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The Western Democrat.

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CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

$20 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

THIRTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 636.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:

$20 IN ADVANCE.

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.
J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
James A. Seddon, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.
S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
Geo. Davis of North Carolina, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
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Robt Jemison	W T Dortch
ARKANSAS.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
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A E Maxwell	(Vacancy)
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KENTUCKY.	VIRGINIA.
H C Burnett	R M T Hunter
(Vacancy)	A T Caperton
LOUISIANA.	MISSISSIPPI.
Edw'd Sparrow	J W C Watson
T J Semmes	A G Brown
MISSOURI. (Vacancy)	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker.

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2 Wm R Smith
3 W R Cobb
4 Marcus H Cruikshank
5 Francis S Lyon
6 Wm P Chilton
7 Daniel Clopton
8 James L Pugh
9 J S Dickinson.

ARKANSAS.

1 Felix I Batson
2 Rufus K Garland
3 Augustus H Garland
4 Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

1 St. George Rogers
2 Robert B Hilton.

GEORGIA.

1 Julian Hartridge
2 Wm E Smith
3 Mark H Blanford
4 Clifford Anderson
5 J T Shewmake
6 J H Echols
7 James M Smith
8 George N Lester
9 H P Bell
10 Warren Aiken.

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1 Willis B Machen
2 George W Triplett
3 Henry E Read
4 George W Ewing
5 James S Chrisman
6 Theodore L Burnett
7 H W Bruce
8 Humphrey Marshall
9 Ely M Bruce
10 James W Moore
11 Benjamin F Bradley
12 John M Elliott.

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3 Duncan F Kenner
4 Lucius J Dupre
5 B L Hodge
6 John Perkins, Jr.

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2 Wm D Holder
3 Israel Welch
4 Henry C Chambers
5 Otho R Singleton
6 Ethelbert Barksdale
7 J T Lampkin

MISSOURI.

1 Thos L Sacad
2 N L Norton
3 John B Clark
4 A H Conrow.
5 George G Vest
6 —— Wilkes
7 Robert Hatcher.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 Wm N H Smith
2 Robert R Bridgers
3 J T Leach
4 Thomas C Fuller
5 Josiah Turner
6 John A Gilmer
7 James M Leach
8 J G Ramsay
9 B S Gaither
10 George W Logan

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2 Wm Porcher Miles
3 Lewis M Ayer
4 Wm D Simpson
5 James Farrow
6 William W Boyce

TENNESSEE.

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2 William G Swan
3 A S Colyar
4 John P Murray
5 Henry S Foote
6 E A Keeble
7 James McCollum
8 Thomas Menees
9 John D C Atkins
10 John V Wright
11 David M Currin (decd)

TEXAS.

1 John A Wilcox (dec'd)
2 C C Herbert
3 A M Branch
4 F B Sexton
5 A R Baylor
6 S H Morgan

VIRGINIA.

1 Robt L Montague
2 R H Whitfield
3 Wm C Wickham
4 T S Gholson
5 Thomas S Bocock
6 John Goode, Jr.
7 Wm C Rives
8 Daniel C Dejarnette
9 David Funsten
10 F W M Holladay
11 John B Baldwin
12 Walter R Staples
13 Fayette McMullen
14 Samuel A Miller
15 Robert Johnson
16 Charles W Russell.

57 old members and 40 new members.

SCYTHE BLADES.

There has been received, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Scythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 25, 1864. 4t

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c, for sale at this Office.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

[Extract] RALEIGH, Aug. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

Captains of Senior Reserves, in the several counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Aug. 8, 1864. 7t.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.

RALEIGH, August 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It has been reported to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State It is hereby made the duty of the Senior Reserves, to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. General HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. General.
August 15, 1864. 7t.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late James G. Wilkinson, at the July Term 1864, of Mecklenburg County Court, all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are required to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same are required to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. J. WILKINSON, Executrix.
Aug. 8, 1864. 6t

SHEET IRON.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Sheet Iron suitable for making molasses Boilers.

