

# 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, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 786.

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.

**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,**  
Plain, Ornamental and Fancy.  
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.

**A LARGE STOCK  
SPRING GOODS**  
Fine white and colored Marcelline Quilts, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Ladies' French Dimity Skirts, India Twilled Long Cloth, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes Laces, Cluny Lace, Black Silk Gaper Lace. Call and examine our New Goods.  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon.  
Black Challey for Mourning Dresses, English Crape and English Crapes Veils, at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.  
April 15, 1867.

**JUST RECEIVED AT  
C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,**  
A large and well selected stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**  
WHITE GOODS, at extremely low prices.  
TRIMMINGS—Our stock of Trimmings is complete, and was selected with care.  
A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.  
HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Trill Skirts—the most popular Skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.  
KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best quality. Ladies and Children's Mitts, all sizes, and of the best quality.  
FANS AND PARASOLS—A full assortment of all kinds.  
SHOES—Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots, shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadelphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and hats.

**MILLINERY.**  
MRS. QUERY would inform her friends that she has spared no pains in selecting her stock of Millinery and Trimmings; and having had a long experience in the business, feels satisfied that she can please all who will favor her with a call.  
Bonnet and Hats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.  
Dresses Cut, Fitted, Trimmed and made, on reasonable terms and at short notice.  
Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profits and just dealing to all.  
April 1, 1867.

**BONES WANTED.**  
A Chance to Make Money.  
The subscriber will purchase Bones at 50 cents per hundred, delivered at Concord Factory or at any Railroad Depot between Charlotte and Greensboro. Cash paid on delivery.  
Those who will accumulate Bones in quantities at any point on the Railroad lines, and inform the subscriber, arrangements will be made for their purchase. R. E. McDONALD,  
April 1, 1867. Concord, N. C.

**WOOL CARDING  
AT  
LONG SHOALS PAPER MILLS,**  
4 Miles from Lenoirton, Lenoir County, N. C.  
The subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally that they have just completed the fitting up of their machinery with the latest and most improved Cards, and are now prepared to execute all orders with promptness and dispatch.  
We are also prepared to card Cotton and Wool mixed.  
Price for carding Wool 10 cents per pound; price for carding Cotton and Wool mixed, 15 cents per pound.  
Customers must furnish their own grease; one pound of grease is required for every 10 pounds of Wool.  
Terms cash. Country Produce or Cotton Bages taken at market price.  
GRADY, BANNISTER & CO., Proprietors.  
Respectfully inform my old customers and friends that I have taken charge of the above machinery and will warrant all my work or make no charge.  
July 15, 1867. ROHT. COBB.

**State of N. Carolina, Union County.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.  
W. N. Parker, adm'r of John Walters, dec'd, vs. Erich Walters and others.  
Petition to subject real estate as assets.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, William Walters and John W. Walters, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said absent defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Union County at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to answer the allegations of the aforesaid petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the land ordered to be sold.  
Witness, J. E. Iby, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1867.  
82-6w [adv. \$10] WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

**PICTURES AT 50 CENTS**  
And upwards, at the  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY**  
Over Jas. Harty & Co's Store, next to the Court House.  
Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish. Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Gallery of  
H. BAUMGARTEN,  
May 6, 1867. Next to Court House.

**LIME, PLASTER,  
Cement and Hair.**  
A large supply always on hand, and for sale on most favorable terms, by  
WORTH & DANIEL,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
Monthly receipts of fresh Lime from Maine.  
July 15, 1867. 6m

**\$20,000 WORTH OF  
GOLD and SILVER WANTED.**  
**John T. Butler**  
Has just returned from the North with a splendid Stock of  
**FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,**  
Table Knives and Cutlery, Mearsham and Brier-Root Pipes, Guns and Pistols, &c., which is warranted superior to anything ever before introduced into this market, and which will be sold at twenty-five per cent less than the same class of goods can be purchased at any other establishment in the State.  
Particular attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.  
Those indebted to me will please close up their accounts, or I will be forced to put them in the hands of an officer for collection.  
**CALL AND SEE THE CUCKOO.**  
Aug. 19, 1867. JOHN T. BUTLER.

