

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 810.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

A. W. SHAFFER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Register in Bankruptcy,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will hold Courts in Bankruptcy in any County in which Bankrupts reside.
Office at the residence of Mr. E. Fullings.
February 9, 1868. 3m

VANCE & DOWD,
Attorneys at Law, Charlotte, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)
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. 1f

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868. y

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
January 27, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

THE DRUG STORE
OF
Kilgore & Cureton
Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office.
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.
T. K. CURETON, M. D.
Jan 6, 1868.

BOOTS AND SHOES
At 5 Per Cent Profit.
I am now offering my Stock of BOOTS & SHOES at 5 per cent profit, to make room for my Spring Stock. All who are in want of anything in my line would do well to call before buying.
I am grateful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. All Goods warranted as represented!
Don't mistake the place—Sign of the Golden Boot.
S. B. MEACHAM.
Next door to Johnson & Elliott's New Book Store, N. B.—To wholesale buyers, great inducements.
Feb. 17, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jas. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent Social duties.
Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. E. Pignet, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address:
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

Old Bank Money.
Scales of all the Southern Banks bought at the highest market rates. Particular attention paid to the purchase of bank notes for those indebted to the Banks, at City Bank of Charlotte.
Feb. 24, 1868. A. G. BRENNER, Cashier.

North Carolina Land Agency.
Having associated myself with Gen. J. D. Imboden, of the City of Richmond, Va., to those card below I refer the public, for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina. I invite those persons in the State, having such property for sale, to address me at Reidsville, N. C., and steps will be taken, at once, to call the attention of Northern capitalists to all such property.
D. W. COURTES.

Virginia Central Land Agency.
I have very recently perfected the organization necessary to conduct, on the largest scale, the business of selling
Lands, Mills, Mines, Furnaces & Water-Powers.
My partner, Col. R. J. Page, is in charge of our office in New York. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, I have Associates of the highest respectability and responsibility.
And for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I am associated with D. W. Courts, Esq., of Reidsville, for many years State Treasurer of N. C. The facilities this Agency offers for the sale of Lands are not surpassed in the South. In regard to Mines of all kinds, I have made contracts with parties in the cities North of this, who make that branch of the business a specialty, both in this country and Europe, securing to me the widest possible field of operations, and in this I have the aid and services of that accomplished Mineralogist and Assayer, Col. William Gilman, for the prompt analysis of all minerals that may be sent to me—thus determining the value of all mines, before they are offered for sale.
TERMS.—For selling lands, five per cent commission on all sales actually made, but no charge whatever, unless a sale is effected. For Mines, an additional contingent fee, the subject of contract in each case, and payable out of proceeds of sale.
Reference is made to public men generally throughout the State, with most of whom I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted.
Feb. 8, 1868. 3m J. D. IMBODEN.

Courting.
As this is a subject thought of in all seasons we publish the following, gotten off evidently by a chap who knows a thing or two:
Jennie sighed, and Robin squeezed her
Pretty little trembling hand,
Then, with clasping arm he seized her
Half reluctant form, and—
“Loose me!” but he clasped the tighter—
“Jennie, say, will thou be mine?”
Then her bright face grew much brighter,
And she whispered, “I am thine.”
They then clasped each other fondly,
Close together as two bricks,
And they kissed each other fondly,
And—I left them in that fix!

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.
W. W. HART, Proprietor.
February 17, 1868.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Have a good supply of Pacific and Peruvian Guano, a top dressing for wheat, and is highly recommended. Farmers give it a trial.

Plastering Clover Fields.
Such fields as are already set in Clover should have one bushel of Plaster per acre broadcast over them as early as possible. Call and get a supply from
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!
Weekly supplies of fresh Lime received and for sale by
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Calced Plaster and Cement,
Always on hand and for sale by
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Nails! Nails!! Nails!!!
We are Agents for the sale of the High Shoals Nails. The Company having recently improved their machinery, they now offer to the public an article that will compare favorably with the best of Northern brands. Call and examine for yourselves.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Well Fixtures and Straw Cutters for sale by
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.
February 17, 1868.