W. M. MATTHEWS.
August 15, 1864 2t

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of Messengers

OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

From Char. & S C. Railroad 7 00 A. M. and 6 P.M
" N. C. Railroad 7 00 " and 5 00 "
" Wil., C. & R. Railroad 2 45 P. M.

DEPARTS.

For N C. Railroad 7 00 A. M. and 6 20 P.M
" Char. & S C Railroad 8 00 " and 5 00 "
" Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 30 "

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure.

T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. tf

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received.

Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted

T. D. GILLESPIE,
Sept 28, 1863 Agent.

Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.

Jan. 1, 1864. tf

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAILROAD.

On and after Monday the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST:

ARRIVE:		LEAVE:
	Charlotte,	7 30 A. M.
8 15 A. M.	Tuckaseege,	8 20 "
8 55 "	Brevard,	9 00 "
9 25 "	Sharon,	9 30 "
10 00 "	Lincolnton,	10 05 "
10 45 "	Cherryville.	

GOING EAST:

ARRIVE:		LEAVE:
	Cherryville,	11 30 A. M.
12 15 P. M.	Lincolnton,	12 25 P. M.
12 50 "	Sharon,	12 55 "
1 20 "	Brevard,	1 25 "
1 53 "	Tuckaseege,	2 00 "
2 45 "	Charlotte.	

Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one.

A Freight Train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte at 7 o'clock, A M. on Mondays, and returns same day.

For Passenger Trains transporting Freights, 50 per cent to the tariff rates of freight will be added.

V. A. McBEE,
Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

BY **J. B. KERR, Proprietor.**

EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel.

At this house is kept the line of Daily Stages from Charlotte to Asheville.

Oct. 1, 1861. J. B. KERR.

Flag of Truce Letters.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EXCHANGE,
Richmond, Va., July 1st, 1864.

1. All letters to go North by flag of truce must be sent to this office.

2. Each letter must be inclosed in a seperate envelope and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be allowed to pass.

4. Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency. These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed.

ROBT. OULD, Agent of Exchange.
[Official.] W. H. HATCH, Capt. and A. A. G.
July 25, 1864. 6t.

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In consequence of the rapid advance in the price of paper and printing materials generally, we find it necessary to again advance our terms. We fix the rates for the present at $10 for six months or $20 for the year. We are now paying more than twice as much for paper as we paid 7 months ago. We have been wearing out our type and machinery without making enough to replace them, although our list of subscribers has nearly doubled within the last 18 months.

But if any persons should think our rates too high we hope they will remember that we are willing to trade "in the old way." We will put the paper at the old price, two dollars, and allow old prices for produce. We will take two bushels of corn, or wheat, or peas, for one year's subscription. Is not that fair?

☞ The cross mark on a paper indicates that the time paid for has expired or soon will expire.

Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 6th of September next, I will sell at Public Auction, where I now live, 15 head of Horses and Mules, among them 2 fine Stallions, 2 large Jacks, several good Brood Mares, some blooded Colts, about 50 head of Cattle, including Work Oxen, Milch and dry Cattle of the best Stock, 100 head of Sheep, crossed with the Merino, and a good stock of Hogs. Also a large lot of Farming tools, embracing 4, 3, 2 and 1 horse plows, several Wagons, Wheat Reaper, Mowing Machine, 2 Corn Shellers, Hoes, Mattocks, Carpenters Tools, &c. &c.

My Negroes may be hired privately for next year.
Sale absolute. Terms cash.

JNO. F. FOARD.
Rowan county, Aug. 22, 1864. 3t

$50 REWARD.

My servant girl CELIA, left my premises about two months ago. She is of medium size, has a pleasant countenance, a very thin head of hair, is about twenty-three years of age. She had on when she left a light calico dress, with purple flowers on it. She was sent out for the purpose of picking strawberries, taking a large new tin bucket, and has not been heard of since.

