

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 829.

THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
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Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.
W. W. HART,
Proprietor.

Robert Gibbon, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan. 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.

Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. S. Traywick,

(Office in Brick Building west of Charlotte Hotel.)
Is prepared to do all work in the line of his Profession. He guarantees satisfaction in every respect. He has had thirteen years practice.
May 4, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Surgeon Dentist, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

(Office in the Brick Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

JOHN T. BUTLER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c. Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ANOTHER NEW STORE. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO., Have opened a new Grocery Store in Bryce's Building, and invite attention to their

Stock of Groceries.

They keep a supply of everything usually found in a Grocery Store and wanted by farmers, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, Cotton Yarn, Molasses, Fish, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Crockery and Wooden Ware, Irish Potatoes, Meal and Corn.
Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock and prices.
Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for Groceries, or received on consignment for sale. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., that may be sent to our care.
J. W. McMURRAY,
March 16, 1868. At J. W. DAVIS & CO.

A. HALES, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing; Just take it into HALE'S shop; He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year. When it is used with proper care. He will do it as low as it can be done, And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

NEW ARRIVALS At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store. 5,000 POUNDS OF MOUNTAIN BACON.

1,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon,
25 Sacks of Rio Coffee,
50 Sacks Salt, common to fine,
50 Boxes of superior Star Candles,
5 Tierces of Sugar Cured Hams,
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,
10 Hogsheads of Molasses,
10 Barrels of Syrup.
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

Blacksmithing and Wood Work.

The undersigned are carrying on the Blacksmithing business at the old stand of Charles Wilson near the Grave Yard.
Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of Iron Work done in the best manner at short notice, on reasonable terms.
CHARLES WILSON,
WM. ROSS.

Just Received at S. Grose & Co's, 10 BARRELS EXTRA C SUGAR, 5 " " C Sugar, 10 " Yellow Coffee Sugar, 2 " Soda Crackers, 2 " Butter 2 " Cream 100 Pounds Turkish Prunes, 5 Dozen Brooms, 5 " Painted Buckets, 10 Sacks of Coffee, 100 " Family Flour, 10 Boxes Cheshire Cheese, 10 " Best State "

April 20, 1868

HOW GENERALSHIP SAVES SOLDIERS' LIVES.

—In the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, Grant had three soldiers to Lee's one and 12,000 over, 222,000 to 70,000.
Grant used up six times as many men as Lee and 3,000 over, 117,000 to 19,000.
Grant used up as many men as all Lee had, and 12,000 more than half as many again, 117,000 to 70,000.
Grant used up 53 per cent of his entire force. Lee used up but 27 per cent of his force.
This wasteful butchery being finished, Grant was still far from conquering his antagonist. They had yet to meet in front of Petersburg and Richmond, where the deadly game of swapping off six Northern soldiers for one Southern soldier proceeded till Lee's inferior force was used up. Would that be generalship in checkers?—*New York World.*

WHEAT!

Wheat Wanted.

The highest cash price will be paid for good Wheat, in any quantity, by
May 18, 1868. J. Y. BRYCE & CO.

PRESERVING POWDERS.

The "American Fruit-Preserving Powders" are for sale at the Drug Store of Kilgore & Cureton. These Powders are perfect antiseptics, are warranted healthful, and will effectually prevent fermentation and subsequent decay in all kinds of Fruits, Juices and Syrups of Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables (such as Corn, Beans, Peas, Asparagus,) Cider, Milk, Cream, Butter, Lard, etc., and preserve them in as good and healthful condition as the best "canned or preserved" fruits, etc., without the trouble and expense of hermetically sealing or air-tightening the jars or cans, and with or without the use of sugar in fruits. They are at least fifty per cent. cheaper than any other known method for preserving Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
For sale at the City Drug Store opposite the Mansion House.
KILGORE & CURETON.
June 22, 1868.

