

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
\$2 for six months.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

AUGUST NIEMANN,
Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler,
(Next door South of the Mansion House.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line promptly and efficiently. He professes to thoroughly understand his business, and those patronizing him may expect to have their work well done.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Music-Boxes, &c., repaired at short notice and on satisfactory terms.
Next door to Mansion House.

April 30, 1866

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Claims collected anywhere in the State.
April 2, 1866

MEDICAL CARD.
DRS. GIBBON & MCCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
J. P. MCCOMBS, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865

FULLINGS & SPRINGS
Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. PHILIPS. We are offering our stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do well to supply themselves at once.
We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the best style and manner. We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other furnishing Goods.
FELLINGS & SPRINGS.
Jan 29, 1866

Hutchison & Springs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Agents of the most reliable **LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES** in the United States.
Be on the SAFE SIDE and insure your property against loss or damage by fire.
Also, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your wife and children.
RISKS taken at moderate rates.
Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4 Granite Row, E. N. Y. HUTCHISON, J. M. SPRINGS, Agents.
March 5, 1866

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets,
Trimmed and untrimmed; Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, &c, very handsome, at
May 14th
McLEOD & STEELE'S

Grain and Grass Scythes,
Scythe Snaths, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Collins' Axes, &c, at
McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, Congress Gaiters, and Slippers, very handsome and cheap, at
McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Gents' and Youths' Caps and Straw Hats, very low, at
McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Linen and cotton Sheeting, Pillow-case Linen, &c, very low, at
McLEOD & STEELE'S.
May 14, 1866

J. T. BUTLER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he has opened a shop in the store occupied by C. M. QUERRY, next to Springs' corner, where he will give prompt attention to repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Watch-glasses and materials in general at wholesale and retail.
May 22, 1865

The Southern Express Company,
For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c, for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c, apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT, President.
Dec 18, 1865

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 & Sitt's store.
January 1, 1866

LAND FOR SALE.
In obedience to a decree of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1866, I will sell to the highest bidder on Thursday the 5th day of July next, at McAlpin's creek Bridge on the Providence road, a tract of LAND belonging to the estate of James Newell Ross, dec'd, known as the Joe P. Ross tract, adjoining the lands of Richard Peoples, Green L. Rea and others, containing one hundred and eighty Acres, more or less. A credit of twelve months will be given—interest added—purchaser giving bond with approved security.
MARY LAURA ROSS, Adm'r:
June 11, 1866

Office N. C. Railroad Co.
COMPANY STORES, June 12, 1866

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Hillsborough on Thursday the 12th of July next.
Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies.
June 18th. F. A. STAGG, Sec'y.

Notice.
The undersigned, (successor to Messrs KOOPMANN & PHELPS,) takes this method of informing the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country (in fact all the customers of that old and respectable mercantile house) that he will still continue the business upon the plan of his successful predecessors, i. e. quick sales and small profits. And he hopes by a courteous demeanor and strict attention to business to retain the old customers of the house and merit a larger share of public patronage.
In addition to his present STOCK OF GOODS, which was bought from Messrs Koopmann & Phelps at very low prices, he will in a few days have a

New assortment of Goods,
Direct from the Northern market.
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
D. MORAL.
Charlotte, June 11, 1866

SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE!
Bargains to be had at
Cochrane, Wilson & Co's.
Bombazines, Alpaccas, and fine Mohair at low prices; Scotch Ginghams, Plain and Figured Crepe Meretts, all Wool Delaines, Printed Jacquets, French Cambrics, Organzines, &c.
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
Embroidered and Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Sets Linen Collars and Cuffs, at Remarkable low prices.
Remember the House, and call before purchasing elsewhere.
P. S.—Silk Kesznes at New-York cost. If they cannot be sold at that, we will give them away.
May 28, 1866

LIME, LIME!
100 Barrels Thomastown LIME, in good order, for sale. Apply to Agent at N. C. Railroad Depot.
June 4, 1866

SCHOOL NOTICE.
FOR YOUTHS—IN LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.
The exercises of my School will be resumed on Monday July 16th, 1866, for the third session of 20 weeks, at the following rates of Tuition, &c:
Full Classical course, \$18 00
Partial " " " " 15 00
Higher English " " " 12 00
These rates to be paid in specie or its equivalent in currency. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.
My School is designed to prepare young men for College or for the ordinary avocations of business. It is situated in Lincoln County, near the line of Gaston, 2 miles from Toole's and 5 miles from Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba River. The location is free from the temptations incident to more public positions, and healthy. Good and cheap Board can be had in the neighborhood.
Those requiring further information will please address me immediately at Charlotte, N. C., care of Hon. James W. Osborne.
FRED. S. MOORE, Teacher.