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.
I have on hand, and am constantly receiving, a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and everything else in the Grocery line.
I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give me a call.
I deliver, within the limits of the City, all groceries bought at my Store.
A good lot of Castings and Hollow-Ware for sale.
A. BERRYHILL,
Under-Mansion House.
Feb. 17, 1868.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.
Court of Equity, Full Term, 1867.
R. F. Davidson vs. L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger. Original Bill.
It appearing upon affidavit that the defendants in this cause are non-residents of this State, publication is ordered to be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendants, L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 10th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur, or the Bill will be taken as confessed and heard ex parte.
Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th February, 1868. 806-6w [adv. \$10] C. DOWD, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.
Court of Equity, Full Term, 1867.
J. M. Davidson vs. L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger. Original Bill.
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State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.
Court of Equity, Full Term, 1867.
Thos. H. Brem and Wife vs. John Robertson and Wife and others.
Petition for Sale of Land for Partition.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Robertson and wife Rebecca D. D. Oates and S. M. Lowrie, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in Charlotte, on the 10th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
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A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get used and go to swearing; Just take it into HALE'S shop, He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all for a year, When it is used with proper care, He will do it as low as it can be done, And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868. y

The New Reconstruction Bill.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled “An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration,” shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any Constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.
Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory may provide, that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said Constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress.”
[The above has passed both Houses.]

A person, upon hearing a friend had started a new paper, at once subscribed for it. The publisher was rather delicate about sending the bill, but after some ten years had elapsed, made bold to dun his “constant reader,” when the latter at once grew indignant, refused to pay, and ordered the paper stopped, alleging that he had taken the paper for so many years “just to keep it along, and now to be asked to pay for it was too mean.”

Some ingenious Yankee has discovered a faster mode than that commonly in use for hatching chickens. He fills up a barrel with eggs and sets a hen on the bung hole.

A CARD.
MR. YATES:—Returning home to my native county of Mecklenburg from a temporary residence in Greene County, N. C., I was astonished to find in the Goldsboro News, of the 18th instant, an advertisement signed by one Elias Carr of Wayne county, N. C., offering a reward for my apprehension as a Horse Thief, and calling upon you to copy it. I wish to say through your paper, to all concerned, that my residence is at Sharon, in Mecklenburg county, where I expect to remain, and am quite ready to answer any charges Mr. Carr, or any body else, may make against me, as well as to satisfy all my old friends and neighbors of the utter and malicious falsity of this one.
H. K. DEARMOND.
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24, 1868. 3wpd

Sweet Potatoes.
Extra lot of Sweet Potatoes at
S. GROSE & CO'S.

Irish Potatoes.
A fine lot of Irish Potatoes, for Planting at
S. GROSE & CO'S.

Bacon.
Several Hogheads, Baltimore side Bacon, and fine country Bacon at
S. GROSE & CO'S.
February 24, 1868.

Encourage Home Enterprise!

NORTH STATE WASHING MACHINE
THE BEST IN USE.
Is now being manufactured extensively, by the MECKLENBURG MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION of this City, at their Steam Works (late Rudisill's). Call and examine them and the certificates. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, or the money refunded.
P. S.—DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS manufactured as heretofore, at the above works.
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.
Having sold out my Sash and Blind Factory to the “Mecklenburg Mechanical Association,” I recommend the new Association to public patronage, and my friends can still find me at the establishment as Superintendent.

return my thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and hope to continue to serve them.

Contractors and Builders can have their doors, sash, blinds, dressing, &c., done at this Factory at short notice.

Persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward and settle.
Feb. 24, 1868. JONAS RUDISILL.

LUMBER WANTED.
The Mecklenburg Mechanical Association having purchased the property known as the Rudisill Machine Works in this City, will constantly require large quantities of Lumber, for which the market price will be paid, in cash, on delivery. A list of the various kinds wanted will be found below, viz: 1st—Yellow Poplar and Birch, 14 and 16 inches wide, 1 1/2 in. thick, and 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft. long. 2d—Same Lumber, same width & length, 1 in. thick. 3d—do do same length, 4 and 6 inches wide, 1 1/2 inch thick. 4th—Walnut Lumber, same length, 1 1/2 inch thick, ripped through. 5th—Ash Lumber, same length, 1 1/2 inch thick, ripped through. 6th—Pine Lumber, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inches—clear Lumber.

The quality of all must be A No. 1; clear of loose knots and wind shakes, and any not up to the mark will be rejected by the inspector.
ROBT. F. DAVIDSON.
President M. M. Association.
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24, 1868.

H. M. Phelps' Two Stores,
Opposite the Court House.

DRY GOODS' STORE & GROCERY STORE.

The subscriber would remind the public that he is now dealing in Groceries as well as Dry Goods, and has separate apartments for each branch of business. In his Dry Goods Store he keeps a general assortment of goods for Gentlemen and Ladies wear—in fact, anything in that line that may be needed by purchasers.

The Grocery Store is well stocked with supplies of every description. Prices will be made to suit the times.
He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and promises to use every exertion to give satisfaction in the future.
H. M. PHELPS.
Feb. 17, 1868. Opposite the Court House

Agricultural.
Potato Planting.
[From the Norfolk Journal.]