NEW STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED AT NISBET & MAXWELL'S,
A choice lot of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,
Sugar, Coffee and Molasses—all grades,
Choice Green and Black Tea,
Brandy Peaches, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies,
Canned Fruit, Salmon, Lobsters and Oysters,
Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, &c.
A fresh supply of Egg and Soda Biscuits.
At NISBET & MAXWELL'S
June 1, 1868.

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, OSNABURGS, CARPET CHAINS, STOCKING YARNS &c., &c.
Coffee taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.
J. McDONALD & SONS,
August 12, 1867. Concord, N. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. H. M. PHELPS,

(Next door to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.)
Is now receiving a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Selected at the North expressly for this market, which will be sold at as fair prices as can be obtained anywhere.
His assortment of
Ladies' Dress Goods
Comprise many new styles and patterns. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the new fashions.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every description and quality, at low prices.
Ready-made Clothing
For Summer wear at reduced figures.
Give me a call and I will give satisfaction in goods and prices.
H. M. PHELPS,
May 11, 1868.

NEW GROCERIES.

Hammond & McLaughlin

Have received a new Stock of Groceries of every description, among which are the following:
15,000 Pounds Bacon,
1,000 " Lard,
1,000 Gallons Molasses,
2,000 Sacks Salt,
150 Sacks best Family Flour;
500 Bushels Corn,
10 Barrels best Mess Pork,
50 Sacks Coffee,
40 Barrels Sugar,
300 Bunches Yarn,
1,000 Pounds best Soda,
25 Boxes Layer Raisins,
5 Kegs Nails,
5 Half Barrels White Fish.
A large lot No. 1 Macaroni,
Cheese, best Carolina Rice, a large lot of Green Tea, large lot of Candles and Candy, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Buckets, Pails, Churns and Tubs.
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
April 27, 1868.

Look to Your Interests!

B. KOOPMANN,

At his old stand on Trade Street, is now prepared to offer to his patrons of this and the surrounding counties the most thoroughly complete and most carefully selected
Spring and Summer Stock
Ever offered in this City. As usual my stock embraces every variety of merchandise kept in a first-class mercantile house. My
Millinery Stock
Cannot be surpassed. Never before has such a wealth of Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., been brought to this city.
Furnishing Goods,
For both Ladies and Gentlemen, such as an examination will be pronounced both elegant and complete. BOOTS and SHOES a full stock.
Ready-made Clothing,
In endless variety, for both Spring and Summer. April 27, 1868. B. KOOPMANN.

Great Inducement to Farmers.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish Loose Lime by the Ton at \$11. Certainly every Farmer will not fail to use it at this low price.
HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
April 20, 1868. Agents.

Blasting Powder.

100 lbs KEGS BLASTING POWDER, for sale
by MILLER & BLACK.
May 25, 1868.

Army Pay.

The pay of the United States army, according to the report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, is to be fixed at the following rates, salaries being substituted for the money commutations of rations and allowances: General, \$15,000 per annum; the Lieutenant General, \$10,000; Major Generals commanding divisions, embracing two or more departments, or of separate army corps in the field, \$7,000; Major Generals commanding departments or divisions in the field, \$6,500; Colonel commanding a brigade or post, \$3,200; on other duty, \$3,000; Lieutenant Colonel performing the same duties, \$3,000; Major, \$3,000; Captain, \$2,500; Lieutenant, \$2,000. The same officers when on leave of absence for over sixty days to have their pay reduced 33 per cent, and when on the retired list receive only one-half. Forage to be drawn by mounted officers when horses are needed on duty, and are actually kept. Pay for enlisted men is to remain the same, except that hereafter each enlisted man shall receive an increase on his ordinary pay proper of one dollar per month during the second year of his enlistment, a further increase of one dollar per month during the third year of his enlistment; and when any soldier re-enlists immediately, or within ninety days after the expiration of his previous term of enlistment, his service shall, for the purpose of pay, be counted as one continuous term of enlistment, and he shall receive from year to year pay at the rate of one dollar extra per month in each successive year that he remains in service.