Hats, Caps, and Millinery and Straw Goods,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
We would respectfully inform the trade that we have opened
A branch of our Charleston House
AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
in the Carson Building, opposite the National Express Office, where can be found a large stock of
SILK, FUR, WOOL and STRAW GOODS.

Also, MILLINERY GOODS,
consisting of Ladies', Men's and Children's BONNETS and HATS of the latest styles.
Also, FLOWERS and RIBBONS,
All of which we offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL at AS LOW PRICES as such Goods can be purchased in New York or Charleston.

We have a Lady of experience to superintend the **MILLINERY DEPARTMENT**, who will trim the Goods to order at the shortest notice.
WILLIAMS & COVERT,
Carson Building, Charlotte, N. C.
May 21, 1866

R. W. BECKWITH,
WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Begs leave to inform his old patrons of Mecklenburg and adjoining country, that he has resumed the above business in his Old Stand, where he will be happy to attend to all orders for goods in his line.
All Watch Work
promptly attended to at most moderate charges and warranted for twelve months if not abused.
He will keep constantly on hand
Watches, Sets, Rings, Silver-Ware,
of the latest styles and purest quality. TABLE CUTLERY, Clocks and Fancy Articles.
He will make to order RINGS and other Jewelry of virgin gold. All he asks is a call.
June 4, 1866

CAPTIONS
Of Ordinances and Resolutions passed by the late Convention.

ORDINANCES.
An ordinance to change the time of holding the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county.
An ordinance to alter the time of holding the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly county.
An ordinance to provide for executing decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton.
An ordinance concerning the qualifications of voters for municipal officers in the cities and incorporated towns of North Carolina.

An ordinance to amend the charters of the Union Mining Company, in the county of Rowan, and the Rudisil Gold Mining Company in the county of Mecklenburg, passed at the late session of the General Assembly.
An ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company.
An ordinance repealing the provisions of Section nine, of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood," and for other purposes.

An ordinance to grant to the citizens of the county of Polk the power of voting within the district or county to which they are attached, in the election of members to the General Assembly.
An ordinance concerning the crime of assault with the intent to commit rape.
An ordinance in relation to the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue."

An ordinance to incorporate "the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company," of the town of Beaufort.
An ordinance in relation to taxation by the County Courts.
An ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year 1861.

An ordinance concerning widows who have qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of their deceased husbands.
An ordinance to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one and a half miles of the Company Shops.
An ordinance to change the time of elections in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

An ordinance to pay the Provisional Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer for services under an ordinance to protect the owners of property and for other purposes.
An ordinance to repeal the 20th section of the 53rd chap of the Revised Code, entitled "Governor and Council." Abolishes the Council of State.
An ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company.

An ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.
An ordinance extending the time for the settlement of the public taxes by the sheriffs and tax collectors of this State.
An ordinance to divorce Jane F. Havens and Thomas J. Havens.

An ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein.
An ordinance to amend an act of the General Assembly, passed at its session of 1842-43, entitled "an act to authorize the formation of a Fire Engine Company, in the town of Salem."
An ordinance to authorize sundry sheriffs to collect arrearages of taxes.

An ordinance concerning the Banks of the State.
An ordinance in relation to the deposit and publication of the ordinances and resolutions of the Convention.
An ordinance for the relief of Thomas D. Fleury.

An ordinance in reference to the payment of a portion of the public taxes into the treasury of the State.
An ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention.
An ordinance to empower the Justices of the several counties to borrow money in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An ordinance with regard to the incorporation of the town of Mocksville, in Davie county.
RESOLUTIONS.
Resolution in regard to printing.
Resolution for the distribution of laws of the General Assembly.
Resolution to have an abstract of the census of 1860 printed for the use of the Convention.
Resolution to print additional copies of an abstract of the census of 1860.
Resolution in relation to privies and water-closets.

Resolution directing the Secretary of State to have the necessary binding for the Convention done at the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution.
A resolution to print an ordinance.
A resolution allowing compensation to the principal Secretary of the Convention.
A resolution to employ a temporary door-keeper.
Resolution to continue Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under an act of the last General Assembly, to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

Resolution on lighting the Capitol with gas.
Resolution to pay the Commissioners appointed to report to the General Assembly on the subject of Freedmen.
Resolution in favor of Theo. N. Ramsay.
A resolution in favor of R. S. Tucker.
A resolution in reference to payment of interest on the public debt of the State.
Resolution to supply delegates of the Convention with copies of the ordinances and journals.
Resolution concerning Confederate securities, and State securities issued during the war, and in the treasury.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have left all their Notes and Accounts in the hands of Mr. James H. Henderson of this city, where we hope all that owe us will call and settle, as soon as they can, as we need money.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.
June 11, 1866

THE NEW STAY LAW.
An Ordinance to change the Jurisdiction of the Courts, and the Rules of Pleading therein.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the jurisdiction of the several Courts of the State, and of Justices of the Peace, except as provided in this ordinance, shall be as in the year 1860.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the several Superior Courts of Law, at the Spring Terms thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, where the sum, due or owing, amounts (principal and interest) to sixty dollars or more.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account shall be returnable to Spring Term and be served at least thirty days [Sundays included] before the return day. Within the first three days of the return term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one-tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one-fifth of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the plaintiff file his claim in writing, and if the defendant, on oath, shall deny the same, or present a counter claim, the Justice shall proceed to try the same. Upon judgment the defendant shall be allowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months, as the case may be, upon paying one-fifth, and afterwards one-half, as before judgment: Provided, That all Justices' judgments for \$60 or more, not dormant, shall be transmitted, together with the warrant or other papers, by the Justice to Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Court, and notice thereof shall be given the defendant at least twenty days before Court; and in the Superior Court the same proceedings shall be had as on judgments from the County Court, according to Section 7 of this ordinance.

Sec. 11. Be it further ordained, That upon all warrants before Justices of the Peace for a demand (principal and interest) of \$25 or less, should the defendant pay one-fifth to the plaintiff or to the collecting officer for his use, he shall be allowed six months to plead, and at the expiration of said six months, should he pay as aforesaid one-half of the residue, he shall be allowed six more to plead, and at the expiration of said six months plaintiff shall have judgment and execution for the residue. Upon demands (principal and interest) of less than \$60 and more than \$25, the defendant shall be allowed twelve months instead of six, on each payment: Provided, That the plaintiff shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant, on oath, shall deny the same, or present a counter claim, the Justice shall proceed to try the same. Upon judgment the defendant shall be allowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months, as the case may be, upon paying one-fifth, and afterwards one-half, as before judgment: Provided, That all Justices' judgments for \$60 or more, not dormant, shall be transmitted, together with the warrant or other papers, by the Justice to Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Court, and notice thereof shall be given the defendant at least twenty days before Court; and in the Superior Court the same proceedings shall be had as on judgments from the County Court, according to Section 7 of this ordinance.

Sec. 12. Be it further ordained, That all writs of *scire facias* to subject bail, issued from the Superior or County Courts upon judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returned to Spring Term, 1867 of the Superior Courts, and should the tenth, fifth and half of the judgments be paid from Spring Term to Spring Term, time to plead shall be allowed, according to section 3 of this ordinance.

Sec. 13. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall not apply to judgments for costs only.

Sec. 14. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall not apply to the remedies for the collection of Town, County or State Revenue.

Sec. 15. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, unless the defendant reply and give bail, and then and in that case the proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance as if commenced by writ or warrant.

Sec. 16. Be it further ordained, That where the action is by or on behalf of infants, still minors at the return term, and the interest exceeds one-tenth, the first payment shall be increased to the amount of interest due, not to exceed one-fifth of the whole debt.

Sec. 17. Be it further ordained, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted, or penalties incurred, since the first day of May, A. D. 1865, or which may be hereafter contracted or incurred, but that the remedies for the recovery of the same shall be in all respects similar to the remedies for the recovery of debts which were in force in the year 1860.

Sec. 18. Be it further ordained, That any creditor, attempted to be defrauded as set forth in sec. 1, chap 50, Revised Code, may, without obtaining judgment at law, file his bill in Equity, and said Court is hereby authorized and empowered to direct proper issues to be made up and tried, and to make such orders and decrees as to right and justice may appertain; and said proceedings shall not affect the creditor's right to proceed at the same time at law; and any surety, before paying the debt of his principal thus attempting to defraud his creditors, may institute proceedings in equity, in like manner, to the end that he may obtain relief.

Sec. 19. Be it further ordained, That every executor or administrator shall file, on oath, at the termination of two years from the time of his qualification, a full statement of his receipts and disbursements, and the condition of the assets, particularly setting out all money collected and how disbursed, and on motion the Court may allow further time to settle the estate from year to year, not exceeding three years: Provided, That on each motion to extend the time, a supplemental statement shall be filed: Provided, That any creditor or next of kin may oppose said motion, and if the statement is not full and fair, file interrogatories which the executors or administrators shall answer, before his motion for time is allowed: Provided further, That the Court may also extend the time for pleading: Provided further, That all executors or administrators, who have heretofore qualified, shall be allowed until the County Court next after the first of January, 1867, to file his statement.

