

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1867.

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THE  
Western Democrat  
PUBLISHED BY  
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ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

Charlotte Female Institute,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:  
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.  
Jno. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.  
Mr. M. A. Burwell, English Branches and Superintendent Social Duties.  
Prof. A. Bauman, Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
Prof. R. E. Pigeot, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.  
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.  
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.  
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.  
Miss Ella E. Carson, Music on Piano.  
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address:  
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
September 23, 1867.

Medical Card.  
DRS. GIBSON & 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 GIBSON, M. D.  
J. P. MCCOMBS, M. D.  
Dec 11, 1865.

MILLER & BLACK,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Groceries, Provisions & Produce,  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Have now in Store and will keep constantly on hand a full and select stock of the above articles for sale to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.  
R. M. MILLER, W. J. BLACK,  
September 23, 1867.

English Blue Stone.  
A fresh supply of this fine article for sale low at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.  
Congress and Kissing Waters,  
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.  
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs and various articles of Perfumery, fresh supply, just received at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.  
September 9, 1867.

COOKING STOVES,  
OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.  
D. H. BYERLY, Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C., has for sale "Spear's" Anti-Dust Cooking Stoves, which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.  
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.  
D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.  
TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.  
REPAIRING promptly executed.  
D. H. BYERLY,  
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
March 25, 1867.

H. M. PHELPS.  
"Home, Sweet Home!  
There's no place like Home!"  
I am happy to inform my old friends of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that I have again returned and resumed my old business among them, and am fully prepared to offer them the  
Cheapest Stock of Goods  
To be found at any other establishment in the City. Having recently lived in the Northern States, and with my old experience in the purchase of Goods, I am not prepared to say I will sell "below cost," or at a reduction on the original cost, or "at and below New York prices," but that I will sell as Cheap, if not Cheaper, than any other House, and at a small profit. As my stock was purchased for Cash, consequently I can afford to dispose of articles at a slight advance.  
I have now in Store, and am constantly receiving, a choice assortment of  
Dry Goods,  
Ladies' Trimmings of the latest styles, Linen Table Damask, Linen Diaper, and all kinds of Flannels, Calicoes, brown and bleached Sheetings, black and colored Alpacaes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.  
H. M. PHELPS,  
March 11, 1867. Opposite the Court House.

GROVER & BAKER'S  
Premium Sewing Machines,  
45 Broadway, NEW YORK.  
For sale by BREM, BROWN & CO.,  
Sept. 30, 1867. 3rd and Charlotte.

ROBERT P. WARING,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office, 3 doors West of Dewey's Bank, and opposite Carson's new store.  
September 2, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.  
Robert Shaw & Son,  
Third Door from the Mansion House.  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.  
Anything in the way of SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Martingales, COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.  
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.  
R. SHAW,  
W. E. SHAW,  
Oct. 14, 1867. 6m

Gold Bullion.  
Peculiar facilities enable us to purchase Bullion at highest rates.  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Exchange on New York.  
Drafts on New York and other Northern cities furnished at par by  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Bank Notes.  
The highest prices paid for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Bank Notes at  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Six per cent Interest.  
Deposits received subject to sight checks and six per cent interest allowed.  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Pure Air.  
Whatever renders the blood impure, tends to originate consumption. Whatever makes the air impure, makes the blood impure. It is the air we breathe which purifies the blood. And as, if the water we use to wash our clothing is dirty, it is impossible to wash our clothing clean, so if the air we breathe is impure, it is impossible for it to abstract the impurities from the blood. What, then, are some of the more prominent things which render the air impure? It is the nature of still air to become impure. Running water purifies itself. Air in motion, drafts of air, are self-purifiers. Thus it is that the air of a close room becomes impure invariably.  
Thus it is that close rooms bring consumption to countless thousands. Hence all rooms should be so constructed as to have a constant draft of air passing through them. The neglect of it murders myriads. A man of ordinary size renders a hoghead of air unfit for breathing, consumes its blood-purifying qualities every hour, so perfectly that if a man could re-breathe a full breath of his own the next instant after its expiration, without any intermixture with the outer air, he would be instantly suffocated. Hence sleeping in close rooms, even though alone, or sitting for a very short time in a crowded vehicle, or among a large assembly, is perfectly corrupting to the blood. Close bed-rooms make the graves of multitudes.