A NEW MORAL IDEA.

Congress is grinding out States like mud. Not only is Colorado to be lugged into the Union and Texas cut up into the States of Rusk, Houston and Lincoln, but a new Territory, by name Montezuma, with a population of sixteen thousand, three-fourths of whom are Mexicans, is to be erected in that arid region jutting on Northeastern Mexico, and being erected, is to be at once brought in. Sixteen bogus States, just to think of, with thirty-two surreptitious Senators, fifty-six misrepresenting Representatives, and a pickabill constituency of about twelve millions—white, black, brown, red, and yellow; Caucasian, negro, Digger Indian, Chinese, and greaser. What a moral idea it is.—*N. Y. World.*

A Cleveland business man, having a bill against a neighbor for \$20, made it for \$19.99, so as to save one cent in not being obliged to use a two cent revenue stamp.

School Notice.

The next Term of my School will begin on Monday the 27th of July.
Tuition, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$10, per quarter of Ten Weeks, according to grade of pupil.
REV. W. R. WETMORE, A. M.
Lincolnton, N. C., July 13, 1868.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

The Fall Term commences August 5th, 1868.
EXPENSES.
Tuition, per term, \$30 00
Tuition in Preparatory and Special Schools, \$20 00 to 30 00
Board, including furnished room, per month, \$11 00 to 12 00
Whole expense, including tuition, board, washing, fuel and Janitor's fee per term, \$75 00 to 95 00
All expenses to be paid in currency; Board monthly in advance; Tuition, one half in advance, the remainder at the middle of the term; books and stationery on delivery.
Any departure from these regulations must be by special arrangement.
Indigent young men and patrons, desiring some indulgence, should correspond with the President of the Faculty.
For full information as to course of study, Special Schools, &c., send for a Catalogue.
On all matters pertaining to the College, apply to Dr. Craven, Trinity College, N. C.
July 6, 1868 4w Sec. Board Trustees.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, Mebaneville, N. C.

The Fall Term opens July 22d. Address
Col. WM. BINGHAM.
June 22, 1868 6w

Pictures! Pictures!!

The undersigned Photographic Artist, of Baltimore, Md., calls the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to his newly opened PHOTOGRAPH and AMBIROTYPE GALLERY, where he is now prepared to take A No. 1 Pictures of each and of every style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed in every Picture. Copies taken from the smallest into the largest portrait. Also pictures neatly fitted in Rings, Breastpins and Lockets. All I ask is, "give me a trial."
N. B.—Parties desiring to learn the trade and art of taking Pictures can do so by applying to
HENRY BAUMGARTEN,
Charlotte, N. C.
Photograph Gallery over James Hart's Store, Feb. 24, 1868. Next door to Court-house.

THE CITY DRUG STORE of Kilgore & Cureton,

No. 2, Granite Row, next to the Express Office and opposite the Mansion House.
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.
June 15, 1868. T. K. CURETON, M. D.

J. E. STENHOUSE, ALLAN MACAULAY, Stenhouse & Macaulay, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 42 Stone Street, NEW YORK.

Prompt personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Merchandise generally.
Consignments solicited.
June 10, 1867.

Western Division, W. C. & Rutherford R. R.

On and after Thursday, 21st of October, 1867, the Passenger Train on this Division will run tri-weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
GOING WEST:
Leave Charlotte, 8:00 a. m.
" Lincolnton, 10:45 "
Arrive at Cherryville, 11:30 "
GOING EAST:
Leave Cherryville, 12:20 p. m.
" Lincolnton, 1:30 "
Arrive at Charlotte, 4:00 "
Oct. 28, 1867. B. S. GILSON, Eng. & Supt.

Southern Delegations.