We publish below a paper, as read before the Pomological Society by General Page, on Potato Planting. It gives the results of a series of experiments made by the author, Mr. George May, in England, who received a prize for the production. No doubt many of the hints are valuable; but our experience tallies with his, that, to make Irish potatoes grow, there is nothing like well rotted barn-yard manure:

The Potato.—Mr. George May, of Benthall, England, in his prize essay on the potato, gives the results of experiments on 129 trial plots, which may be summed up as follows:

1. Every increase in the size of the set, from one ounce to eight ounces in weight, produces an increase in the crop much greater than the additional weight of the set planted. The net profit, over and above the extra weight of sets in planting four ounce sets in lieu of one ounce sets, amounted on the whole series of experiments, to between three and four tons per acre, and the further profit, on the increase of the size of the set from four ounces, averaged about five tons per acre, all the intermediate steps pastaking proportionately of the increase.

2. The advantage of large sets is more marked in the late than in the early varieties.

3. In the use of small sets, of from one to three ounces in weight, a large balance over and above the weight of the sets was obtained by planting from six to nine inches apart in the rows than at wider intervals.

4. Increasing the intervals at which the sets are planted, even of the largest size, in the rows, to more than twelve inches, diminishes the crop, and the wider intervals induce no increase in the weight of the produce of the individual sets.

5. It may be broadly stated that the weight of the crop is proportionate to the weight per acre of the sets, and that small sets will produce the same crop as an equal weight per acre of large sets. The fact is, however, of limited application, as a weight of very small sets, equal to a weight of full sized potatoes, could not be got into the ground, except by planting them so close as to be prejudicial to the crop. The advantage, therefore, of large sets remains practically unimpaired.

6. Weight for weight, cut sets to produce as nearly as possibly the same weight per acre as whole potatoes, but for the reasons given above, the weight of the sets should not be reduced by sub-division.

7. Smaller sets give a larger produce in proportion to their weight than the larger sets.

8. When the intervals between the sets in rows are diminished to less than a foot, the produce of each individual set is proportionately diminished. Though this is not necessarily accompanied by a diminution of the weight of the crop, no increase in the produce of each individual set is caused by placing the set at intervals wider than a foot.

As to the manure best adapted to the potato, it was found by Dr. Lang that all nitrogenous dressings tried in Devonshire were rather prejudicial than otherwise, as regards the potatoe disease, but that wood ashes (which abound in potash) and lime and salt were beneficial.

Experiments with regard to manures were carried on under the direction of Professor Volckner, and on examining them, the following deductions have been made:

1. The best crop was obtained by the use of rotten barn-yard manure.

2. Superphosphate and crude potash salts—a pure mineral manuring—gave a near equal increase. The mixture of superphosphate and crude potash salts appear to be specially useful for root crops on light land.

3. Common salt enhances the efficiency of the superphosphate and potash salts; but when used alone, it slightly diminishes the crop.

P. S.—DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS manufactured as heretofore, at the above works.
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24, 1868.

As an evidence of what white muscle and industry can accomplish in the South when impelled by a spirit of perseverance, the Cuthbert (Ga.) Appeal states that Mr. Jackson Batts, of Stewart county, assisted by his son, a lad of twelve years, raised and gathered, the past season, eight barrels of cotton, averaging 500 pounds each, 150 bushels of corn, 60 bushels of potatoes, and about 35 bushels of wheat in the bargain.

KIDNEY WORMS IN HOGS.—Corn soaked in very strong ley made of wood ashes, is said to be an infallible remedy. Salt and brimstone is a preventive, and indeed, the only one known. Comfortable quarters and good food are of really more importance in the successful management of these animals than many are inclined to suppose, and should never on any account be neglected.

BEEF CATTLE SHOULD BE FAT.—Farmers sell too many of their beef cattle when they are merely ordinary beef condition. In doing this there is a two-fold loss that but few consider. The animal yields a less number of pounds and the meat brings a lower price. There is always a beef, and really choice, fat beef, there is always a difference of two or three cents per pound, and this difference, when added to the whole number of pounds when the animal is in the best condition, will be found to be no mean amount. Nothing pays better than the few bushels of grain or the few days upon good June grass, that puts the finishing touch upon what is generally put down a good beef animal. These of our readers who have followed this often repeated advice in our live stock market reports are witnesses to its soundness. Do not be in a hurry to market, under ordinary circumstances, until cattle are really fat. The same applies to all other market animals.

Lime! Lime!!!
I am ready to deliver, at the Lincolnton Depot in Charlotte, any quantity of Lime that may be desired—by the ton or bushel, fresh from the Kiln.

