

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

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THE Western Democrat
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WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
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Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Ordinary 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.
February 17, 1868.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Troyon 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.,
offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
January 27, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Bradley 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, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 29, 1867.

TRAYWICK & Bland,
Having formed a partnership, tender their professional services to the public at large. Their office will be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called.
Office near the Court House, Trade Street.
August 19, 1868.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WANTED.
Every person who desires Cheap Goods and Good Goods, is wanted at Springs' Corner, where, for the next thirty days, I will sell at great advance over New York cost the remainder of my well selected Spring and Summer stock.
Great Bargains in Millinery.
Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Bargains in Summer Dress Goods. Bargains in Shoes, and in Gents' Ready-made Clothing for Summer wear.
Gents' Hats, Hardware, &c., &c.
Aug. 19, 1868. A. SINCLAIR.

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. J. N. 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 HALES' 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,
25 Tins of Sugar Cured Hams,
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,
10 Hogheads of Molasses,
10 Barrels of Syrup.
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

Fresh Rice.
Prime Carolina Rice at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.
Sugar.
All grades, at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.
July 27, 1868.
Preserves.
A fresh lot at Ginger Preserves at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Law in regard to old Bank Debts.
An Act to make Bank Bills a Set Off.
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That where any note or bond has been, or may hereafter be, given as a renewal of any debt or demand due, or payable to any Bank in this State, whose Charter bears date prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, the bills of said Bank shall be a legal set off to such note or bond, without regard to whether such note or bond be made payable to said Bank or to some other party; and the bills of such Bank may be offered, and shall be received to sustain the plea of set off to any suit brought upon such note or bond in any Court of this State whether said note or bond be made payable to such Bank or to any other party.
Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.
Ratified the 22d day of August, A. D., 1868.

LAND FOR SALE.
As Commissioner, I offer for sale 102 Acres of Land, 24 miles South of Charlotte on the West side of Town Creek—all heavily timbered, well watered, and without buildings. The neighborhood is one of the best in the county. The tract adjoins the Lands of B. F. Morrow, A. N. M. Taylor and others. Call on B. F. Morrow who will show the Land.
Terms—Part cash and balance in one and two years.
M. L. WALLIS, Com.
August 24, 1868.

REMOVAL.
Hammond & McLaughlin
Are removing their Grocery Store to the corner Store in Oates' building, formerly occupied by R. M. Oates & Co., where they will be pleased to see their customers and friends.
Aug. 24, 1868.

Lincolnton FEMALE SEMINARY.
The Fall Session of this Institution, consisting of Fifteen Weeks, will commence August 17th and close November 27th.
Board, Washing and Fuel, \$60; Tuition in English from \$7.50 to \$15; French and Latin, each, \$9; Music, Vocal and Instrumental, each, \$18.75; Use of Piano for practice, \$3.
The Board, and half the music, payable in advance. Each young lady will be expected to furnish 1 pair sheets, 1 pair pillow cases, towels, napkins and lights. For further particulars, address
T. W. BREVARD, Principal,
Aug. 17, 1868. Gwpd Lincolnton, N. C.

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!
Purple Top, White Norfolk, White Globe, Large Yellow or Golden Globe, Ruta Baga, and other varieties, just arrived and for sale at the Corner Drug Store, by
J. H. McADEN.
July 20, 1868.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.

Bank Notes.
Highest market price paid for Southern Bank Notes at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Revenue Stamps,
For sale at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Deposits
Received and interest allowed at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Gold and Silver Coin
Bought and sold at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.
February 17, 1868.

ATTENTION!
North, South, East or West, Will here look for STAMPING best; Prices low and patterns new. Here the greatest choice find you.
J. R. BECKSCHER.
ALSO,
Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hosiery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel for family use. Come and purchase whatever you choose.
J. R. BECKSCHER, Under the Democrat Office.
July 20, 1868. 3m

Superior Starch.
Just received, in pound papers, a lot of Superior Starch, NISBET & MAXWELL.
July 27, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session will commence on the 1st October, 1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869. The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole session or for one term.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
REV. R. BURWELL, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
JOHN B. BROWNELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Ancient Languages.
MRS. M. A. BIRWELL, English Branches and Superintendent of Social Duties.
MRS. SALLY C. WHITE, English Branches.
MISS MARGARET T. LONG, English Branches and French.
MRS. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on Piano.
PROF. A. BAYMANN, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MRS. JERMA C. PATTON, Music on Piano.
PROF. R. E. DUBLET, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:
Board (with every expense, fuel, lights, washing, &c.) with tuition in English Branches, \$130.00
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00
" " " Collegiate " 25.00
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, extra, at usual charges.
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