**CONCORD MILLS.**  
Having opened a house in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, ONSABERGS, CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.  
Cotton taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.  
J. McDONALD & SONS,  
Concord, N. C.  
August 12, 1867.

**The Southern Fertilizing Company,  
RICHMOND, VA.,**  
Are now receiving and preparing their Fall stock of FERTILIZERS, and offer for sale in unlimited quantities  
**Crushed Peruvian Guano,**  
selected from the purest grades imported, warranted pure and of the highest standard;  
**Phospho Peruvian & Old Dominion,**  
prepared under the supervision of Professor WILLIAM GILMAN of the Wheat crop, combining a large percentage of the Phosphates, with an adequate amount of Ammonia.  
**FRESH GROUND PLASTER.**  
Orders solicited.  
JOHN ENDERS, President,  
Office No. 104 Fourteenth street, Richmond.  
JOHN A. YOUNG, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

**Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.**  
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN. Supt.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1, 1867.  
**REGULAR SCHEDULE.**  
On and after this date, the following Schedule will be run by the Passenger trains over this Railroad:  
**DAY TRAINS.**  
Will leave Wilmington every morning (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Weldon every morning (except Sundays) at 10:40 A. M.; arriving at Wilmington at 8 o'clock, P. M., and at Weldon at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
**NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS.**  
Will leave Wilmington at 9:30 P. M., daily, and Weldon at 8:25 P. M., daily; arriving at Wilmington at 2:20 A. M., and at Weldon at 6 A. M. Thirty-three hours to New York.  
Trains pass Goldsboro' at 1:57 A. M., and 10:35 A. M., going North, and at 3:05 P. M., and 10:11 P. M., going South.  
Passengers to and from the N. C. Railroad going to or from the North make close connections at Goldsboro with Day Trains.  
Passengers going East or West from Goldsboro, should take the Day Trains from places South of Goldsboro. Both trains connect at Wilmington with trains on Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and at Weldon with trains via Richmond and Portsmouth, Va. The Day Trains connect with Old Bay Line. The Night Trains with Annapolis Line.  
Five to ten car loads of "Time" freight will be carried on Day Trains in fourteen hours between Portsmouth and Wilmington, and in fifty hours between Portsmouth and Charlotte, via Goldsboro.  
S. L. FREMONT,  
Chief Eng'r and Sept.

**State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.  
J. R. Kirkpatrick vs. S. C. Boyce.  
Attachment—Arthur Grier and S. A. Boyce summoned as Garnishes.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 24 Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the effects in the hands of Garnishes condemned to plaintiff's use.  
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office in Charlotte, the 24 Monday in July, A. D. 1867.  
82-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

**State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.  
Charles Junker vs. The Blakesly Mining Company.  
Attachment levied on three Mules.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 24 Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be taken against them, and the property levied upon condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.  
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday in July, A. D. 1867.  
82-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

**State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.  
J. B. Alexander, Executor of R. D. Alexander, dec'd, vs. the Heirs at Law of R. D. Alexander, dec'd.  
Petition for settlement of R. D. Alexander's Estate.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Alexander and John W. Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying said absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 24 Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso, will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.  
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office in Charlotte the 2d Monday in July, A. D. 1867.  
82-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

**State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.  
W. N. Parker, adm'r of John Walters, dec'd, vs. Erich Walters and others.  
Petition to subject real estate as assets.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, William Walters and John W. Walters, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said absent defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Union County at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to answer the allegations of the aforesaid petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the land ordered to be sold.  
Witness, J. E. Iby, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1867.  
82-6w [adv. \$10] WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

