

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 860.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

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.

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 in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Drayley Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

DR. JOHN H. MCADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

DENTISTRY.
Traywick & Bland,
Having formed a co-partnership, tender their professional services to the public at large. Their office will be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called.
Office over Murray, Davis & Co's Store, Bryers' Building.
August 10, 1868.

DR. JOHN H. WAYT,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office for this year at his Residence.
Patients in the City or Country called for at their residences. Orders sent him through the Post Office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge on account of distance.
Jan 11, 1869.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Office in DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
Nov. 9, 1868.

The Corner House,
(Up stairs in Springs Building.)
Is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent Boarders. The undersigned have had considerable experience in keeping a Hotel, and therefore feel satisfied that they can give satisfaction.
Terms moderate. T. L. RITCH & BRO.
Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1869.

New Firm and NEW GOODS.
The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the style of

J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,
For the purpose of conducting the
Merchant Tailoring
And Gents Furnishing Goods Business,
Would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades of French, English and American
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
In great variety of makes and colors.
Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas.
In fact everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of which were selected with great care, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Special attention will be given to the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
and all goods sold will be made up in the very best style, and at a low price.

CUTTING AND REPAIRING of all kinds, promptly attended to and satisfaction given.
We will occupy the Store at present occupied by First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House is completed.
Oct. 5, 1868. J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.

JAN. 14th.—We are now in the Store next to the Express Office, where we have a full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods. J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 10, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

QUERY
Is receiving, daily, his Fall Stock of
Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. &c.
Which he asks the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine.

MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her friends with the
LATEST STYLES
in Bonnets, Hats, Dress making, &c.
Oct. 6, 1868.

Certificates of Deposit.
Certificates of Deposit issued from one to twelve months, bearing interest from date, as per agreement. Deposits, in any amount, received subject to check at sight, at the
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.
—Jan 18, 1869.

A GRAND EXCURSION TRIP.—The Pacific Railroad Company have initiated the necessary arrangements for a grand excursion through from New York to San Francisco, commencing on the completion of the road. It is expected to start about the 1st of July. Invitations have been extended to many of the leading railroad capitalists and bankers of Europe, but in no case will the crowd exceed 250. It is said to be thought probable that President Grant will be one of the party. Two trains are to leave simultaneously, one from this end, and the other from San Francisco.

United States Internal Revenue.
Ass't Assessor's Office, 6th District, N. C.,
Charlotte, February 6th, 1869.

Under the Internal Revenue laws all persons liable to annual taxes, as upon income, for 1868, Gold Watches, Silver Plate, also upon the various articles, are required to make their returns on or before the 1st Monday in March next. Persons failing to do so are liable to be assessed 50 per centum additional upon their taxes. I am now ready to receive returns, and will be at the following places upon the days specified:

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Stowe's Factory, | March 1st. |
| Dallas, | " 2d. |
| Pittsboro, | " 3d. |
| Caraway Springs, | " 4th. |
| Lincolnton, | " 5th. |
| Seale's Store, | " 10th. |

Charlotte, intermediate days.
Millers, Professional and Business men, required to pay a Special or License Tax, are requested to meet me on those days to file their applications.
F. W. AIRBENS, Ass't Assessor.
For Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln counties.

The North Carolina LAND COMPANY,
Established for the Transportation and Location of Northern and European Settlers, THE SELLING AND LEASING OF REAL ESTATE, the purchase and sale of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c. Also, NEGOTIATING LOANS on mortgage or other securities.

OFFICERS:
Geo. Little, Pres't. R. W. Best, Sec. & Treas.
Agents and Directors at Raleigh:
Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swenson, R. Kingsland,
Agents and Directors in New York and Boston:
A. J. Bleecker, Sol. & Co.
Feb 8, 1869.

Important to Farmers & Planters.
GRIMES' Patent Raw Bone Phosphate.
The past two years have fully realized this Raw Bone Phosphate to be the "Cheapest and Best in the Market, and unsurpassed by the highest priced Gunpowder. Its adaptation to Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Tobacco, Garden Truck, Grasses, &c. has been fully and most satisfactorily tested. Finely ground and suitable for drilling, put up in Bags of 167 pounds each.
O. P. MURPHY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
Warehouse 54 S. Gay St., between Lombard & Fruit, Baltimore, Md.
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,
Feb 1, 1869. 2m Charlotte, N. C.

M. L. WRISTON & CO.,
Auctioneers
And General Commission Merchants,
For the Sale and Purchase of Tobacco, Cotton, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds,
Mansion House Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. E. WAISTON, H. C. BOYLES, T. H. GATHNER,
Late of L. L. M. C. of Freedlodge, of Mecklenburg.

REFERENCES:—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Pegram, Cashier First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor Western Democrat; Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. General Insurance Agents, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. H. Jones & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Geo. S. Palmer, of Palmer, Hartsock & Co., Richmond, Va.; Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Editor of Baltimore Ep. Methodist, Baltimore, Md.; Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, N. C.; Jordan & Brecher, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Jeffrey & Co., and H. B. Claffin & Co., New York; Geo. W. Wiley, Okey & Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Meador Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; Woodruff & Parker, Mobile, Ala.
Jan 11, 1869.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Democrat Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to another. Just take it into HALES' shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year. When it is used with proper care. He will do it as low as it can be done, and do it so well it will run.
January 7, 1869.

GET THE BEST!
THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured in Baltimore, Md.
Do not fail to try it, for you will like it.

For Sale in Charlotte by
Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., M. D. Moody,
Hammond & McLaughlin, Carson & Grier,
Frazier, Scarlett & Co., Duls & Hilker,
Dr. J. H. Meaden, Dr. J. N. Butt,
S. Groat & Co., Hattom & Gray,
W. Richards & Co., D. M. Rigler.
January 4, 1869. 6m

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
J. Y. BRYCE & CO.
March 5, 1869. W. H. BRUCE

How Burlingame looks and all about Him.

This Yankee who has worked himself so far into the confidence of the great Chinese nation as to be entrusted with the affairs of their country to such a degree, must be a man of more than ordinary capacity, it seems, but is it so? Certainly he has never considered anything very remarkable till he rose to the eminence he has attained, but now his friends and the country look on him with a kind of just pride. His home was formerly in one of the Eastern towns in Massachusetts, where he was always a good fellow, never had any more money than it was necessary to use from day to day, and this he generally "borrowed" of his friends. Always genial and very kind of heart he had plenty of friends, and got what position he ever held in this country, more on that account and because he was a ready and easy talker than for his particular abilities. After being Minister to China from this country he grew into the good graces of the Chinese, and is now intrusted with the very important business of making treaties between China and all other countries of note. He is a man about 45 years of age, wears side whiskers and mustache, weighs about 175 pounds, and looks every particle the jolly good natured man that he is, and is a striking example of what a man can be if he tries, and evidently enjoys his advantages hugely. He gets about \$100,000 a year from the Chinese Government.—Northern Times.

Statistics prove that forty-nine million of dollars are annually spent on the poor of London. Of this vast sum \$2,900,000 are expended for educational, moral, and religious purposes; \$840,000 in treating mental and corporeal diseases; \$6,650,000 in supplying the ordinary necessities of life, and the balance divided out between the 600 different institutional charities. Among those relieved it is estimated that 100,000 are from the jails. The number of children growing up to become thieves and vagrants is put down at the appalling figure of one hundred thousand.

F. SCARR,
Druggist and Chemist,
TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received a large supply of his celebrated
Garden Seeds.

At Wholesale and Retail comprising every well known variety suitable for this climate.
Also, Re-sorted
Clover Seed,
TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD, HERDS, &c.
Also, a choice collection of FLOWER SEEDS.
Jan 25, 1869. F. SCARR.

The most popular and most successful Life Insurance Company in the World is
The National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Chartered by special act of Congress, July 25, 1868.

Cash Capital paid in full \$1,000,000.
Notwithstanding the most virulent opposition from many of the Life Insurance Companies of the United States, it has issued already 3,000 Policies, amounting to
\$10,000,000,

which is an evidence of a popularity unheard of in the history of any other Company in the world, and the largest policies have been issued to prominent members of Congress, who have had their attention drawn to its attractive and exceedingly liberal features by the unsuccessful motion made in Congress for the repeal of its charter, at the suggestion of those who have been called to the special advantage offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

The Advantages Offered by this Company are:
It is a National Company, chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid up capital of \$1,000,000.
It offers low rates of Premium.
It furnishes larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a Home Company in every locality.
Its Policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.
Every Policy is Non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the Interest on the Annual Payments, or the interest on the Annual Payments may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an Annual Income of One-Tenth the amount named in the Policy.

No Extra Rate is charged for Risks on the lives of Females.
It insures not to pay Dividends, but so low a cost that Dividends will be impossible.
Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia, or its General Agents.
Local Agents are wanted in every City and Town; and application from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsements, should be addressed to the Company's General Agent only, in their respective Districts.

JAY COOK & CO.,
General Agents for the United States.
P. F. PESUDO,
General Agent for North Carolina,
No. 121 N. 2d Street, and adjoining Counties.
Dec. 16, 1868. 2m

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county.
Superior Court—Feb. Term, 1868.
Emor Graham, Plaintiff vs. Wm. L. Hirst, Defendant.
Bill to Enforce Mortgage.

It appearing by the affidavit of the Plaintiff in this case, that the Defendant, William L. Hirst, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that process cannot be personally served upon him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said William L. Hirst, to be and appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 10th Monday after the 2d Monday in March, 1869, to answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, or judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, and to show cause why such decree made thereupon should be deemed just.
Witness, John A. McDonald, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, at office, the 26th day of January, 1869.
J. A. McDONALD, Clerk.
—Jan 26, 1869. [pr. adv. 310.]

Change your System of Farming.

From the Raleigh Standard.
In a previous paper, two important changes have been recommended in the farming operations of this State, viz: A greater variety of crops, and the more extensive use of horse-power in working the land, with a much smaller outlay in the hire of laborers. Now we proceed to 3d. Many farms in the best locations in the State are exhausted and neglected, as being judged valueless, which are overgrown with weeds and small trees, as old fields. Now all these can be renewed by the simple process of breaking them up, and sowing peas, clover, or buckwheat, and plowing these crops down when in flower. Thus, with but a small outlay per acre, redeeming the waste places, and greatly increasing the profits of the farm.
4th. A much more extensive cultivation of grass and clover is desirable, in order to provide food for the stock in the summer when the pastures fail, and also in the winter. The cattle should be fed in the house or farm yard, and thus a large quantity of manure would be accumulated, by which the produce of the land might be almost doubled; while, at the same time, a large and valuable income might be obtained by the sale of butter and cheese.

Indeed, it is surprising to see the carelessness and neglect with which the cows are treated on most farms in this State, when we consider the high price of butter, and the constant demand for it in every neighborhood, and the large quantity imported, at extravagant rates, from the North.

All that is needed is, to provide a good supply of clover and grass in the summer, and of home-made hay, turnips or potatoes for the winter, and then the farmer can have milk and butter in abundance all the year round. His current expenses, and those of his family, can be paid by the produce of his dairy, whilst the additional manure will enrich his wheat and corn crops. The present custom of turning out his cattle to wander in the woods to pine away with hunger, to eat unwholesome food, and ultimately, perhaps to be stolen, should be at once and forever abandoned, and the cattle kept in well fenced pastures, near home, and carefully housed and fed every night.

All dogs, also, should be brought to their styes and fed every evening, and then they would be more secure from the multitude of thieves that now infest every neighborhood, and this would, also, greatly increase the amount of manure for the farm.

But it may be objected that all these operations would take up so much time and labor, that the expenses of the farm would be greater than the profit. I answer, not so, because by a variety of crops, by house feeding, by constant attention to the cows, and the dairy—providing food, and preparing it for all the animals kept—the work would be distributed regularly, over the whole year, and not, as at present, confined to the five months of the crop season, whilst the crops of clover and grass, and the pasture fields would need little or no labor, and thus fewer hands would be required than on the old corn growing system. Besides, almost the whole work with cows, milk, butter, and cheese, can be done by the family of the farmer, with the assistance of a few women and children, and thus fully one half of the expenses now incurred in working a large farm, in the old way, would be employed all the year round, as at present, to wander idle about the country and live by begging or by stealing.