C. M. Query's New Store.  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.  
A new stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now in Store for sale at reasonable prices.  
Ladies Dress Goods, Bonnets, Trimmings, &c., of all descriptions, in large quantities.  
Shoes, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Yankee Notions, and Fancy Goods, in great variety.  
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.  
Bonnets 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 profit, and just dealing to all.  
October 14, 1867.

Groceries and Confectioneries.  
NISBET & MAXWELL  
Are now receiving and have in Store a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally. Thanking them for their very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a continued share of the same.  
Call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell goods in our line as cheap as any other house in the city. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our Stock.  
Sept. 16, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

Sugar, coffee and Molasses,  
A full Stock of all grades, for sale at  
NISBET & MAXWELL.  
Sole Leather.  
1,000 pounds good Sole Leather for sale at  
NISBET & MAXWELL.  
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,  
Of the best brands, for sale at  
NISBET & MAXWELL.  
Pipes.  
A large assortment of common and fancy Pipes, for sale at  
NISBET & MAXWELL.  
Soap.  
A large lot of Toilet and Bar Soap, for sale at  
NISBET & MAXWELL.  
Toys and Yankee Notions,  
A large assortment, for sale at  
Sept. 23, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

American Button-Hole and Overseaming SEWING MACHINE.  
This Machine is certainly the greatest wonder of the age, having taken the gold medal prize over all competitors in the World's Exposition at Paris. It is warranted to execute with perfection, all kinds and varieties of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering and Sewing, Quilting, &c., that is or can be done by any other Machine now before the public, and in addition to all this it makes a perfect button and eyelet hole than can be made by hand on any fabric. Its overseaming stitch and embroidery on the edge stands unrivalled in the world.  
Parties purchasing can be taught how to use it at the Agency, where the Machine can now be seen.  
Oct. 14, 1867. A. SINCLAIR, Agent.

Exchange on New York.  
Drafts on New York and other Northern cities furnished at par by  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Bank Notes.  
The highest prices paid for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Bank Notes at  
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Oct. 7, 1867.

Six per cent Interest.  
Deposits received subject to sight checks and six per cent interest allowed.  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Specie.  
Gold and Silver Coin, Bonds, Stocks, Government Securities and Mutilated Notes of all kinds, bought on liberal terms at  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

COOPER SHOP.  
I have removed my Cooper Shop to the one formerly occupied by Mr. Creswell as a wagon shop, near Mr. Jamison's Blacksmith shop, on the street leading by the Court House, where I would be pleased to see all those who desire work done in my line. New work or repairing done at short notice. Give me a call and your work shall be done satisfactorily.  
House keepers who want water conveyed through their houses by pipes, will apply to the undersigned.  
Oct. 14, 1867. GUS SCHNIDER.

Gold Bullion.  
Peculiar facilities enable us to purchase Bullion at highest rates.  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Exchange on New York.  
Drafts on New York and other Northern cities furnished at par by  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

Bank Notes.  
The highest prices paid for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Bank Notes at  
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,  
Trade Street,  
Oct. 7, 1867.

North Carolina News.  
A DWELLING DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Alex. Shemwell's dwelling was destroyed, on Wednesday, 23d, by fire, together with a large proportion of his furniture, &c. The fire originated up stairs, and it is supposed, from matches having blown from the mantle-piece to the floor and igniting. The loss falls very heavily on Mr. Shemwell.—*Salisbury Banner.*

DEATH OF MAJ. W. F. COLLINS.—We regret to learn that this gentleman died at his residence, at Ridgway, on the 26th ult. Major Collins was a public-spirited and kind-hearted citizen, and was well-known throughout the State, having served for years as Public Comptroller and for some time as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

We learn from the Henderson Index, that, on the 12th, Mr. Joseph P. Wilson, of Granville, under a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by hanging himself by means of a rope, to the limb of a tree. This is one of the unfortunate results of the late war, the losses which he sustained thereby seriously impairing his mind.  
The Grand Council of the Friends of Temperance will convene in Wilmington, on the 13th inst. Gen. R. B. Vance, the President of the State Council, and Rev. W. B. Wellons, of the Supreme Council, are both expected to be present.