Mr. WM. HARTY is my Agent in Charlotte, and orders may be sent to him, and the Lime will be promptly delivered for cash.
Feb. 24, 1868. JASPER STOWE.

The Bankrupt Act.

We have been requested to publish the Bankrupt Law. This is impossible. It makes a respectable volume. In order, however, that our readers may understand it, and may therefore not be liable to be imposed upon by parties who are indifferent to the interests of others, we have taken some pains to compile from several sources the following general principles of the Act, for the benefit of all who contemplate seeking its benefits. But first of all, we advise our friends not to determine hastily what they will do, until they have had the counsel of a respectable and intelligent Attorney, upon whom they can rely.

1. The manifest design of the Bankrupt Law is to benefit honest, but unfortunate, debtors, whose liabilities are greater than they can pay.

2. To become a voluntary bankrupt under this Act the debtor must owe at least \$300, which, of course, he is not able to pay in full.

3. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a schedule of all their debts and liabilities, of every kind and description whatever, and also an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest (though not in possession) in conformity with certain “Forms” prescribed in the “General Orders” of the Supreme Court of the United States. These schedules, verified by the oath of the petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and, when filed, is the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If it should be found out, pending the proceedings at any time before the bankrupt is discharged, that he has, by any shift or subterfuge, made a false or partial schedule, this would be evidence of fraud and would defeat his discharge.

4. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership, a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

5. When the petition is filed, the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudges the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedule to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

6. A creditor can, however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

7. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim.

8. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. In other words the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over. On this point decisions have been varied. The safe rule appears to be, that the applicant in Bankruptcy has a perfect right to claim whatever he has made after his application, by his personal exertions, but any profits he may have made, from investment or credit, may be liable to the claim of the receiver up to almost the period of his discharge.

9. The Bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months, and within one year from the adjudication, for the discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate, at any time after the expiration of sixty days.

10. As soon as an Assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him, by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: “Household and kitchen furniture and other necessities not exceeding in value (\$500) five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process by the laws of the State in which the Bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864.” A safe Counselor suggests, under this head, that the common impression, that persons may become bankrupts and yet be allowed to retain their houses and lands, or other property of considerable value, is a great mistake. Under the Act, no honest Bankrupt in this State can have allotted to him, free from the operation of the Act, exceeding \$700, besides the wearing apparel of himself and family. Bankrupts in this State are not entitled to homesteads under this Act.

11. It is the duty of the Assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the Assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

12. As to costs in bankruptcy proceedings, section 46 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk, to be delivered to the Register as a security for his fees. General order XXIX provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General order XXX, that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If, however, there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the Assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the Assignee receives assets, the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors.

13. Some suppose that the Register is entitled to \$50 fees. The fees of the Register, Messenger, Clerk, and costs of publication of notices in Bankruptcy, are fixed by law, and if they demand higher fees, they are liable, as in other cases of malfeasance in office. In ordinary cases of Bankruptcy, the fees may amount to \$100. In some

cases more, in some less—the costs depending on the amount of labor and litigation involved in each case.

14. Differences of opinion among Attorneys have existed in this State, as to the limit which the Act makes as to the time to make application in Bankruptcy. Some have supposed that no debtor will be permitted to apply for Bankruptcy after some early day in March, unless he is able to pay fifty per cent of his debts. We are assured that this is not the case. The law did not go into operation for the purposes for which it was enacted until June 1st, 1867. It gives twelve months from that time, to all honest debtors, whatever may be the extent of their indebtedness which they cannot pay, in which to present their applications. After the 1st of June next, every debtor must be able to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness, in order to a successful application in bankruptcy, unless he first obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Bible.

Who composed the following description of the Bible we may never know, as it was found in Westminster Abbey nameless and without date:

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book.

It is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it.

It contains everything needful to be known or done.

It gives instruction to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate.

It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence.

It sets a husband as lord over his household, and a wife as mistress of the table—tells him how to rule and her how to manage.

It entails honor to parents, and obedience on children.

It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and the authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey, and the blessing and protection of the Almighty to all that walk by its rules.

It gives directions for weddings and burials.

It promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both.

It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father—tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and whom his widow is to trust—and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter.

It teaches a man to set his house in order, and how to make his will—it appoints a dowry for his wife, and entails the right of the first-born, and shows how the young branches shall be left.

It defends the right of all, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, over-reacher and trespasser.

It is the first book, the best book, and the oldest book in the world.

It contains the choicest matter—gives the best instruction, affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that we ever enjoyed.

It contains the best laws and most profound mysteries that were ever penned.

It brings the best comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate.