hope there will be none. It would seem that our people had had enough of war at home, and we doubt if a corporal's guard could be found in all our borders so restless as to engage in any such border expedition."

THE CRETANS—TERRIBLE NEWS.—The latest official accounts received at Washington from Crete give terrible reports of the cruelties of the Turks. The Cretans having inflicted severe punishment upon one of Omar Pasha's spies, the General retaliates by actually crucifying a Grecian priest, in order to satiate his revenge, and to cast odium upon the christian religion, from which he apostatized that he might become a Turkish General. He next besieged a cavern in which Greek women and children had taken refuge, and by closing the cavern with stones, left them to die of starvation. This renegade is repeating in Crete the scenes of carnage which make him so infamous in Koordistan, Syria and Montenegro. He boasts that he will exterminate the Cretans; and the Turkish government, staking its faith in this General, declines for the present to yield to the remonstrances of foreign powers. It declares, however, that it will consult the wishes in the event of the revolution not being quelled prior to July 24. It is stated that the Cretans are more heroic than ever in their resistance.

COUNTERFEITS.—Among the recent counterfeits are noticed \$100 on the first national bank of Boston; \$100 on the Ohio national bank of Cincinnati; \$100 on the central national bank of New York city, and \$100 on the national bank of Bristol, Rhode Island. Counterfeit bills on compound interest notes of the issue of July, 1864, are also reported in circulation.

MRS. L. A. NORRYCE.

Would kindly solicit the patronage of the citizens of Charlotte, and inform them that she is now prepared to do all kinds of

NEEDLE WORK.

Gents and Ladies Underclothing beautifully made.

A New System of Cutting and Fitting.

Three afternoons in each week devoted to teaching little girls Ornamental, Fancy, Embroidery, Braiding and all kinds of Needle Work. Mrs. N. is compelled to make her support by her Needle and close industry.

Feeling truly grateful for the great kindness shown by the community of Charlotte for the past year she has been with them, she would beg a continuance of the same. Will be found in the new house next to Mr. Allen Cruse's residence. July 22, 1867.

Charlotte Marble Yard!

I have this day sold the Stock of the Charlotte Marble Yard to JAMES TIDDY, who will in the future conduct the business, and is cordially recommended to my customers of the last ten years. RICHARD N. TIDDY, Charlotte, N. C., July 1st, 1867.

JAMES TIDDY, DEALER IN MARBLE AND MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, SLABS, HEADSTONES, &c., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. All persons indebted to the Charlotte Marble Yard will please come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. July 22, 1867.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Brownsville Ranchero publishes an extract from a letter said to have been written by Escobedo to Gomez, directing him by every means in his power to seize all property in the hands of foreigners, acquired by Mexican misfortunes, and boot them from the country. He also said, "my motto is, death to all strangers and thieves. There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us as long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union; besides the black men would side with us, and at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads instead of for Austrians."