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 AMBROTYPE GALLERY, where he is now prepared to take 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 Harty's Store, Feb. 24, 1868. Next door to Court-house

Times for Holding the Superior Courts.
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
Harnett county, the second Monday in August and February.
Moore, second Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Montgomery, fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Stanly, sixth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Union, eighth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Anson, tenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Richmond, twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Cumberland, fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
Davie county, the first Monday in April and September.
Rowan, third Monday in April and September.
Davidson, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Forsyth, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Stokes, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Surry, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Yadkin, tenth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
[The Judge in this District is Geo. W. Logan of Rutherford, and the Solicitor is W. P. Bynum of Lincoln county.]
Polk county, the first Monday in March and September.
Rutherford, the third Monday in March and September.
Cleveland, the second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Lincoln, the fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Gaston, the sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Mecklenburg, the eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Cabarrus, the tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
Catawba county, first Monday in March and September.
Alexander, third Monday in March and September.
Iredell, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Wilkes, fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Caldwell, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Burke, eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
McDowell, tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

P. P. MEDLIN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Offers his professional services to the people of Charlotte, N. C., and surrounding country. Having had experience in the practice of his profession, he hopes to be liberally patronized. Residence on College Street, rear of Mansion House.
August 31, 1868.

Mecklenburg Superior Court.
NOTICE TO SUITORS.
By a recent Act of the General Assembly all suits heretofore commenced and all executions either in the County or Superior Courts are required to be transferred to a new set of Dockets upon application being made by the Plaintiffs in such cases, and the payment of a fee of one dollar in each case; and unless such application is made within six months from the passage of said act, said cases shall stand dismissed at the cost of the Plaintiffs. Those who are interested in this matter will please send in their instructions and their fees as soon as practicable, as no case will be so transferred without the payment of said fee according to law.
E. A. OSBORNE,
Aug. 31, 1868. 3w. Clerk of Superior Court.

Seed Wheat.
We have a lot of fine SEED WHEAT for sale.
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.
August 24, 1868.

Catawba English and Classical HIGH SCHOOL,
NEWTON, N. C.
The next Session will commence the 1st Monday in JULY next. No pains are spared in fitting pupils thoroughly for the best Colleges in the country, and in giving them a thorough business education. Special attention given to MATHEMATICS. Tuition per Session of 20 Weeks from \$9 to \$22.50 in currency.
Board in families from \$8 to \$12 per month; in clubs at about half these prices.
For Circulars and particulars, address J. C. Clapp, Newton, N. C.
J. C. CLAPP, A. B. S. M. FINGER, A. B.
June 8, 1868.

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.
T. K. CURETON, M. D.
June 15, 1868.

Notice to Debtors.
In order to help those that I thought deserved help, I credited a number of persons during the past year. I now need the money, and respectfully call on those indebted to me to come forward and settle. I shall be obliged to enforce collection where no disposition is shown to pay up.
B. M. PRESSON.
July 20, 1868.

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,
July 6, 1868. Cashier.

J. E. STENHOUSE,
NEW YORK. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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.

Bankrupt Law.
This law has been materially amended by an enactment of the present Congress at its last session. Under the law as it stood prior to this amendment, the debtor would be discharged by the Court from the payment of all his debts, provided his petition and the proceedings thereunder were all regular, and were filed prior to the first of June 1868. The law, as it now stands, allows petitioners to file their petitions at any time prior to the first day of January, 1869. If the petitions be filed previous to this date the petitioner will be discharged from the payment of all his debts, although he may have no "assets." If the petitions be filed after the first day of January, 1869, a full discharge will not be granted unless the petitioning debtor have assets sufficient to pay fifty per cent of his debts. It will therefore be seen that it behooves all who contemplate bankruptcy to file their petitions before the first day of January, 1869, unless their estates are sufficient to pay fifty per cent of their debts.

GEN. LITTLEFIELD AND THE NEGROES.
We learn that Gen. Littlefield while here last week, attending the Railroad meeting, made a speech to the negroes, in which he gave them some good advice. He told them that, if any one had promised them forty acres of land and a mule, they had been deceived, and that the only way they would ever get anything would be to work for it, as all honest people had to do. He advised them to be sober, quiet and industrious citizens, and to cultivate the friendship of the white people, among whom they had to live and who would be their best friends, and endeavor to educate their children. Gen. Littlefield, in politics, we believe, is a Radical, but while here, he demeaned himself as a high-bred gentleman, and won the esteem of our citizens who made his acquaintance.—Statesville American.