The New York World in the following paragraph pays a compliment to the Southern delegation for their conduct in the Democratic Convention:
"The Southern delegation deserve great praise for the dignity, good sense, and propriety with which they have borne themselves in the Convention. When the roll of States was called for naming candidates, the Southern delegations announced, one after another, that they had no candidate to present. They seemed to have no desire to dictate, but to be willing to accept whatever candidate should be deemed most available by the Democracy of the North. In the early balloting they distributed, scattered, and shifted their votes in such a way as to show that they were merely waiting and watching developments, with a view to co-operate at last with the majority of the northern delegates. When Mr Pendleton seemed to be the strongest they began to concentrate upon him, as if to tell the North that they would cheerfully accept him if the North judged his nomination advisable. When it became evident that Pendleton could not be nominated, and Hancock grew strong, they again indicated by changing their votes their willingness to co-operate in the nomination of any candidate who possesses the confidence of the party."

Vampires.

A gentleman, writing to one of our exchanges from Brazil, gives the following account of these enormous bats:
"A party of Americans went up the Amazon, and one of them was blest so badly by a vampire as to awake, in a state of exhaustion, with a face like a corpse; the foot of his hammock and the floor beneath it were saturated with blood, the flow of which was stanching with great difficulty. It is this difficulty of stanching the blood which makes the vampire so dreaded, the quantity which the creature requires to satisfy his appetite being comparatively trifling. Some persons seem to be especially liable to their attacks, while others can sleep in a room infested with them nightly with impunity. A gentleman living near Hara, tells me that his room is seldom without one or more vampires in it after dark, and they have never molested him, although they bleed an unlucky goat in a shed beneath his window until the creature was unable to stand, and was shot as an act of mercy. A young English lady who was visiting at this house was bitten on the first night of her arrival, and in spite of the precautions used, was again bitten a few days afterwards, bleeding from a wound on the under side of her toe until much weakened. These animals only make their attacks in darkness, and a light kept burning in a sleeping-room is an effectual safe-guard."

A Sharp Trick.

Some years ago, in a certain town in North Carolina, which shall be nameless, a young attorney, with more wit than money, bought a pair of boots from a merchant, for which he was charged with a balance of one dollar and a half on the books. Sometime after he removed to a neighboring village, forgetting all about the debt, and sent out a lot of professional cards, in which he stated that he would give particular attention to the collection of claims. In a few days came a saucy letter from one of the shoe firm, in which he was requested to collect and forward the balance for the boots. The attorney felt "picked up" at first, but quickly rallied, and sent the following professional answer:
"Messrs. —: Gentlemen. Your favor of — date, enclosing claim on — was duly received, and the debt collected promptly. I have placed one dollar and fifty cents to your credit, which leaves a balance of three dollars and fifty cents due me on my collection fee. You will please remit. I will take pleasure in attending to any other business you may have in my profession."

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The recipe is that of M. Cassar, a French physician: Take two table spoonsful of fresh chloride of lime, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash and keep the wound constantly bathed and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposition, and harmless to venous against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment: From 1810 to 1824 the number of persons admitted into Breslau Hospital was 184, of whom only two died; from 1783 to 1824, there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich, 223 persons bitten by different animals (182 by dogs,) of whom only four died.

Among the Roman women at one period there was an ambition to grow beards, and they used to shave their faces and shave them with unguents to produce those appendages. Among the Greeks a similar fancy appears at one time to have existed. The Lombard ladies also had the same notion.

"I'm afraid you don't like the babies when they cry," said a matron to a gentleman, as she tried to soothe the darling in her arms.

"Oh, yes," said he, "I like them best when they cry, because I've always observed that they are carried out of the room."

Bank Money.

The highest market price paid for old Bank Notes, and orders for the same solicited, at the City Bank of Charlotte.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
July 6, 1868.

The City Bank of Charlotte

Solicits the Accounts of business men and others, and promises satisfaction.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
July 6, 1868.