One thing must be granted by all, who consider the condition of the farmers in this State, at present, that some raising on the old system, at present, profitable. The labor of the hoe is far too slow, tedious, and costly, and the wages of the laborers would swallow up the whole crop. The same may be said of the culture of Tobacco and Wheat, whilst cotton is uncertain, and very hazardous in this climate, bringing ruin upon thousands in every unfavorable season. Why not then turn to the raising of stock, and the entirely profitable and easy work of producing butter and cheese, to supply the demand of our own State. Are not these the words of reason and of common sense? DELTA.

NOTICE.
As Assignee of James B. Robinson, Bankrupt, I will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, the 10th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following choses in action, belonging to said bankrupt's estate, viz:

One Execution against Mary S. Wolfe, Ivey H. Wolfe, Administrator of T. D. Wolfe, dec'd, John N. Wolfe and James H. Wolfe—Judgment obtained at the July Term of Superior Court in the year 1864, for the sum of One Hundred and Eleven Dollars and Eighty-five Cents, and transferred to Docket of Superior Court according to law.
Also, one Note against R. McCallan, J. S. Gribble, W. A. Ross and Ann W. Ross, for the sum of Fifty-seven Dollars, due twelve months after date, and dated January 23, 1862.
Also, one Note against J. P. Ardrey for Two Hundred Dollars, one day after date, and dated June 26th, 1862.
Also, one Account against James H. Davis, dec'd, for Thirty Dollars, due 1866.
THOMAS L. VAIL,
Assignee of James B. Robinson, Bankrupt.
Feb 15, 1869. 4w

SEEDS! SEEDS!!
AT DR. J. N. BUTT'S DRUG STORE.
Just received a fresh supply of Landreth's and Buist's GARDEN SEEDS. Also,
LAWN GRASS, BLUE GRASS,
ORCHARD and TIMOTHY GRASS,
AND CLOVER SEED.
Dr. J. N. BUTT,
Corner Trade and College Streets,
Charlotte, N. C.
Feb 8, 1869.

SMITH & BREM,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Granite Corner, opposite Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have opened a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c.
Also, a large variety of Buist's celebrated Garden Seeds, Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds and Blue Grass Seeds.
They also invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Perfumery and Toilet articles.
Country Merchants are requested to give us a call before making their purchases.
Feb 15, 1869.

Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in the Fortieth Congress.

We publish, as a matter of news, the following sketches of the North Carolina Senators and Representatives in Congress. They are taken from a "Congressional Directory," compiled by Ben. Perley Poore.

In estimating the impartiality (or, rather, the partiality) of these pen-and-ink sketches, it must not be forgotten that the data are derived from the Congressmen themselves. Taking this as a basis, it appears that Messrs. Lusk and Boyden, the two best men in the delegation, are likewise the most modest. The others have evidently made the most of their opportunity.

SENATORS.
Joseph C. Abbott, of Wilmington, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, July 15, 1825; received an academic education; read law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1852; was editor and proprietor of the "Manchester American" for five years, and subsequently editor of the "Boston Atlas," was appointed adjutant general of the State of New Hampshire in July, 1855, and held the office until July, 1861, when he resigned; received orders from the War Department in September, 1861, to raise a regiment of infantry, which regiment having been raised he entered the service as lieutenant-colonel, and in November, 1863, was promoted colonel; in January, 1865, was brevetted brigadier general for "gallant services in the capture of Fort Fisher;" after leaving the service removed to North Carolina and entered into business; in September, 1867, was elected to the State constitutional convention; in April, 1868, was elected to the State Legislature, and in July, 1868, was elected to the United States Senate as a republican. His term of service will expire March 3, 1871.

John Pool, of Elizabeth City, was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, June 16, 1826; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847; is a practicing lawyer; was elected to the State Senate in 1856, re-elected in 1858, and again in 1864, and again in 1865; was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1865; was the whig candidate for governor of the State in 1860; was elected to the United States Senate in 1865, and was re-elected in 1868 and qualified and took his seat in July, 1869; he succeeds Thomas L. Clingman. His term of office ends March 3, 1873.

REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—John R. French, of Edenton, was born at Guilford, New Hampshire, May 28, 1819; served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the New Hampshire Statesman, at Concord; for five years was publisher and associate editor of the Herald of Freedom; for two years was editor of the Eastern Journal, at Biddeford, Maine; in 1854 removed to Ohio, and for six years was an editor in Lake county, first of the Telegraph and afterwards of the Press, and during the presidential campaign of 1856 had editorial charge of the Cleveland Morning Leader; was a member of the Ohio Legislature in the years 1858 and 1859; in March, 1861, received from Secretary Chase an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington; in 1864 was appointed by Mr. Lincoln one of the Board of District Tax Commissioners for the State of North Carolina, to which State he immediately removed; in 1867 was elected from Chowan county to the North Carolina constitutional convention; in 1868 was elected to the Fortieth Congress as a republican, receiving 14,792 votes, against 10,346 for Gilman, conservative.

Second District—David Heaton, of Newbern, was born at Hamilton, Ohio, March 10, 1829; received an academic education; read law and admitted to practice; in 1855 was elected to the Butler and Warren district to the State Senate of Ohio; in the fall of 1857 moved to Minnesota and was elected to the State Senate three times in that State; was appointed in 1863 by Secretary Chase as special agent of the Treasury Department, and United States depositary at Newbern, North Carolina; was appointed Third Auditor in the Treasury Department, but declined; was made president of the National Bank of Newbern in the fall of 1865; was the author of the republican platform adopted at Raleigh, March 27, 1867; contributed largely to the republican papers in defence of republican principles for more than twelve years; was elected to the constitutional convention of North Carolina from Craven county in 1867; was chairman of the Committee on Bill of Rights in said convention; was elected to the Fortieth Congress in April, 1868, as a republican. Re-elected.

Third District—Oliver H. Dockery was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, August 12, 1830; a son of the honorable Alfred Dockery, an ex-member of Congress, a man of prominence and influence in the State of North Carolina for the last thirty years; he received a good education, graduating at the University of North Carolina in 1848; read law, but never practiced, and is now a farmer by profession; he represented his county in the Legislature of 1858 and 1859; was the district elector for the Union ticket under Bell and Everett in 1860, in which capacity he canvassed his district thoroughly and ably, eliciting applause even from his worst political foes by his manly devotion to the Union of his fathers; he was for a short time under the social pressure existing at the South, in the Confederate service, but honorably withdrew therefrom, and ever afterwards took a bold and manly stand for the re-establishment of the national government, and a speedy restoration of North Carolina to her original position therein; he was active and enthusiastic in the peace movement in 1864 in his State under the leadership of Governor Holden; he was nominated in April, 1868, to represent his district for the unexpired portion of the Fortieth Congress, and after an animated and thorough canvass was elected by a large majority over his competitor, Thomas C. Fuller. Re-elected.

Fourth District—John T. Dewees was born June 4, 1835, in the State of Arkansas; was educated in Indiana; studied law in the office of Judge Smith; commenced the practice of law in Pike county, Indiana, as a member of the firm of Allen, Usher & Dewees; at the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as a private soldier, was promoted to the colonelcy of the 4th Indiana cavalry in September, 1863, and at the close of the war was commissioned lieutenant in the 8th United States infantry and stationed in

North Carolina; he took part in the North Carolina republican State convention of the 27th of March, 1867, and for such act was arrested and ordered to be tried before a court-martial by Gen. D. E. Sickles, commanding the second military division, but he was released from arrest by General Grant and the court-martial was dismissed; he was appointed register in bankruptcy by Judge Chase, and resigned his commission in the regular army August 14, 1867; he was elected to the Fortieth Congress as a republican by a majority of 2,600. Re-elected.

Fifth District—Israel G. Lusk, of Salem, was born at Bethonia, North Carolina, August 19, 1810; worked on the farm until 1830, then became a merchant and manufacturer, and in 1847 a banker; he was elected to the Fortieth Congress in April, 1868, as a republican. Re-elected.

