

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH 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, AUGUST 7, 1866.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 729.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday,
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 forborne, 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.
AUGUST NIEMANN,
Next door to Mansion House.

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.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS.
Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. 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, Cassimers 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 **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.
R. Y. HUTCHISON,
J. M. SPRINGS,
March 5, 1866 Agents.

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

Handsome and Fashionable styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Laces, Shawls, &c., very cheap at
May 14th
McLEOD & STEELE'S

Grain and Grass Scythes,
Seyth 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 Sheetings, Pillow-case Linen, &c., very low, at
McLEOD & STEELE'S

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. Query, 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 valuable packages 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.
Dec 14, 1865. H. B. LANT, President.

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 reader satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.
January 1, 1866.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale.

My farm containing 175 acres, lying two miles east from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's Road, in a good neighborhood. About one half of this tract is wood-land. The improvements consist of a double Log-Cabin, Barn, &c., a well of excellent water, and an orchard of selected fruit on the premises. Possession given 1st January, 1867, and permission given to sow small grain this Fall.
Also, a small brick Dwelling House in Charlotte containing 5 rooms, located near the Depot and convenient to business.
Also a large brick two-story Store room at Davidson College, 110 by 30 feet, hand-somely finished and centrally located, with a counting room and cellar attached, and a small frame Dwelling House and Well of water on the premises.
Any or all of these properties will be sold on terms to suit the times, and must be sold.
JAS. H. CARSON.
July 23, 1866.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st of October, 1866, and continues until 30th June, 1867.
The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each: the one commencing the 1st October, 1866, and the other the 13th February, 1867.
Expenses per Term of Twenty weeks:
Board, including every expense, except washing, \$105 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department 25 00
" " Primary 20 00
Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough instructors at usual prices.
For circular and catalogue containing full particulars, address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals,
July 9, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

CATAWBA FLOURING MILLS.

The undersigned has put his Mills in first rate grinding order, and is prepared to make Flour of superior quality. There are three pairs of run-stones for wheat and one for corn, and will grind from 100 to 200 bushels of grain in 24 hours. The old patrons of the Mill know that justice has always been done them, and the undersigned solicits a continuation of their custom as well as that of new ones. He is grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to his Mills.
W. H. NEEL.
July 23, 1866

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday of September, and will close on the 21st of December. The expense of Tuition and Board with washing included, will be from \$80 to \$100. Partial advance payments will be expected. All needful indulgence, however, will be given our patrons. Let no good-willed parent hesitate to send his daughter because he cannot raise the money to pay in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing. Address
J. M. CALDWELL,
July 16, 1866 Statesville, N. C.

MURCHISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 185 FROST STREET, NEW YORK.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton and country Produce generally. Consignments intended for our New York house are covered by insurance from point of shipment, and will be forwarded through Wilmington free of commissions.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, E. M. MURCHISON,
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, E. M. MURCHISON,
July 9, 1866. Im

Genuine Durham SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undersigned, the sole proprietor of the above named article, being the successor of the original manufacturer.
Having obtained letters patent for said article, he hereby warns all persons against manufacturing or attempting to manufacture said article.
All vendors of the "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco" must obtain it from me directly or from my authorized agents.
The following are my sole authorized Agents at present. Others will be added:
Stenhouse & Macaulay, Charlotte; W. D. Smith, Fayetteville; Walker, Farrar & Co.; C. G. Smith; Northern & Company, Wilmington; H. D. Telford; J. E. Venable, Petersburg; Ashton & Emerson, Portsmouth, VA.; Adolph Berry, 172 West Pratt St., Baltimore; March, Price & Co., 91 Walter St., New York.
J. R. GREEN,
Durham, Orange Co., N. C., June 25, 1866. 3m

ATTENTION People of Charlotte and surrounding country!

SELLING OFF BELOW N. Y. COST. NO HUMBUG—NO HUMBUG!!

A \$30,000 Stock of Goods must all be sold in three months.
The citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country will do well to call at H. E. MORSE's before purchasing elsewhere, as they will save from 25 to 50 per cent by so doing.
Merchants from the city and country will do well to give me a call, as I will sell them Goods cheaper than the cheapest. I have on hand a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, a large assortment, all sizes; Calicoes of every variety; Hats and Caps; Confectionery; Crockery; Trunks; Valises; a large stock of Notions, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Don't forget the place—at Dr. Pritchard's old stand, opposite the Court House.
H. E. MORSE.

Also, for sale a fine, spacious RESIDENCE, with good Garden and out-houses attached.
H. E. MORSE.
June 25, 1866 3m

JUST RECEIVED.