The above reward will be given to any person delivering her to me, or lodging her in any jail in the State so that I can get her. H. M PHELPS.
July 25, 1864. tf

3d Finger Longest.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway, on the 29th June, 1864, my house servant, JOHN LEE, 21 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, yellow complexion, slender form, negro features, pleasant countenance, plausible manners, quick spoken, the third finger on each hand being the longest. He was raised in Charlotte, N. C., where his mother and relations are, and he may be lurking in that vicinity. He had on when he left, a roundabout of purple drill, has also a yellow summer coat; is disposed to dress fine, and in this way may escape notice. The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or lodged in jail so that I can get him. Any information concerning him may be left with S. A. Harris.

R A SPRINGS,
Aug. 1, 1864. tf Rock Hill P. O., S C

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Sarah Jane Martin, at the July Term of Mecklenburg County Court, 1864, all persons indebted to the estate of said intestate are requested to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same are required to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. H. MARTIN, Adm'r.
Aug. 1, 1864. 4t.

NOTICE.

Having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of R G. Allison, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all those having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM M. ALLISON, Adm'r.
Aug. 1, 1864. 4t-pd.

BARLEY AND HOPS.

Wanted, 1,000 bushels Barley, and a large quantity of Hops, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

M. MUNZLER,
Lager Beer Brewery,
June 27, 1864 6m-pd Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

Persons who may want 4 per cent certificates to pay taxes, can purchase them on fair terms by calling on the undersigned or on Mr Riddle at the Branch Bank of N. C.

GEO. W. McDONALD,
Ch'n Board Com. Schools for Mecklenburg.
July 25, 1864

WOOL CARDING.

I will be ready in a few days to Card Wool. Owing to the high price paid for cards, I prefer carding at old prices and take Wool, Tallow, &c., for pay. I wish the lady of every family to see that the cuckleburs are well picked out, and send one pound or one pint of soft grease for every ten pounds of wool.

J. STIREWALT,
June 27, 1864 Mill Hill, Cabarrus county.

GRAIN, LARD, &c.

On the 25th inst., the Medical Purveyor will be prepared to purchase Corn, Rye, Barley and Lard, for which market prices will be paid; and Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Salt, Cotton Yarn and Cloth will be given in part payment when desired.

J. T. JOHNSON, Surg. & Med. Pur.
Med. Pur's Office, Charlotte, March 12, 1864.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1864.

James M. Hutchison, Adm'r of R H Brawley, deceased, vs. James Hemphill and wife Rachael, W B Calden and wife Jane, J M Brawley, M A Brawley, W W Brawley, Mary S Brawley, Mary Brawley, and the heirs at law of Hiram C Brawley and John H Brawley, deceased.

Petition for the settlement of the estate of R H Brawley, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Jas Hemphill and wife Rachael, Wm B Calden and wife Jane, J M Brawley, M A Brawley, W W Brawley, Mary Brawley, Mary S. Brawley, and the personal representatives of John H. Brawley, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Wm Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in July, A D 1864.

34-6t WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

SPIES.

Among the most important duties of good citizens at a crisis like the present, is that of being on their guard against lending themselves to the schemes and designs of spies. No man does justice to his country who associates with people of whose status he is not positively informed, or who introduces such people to others. Were this fact acknowledged and acted upon, spies would not find their course amongst us so easy as some of them have found it. It is very true, on the one hand, it would not suffice utterly to prevent all of them from making their way amongst us, and on the other hand, that in the present state of affairs, it is not an easy maxim to carry out. Yet much may be done by those who realize the importance of the case. We have within the past week or ten days, had some good illustrations of the matter leading to the arrest of several dangerous fellows, and among them a very audacious one.

This one passed himself of as Col. Lamar, and under that cognomen moved freely among the authorities, citizens and visitors of Mobile. It does not appear to have been any part of his plan to make himself very prominent, although sufficiently so to enable him to gain all the information he required.

The basis of his action was a pass purporting to be from the Secretary of War, permitting him to proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department. By some means a question got mooted about him, with the result of inquiries being sent to Richmand to ascertain if such a pass as that he presented had been issued to him. The reply was that no such pass had been given, and he was arrested.

Subsequent investigations have resulted in the discovery that he is really a fellow of the name of Eugene Longamon from St Louis. He was editor and publisher of the St. Louis Bulletin in 1860, he at which time forged drafts on his father and friends to the amount of $100,000. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. He was pardoned by Gov. Gamble about one year ago, on the condition, as is alleged, of his coming South as a spy. He has acted his part well, having visited Richmond several times. He was unfortunate in coming to Mobile and soliciting the loan of money from those who had befriended him in his younger days.

He is now at Mobile, awaiting the disposition of the General commanding the department.

A sharp lookout should be kept for spies. The country is full of them.—*Exchange Paper.*

ARREST OF A WOMAN IN MAN'S APPAREL.—Quite an amusing case came up before Provost Marshal Bridgford yesterday in the person of a very neatly dressed, tidy and handsome young woman, dressed in male apparel. She was arrested by Maj. B's vigilant guard, and as a matter of course had to be taken before that officer for proper disposition. In answer to his first question whether she was a woman or not, she replied in the negative, but subsequent developments proved her sex beyond all doubt. She then confessed that she was from North Carolina; that she had left home on account of some family difficulty; that she had donned the soldier's uniform here with the intention of joining the army, and that her name was Mary Bean. The gallant Major considered her constitution too delicate to stand the rough usages of military life, and politely sent her back to North Carolina on last evening's train.

Her age is apparently about 17 years, with features fair to look upon, and hair closely cut to give her the appearance of a beardless youth She persisted in traveling in her male attire for fear of attracting too much notice, in which desire she was gratified, though she had her own clothes with her.—*Petersburg Express.*

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.—We have heard of a strange disease breaking out among the horses of the Quartermaster's Department in this place, of which five have already died. It first makes its appearance as a little sore, on some part of the body; then another, and another, until the horse is literally covered with sores. The last symptoms of the disease are said to resemble glanders. The horses alluded to, recently brought here from the army to be recruited at this post, were in a very low condition when they arrived, but are beginning to recuperate very finely. This disease, however, threatens to sweep them out to the bone yard.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Court of Oyer and Terminer in Randolph.—A Court of Oyer and terminer was held in Randolph last week, his Honor Judge Saunders presiding Owens and Floyd, deserters, arraigned for capital offences, were turned over to the military authorities.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

RESIGNED.—The resignations of the following named officers of North Carolina Regiments have been accepted by the President:

Lt. Col. A. M. Waddell, 3d Cavalry.
Maj Henry Harding, 61st Regiment.
Lieut. Exum Lewis, 33d Regiment.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Mr J. J. Bruner:—I have recently learned that Dr. Fink, of Concord, N. C., most positively denies ever having sworn and initiated Wiley Beaver into the society of the H. O. A., and says that said Beaver has sworn to a *lie*. As a friend to justice, I again would speak through the medium of the Daily Watchman. Dr Fink not only initiated Beaver, but initiated myself, Wm. H. Stirewalt, and a great many others, which can be established by more than one witness, whose testimony can't be doubted. I have been prompted to come out in the above manner, as many unsuspecting persons have been duped into this vile association under the impression that nothing wrong was intended, but when the vile oath is fully analized, in a calm and dispassionate manner, the evil consequences break in upon the inner man, which causes the initiated to curse the day that he consented to become a member of the H. O. A.

Truth is mighty and must prevail, and I hope I shall not bear of Dr. Fink's denying again that he ever swore in any one, for he well knows that he has been the instrument of influencing many to join this disloyal association. Respectfully,

Home, Aug. 15, 1864. JOHN RANKIN.

THE KILKENNY CATS.