**ADVERTISING AND ITS COSTS.**  
Few business men, says the Utica Herald, advertise systematically, liberally, and persistently. Those who pay most attention to it either advertise fitfully, or with a degree of neglect which they would regard culpable in any other department of their business. What would a merchant be thought of who only opens his store now and then to invite and serve customers? Yet an advertisement in a flourishing paper is more conspicuous than one's store, is more observed and more spoken of, and to withdraw it is like putting up the shutters or taking down the sign. The most enterprising merchants and traders in the interior think themselves liberal if they spend a few hundred dollars a year for advertising. They would deem the farmer blind to his own interests who should be stingy in planting, and should fail to put in seed in proper quantity because it costs something. Advertising is the seed-planting of the business man, and the stinginess here must make the harvest meagre. What shall be the sum appropriated to advertising? It will vary with the character and extent of business. But the smallest trade can be made more profitable, and the largest can be extended, by liberal advertising. The rule is sometimes given, that as much should be paid for advertising as for rent. This may be too much in some cases, too little in others. But every business should be kept constantly and prominently before the readers of the established papers of the district from which trade is sought. The readers of newspapers are the most enterprising and the most intelligent of the population, and keep their attention and you create a current which others will follow.  
The New York Tribune states that it is true, as reported, that a Boston druggist, who has a specialty before the public, is paying that establishment \$10,000 a year for advertising; he paid \$1,500 for the insertion of one mammoth advertisement. The Tribune adds: "Bonner once paid us \$3,000 for one insertion of an advertisement of the Ledger. He knew that by judicious advertising he could insure a fortune." This seems large, but in England such sums are hardly exceptional. There advertising is a regular part of business. It is reckoned as necessary as rent, and often ten times as much is spent for it. Advertising must be done so as to reach the people whose custom is sought. A separate sheet, a handbill, or circular, is a direct attack; and the person who receives it either throws it aside without reading it, or he puts himself on the defensive against it. A notice in the favorite paper is a flank movement; it catches the eye unawares; it attracts their attention at an idle or listless moment; it becomes part of the current news. Then it is like constant dropping. It may not be read to-day. To-morrow it will be glanced at. The next week, it will be looked over. Finally, it will be read. When a purchase is to be made, when trade is to be transferred from the former dealer, when a new article is needed, the notice will be hunted up, and the inducements offered subjected to test. One such case will often pay for a year's advertising.  
Sometimes men get along without advertising. Instances are given of pilgrims reaching Mecca on their knees. It is easier, pleasanter, swifter to travel by cars. Liberal and discreet advertising puts business on wheels, and renders it active, beneficial to the public, and remunerative to the dealer.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**  
To Officers of Registration, for their Information in Revising the Lists of Voters.  
HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,  
Charlotte, S. C., August 27, 1867.  
CIRCULAR.  
I. All citizens are entitled to be registered, unless disqualified for the acts and offences set forth in the rules and regulations for Registration, published in General Orders No. 65.  
No citizen is disqualified unless, having held office under the United States, or having been a member of the Legislature of any State, or having held some executive or judicial office under a general law of the State, he afterwards engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to persons so engaged; or, unless, by the decree of a competent judicial tribunal, or by an act of Congress, or law of a State, he has been disfranchised for rebellion against the United States, or for felony.  
Disqualified persons are of several classes: for example:  
1st. Any person not twenty-one years of age.  
2d. Any person who has not acquired a residence in the State.  
3d. Any person otherwise qualified by age and residence, who, having held office under the United States, afterwards engaged in rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.  