Sixth District—Nathaniel Boyden, of Salisbury, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, August 16, 1796. [his father, John Boyden, Junior, was a soldier of the Revolution, and on duty at West Point at the time of the attempted treason of Arnold.] He entered Williams College in September, 1817, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in July, 1821; removed to North Carolina in 1822; studied law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1823, and has since devoted himself to his profession, having attended the Supreme Court of North Carolina regularly for more than thirty years; was repeatedly elected a member of the State House of Commons and Senate; was a Representative from North Carolina in the Thirtieth Congress, but declined reelection on account of professional engagements; and was elected to the Fortieth Congress as a republican.

Seventh District—Alexander H. Jones, of Asheville, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, July 21, 1822; received an academic education; was raised a farmer; was a merchant and a limited experience as an editor at the beginning of the rebellion; took an uncompromising stand for the Union; in the early summer of 1863 he fled into the Union lines; he was commissioned by General Burnside to raise a regiment of loyal North Carolinians; while engaged in recruiting, white men were captured in East Tennessee by the confederates; was imprisoned and ironed at Asheville; imprisoned at Camp Vance, Camp Holmes, and in the Libby at Richmond, Virginia, was conscribed; made his escape November, 1864, without performing any service; succeeded in reaching the Union lines about the 7th of December, 1864, at Cumberland, Maryland; was cared for at Cincinnati and Knoxville, Tennessee, in a bad state of health, until the surrender of General Lee; he returned home and was elected to the State Convention as a republican in the summer of 1865; in the fall of the same year he was elected to the Thirtieth Congress, but for the lack of an established government in the State, failed to receive a seat in Congress; was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress and obtained a seat July 20, 1868.

How to Break a Mule.
The following suggestions, says the Maryland Farmer, are from a new and interesting book on the subject of breaking the mule, by Harvey Riley, Esq., Superintendent of the Government corral, Washington:

"Don't fight or abuse him. After you have harnessed him, and he proves to be refractory, keep your temper, slack your reins, push him round, backward and forward, not roughly; then if he will not do what you want him to, tie him to a post and let him stand there a day or so, without food or water. Take care, also, that he does not lie down, and be careful to have a person to guard him, so that he does not foul in the harness. If he will not go after a day or two of this treatment, give him one or two more of it, and my word for it he will come to his senses and do anything you want from that time forward."

"The only way to keep a mule from kicking you is to handle it a great deal when young, and accustom it to the ways and action of men. You must through kindness, convince it that you are not going to harm or abuse it; and you can do that best by taking hold of it in a gentle manner every time it appears to be frightened. Such treatment I have always found more effective than all the beating and abusing you can apply. The mule is peculiar in his dislikes. Many of them, when first harnessed, so dislike a blind bridle that they will not work in it. When you find this, let them stand for a day or so in the blinders and then take them off, and in forty-nine cases out of fifty he will go at once."

Foundering Horses.
A certain cure for founder in a horse is to stand him in water up to his belly. I have known it practiced for fifty years, and swathing the legs in hot water, vinegar and sugar of lead, are all good to some extent, but a founder must be relieved suddenly, or the horse will show stiffness in his action, and have deformed and callus tender hoof.
Water applied to the legs I do not consider a positive cure—the disease must be attacked at the root, by bleeding; a few drops of blood taken from below the fetlocks will hasten his recovery. But the most certain and quick remedy that I have ever known is a green gourd, cut into a gallon of water and boil it down to a quart. Strain the liquid and drink it—in twenty four hours the horse will be perfectly himself. The gourd is a powerful diuretic, and will cause the horse to stale the most offensive odor.

In 1822 I traded for two young mares in Augusta, Georgia. I rode one of them to Kentucky, and my servant the other. Early one morning, at the crossing of Clinch River, Tennessee, we found one of the mares so badly foundered, that she could not be led out of the stable. I procured a green gourd and drenched her as above, and directed the servant to remain until she was able to travel, expecting that he would reach home in three or four days after me; the next day after my arrival he came in, with the mare in as good plight as if nothing had happened.—Cor. Rural World.
A bashful young man escorted home an equally bashful young lady. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel, she said, outstaringly, "Zekiel, now don't tell anybody you bea'd me home." "Sary," said he, emphatically, "don't you mind; I am as much ashamed of it as you are."