Some No. 1 Mackerel; large and fine Sacks Liverpool Salt; 500 bushels Superior Corn.
A lot of North Carolina Sheds, made at Thomasville. Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
A lot of superior Shoes from Philadelphia.
Some beautiful Summer Prints; Bleached and Brown Domestic; Bleached Cotton Diaper; Bed Ticking, Fine Nappkins.
June 25, 1866 H. R. WILLIAMS.

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OLD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of Old Fellows was in session at Goldsboro' last week. Deputy Grand Master Edwards, of Lenoir, presiding. We learn that the new election of officers resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen:
Past Grand, Levi M. Scott, M. W. P. Master.
Past Grand, John Wilson, Deputy Grand Master.
Past Grand, C. L. Parker, Grand Warden.
Past Grand, Jas. L. Golick, Grand Secretary.
Past Grand Master, John Sloan, Grand Treasurer.
Col. W. J. Holt, of Lincoln, has been elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the next two years from this State.

HOW HE SAVED HIS BACON.—As Sherman's Lammers were on their march from Goldsboro' to Raleigh, a shrewd farmer in the county of Johnston conceived a most happy idea by which he succeeded in protecting his family and saving his provisions. He secured a federal uniform, and donned it, and as the army approached his premises, they found a guard on duty, rigidly obeying orders, and swearing he would shoot the first man that touched the smallest object. Soon an officer of rank rode along and was approached by the "guard" with the request that he would grant him a guard! Colonel—ascertained the fact as related, was highly pleased, and put two good men on duty at that place, as a compliment to the ingenuity of the farmer.—*Raleigh Progress.*

BLACKBERRIES.—We saw yesterday, says the Norfolk Virginian, landed from the Seaboard and Roanoke Road about 50 barrels of dried blackberries. They were from Western North Carolina, per North Carolina Central and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, and bound for Boston.

MILITARY ORDER IN TEXAS.—The Washington Star says Major General Wright, commanding the Department of Texas, on the 14th ultimo, issued a general order, stating that if information had reached him to the effect that some of the persons chosen at the late election claim to enter, without any other authority, upon the duties of their office, he orders that the commanding officers of districts, posts and detachments shall in no way recognize them as officials, but shall continue to support the Provisional Government and the officers appointed under it, until such time as that Government shall be discontinued by an order from the President of the United States.

THE CROPS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The Bristol Gazette says:
Since our last issue we have been graciously blessed by an abundance of rain—the air purified and the extraordinary heat experienced for the last two weeks dissipated.
The growing crops never looked better—corn which had nearly been burned up, has come out and is now out-growing itself, and promises better than ever known before in this country.
The oat crop is an extraordinarily good one, said to be the best for a number of years.
Wheat turns out far better than was anticipated. We hear of some farmers being astonished at the quantity they have raised. We learn that in Middle and some parts of East Tennessee, the usual quantity will be for sale in those localities.

INDECENT FASHIONS.—The Augusta Constitutionalist, in an article protesting against the indecent fashions which have in some cities of the South met with a favorable reception, has the following extract, which we give below.—We agree with the writer, that the Pulpit and the Press should use their influence, and endeavor to prevent further "encroachments upon the morals of the people in the guise of 'Fashion.'"
We have already alluded to the immodesty of these fashions, and felt that it is our duty, on all occasions, to point out their evil effects, and the immoral influence they are calculated to exert.
"We know that Fashion is a divinity much worshipped and very powerful; but we have too much faith in the purity of our Southern women to believe that they will blindly follow her decrees, now that she commands a sacrifice which calls the blush of shame to the cheek of father, husband and brother.
Last winter a number of ladies and gentlemen discontinued visiting the theatre on account of the scanty costume of some of the performers. If the fashions to which we have referred are followed in Augusta, our ladies will be compelled to forsake the streets and possibly the churches. We call upon the Pulpit and the Press to bring their influence to bear against these encroachments upon the morals of the people in the guise of 'Fashion.'"
Let no southern woman be contented who tries to imitate vulgar fashions.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The first idea of a railroad to the Pacific originated more than thirty years ago, and the first demonstration in favor of the project was in a public meeting at Dubuque, Iowa, about 1838. A man by the name of Eli Whitney petitioned Congress to make a grant of one hundred millions of acres of land to him to enable him to construct a railroad to the Pacific, and offered as security for the faithful application of the lands to that object, the pledge of his honor, he being a broken down merchant at the time. His application was renewed every session, until finally it became a party measure, endorsed both by Republicans and Northern Democrats. Finally, passing both Houses of Congress, the bill became a law, the requisite Government aid for its completion was bestowed, and the work is now steadily progressing to completion. Such is a skeleton history of an enterprise which may be well considered as the twin brother of the great Atlantic cable.