4th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who, having been a member of a legislature, or having held executive or judicial office under a general law of a State, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.  
5th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by the sentence of a competent judicial tribunal for felony.  
6th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by law; for example, a citizen of Tennessee, disfranchised by the constitution and laws of that State, for participation in the rebellion, who has become a resident of North or South Carolina.  
II. A citizen, not included within either of the above specified classes, although he may have voluntarily taken part in the rebellion, is qualified; so a citizen included within the 3d or 4th class, who acts in aid of rebellion were not voluntary, is qualified.  
In general, officers of mere municipalities, towns or villages are not embraced in the 3d and 4th classes of paragraph I; for example: a policeman or a member of a town guard, appointed by town or city authorities; local health officers, weighers, measurers and inspectors of merchandise and produce; persons holding deputations from civil officers, such as deputy sheriffs, and the like; clerks and assistants appointed or employed by civil officers; pound-masters, jailors appointed by sheriffs, etc.; these are not officers created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.  
There are, however, certain municipal or town officers within the intent and meaning of the Acts of Congress, and who by subsequent acts in aid of the rebellion, would be disqualified. For example, a mayor of a city, or intendant of a town, who may have been, by virtue of his office, a magistrate, having authority by law to hear and determine complaints for petty offenses, and to impose punishment by fine and imprisonment upon offenders; or to arrest, commit or hold to bail persons charged with crime.  
Municipal or town officers, having authority to enforce mere local ordinances in the nature of police regulations, for the preservation of order, the regulation of trade, and the abatement of nuisances, or other strictly corporate matters, are not within the disfranchising provisions of the Act.  
The circumstance, nevertheless, that the duties of an officer were performed within a prescribed locality, as for instance, either a District, County, Parish, City or Town, does not screen him from the operation of the disfranchising clauses, provided, his duties had been prescribed by a general law; for example, Sheriffs of Counties, and Constables of Towns, fill offices created by law for the administration of general laws of the State.  
Nor is every employment, although held by a salary fixed by law, and raised by a general tax, an office; for example, a teacher in a Public School, or College supported or endowed by the State; physicians and attendants employed in State Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb or for Lunatics, do not hold offices, although these persons are in the public service.  
Officers of Militia, employed in the execution of the Patrol Laws, or other laws having relation to the domestic order of the State and the government of the slave population therein, and who afterwards engaged in the rebellion, are disqualified; such officers, although military in name, are civil and executive in their duties.  
Certain employments, licensed by authority of State laws, having relation to the administration of justice, are not offices within the meaning of the acts; for example, lawyers.  
All offices auxiliary to Courts, such as Clerks of Courts, Masters in Equity, etc., created by general laws, for the administration of justice, are within the meaning of the Acts of Congress.  
A Notary Public, being a mere ministerial officer, and performing no executive or judicial duties, is not within the disfranchising clauses of the Acts of Congress.  
Local officers, having executive powers and duties defined by general laws, and embraced within the civil polity of the State, although chosen or appointed by the people of the vicinage, are disqualified, if, after holding such offices, they voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, or afforded aid and comfort to persons so engaged; for example, overseers of highways, land commissioners, overseers of the poor, captains of boat companies.  
Naturalized citizens, having abjured allegiance to all sovereignty other than that of the United States, and having taken upon themselves the obligations and duties belonging to citizens, and acquired thereby the rights and privileges of citizenship, who afterwards renounced voluntarily their allegiance to the United States, and acknowledged allegiance to and became citizens of the pretended government of the "Confederate States of America,"

**Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.**  
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN. Supt.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1, 1867.  
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S. L. FREMONT,  
Chief Eng'r and Sept.

**Smith's Boot and Shoe Store,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK.  
B. R. SMITH & CO. will furnish Merchants their Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS and SHOES  
**At New York Wholesale Prices.**  
One of the firm has visited the Factories North, and had a large stock of Goods made to order, with a view of supplying Merchants in Western North Carolina and Upper Districts in South Carolina.  
Having devoted our entire attention for many years to the  
**SHOE TRADE,**  
We claim advantage in it, and will deal as liberally as possible with all.  
Call soon, or send in your orders early. Every article warranted as represented.  
We have also a large Stock of  
**Shoe Findings, Leather and Rubber BELTING.**  
Sept. 9, 1867. B. R. SMITH & CO.  
**ROBERT P. WARING,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office, 3 doors West of the National Bank, and opposite Carson's new building.  
September 2, 1867.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**  
To Officers of Registration, for their Information in Revising the Lists of Voters.  
HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,  
Charlotte, S. C., August 27, 1867.  
CIRCULAR.  
I. All citizens are entitled to be registered, unless disqualified for the acts and offences set forth in the rules and regulations for Registration, published in General Orders No. 65.  
No citizen is disqualified unless, having held office under the United States, or having been a member of the Legislature of any State, or having held some executive or judicial office under a general law of the State, he afterwards engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to persons so engaged; or, unless, by the decree of a competent judicial tribunal, or by an act of Congress, or law of a State, he has been disfranchised for rebellion against the United States, or for felony.  
Disqualified persons are of several classes: for example:  
1st. Any person not twenty-one years of age.  
2d. Any person who has not acquired a residence in the State.  
3d. Any person otherwise qualified by age and residence, who, having held office under the United States, afterwards engaged in rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.  
4th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who, having been a member of a legislature, or having held executive or judicial office under a general law of a State, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.  
5th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by the sentence of a competent judicial tribunal for felony.  
6th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by law; for example, a citizen of Tennessee, disfranchised by the constitution and laws of that State, for participation in the rebellion, who has become a resident of North or South Carolina.  
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In general, officers of mere municipalities, towns or villages are not embraced in the 3d and 4th classes of paragraph I; for example: a policeman or a member of a town guard, appointed by town or city authorities; local health officers, weighers, measurers and inspectors of merchandise and produce; persons holding deputations from civil officers, such as deputy sheriffs, and the like; clerks and assistants appointed or employed by civil officers; pound-masters, jailors appointed by sheriffs, etc.; these are not officers created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.  
There are, however, certain municipal or town officers within the intent and meaning of the Acts of Congress, and who by subsequent acts in aid of the rebellion, would be disqualified. For example, a mayor of a city, or intendant of a town, who may have been, by virtue of his office, a magistrate, having authority by law to hear and determine complaints for petty offenses, and to impose punishment by fine and imprisonment upon offenders; or to arrest, commit or hold to bail persons charged with crime.  
Municipal or town officers, having authority to enforce mere local ordinances in the nature of police regulations, for the preservation of order, the regulation of trade, and the abatement of nuisances, or other strictly corporate matters, are not within the disfranchising provisions of the Act.  
The circumstance, nevertheless, that the duties of an officer were performed within a prescribed locality, as for instance, either a District, County, Parish, City or Town, does not screen him from the operation of the disfranchising clauses, provided, his duties had been prescribed by a general law; for example, Sheriffs of Counties, and Constables of Towns, fill offices created by law for the administration of general laws of the State.  
Nor is every employment, although held by a salary fixed by law, and raised by a general tax, an office; for example, a teacher in a Public School, or College supported or endowed by the State; physicians and attendants employed in State Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb or for Lunatics, do not hold offices, although these persons are in the public service.  
Officers of Militia, employed in the execution of the Patrol Laws, or other laws having relation to the domestic order of the State and the government of the slave population therein, and who afterwards engaged in the rebellion, are disqualified; such officers, although military in name, are civil and executive in their duties.  
Certain employments, licensed by authority of State laws, having relation to the administration of justice, are not offices within the meaning of the acts; for example, lawyers.  
All offices auxiliary to Courts, such as Clerks of Courts, Masters in Equity, etc., created by general laws, for the administration of justice, are within the meaning of the Acts of Congress.  
A Notary Public, being a mere ministerial officer, and performing no executive or judicial duties, is not within the disfranchising clauses of the Acts of Congress.  
Local officers, having executive powers and duties defined by general laws, and embraced within the civil polity of the State, although chosen or appointed by the people of the vicinage, are disqualified, if, after holding such offices, they voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, or afforded aid and comfort to persons so engaged; for example, overseers of highways, land commissioners, overseers of the poor, captains of boat companies.  
Naturalized citizens, having abjured allegiance to all sovereignty other than that of the United States, and having taken upon themselves the obligations and duties belonging to citizens, and acquired thereby the rights and privileges of citizenship, who afterwards renounced voluntarily their allegiance to the United States, and acknowledged allegiance to and became citizens of the pretended government of the "Confederate States of America,"