Sec. 20. Be it further ordained, That all acts, and parts of acts, suspending the operation of the statutes of limitation in the Revised Code, are hereby repealed, except as herein provided: Provided, That the time elapsed since the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, barring actions or suits, or preventing the satisfaction or abandonment of rights shall not be counted: And provided further, That nothing contained in this ordinance, or in the acts hereby repealed, shall be so construed as to prevent judgments from becoming dormant.

Sec. 21. Be it further ordained, That any Sheriff, Clerk, or other officer, failing to execute any of the provisions of this ordinance, when the execution thereof devolves on him, or issuing, receiving, or executing any process whatever contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by law of Court, as penalties and fines were recovered in 1860.

Sec. 22. Be it further ordained, That in all actions brought by any bank or other corporation having exercised banking privileges, or by

turned "Indulged:" Provided, No plaintiff shall be allowed to take the said one-tenth without first entering his assent to said return: And provided further, That such assent and return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may then have by virtue of said five or venditioni exponas: Provided further, That at Spring Term, 1868, the defendant upon paying one-fifth of the residue of the judgment or decree and costs shall have indulgence in like manner.

any assignee or endorsee, or officer of said bank or corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant to set off by plea or on trial any note or certificate of deposit issued by said bank or its branches, or other corporations, whether the same has been presented for payment or not, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, but said plea of set off, or set off on trial, shall not avail to carry costs against the plaintiff, unless there has been a tender of such payment before suit brought: Provided, That should the defendant require the debt to be scaled according to the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, then and in that case the said notes or certificates of deposit shall not be a set off in any manner.

Sec. 23. Be it further ordained, That "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861; an act entitled "An Act to restore the Courts and for other purposes," ratified the 14th December, 1863; also an act entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," ratified the 10th of March, A. D. 1866, and all laws in conflict with this Ordinance, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. Be it further ordained, That the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal, alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of November, 1868, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Adopted by the Convention June 21, 1866.

THE CROPS IN THE U. STATES.
Report of the Department of Agriculture—No Danger of Famine.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington is published. The apprehension of scarcity of crops which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices are groundless.—From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average product and present losses of each State, the prospect on the 1st of June was for seven-tenths of a crop, with favorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of average. The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A prospect for thirty-four per cent of a crop of winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging.—An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of spring wheat will afford some relief and ought to bring up the average to a half crop. Ohio is reported at four tenths for winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of spring wheat will give about the same result—half an average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter wheat. As the spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State, is nearly as good as usual, at least three-fourths of a crop of that should be expected in this State. In Wisconsin the winter wheat is reported at six and one-third tenths, with one and three-fourths more spring wheat than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for this State. In Iowa the appearance of winter wheat is nine-tenths; spring, ten and three-fourths tenths; breadth of the latter sown, twelve and one-eighth tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iowa. In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths. In New York winter wheat eight and four-tenths tenths, spring wheat nine and three-fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole. In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of winter wheat is reported, with one half-tenth or 5 per cent. more than the usual breadth of spring wheat, looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year. Kentucky is reported at five and two-thirds of a tenth; Michigan, seven and a half of a tenth; Minnesota, ten and five-ninths of a tenth for winter wheat, and nine-tenths for spring wheat; Kansas, fourteen and one-third of a tenth for winter, and twelve-tenths for spring wheat. In New England, except in Massachusetts, a full growth of spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine, and a fraction lower than an average in the other States. Winter wheat, when it is grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-tenths, and in Vermont and Connecticut three-tenths. New Jersey is placed in the same list with New York and Pennsylvania at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about six-tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, taken together, promises more than an average crop of wheat.

Not very Complimentary.—A correspondent writing to a New York paper from Washington city, says:

"Washington is full of drunkards, dust, frail women, speculators, niggers, lice, office seekers and thieves."

Gen. Lafayette McLaws, of the late Confederate army, was recently elected Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Richmond co., Georgia, but the U. S. military commandant of the State interfered and forbid him from holding any office, civil or political.

The Richmond Times says that a gentleman who spent a day at Fortress Monroe states that Ex-President Davis is looking much improved in health since he has had his family with him and the privilege of walking about.

General Hampton.—A correspondent of the Memphis Argus, writing from Egg's Point, Mississippi, says: "Ten or twelve miles below here, at Lake Washington, lives Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, the second greatest cavalry chieftain of the late Confederacy. He owns extensive plantations, upon which he divides his time, devoting himself chiefly to the congenial pursuits of a Southern gentleman—books, painting and the chase. His former slaves remain with the General, and are represented as contented and industrious."