LARGE YIELD.—Notwithstanding the drawbacks of the past season, one of our young farmers informs us that some of his lands, rather low, have yielded corn this season at the rate of sixty bushels to the acre, and he thinks some of his cotton will turn out 800 to 1,000 lbs. seed cotton to the acre. We have heard of others making forty bushels of corn to the acre. While a few have thus made large crops, especially of corn, (to a great extent through extraordinary efforts) others have not been so fortunate.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

PASTORAL CALL.—We learn that the Baptist Congregation of this City have invited the Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., to take pastoral charge of the Church in this City.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*  
"Blessed is he who bloweth his own horn, for he shall be heard."  
A man is lucky who has grass—  
A man is lucky who has brass—  
With grass and brass, and backers, too,  
A smart chap ought to wiggle through.

LAND FOR SALE.  
I want to sell one hundred and fifty acres of Land on the West side of the Char. & S. C. Railroad one mile from Morrow's Turnout. One third of said land is wooded, and the balance is adapted to cultivating Grain and Cotton, with two good meadows on it. Said Tract is without buildings. Call and see me and I will show you the land.  
Oct. 2, 1867. M. L. WALLIS.

J. H. CARSON, THOMAS GRIER,  
NEW FIRM! NEW STORE!!  
AND NEW GOODS.  
CARSON & GRIER,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, Charlotte, N. C.  
We are now receiving in our new Store, our first stock of Goods, which were carefully selected, and bought for CASH exclusively, to which we invite the inspection of all, as it is part of our business to show them. We have no *Remnants*, and not a dollar's worth of *Old Stock*. We have a full supply of  
Family Groceries,  
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, Shoes and Leather, Fish, Canned Goods, and other country produce.  
A general assortment of Wooden Ware, Powder, Shot and Caps, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco, Soap, Soda, &c.  
To those wishing to buy for Cash, we can offer such inducements as will make it their interest to give us their trade.  
Wholesale and retail dealers are invited to give us a call. Our store is on Tryon Street, nearly opposite the old Bank of North Carolina—now T. W. Dewey & Co.  
Highest prices paid for Flour, Corn, Peas, Oats, Beans, &c., and other country produce.  
Strict attention given to the purchase and sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, &c.  
REFERENCES.—Gov. Z. B. Vance, Hon. J. H. Wilson, Gen. D. H. Hill and T. W. Dewey, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.; Williams, Black & Co., New York.  
October 21, 1867.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.  
S. B. MEACHAM,  
Near the First National Bank of Charlotte.  
I am now receiving, from the Manufacturers North the most complete assortment ever offered in this market of Boots and Shoes.  
I will sell by the case to Merchants at New York prices, and to the Retail Trade I will sell as low as any one.  
LADIES SHOES.  
I keep Miles' best Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, and Gentlemen's Boots of all kinds.  
French Calf Skins, American Calf, Kip Skins and Sole Leather of all kinds.  
I feel thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me.  
Be sure and look for the green Sign-board.  
S. B. MEACHAM,  
Near the First National Bank  
October 14, 1867.

New Foundry and MACHINE SHOP.  
TATEM, ROOKE & CULPEPPER,  
PRACTICAL MECHANICS,  
Have opened a Foundry, Machine and Blacksmith Shop, at the old stand of J. M. Howie, where they will execute, in the very best style and finish, all work in their line.  
They are prepared to make all sorts of CASTINGS for Steam Engines, Mills, Factories, Water-wheels, Cane mills, Farming Implements, and, in fact, every thing pertaining to their business.  
Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING of all kinds of machinery.  
All work shall be done in the very best style, with the best material, and at living prices.  
All kinds of work for GOLD MINES executed with skill and dispatch.  
Remember, we are practical workmen, and will warrant all our work. Give us a call.  
TATEM, ROOKE & CULPEPPER,  
October 14, 1867.

Choice wanted.  
20,000 Bushels choice white WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price.  
May 6, 1867. J. Y. BRYCE & CO.

Disturbance of Public Bonds.  
Loss of confidence in public bonds is a leading feature in the financial status, both of Europe and America. In Europe the insecurity of all public obligations is generally conceded. Even now they are beginning to prefer the bonds of the United States to the best European securities known in their markets. But a circumstance has occurred to throw much distrust and uncertainty upon American bonds. The discovery of a large number of counterfeit seven-thirties to be in circulation on both sides of the ocean, has greatly shocked public confidence, and seriously checked the European demand for this paper.  
But independently of this discovery, there is everywhere a growing feeling in favor of investments in real estate and other permanent and tangible forms of wealth. We read of immense accumulations of cash capital in London and Paris. The case is the same proportionally in all the money centres of the world. The reluctance to invest in public debentures, is not an ephemeral feeling, incident to the revolutionary condition of Europe and America. It has a deeper seat and a broader foundation. The debts of all the principal governments are enormously and unprecedently great. There is scarcely any one of the great powers, except the United States, which can possibly, under any probable future contingency, pay off its debt. They are nearly all "kiting," and kiting in a most desperate manner. Well may capitalists distrust their paper, and refuse to touch it.  
The effect of this distrust will be highly beneficial to all forms and classes of industry. It is already so. Capitalists, instead of putting their money in the hands of Kings and Emperors to be employed in feeding standing armies, and to be wasted in the manufacture of deadly weapons and useless armaments, are putting it in the hands of private enterprise, to be employed in works that shall minister to the material and moral welfare of the human race.  
Already is the effect of this happy diversion of capital observable all over the world. In our own country, a wonderful impetus has been given to the construction of various works in the different departments of art. The Pacific railroad; the bridging, at stupendous cost, of the great rivers of the continent; vast telegraphic cables and lines; stately and swift ocean steamers for the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Australian, as well as the coastwise trade—these are but more prominent results of the new employment of capital. Lesser evidences are seen on every hand. All kinds of building, in all the cities and towns, have felt the influence of this diversion of capital. Every department of enterprise is experiencing the benefit of this impulse.  
In the South, our moneyed men no longer prefer State and Federal bonds to local investments. They prefer to invest their capital in buildings and manufacturing establishments, and in enterprises creating life and activity and prosperity in the communities around them.  
In view of these things, what a cheering future is in store for our country, if we address ourselves in patriotic sincerity and honesty to the settlement of our political troubles. Why should we wantonly reject a prosperity which a benighted Providence tenders with open hand?—*Norfolk Journal.*

A Brave Lad.  
At the time of Burbridge's last raid into Southwestern Virginia, December, 1864, one Wyatt, a captain of the Thirteenth Tennessee Federal cavalry, remained in Abingdon, (his native place, by the way,) for some hours after the main body of the Yankees had passed on to Saltville, for the purpose of "burning the d-d town," as he elegantly expressed it. The writer of this, with a few other hospital patients who were too feeble for removal, were left behind in charge of Assistant Surgeon Lightfoot, of Girtner's Kentucky brigade; and after an examination by Dr. Hunt of the Twelfth Ohio cavalry—a perfect gentleman—who declared that we could not be considered soldiers in arms and therefore not prisoners, we were left in peace. But our serenity of mind was of short duration, for a report soon reached the hospital that a squad of Yankees were setting fire to the town, and had sworn to burn the hospital over the heads of the sick inmates. We were, of course, in great trepidation, and Dr. Lightfoot was busily engaged making arrangements to remove his patients to a church at some distance from the scene of conflagration. The courthouse and jail were already wrapped in flames—wonder if it was the natural antipathy of Yankees to justice that invariably led them to destroy her temples?—when my attention was attracted to a boy of some fifteen or sixteen years, one whom I had frequently seen with the command of General Duke, who, pale and fierce, passed from one to another, preferring some request which I could not hear until he was directed by some one to me. Approaching quickly he said:  
"Do you know where I can get a percussion cap or two, sir? This house will be on fire in a few minutes unless something is done to stop that Yankee devil!"  
I remembered then that when I had obtained my furlough from Chimborazo, about a month previous, to visit Abingdon, where I resided, I had visited camp leaving, and that my particular clum had handed me a package containing eleven or twelve caps, with the remark, "There's a keeepsake for you, Frank; don't waste 'em!"  
Dear, gallant Ben, your "keeepsake" was of use at last! Taking the package from my jacket, I asked my young hero where he had obtained a gun, when he replied, with charming naïveté, that "a drunken negro got lost last night and had to leave his rifle behind."  
I then handed him the caps, when he hurried from the house, and scarcely five minutes had elapsed when the clear, sharp crack of a rifle was heard; in another minute several mounted Yankees flew past at the top of their speed, and I saw from the window my little friend crossing the street to Dunn's Hotel, with a crowd at his heels. He had shot Wyatt dead while in the very act of firing the hotel, and the comrades of the incendiary fled indignantly.  
I believe the lad, whose name, I am sorry to say, I have forgotten, lives somewhere in Central Kentucky, but wherever he may be he deserves the respect of brave men and fair women everywhere.  
F. H.

Military Orders.  
HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,  
Charleston, S. C., Oct. 21, 1867.  
General Orders, No. 105.  
Post Commanders may admit to bail persons not subject to the Articles of War, held in arrest by military authority, charged with offences not capital, upon security, as provided in the following paragraph:  
Security shall consist: 1st, of a cash deposit, of the amount for which bond is required as bail by the State law in like cases; or, 2d, of a bond in like sum, running to the Post Commander, conditioned for compliance with all orders, with surety, who must be a freeholder and must justify in twice the amount of the penalty, and must, under seal, authorize any officer so ordered by the Post Commander, in case of default, and non-payment by the surety on demand, to summarily seize and sell sufficient of the property of principal and surety, to satisfy the forfeiture and costs; and immediately upon default made, the bond shall constitute a lien upon the personal property of both principal and surety.  
All bail and other bonds taken under military authority will conform to the foregoing directions when not otherwise specially provided.  
By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby.  
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,  
Charleston, S. C., Oct. 22, 1867.  
General Orders, No. 106.  
I. The following supplementary instructions are published for government of Boards and officers connected with registration.  
II. A session of each Board of Registration, for the final revision of the registration lists, will be held at a convenient point to be selected by the Board within its registration precinct. The several Boards will not sit in the several election precincts as heretofore, but at a single place designated as above provided, and any person entitled to registration within such registration precincts, will be there registered in the book of the election precinct in which he may reside.  
III. The session for final revision will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, and will continue five consecutive days.  
IV. Reasonable public notice shall be given in each election precinct where registration has heretofore taken place, of the time and place of holding the session provided for in paragraph II, and of the object of such session as provided by Acts of Congress in relation thereto.  
V. Commanding Officers of Posts are required to convene, by order, the Boards of Registration at some convenient place within their respective registration precincts, immediately upon receipt of this order, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the session provided for in paragraph II.  
VI. At the meeting provided for by paragraph III, the Boards will take measures to cause due notice to be given of the meeting for final revision, as prescribed in paragraph IV.  
VII. The Commanding Officers of Posts will, as far as practicable, afford facilities to the Boards in the publication of such notices, by requiring local civil magistrates or other officers in the vicinity where notices are to be posted, to attend to the posting of such notices as may be transmitted to them for that purpose by mail or otherwise, by the Boards of Registration.  
VIII. The pay and mileage of registrars upon the final revision will be the same as heretofore allowed, except that only eight days will be allowed for all services rendered by the registrars. Mileage will only be allowed for one journey to and from each of the two sessions of the Boards herein provided for.  
IX. The final registration will be completed in duplicate in the registration books already provided; and on the completion thereof, one set of said books will be retained by the Boards of Registration, to be placed in the hands of the managers and inspectors of elections when such officers shall be appointed and duly qualified, and the other set will be transmitted through the Post Commanders to these Headquarters.  
X. Commanding Officers of Posts will see that all orders in regard to the completion of the lists are complied with, and that the books are complete in accordance with such orders, before forwarding the same as herein required.  
By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby.  
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,  
Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1867.  
CIRCULAR.  
I. Commanding Officers of Posts upon the nominations of the Boards of Registration, will appoint for each election precinct or polling place within their commands, three discreet and duly qualified persons, who will be designated "Managers of Elections" in all appointments for the State of South Carolina—and "Inspectors of Elections" when appointed for North Carolina.  
II. When suitable persons cannot otherwise be obtained, members of the Boards of Registration will be eligible for that purpose.  
III. When it is impracticable to fill such offices for any election precinct or polling place, such election precinct or polling place will, by order of the Post Commander, be consolidated with an adjoining election precinct or polling place for which such appointments are complete. Such consolidation will only be made among the respective election precincts belonging to one registration precinct.  
IV. The orders appointing officers of elections will specify the election precinct or polling place by number, and also by the local name or designation thereof, if any, and also will specify the registration precinct to which the same belongs, and the County or District for which the same is made; and such order will be forwarded without delay to these Headquarters.  
V. The officers appointed as above provided, will, immediately upon being appointed by the orders of the Commanding Officers of Posts, qualify by taking the oath prescribed in General Orders No. 65, current series, from these Headquarters, Form No. 1.  
VI. Commanding Officers of Posts will fill all vacancies in the office of Registrar that may occur, stating in the order therefor the persons to whose places such appointment is made, and the cause of such vacancy; and such appointee will forthwith qualify.  
VII. When a Registrar is a candidate for

election at the election ordered to take place on the 19th and 20th days of November next, he shall give notice thereof to the Post Commander, and such office of Registrar shall be deemed vacant.  
VIII. The powers and duties of Registrars as superintendents of elections, and of officers of elections whose appointments are herein provided for, will be fixed by General Orders.  
IX. Managers and Inspectors of Elections will receive no pay or mileage, but will be entitled for clerical labor, not to exceed the sum of ten dollars for each Board for all duties performed in regard to elections.  
X. The pay and mileage of Registrars as superintendents of elections will be fixed by General Orders.  
By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby.  
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