and voluntarily took up arms against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, have ceased by their own act to be citizens of the United States, and will be deemed aliens until again naturalized as citizens of the United States.  
The cases of all such persons will however be specially noted on the Books of Registration, for further consideration before the final revision prior to an election.  
III. Applications for registration, whether accepted or rejected, and whether the oath is administered or not, are required to be recorded in the books furnished, and when the applicant is deemed by the Board to be excluded from taking the oath, a brief memorandum of the grounds of such decision will be entered for future revision.  
IV. All citizens believing themselves qualified should apply to be registered. Attention is called to the following extract from the published regulations for registration.  
"The Major General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions, assigning errors in the registry, and will upon inspection of the completed lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered, and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed."  
**PAY AND EXPENSES.**  
V. The pay of Registrars will be four dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their official duties.  
VI. No allowance for clerk hire will be made.  
VII. The allowance for the rent of a room for the meetings of the Board, including furniture and fixtures, will not exceed the rate of fifteen (\$15) per month.  
VIII. The actual cost of such stationery as shall be actually and necessarily consumed in official business will be allowed. The following articles, and no others, will be deemed stationary, viz: pens, ink, paper and envelopes.  
IX. Mileage will be allowed to Registrars in lieu of transportation, at the rate of ten cents per mile for each mile actually and necessarily travelled on duty, by the shortest practicable route under orders in writing from these Headquarters, or from the Commander of the Post or from the Board of Registration, provided public transportation has not been furnished.  
X. Actual expenditures for postage, telegrams, couriers and express charges, will be reimbursed when necessarily incurred by competent authority.  
XI. Payments will be made upon bills, signed and receipted in duplicate by each person entitled to pay or mileage or who has incurred authorized expenditures, and will be accompanied by the affidavit of the claimant, duly sworn before a Magistrate or Notary, according to the form contained in the respective blanks provided for that purpose. Such bill will be made out in detail, and will, in the case of expenditures be accompanied by duplicate receipts signed by the parties who actually received the money; and when telegrams are charged for, with copies of the telegrams in duplicate, and will be delivered to the Post Commander who will if found correct, approve and forward the same to these Headquarters; duplicate copies of the orders must be attached to the vouchers in the case of claims for mileage. Post Commanders as Superintendents of Registration, will carefully supervise the expenditures incurred by all Boards and Officers of Registration at their respective posts, with a view to the strictest economy consistent with a full and considerate discharge of the important public duties incident to Registration.  
XII. Blanks may be obtained by Post Commanders, from the Bureau of Civil Affairs.  
XIII. Payments will be made upon the order of the Major General Commanding, by Private Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Nichols, Paymaster United States Army, disbursing officer.  
XIV. Officers of the army, when traveling upon duty connected with the registration of voters in North and South Carolina, will, under a decision from the Second Comptroller, be paid, in addition to their allowance for transportation, a sum to cover their actual expenses for subsistence, not to exceed three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day, provided the officer making the charge certifies to the correctness of the amount, and to the fact that his ordinary mess expenses at his proper post, were necessarily running on at the same time.  
By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,  
J. W. CLOUS,  
Capt. 58th Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G.

**THE TUNNEL AT THE SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA NEVADA**—The great tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad is completed. This is the last, the longest, and by far the most costly of the excavations along the line of this road. It is one thousand six hundred and sixty feet in length, and was begun at the east portal on the 10th of September last and the work upon it has therefore occupied about a year. The material, which had to be drilled and blasted, was granite of the hardest grain. As but a limited surface could be presented to the workmen, advantage was taken of a depression in the centre and a working shaft of one hundred and fifty feet was sunk so as to present four working faces. The average rate of progress with powder was about one foot per day to each face, or from twenty to thirty feet per week in all.  
In March last the company accepted the services of an expert in nitro-glycerine, which article was manufactured on the spot, wherever it could be used with advantage, and the average was increased to nearly fifty feet per week. The workmen, principally Chinamen, labored in three gangs for eight hours each, and proved very serviceable in this kind of work. At times the consumption of powder reached four hundred kegs per day. Work was continued through one of the severest winters ever known at an elevation of over seven thousand feet above the ocean, or three times higher than the Alleghenies or the Catskills.