I have often wondered why none of your correspondents who are natives of Kilkenny have given you the real version of the tale of the Kilkenny Cats. I have seen the subject frequently noticed, but I have never seen the following accurate version of the occurrence which led to the generally-received and erroneous story of the Kilkenny Cats. During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798 (or may be in 1803) Kilkenny was garrisoned by a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it was to tie together in one of their barrack rooms two cats by their respective tails, and then to throw them face to face across a line generaly used for drying clothes. The cats naturally become infuriated, and scratched each other in the abdomen until death ensued to one or both of them, and terminated their sufferings. The officers of the corps were ultimately made acquainted with these barbarous acts of cruelty, and they resolved to put an end to them and punish the offenders. In order to effect this purpose an officer was ordered to inspect his each barrack-room daily, and report to the commanding officer in what state he found the room. The cruel soldiers, determined not to lose the daily torture of the wretched cats, generally employed one of their comrades to watch the approach of the officer, in order that the cats might be liberated and take refuge in flight before the visit of the officer to the scene of their torture. On one occasion the "look out man" neglected his duty, and the officer of the day was heard ascending the stair while the cats were undergoing their customary torture. One of the troopers immediately seized a sword from the arm rack and with a single blow divided the tails of the two cats. The cats, of course, escaped through the open windows of the room, and immediately afterwards the officer entered, who inquired what was the cause of the two bleeding cats' tails being suspended on the clothes line, and was told in reply that "two cats had been fighting in the room, that it was found impossible to separate them, and that they fought so desperately that they had devoured each other up with the exception of their two tails," which may have satisfied Captain Schummelkettel but would not have deluded any person but a beery Prussian.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM SEC'Y TRENHOLM.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

Campbell Wallace, Esq, President, Augusta, Ga:

Sir—I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th instant, which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their 6, 7 and 8 per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad. These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we have nothing to buy with bonds and Treasury Notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods, and to pay transportation to railroads If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault, and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy. Yours respectfully,

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

OBEYING THE PRIEST.—An Irishman made a sudden rush into a druggist's shop, took from his pocket a soda water bottle, filled to the brim with some pure liquor, and handing it across the counter, exclaimed:

"There, doctor, snuff that, will you?"

The doctor did as he was directed, and pronounced the liquor genuine whisky.

"Thank you, doctor," said the Irishman; hand it to me again, if you please."

The doctor did again as he was directed, and asked what he meant.

"Och, then," said Pat, "if you will have it, the priest told me not to drink any of this unless I got it from the doctor. So here's your health and the priest's health."

WHO'LL TRY IT?—To prevent steers from jumping fences, clip off the eyelashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectually destroyed as Sampson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eyelashes are grown again. A yankee stock raiser recommended this singular remedy to the Farmer's Club at New York.

An Incendiary Document in New York.—A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer from New York, dated the 3d instant, says:

An incendiary document will make its appearance to-morrow, in the shape of an address to the workingmen of New York, the design of which looks as if it might be to pave the way for a formidable resistance to the draft in September. The war is fiercely denounced as one waged by capitalists against laborers, and the Administration is arraigned in a style which has never been ventured upon as yet outside of Richmond Mr. Lincoln, we are told, refuses to make peace until white men and negroes are reduced to the same level. Moreover, the workingmen of New York are informed that [I quote] "the slaveholder is your (their) natural ally and the defender of your (their) rights and interests"

Again, we are told, that "in this war the rich escape the burdens it imposes, while the poor do the fighting, and have to pay the cost. Free negroes are overrunning the North as paupers for white workingmen to support, or as low-priced laborers, crowding white men out of the market." "The laborer is thus being reduced to the vassalage of the Middle Ages in order only that the negro should be free," etc., etc.

The class of the address, indicates that it is intended to operate at the Chicago Convention, as well as upon the minds of the workingmen here. A "Peace" candidate for President is demanded, and the demand, we are told, will "have to be respected."

LOOK TO THE BEDROOM.

If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during the night, let them step into a pair of scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find the actual weight to be a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than one pound.