Gold, Silver and Bullion

Bought and sold at a small margin, and advances made on Bullion when desired, at the City Bank of Charlotte.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
July 6, 1868.

A Stranger's Opinion of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

Col. Dan'l Decker, of Hagerstown, Maryland, recently visited this City and County for the purpose of looking at the country with a view to purchasing land. He publishes in his paper (the "Hagerstown Mail") a very interesting account of his visit. We copy below the material part of the article:
OUR TRIP TO NORTH CAROLINA.
The morning following our arrival at Charlotte, we arose early, threw open the window shutters of our room and for the first time ascertained that we had been reposing in the midst of quite a city in its general appearance.

Next morning after driving over this fine estate, we returned to Charlotte, taking this time a different route and being equally well pleased with the country. Nothing of particular note occurred on the return trip, except the fact that we passed by the spot where President Polk was born, and which was pointed out to us. The place exhibits at this day no vestige of once having been the abode of man, or birth-place of a great statesman. And now something about Charlotte to which we have returned, and which is certainly one of the most attractive and enterprising towns of the State.

Since the close of the war a good many new houses have been erected here and the population has increased several thousand. It is centrally located, about 300 miles from the seacoast in a direct line, and near the base of the Blue Ridge. Accessible by several Railroads with others in progress of building, and situated in a country of great salubrity, between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, her history has just commenced. And when we consider the fact that the country in which Charlotte is located has other sources of wealth beside agricultural products—we mean rich minerals, for in this county are a number of productive gold mines—we repeat that her history has just commenced.

The town contains a U. S. Mint, at which only about \$15,000 a month of gold coin is turned out, owing to the inefficient working of the mines. Probably the largest Woolen Factory in any of the Southern States is here, and is called the "Rock Island Woolen Mills." It employs over one hundred operatives—and turns out Cassimeres, Cassinets, &c., to the extent of over one thousand yards daily. Several Foundries and Machine Shops driven by steam power give employment to many additional hands.

Two Female Colleges—"Mecklenburg Female College" and the "Charlotte Female Institute" are here located. The buildings and grounds of both are beautiful in the extreme and contain several hundred pupils.

Of churches there are six, all fine edifices, the most attractive looking one being the Methodist Episcopal. The religious sects comprise the Methodist Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopians, Lutherans and Roman Catholics. From the moral looks of the people we presume all the churches are well attended.

And now having given the reader some idea of this prosperous town we have only to add that this region of North Carolina is really a splendid section of the country. Its climate is genial and the soil productive, health excellent, and society no better in the South. Town property we think very high, but improved and unimproved farming lands can be purchased at low prices. It may be several years before this section of the country will attract the attention of Northern people; a few may go to Mecklenburg and purchase now, others will follow after awhile, but a wide field offers itself in the South, and if the land owners of Mecklenburg are wise they will not foolishly run up the price of their land at the first appearance of an "advance guard," and thereby defeat the chance for a re-instatement of a white man's State government and with it the prolonged prostration of farming interests, and consequent still further deterioration in price of real estate. Let the land owner sell of his abundance at present prices—no much good both to his County, State and himself will be the result in the advance of the remainder of his real estate, and the prosperity of the county which holds forth such a liberal and wise policy. More anon. D. D.

How to use Watches.

Always have a key with a good pipe or square, and one that fits properly on the square of your watch, for, if it does not fit good and firm, it will be apt to slip, often breaking either the chain, the ratchet or the click. If the square of your watch is too short, or worn nearly round, get a watchmaker to repair it or make a new one. Be particular to wind your watch the proper way. English watches, or those with fuzee and chain, usually wind to the left, and almost all the Swiss ones, or those with the going barrel, wind to the right. While being wound the watch should be held steadily in one hand, so as to have no circular motion which always produces variation in the vibration of the balance, and sometimes considerable derangement in the escapement. It is better to keep a watch continually going than to lay it by and wind it up occasionally. The going of the watch keeps the oil in a limpid state, and the watch keeps its regulation better.

Always wind steadily and slowly, holding on the key to hold the spring while the click slips from one tooth to the other, otherwise there is danger of breaking of chains, clicks, ratchets, etc., etc. The click-chain or spring is sometimes broken by winding a watch too fast.

Before winding or setting your watch, it is advisable to see that the key and the inside of the pipe contain no dirt or dust that may get on the winding or setting square, and from thence to the wheels or escapement.

When a watch is hung up, it should be perfectly at rest. If hung on a round hook without further support, the motion of the balance will generate a pendulous motion of the watch, and will cause much variation in the time. Powerful watches should never be laid horizontally, unless placed on a soft substance; if placed on a smooth, flat surface, from the convexity of the glass or case, the watch only rests on a point, and the vibration of the balance alone is sufficient to produce motion in the watch.

If anything is the matter with your watch, which you cannot discover immediately, do not try to put it in order yourself, and meddle with the works, but show it at once to a good watchmaker.

Watches should be opened as little as possible, merely to wind, set or regulate them. By continually opening them, particularly in the inside cap, opportunity is offered to minute particles of dirt, from the case or otherwise, to intrude into the works.

the land produced successfully for a great number of years. The soil is deep and inexhaustible, almost free from rock of any kind, and has been farmed thus far without regard to artificial manures. Capt. De Wolfe and our traveling companion stopped over night with Mr Davis, whilst the Col. and ourself drove to the residence of Mr Stitt, both of which gentlemen entertained our party with the characteristic hospitality of true blue North Carolina gentlemen.

Next morning after driving over this fine estate, we returned to Charlotte, taking this time a different route and being equally well pleased with the country. Nothing of particular note occurred on the return trip, except the fact that we passed by the spot where President Polk was born, and which was pointed out to us. The place exhibits at this day no vestige of once having been the abode of man, or birth-place of a great statesman. And now something about Charlotte to which we have returned, and which is certainly one of the most attractive and enterprising towns of the State.

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Always have a key with a good pipe or square, and one that fits properly on the square of your watch, for, if it does not fit good and firm, it will be apt to slip, often breaking either the chain, the ratchet or the click. If the square of your watch is too short, or worn nearly round, get a watchmaker to repair it or make a new one. Be particular to wind your watch the proper way. English watches, or those with fuzee and chain, usually wind to the left, and almost all the Swiss ones, or those with the going barrel, wind to the right. While being wound the watch should be held steadily in one hand, so as to have no circular motion which always produces variation in the vibration of the balance, and sometimes considerable derangement in the escapement. It is better to keep a watch continually going than to lay it by and wind it up occasionally. The going of the watch keeps the oil in a limpid state, and the watch keeps its regulation better.

Always wind steadily and slowly, holding on the key to hold the spring while the click slips from one tooth to the other, otherwise there is danger of breaking of chains, clicks, ratchets, etc., etc. The click-chain or spring is sometimes broken by winding a watch too fast.

Before winding or setting your watch, it is advisable to see that the key and the inside of the pipe contain no dirt or dust that may get on the winding or setting square, and from thence to the wheels or escapement.

When a watch is hung up, it should be perfectly at rest. If hung on a round hook without further support, the motion of the balance will generate a pendulous motion of the watch, and will cause much variation in the time. Powerful watches should never be laid horizontally, unless placed on a soft substance; if placed on a smooth, flat surface, from the convexity of the glass or case, the watch only rests on a point, and the vibration of the balance alone is sufficient to produce motion in the watch.

If anything is the matter with your watch, which you cannot discover immediately, do not try to put it in order yourself, and meddle with the works, but show it at once to a good watchmaker.

Watches should be opened as little as possible, merely to wind, set or regulate them. By continually opening them, particularly in the inside cap, opportunity is offered to minute particles of dirt, from the case or otherwise, to intrude into the works.