Looking Like Old Times.  
For the past three weeks we have seen passing through Asheville droves of Mules and Horses, on their way South. It looked like old times, sure. We have not heard whether the drovers are remunerated for their time and labor or not. We regret to think that the little money the Southern planters receive for their crops of cotton and rice must be again sent out of the country where it is so much needed, for the purchase of mules for the work of next year's crop. This should be stopped as soon as possible. Every planter should raise his own mules. It is no use telling us that it is cheaper to buy than raise mules, for it is not the truth. A mule worth \$150 in cash, can be raised as cheap as an ox, and on the same food. The system of Southern Agriculture must now be based on a cash foundation, and not, as heretofore, on increase of property. Whatever will save cash outlays must be adopted. What was wasted on a plantation, in the days of slavery, must now be carefully looked after and made to swell the profits. Dollars and cents must now be the profits of our planters, and not the increase of the negroes. Instead of making more cotton to buy more negroes and mules, to make more cotton to buy more land, &c., the policy must be to improve our lands, to make better crops with less labor, to get more cash to buy labor saving implements, to make more money, to improve our homesteads, and live more happy, and be more truly prosperous. "Old times have passed away; behold, all things have become new."—*Asheville News.*

The End of the World.  
There is always an anxiety among a considerable portion of the population of the world about the doom of the planet in which they live. They anticipate the end of the world, and whilst a few prepare for it, the vast majority stultify themselves with dreading it. A writer in the North British Review, among others, has lately joined the ranks of the anticipators of the end of the world, and declares that some change is soon to take place in the planet. He writes in rather a frightened vein, and says: "What this change is to be we dare not even conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements, and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe, the wheeling comets wielding their loose materials in our own satellite, the appearance of new stars and the disappearance of others, are as the solar furnace, the volcanic eruptions, foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus treading, as it were, on the cemetaries, and dwelling upon the mauseoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

Mutton.  
Hon. Daniel Webster kept on his farm, in Marshfield, from sixty to a hundred sheep, chiefly for their meat. His selections embraced the Southdowns and the Leicester.  
On one occasion Mr. Webster remarked, how little the great mass of Americans cared for mutton as food, while in England the people generally esteem it the very best of butcher's meats. He said he believed one reason to be that the English mutton in general was better than ours. "You may occasionally," he said, "find good mutton in Albany, New York and Philadelphia—but in England you find no bad mutton."  
A sheep, according to Mr. Webster, should never be killed for the table before it is three years old. A lamb, indeed, may get nearly its full growth at a year and a half, or twenty months, and become very fat, and this is the age at which they are usually sold for the shambles; but such early mutton is not delicately mixed, the lean with the fat. It shrinks in boiling, and when cut upon the table, it fills the dish with white gravy. Mutton two years older, though no fatter, will have a much higher flavor, the muscles and the fat being mixed, and when thoroughly cooked will fill the dish with red gravy.  
It is gratifying to find these views maintained by one whose authority will secure for them the influence to which they are entitled. The attempt in some circles to exclude mutton from the list of delicacies is here well and deservedly rebuked. No man who possesses a cultivated taste in these matters will fail to respond to these discriminating remarks of Mr. Webster.  
We mean to repeat a thousand times, or at least till what we say has some effect upon our countrymen, that a pound of lean, tender, juicy mutton can be produced for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season and those who eat it become more muscular, and can do more work with greater ease to themselves, than those who eat fat pork. We know nothing more delicious than smoked hams, of the Southdown breeds of sheep. Venison itself is not superior.

A fellow who is considered rather "soft," speaking the other day of the many inventions which have been made by the present generation, exclaimingly wound up with—"For my part, I believe every generation grows wiser and wiser; for there's my father, he know'd more'n my grand-father, and I believe I know a leetle more'n my father did."  
"My dear sir," remarked a bystander, "what an old fool your great grandfater must have been!"

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