GEN. MAGRUDER ON MAXIMILIAN.—A Saratoga correspondent of the Washington Star gives the following:
"Among the notables here is the ex-Confederate General J. B. Magruder. He delivered an interesting lecture a night or two since in the Union Hotel ball room on Maximilian, in whose service he was for sixteen months. He had a large and brilliant audience, and the lecture was full of interest. He declared that it was Napoleon's desire to encourage the Confederate cause and to break up the Union if possible; and the invasion of Mexico was made to accomplish those ends, and at the same time to gain a foothold on this continent. Maximilian, he said, on the contrary favored the Union and sympathized with the North, and hoped by obtaining recognition of the North, to introduce American ideas and enterprise into Mexico to develop its resources."

In addition to raising food enough for its own support, a fine crop of rice and tobacco and other articles, the South has this year raised a crop of cotton that is estimated by its own papers as worth \$250,000,000. There was not so much done in all the six years of the rebellion.—Philadelphia North American.

The American must recollect that this produce was raised in despite of the arbitrary rule and tyrannical oppression of the radical party. Had a liberal policy been pursued towards us, the South would have doubled its agricultural productions, largely increased its population, and thus have added to the wealth of its own section and of the whole country. We should not only have been enabled to pay a much larger proportion of the onerous taxation imposed upon us by this wasteful and extravagant party, but these agricultural products would have added largely to our exports, thus furnishing a basis for our foreign trade that could have been obtained from no other source.—New York Journal.

It is said that the three highest mountains on the globe are Garisankra, of the Himalaya range, 29,380 feet; Dapsang, in Western Tibet, 23,730 feet, and Ranchnjinga, in Eastern Tibet, 28,900.

Wilm., Char. & Ruth Railroad.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1868.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruth Railroad Company will be held in this place, on Thursday, October 22d, 1868.
Transfer Books will be closed on the 22d of Sept. The attention of subscribers is called to the following preamble and resolution, passed at the late meeting of the Stockholders:
WHEREAS, Many persons, who have worked out their stock, or otherwise settled for it, have failed to come forward and get out their regular stock certificates; and whereas, this condition of things makes an improper exhibit on the books of the Company, and is frequently the cause of great embarrassment; and whereas, others have failed to pay their subscriptions according to the terms thereof;
Resolved, That no Stockholder shall hereafter be allowed to vote in any of the meetings of this body, until he shall have received his regular certificate of stock in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws stock in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws.
I. T. ALDERMAN,
Aug. 31, 1868. 8w. Secretary.

The Bankrupt Law.
The Fifty per Cent clause in the Bankrupt Law has been suspended till Jan. 1, 1869, so that all insolvent persons owing over \$200 may take the benefit of the law, as at first, without reference to the value of their estates.
The undersigned will keep constantly on hand all the necessary blanks, forms, &c., and one or both of them may always be found during business hours at their office in Charlotte.
VANCE & DOWD,
Aug. 24, 1868. 1m Attorneys at Law.

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

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
This Institution will be re-opened on the first Monday of September, with a full corps of Teachers. The entire expense for a Session of Twenty Weeks of Tuition with Board, Washing and Contingent Fee will be, according to classes, either \$45, or \$10, or \$16 Dollars, if paid in advance, or \$16.50, or \$22.50 or \$28.50 Dollars, if paid half in advance. Moderate extra charges will be made for Ancient and Modern Languages, for Music, drawing and Oil Painting.
Each Boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases.
For Circular address
J. M. M. CALDWELL,
Aug. 24, 1868. 4w Greensboro, N. C.