MORE PARDONS.

Additional warrants of pardons have been received at the executive office in Raleigh for the following persons, who can obtain them by personal application, or through attorney with written authority:

Iredell—Wilfred Turner, Silas J. Rickit, Henry C. Eekles, J. R. Adams, W. T. Gaither, Miles Broady, A. P. Sharpe, W. D. Summers, P. B. Chambers, Azel Deacons and L. D. Welborn.
Lincoln—Jonas W. Derr, J. A. Caldwell and D. Schenck.
McDowell—R. C. Bargin, J. H. Brown, Jos. C. Newland and James M. Young.
Mecklenburg—Arthur Grier, Robert Grier, James W. Burrows, A. C. Williamson and G. P. Alexander.
Nacoe—A. J. Patton, J. L. Robinson.
Mitchell—Jere H. Green, David Davenport.
Rowan—George P. Burrage.
Rutherford—W. Fortune, Jas. G. Fortune, R. J. McGraw, James M. Farland, L. A. Mills, W. B. McEntire, J. R. Bowman, Wm. Davenport, M. O. Dickenson, and James J. Weaver.
Stanly—T. H. Tompkinson, John O. Ross, J. R. Milton and Henry Shankle.
Stokes—John B. Sides, Samuel S. Wall, Wm. B. Carter, A. Westmoreland, Robert Wall, Thos. Martin, Lafayette Smith, R. H. Massey, John W. Biting, Sterling Adams, William B. Taylor and Christopher C. Smith.
Surry—Benjamin F. Thompson, David H. Davis and John P. Grogan.
Union—Eli D. Richardson, G. D. Broom, and J. E. Hudson.
Wilkes—J. W. Luederman, George F. McNeill, James Calloway, E. Bloss, W. B. Transon and E. B. Phillips.
Yadkin—Joseph Williams, John W. Nicholson, James M. Burgess and W. B. Madison.

A PROPHECY.

Daniel Webster, in a public speech delivered at Faneuil Hall, on the 7th of March 1850, made use of the following words:

"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it in blood."

A statesman never displayed more political sagacity than is here exhibited, nor was a prophecy ever more truly verified. The Constitution has not only been overridden by the Radicals, but it would hardly be recognized by its authors as the great chart they left by which to steer the ship of State. Not only has the Supreme Court been set at defiance, but the requirements of law and decency have been set aside; laws have been made without regard to the Constitution or the welfare of the country, but to suit the purposes of a corrupt party, and which are a disgrace to the Government; violent hands have been laid on those who differ with them, and have and still are subjecting them to long and illegal imprisonment; and were it not for the interposition of the President, throughout the South, bloody executions would satiate the appetite of "infernal fanatics" with the lives of the best of our people; the country is bankrupt, and an impoverished people, without a voice in the Government, are ground down by the frequent and enormous demands of the tax-gatherer; they have not only deluged the country in blood, but before old wounds are healed, they threaten to inaugurate a more direful struggle still.

Never, in the history of a Government, has a political party written such a black record. Its entire legislation is characterized by such want of constitutionality and a hostility to the interests of the Government, that the veto of the President has been evoked to a most unusual degree. Personal honor has not only been prostituted to party purposes, but by the disfranchisement of the better portion of the people of Tennessee, a great State has sold its manhood and sacrificed its honor upon the altar of political degradation, which our law-makers have erected in the country's Capitol.

The tendency of all this has but one solution. Unless the patriotic men who will assemble in Philadelphia in August next can do something to save the Republic, its ultimate destiny, in the hands of the party which now misgoverns it, is as certain as it is dark.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A WARNING TO SLANDERERS.—A venerable widow lady, in Macon, Miss., in the course of a tea-party conversation, uttered some insinuations against the character of a young lady, an orphan, residing in the same city. The young lady was piqued, and unwilling to have her reputation, her only possession, taken from her in that way, the old lady was indicted for slander. The broadest latitude was given to the examination of witnesses, and every incident in the life of the complainant was made the subject of inquiry. Such a case naturally created much excitement in the neighborhood. Not a stain could be fastened upon the young lady's character, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, five members uniting in a recommendation of mercy on account of the age and infirmity of the defendant. The Court, in an impressive manner, sentenced the slanderer to be fined five hundred dollars and be imprisoned six months. On hearing this, the young lady into tears and implored the Court to remit the sentence, declaring that her only object was the vindication of her character, and that she had no vindictive feelings. Her plea for mercy was successful, and the fine and imprisonment were remitted.