That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter which has gone off from the lungs and partly from the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid and decayed animal matter, or poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bed clothes. If a single ounce of cotton or wool be burned in the room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can be an ounce of foreign matter in the air.

If one ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there can be an open door or window for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed, is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of the exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound of weight during the eight hours of sleeping, for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and the pores of the whole body.

Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated, and thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlends, and mattrasses in the morning before packing them up in the form of a neatly made bed.—*People's Journal of Health.*

DROWNED.—J. L. Smith, of Gaston county, N. C., having deserted from the army (reported to be the 48th Regiment,) reached the North Yadkin river, near Mrs. Walker's place, in Davidson county, last Monday night, in company with another man named Smith, a cousin, also a deserter, tied together some rails, and attempted to ferry across the river on a float thus constructed. But the raft was broken up before reaching the opposite shore, and J. L Smith was drowned. His companion sought the nearest house, gave up himself as a prisoner and reported what had happened to his friend. The river was searched but the body was not found until Thursday morning, some distance below, lodged on a fish trap. If these men really belong to Gaston county, they doubtless have friends there who will be gratified to have a report of their fate, though it be a sad one.—*Salisbury Watchman, 22d.*

SHOCKING BARBARITY.—A member of the 14th Battalion Infantry, or else Mr. Hoke's Regiment, a member of that Battalion, was bushwhacked on the 12th instant, while at work on his farm, two miles from Marshall. He was fired upon by three men, and instantly killed; afterwards, his body was riddled with balls, and his scalp taken off! The perpetrators of this shocking crime are known, and the avengers of blood are upon their track. A swift and awful retribution awaits them, if indeed it has not already overtaken them.—*Asheville News.*

☞ The Columbus, Ga, Times entertains serious doubts whether bacon at four or five dollars a pound is healthy. It might do tolerably well at ten cents, but at present rates it is apt to lie heavy upon the stomach of any man of moderate means. It thinks its use ought to be discontinued altogether, or that it be taken in quantities of three teaspoonsful once a day—well shaken before taken. It is a medical agent which deserves to be taken into the list of homeopathic remedies, and administered in infinatessmal doses. We used to cut ham with a knife, now we cut its company.

HORRIBLE.—We are informed that when the Yankees entered Decatur, Georgia, an old gentleman, the Rev. Mr Holmes, met them with a gun in his hand. The hellish fiends, in order to wreak revenge on the old man for his act, bound him in his house and then fired the building, burning him with it. Such outrageous cruelty is enough to provoke the heavens to wrathful vengeance and change every sprig of grass into venomous adders to sting the villains to destruction. We think the very rocks and stones should cry "revenge" for such brutality.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

The Rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the Bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no song; the Cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit; dandies, the shiniest of men, have no sense; and ball room belles, the loveliest of created creatures, are ditto, and very often a little more so.

FAST DAY IN NEW YORK.—The 4th of August, in accordance with a proclamation from Lincoln, was observed as a day of fast, etc., in the North. The Herald, speaking of its observance in Gotham, says:

"Yesterday was a very fast day. The people celebrated it by excursions on fast steamers and drives behind fast horses. But there was very little fasting, except among those too poor to eat; and very little praying, except in the churches, where the parsons are paid so much a year for that business."

In Brooklyn services were held in a few churches—sermons were preached in some, and prayer meetings were held in the lecture rooms of others, but as a general thing the pastors were out of town, and the most prominent places of worship were shut. A large number of persons took advantage of the occasion by going to the country. The cars were crowded in the morning, and filled on the return in the evening.

Two or three parties of aliens have been captured while attempting to escape to the enemy at Pulaski, and we learn that many more have gone to Carolina to avoid Gov. Brown's enrolling officers. Such conduct will be considered very disreputable, but is it worse than that of those native citizens who are physically able to do military duty, and who yet skulk from service under every flimsy pretext in a time like the present? As for the aliens who are unwilling to defend the country that has given them protection, and in which many of them have made fortunes, let them go. The Confederacy can do without them, and we will not have them to feed.—*Savannah News.*