The Registration Act.
An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters.
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That the Commissioners of Counties shall have power, (a majority of such Commissioners who are duly qualified being present,) to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of elections in their respective counties as from time to time they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof, by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one in their county, in three public places and at the Court House in their county.
Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall, prior to the tenth day of September next, provide for and forward to the Commissioners of Counties, suitable registration books for each election precinct as established for the last previous election, and a suitable number of the blank forms of oaths, prescribed by Article VI, section 4, of the Constitution.
Sec. 3. In case the Commissioners of Counties shall not receive, on or before the first day of October next, a sufficient number of registration books and blank forms of oaths, as above prescribed, they shall provide themselves with the same at the expense of the State.
Sec. 4. The Commissioners of Counties, or in case no Commissioners shall have qualified, the Governor shall, on or before the fifth day of October next, select one Justice of the Peace for each election precinct in their counties, who shall act as Registrar of voters for such precinct. He shall be furnished with a registration book and blank forms of oaths, and shall at all times, from the fifth day of October next until the day of the next Presidential election, receive and register such qualified voters as may offer, administering the oath provided by the fourth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, to which oath he shall require each elector to subscribe previous to registering his name in the registration book. He shall receive a fee of five cents for each voter registered, to be paid out of the County Treasury.
Sec. 5. The County Commissioners, or in case no Commissioners shall have qualified for their respective precincts, (twenty) the Governor shall, on or before the twentieth day of October next, appoint two electors in each precinct, who shall, with the Registrar, be judges of elections at the next ensuing Presidential election, and shall, fifteen days previous thereto, appoint one Justice of the Peace and two electors in each precinct as Judges of elections for every ensuing State, County and Municipal election. The judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and shall be sworn by the sheriff, or in his absence, by some Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, to conduct the election fairly and impartially, according to the Constitution and laws of the State; and in default of acting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Such judges, in addition to the powers conferred upon them by this act, shall have all the powers and duties heretofore vested in inspectors of elections, not inconsistent herewith, and be subject to the same penalties.
Sec. 6. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application.
Sec. 7. Except in cases provided for in section eleven, of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of — for thirty days, and that I have neither registered nor voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered.
Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the judge of elections to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voter, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.
Sec. 9. Immediately after any election, the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the Registrar of Deeds of their counties.
Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of Deeds, previous to any election to be held after November next, to furnish the judges of election for each precinct with the registry books for their precinct.
Sec. 11. The Registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter under his signature a certificate of registration, stating the county and precinct in which such voter shall be registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote in any precinct in his county, without further registration.
Sec. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the judges of elections shall fold such certificate of registration with the ballot of the elector offering to vote thereupon and deposit it with his ballot in the ballot box.
Sec. 13. All acts and sections of acts, ordinances and sections of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.
Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

Eating His Own Words.
A traveler relates that, during his visit to Russia, an author was condemned to eat leaf by leaf a ponderous folio volume which he had written in favor of the liberties of the people, which had greatly offended the Czar, and, failing to do so, he was to endure the *knout*. It was considered just, as the book was adjudged to be a libel on the authorities, that he should be made to eat his own words. A scaffold was accordingly erected, the book was separated from the binding, the fly-leaves, and all the white margins cut off, and the unlucky author forced to swallow each leaf as it was put into his mouth by the executioner, who previously folded them into rolls, like lottery tickets, to the great amusement of the spectators. As soon as he had swallowed as much as the physicians, who stood by, thought he could do with safety, he was taken back to prison and brought back next day, and the process continued, and so on the succeeding day, until, in three hearty meals, the whole volume was literally consumed. This poor man was doubtless a martyr to his liberal principles, and deserved far more agreeable breakfasts; but it would be a capital plan to teach some unmercifully stupid writers of our own day, in this practical manner, how difficult their books are to swallow and hard to digest; and if the same plan were used with printers, the whole typographical corps would be confirmed dyspeptics.

CHINESE SYSTEM OF CALCULATION.—Every finger on the left hand represent nine figures; the little finger the unit; the ring finger the tens; the middle finger the hundreds; the forefinger the thousands; the thumb the tens of thousands. The three inner joints represent from one to three; the three outer, four to six; the right hand, seven to nine. The forefinger of the right hand is employed for pointing to the figure to be called into use; thus 1,234 would be denoted by just touching the inside of the upper joint of the forefinger, representing 1,000; then the inside of the second, or middle joint of the ring finger, representing 200; thirdly, the inside of the lower joint of the ring finger, representing 30; and, lastly, the upper joint of the little finger touched on the out, representing 4. Or, again, 99,999 would be represented by touching the side of the lower joint of the thumb (90,000) and the lower side of the joint of the fore, middle, ring and little fingers, representing respectively 9,000, 900, 99 and 9.

WHO ARE TO BE OUR MECHANICS.—It is a noticeable fact that, in the large workshops, manufactories, and foundries in our cities, at least three-fourths of the workmen, and almost all of the younger journeymen and apprentices, are foreign born, or the sons of foreign parents. Many American parents bring up their children to feel that manual and mechanical arts are not as genteel as other professions, so that they are falling into the hands of foreigners.—Greensboro Patriot.

As long as Southern parents pursue their present course, just so long will the South be without native born mechanics.