GOLD.—The New York World states that a combination of capitalists in New York have bought \$6,000,000 in gold, and intend to buy more, in order to run up the price when there is a favorable opportunity. These combinations are frequently made, but they fail in their object quite as often as they succeed. Gold speculation, like any other kind of venture, frequently ends in breaking those who indulge in it.

THE TOWN OF SALEM, N. C.

Condition and Style of the Town.—Salem is one of the oldest towns in Western North Carolina, and was, previous to the late war, in a flourishing condition, containing about two thousand inhabitants. Since the close of the war it has remained in *statu quo*, and, although business has partially revived, still the great incubus of stagnation rests with a sombre pall over the former enterprise exhibited by its citizens.

One who never visited this "city upon a hill," will find much to amuse and instruct him, and he will at a glance over this brief article see that the people exhibited an unusual degree of mechanical skill.

The most noticeable feature, and which strikes the traveler, is the uniformity of the buildings, which present the same invariable type throughout, and gives the town a thorough German appearance. All the people seem to be in comfortable circumstances, and you cannot find any of those dilapidated hovels which mar the appearance of other towns, where an elegant mansion has a most painful set off in an adjacent cabin where poverty reigns supreme.

There is apparent thrift, yet no exhibitions of wealth, except in a few instances. The majority live in a plain unostentatious manner. Neatness, comfort and care for the health of the community prevail. The streets are clean, but rather narrow, with good paved sidewalks, and in the midwest weather you can walk from one end of the town to the other without soiling your boots to any extent. The town is surrounded by a dense forest, and a pleasant promenade beneath a leafy canopy can be reached within a five minutes' walk from any point in the town.

Principal Buildings and Institutions.—The principal buildings consist of a large and commodious hotel—which might be better kept—and a female academy building, an elegant structure, which would do credit to any locality.

The community in the town are intelligent, industrious, and the most economical that I have ever taken notice of.

One woollen and two cotton factories have been in successful operation for a number of years. The oldest cotton factory has recently been closed. The woollen factory of Mr. Freis has been and is still in successful operation. Mr. Freis is also the sole proprietor of the "gas works," which previous to the war were extensively patronized by the citizens; but the high price of resin, from which the gas is made, has now placed this great convenience beyond the reach of many. The church and the academy are, however, lighted with gas, and the streets can at any time be brilliantly lighted.

Religious Belief of the Inhabitants.—There is but one church in the town, the people being principally of the Moravian persuasion and retaining many of the peculiarities that characterize this ancient denomination of Christians in Germany. They are descendants of emigrants from Saxony and other German provinces, and have every element of success in their midst, nearly every branch of mechanics being represented, and the workmen generally of the very best. The scarcity of money is at present the only great drawback to prosperity.

Remarkable Institutions.—There are two remarkable institutions among them, apparently in connection with the church, viz:—The Single Sisters' House and the Widows' House. The former is an asylum for young ladies who are homeless or who desire to occupy a room in the building subject to its regulations. The sisters are at liberty to come and go as they please, although the establishment is presided over by an elderly sister, who has the direction of the affairs of the house. There is nothing approaching to cloister life, although the superior official observer may detect some similarity. Many of the sisters have accumulated a handsome competency by practicing economy with regular and well directed labor. The house is large and convenient, and in cleanliness and perfect order it cannot be surpassed; everything is in its place and the sisters move about with cheerful and contented countenances.

Most of them are manta-makers and find steady employment. They have a good circulating library, a chapel for prayer-meetings and a sick room, which is always superintended by a nurse chosen from among the inmates of the establishment. A large attic room serves as a dormitory. It extends the whole length of the building, and is lighted with dormer windows. Each sister has a plot of ground, where she can cultivate vegetables, flowers, &c. All the outhouse conveniences are provided and the whole establishment is as complete an arrangement as I ever had the pleasure of seeing.

There is a "poor fund" for those sisters who cannot support themselves.
The Widows' House is similar in its arrangements and is intended for homeless widows. The appointments of the establishment are almost the same as the Sisters' House, and the same neatness and industry characterize its inmates. These two buildings are real specimens of the enormous yet convenient old German style of architecture.

The Burial Ground.—The burial ground belonging to the church is a retired and beautiful spot on a considerable elevation, and commands a fine view of pastoral landscape. You approach the spot through a magnificent avenue, skirted on either side by ancient oaks of over half a century's growth. Over the entrance gateway is inscribed in letters of gold, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" and inside, "I am the resurrection and the life." The grounds are laid out in squares, classified as follows:—To the right, as you enter, lie entombed the deceased male members of the congregation; to the left the female. These are again divided into the married brethren and sisters, first as you enter, then single brethren and sisters, and lastly the little boys and girls. So you can always find the different classes without any trouble. Everything is kept in the very best of order, and one cannot help admiring the care that is bestowed upon the last resting place of the mortal remains of the brethren. There is but little distinction made, only where

a larger or more tasty headstone marks the resting place. There are no lots reserved, but every one must take the spot which happens to be in the proper square, suited to age and sex. The enclosure is shaded altogether by noble cedars.