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B. R. SMITH & CO. will furnish Merchants their Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS and SHOES  
**At New York Wholesale Prices.**  
One of the firm has visited the Factories North, and had a large stock of Goods made to order, with a view of supplying Merchants in Western North Carolina and Upper Districts in South Carolina.  
Having devoted our entire attention for many years to the  
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We claim advantage in it, and will deal as liberally as possible with all.  
Call soon, or send in your orders early. Every article warranted as represented.  
We have also a large Stock of  
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**ROBERT P. WARING,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office, 3 doors West of the National Bank, and opposite Carson's new building.  
September 2, 1867.

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**A GOOD WIFE.**  
A good wife makes the poorest and most desolate home a paradise, and moulds the negligent and indifferent husband into a tender and thoughtful companion. The influence of a woman—quiet, imperceptible and persuasive—is irresistible when directed by woman's instinctive tact and affection. The clamorous for woman's rights rarely attain their object while the meek and yielding can bind manhood with chains of roses more potent than chains of steel. The first inquiry of woman after marriage should be—'How shall I continue the love I have inspired? How shall I preserve the heart I have won?' Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring to him. Let it be to him a sanctuary, to which his heart may always turn from the calamities of life. Make it a repose from his cares—a shelter from the world—a home, not for his person only, but for his heart. He may meet with pleasure in other houses, but let him find pleasure in his own. Should he be dejected, soothe him; should he be thoughtful, do not heedlessly disturb him; should he be studious, favor him with all practicable facilities; or should he be peevish, make allowance for human nature, and by your sweetness, gentleness and good humor, urge him continually to think, though he may not say it. "This woman is indeed a comfort to me; I cannot but love her."

**"GUESS I KNOW A THING OR TWO."**  
"My dear boy," said a father to his only son, "you are in bad company. The lads with whom you associate indulge bad habits. They drink, smoke, swear, play cards and visit theatres. They are not safe companions for you. I beg you to quit their society."  
"You needn't be afraid of me, father," replied the boy, laughing; "I guess I know a thing or two. I know how far to go and when to stop."  
The lad left his father's house twirling his cane in his fingers, and laughing at the "old man's notions."  
A few years later, and that lad, grown to manhood, stood at the bar of a court before a jury which had just brought in a verdict of guilty against him for some crime in which he had been concerned. Before he was sentenced he addressed the court, and said among other things:  
"My downward course began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice. But as soon as I turned my back on my home, temptations came upon me like a drove of hyenas, and hurried me to ruin."  
Mark that confession, ye boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents! Mark it, and learn that disobedience is the first step in the road to ruin. Don't take it.  
**TOUCHING INCIDENT.**—We recently heard a remarkable and touching story of a little boy, the son of a gentleman in an adjoining county. His age is twelve or thirteen. He is an interesting, promising lad. One day during the past winter, he failed to rise in the morning as early as usual.  
At length his father went into the room where he lay and asked him why he did not get up. He said it seemed dark yet, and he was waiting for daylight.  
His father retired, but the boy did not make his appearance for some time.  
"My son, why don't you get up?"  
He replied:  
"Father, is it daylight?"  
"Yes, long ago."  
"Then, father," the little fellow said, "I am blind."  
And so it was; his sight was gone.  
In a short time, his father took him to Nashville to get the benefit of the medical profession there, but the physicians could do nothing for him, and happily made no experiments on his eyes. Some ladies in a family of his father's acquaintance sought to cheer him in his affliction, and one night proposed to take him to the opera, that he might hear the music and sing.  
He went and was delighted.  
In the course of the performance, all at once he leaped up and threw his arms around his father's neck, and screamed with ecstasy:  
"Oh, father! I can see!—I can see!"  
His sight had instantly returned, and since then he has retained his full vigor, except that under excitement there is sometimes a transient dimness of vision.  
The case is one of a remarkable and singular character.—Tennessee Paper.

**SAFE MAXIMS.**—A poor boy having written to Horace Greeley, asking him what shall he do to become rich, the philosopher of the Tribune gives him the following