An Ancient Custom.—There is a peculiar custom among these people of steady habits which deserves a passing notice. I allude to the custom of celebrating Easter morning, by marching in procession to their beautiful burying-ground, where they pray an Easter morning litany, prepared for the occasion. A band of music heads the procession, and the whole must have a most solemn and impressive effect.—*Corres. N. Y. Herald.*

THE WARS OF 49 YEARS IN EUROPE

A writer in the London Morning Star gives the following statistics: "Between the years 1815 and 1864 two million seven hundred and eighty-two thousand men were killed in battle. Of these, two million one hundred and forty-eight thousand were Europeans, and one hundred and sixty-four thousand inhabitants of the other continents. Thus, during forty-nine years the average annual number who thus perished amounts to forty-three thousand eight hundred men, not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1853-56) was naturally the most destructive, five hundred and eleven thousand men having perished during its course; one hundred and seventy-six thousand of these died on the field of battle; three hundred and thirty-four thousand from disease in hospital—two hundred and fifty-six thousand being Russians, ninety-eight thousand Turks, one hundred and seven thousand French, forty-five thousand English, two thousand six hundred Italians and two thousand five hundred Greeks. The war in the Caucasus (1829-30) cost the lives of three hundred and thirty thousand; the Anglo-Indian war (1857-59) one hundred and ninety thousand; the Russian and Turkish war (1828-29), one hundred and ninety-three thousand; the Polish insurrection of 1831, one hundred and ninety thousand; the civil war of Spain, which raged from 1833 to 1840, one hundred and seventy-two thousand; the war of Greek independence (1821-29), to which Lord Byron fell a victim, one hundred and forty-eight thousand; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 to 1850, one hundred and forty-six thousand; the Hungarian revolution, one hundred and forty-two thousand; the Italian war of 1859-60, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which last number may be thus analyzed: ninety-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-four fell on the field of battle and thirty-three thousand from disease—of which fifty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four were Austrians, thirty thousand and two hundred and twenty were French, twenty-three thousand six hundred Italians, fourteen thousand and ten Neapolitans and two thousand three hundred and seventy Romans.

A curious result may be deduced from the above, namely: that a greater number perish by the disease incident to a camp life than are actually killed by shot and shell or any other engine of destruction. As to the sums of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at anything approaching a correct calculation. The Crimean war cost Russia two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight millions of francs (one million of francs is equal to \$200,000). France one thousand three hundred and forty-eight millions, England one thousand three hundred and twenty millions, Austria, for mere demonstrations, four hundred and seventy millions. Thus in two years and a half six thousand five hundred and twenty-six millions of francs were spent.

The Italian war of 1859 cost France three hundred and forty-five millions, Austria seven hundred and thirty millions, Italy four hundred and ten millions. Thus in two months one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight millions were swallowed up."

Sale of Southern Railroads and Railroad Stock.—It appears from a statement made by the War Department relative to sale of railroads and railroad stocks in Southern States by the Quartermaster General, that the amount of such sales for cash was \$3,103,412 22, and for credit \$7,418,962 30. General McCallum says: "The greater portion of this property had been on hand and in use a long time, and though the prices obtained were below the cost, with some exceptions, they are believed to be very favorable to the Government." The sales on credit were better than those for cash. In order to secure the payment for sales on credit, companies purchasing were required to give bond in double the amount of property transferred to them. These bonds are all on file in the War Department. They give Government a lien upon the property, and require prompt payment of all instalments of purchase money. A great number of the companies have failed to comply strictly with the terms of their bonds, but owing to the prostrate condition of the roads and the expense of repairing them, it is believed they are actually unable to meet their obligations. It is thought that an attempt to enforce immediate payment would arrest the operations of the roads and defeat the very purpose had in view in making credit sales. The roads already made have been in cash. All moneys accruing to their credit for transportation of troops, supplies and the mails, are stopped against them and applied in liquidation of their indebtedness, and it is confidently believed that in this manner the whole amount will ultimately be secured.

A SAD CASE.—The Washington Union says: "When the United States troops first entered Tallahassee, Florida, they found one solitary Confederate patient in the hospital. No one knows who he is, and he has forgotten his own identity. It is supposed that the explosion of a shell near his head paralyzed his speech and deprived him of reason."