

The War in Europe.

The Prussians Still Victorious. There has been something like fighting, and there is no longer any doubt that the Prussians so far have been completely successful.

The details show that the fighting in the neighborhood of Woerth was long and bloody. It would seem that the Crown Prince, vigorously following up his victory, pushed on to Haguenau. In spite of the determined resistance of the French the place was gallantly captured by the Prussians, the French retiring in disorder.

As proof of the severity of the fight and of the completeness of the victory we are told that four thousand of the French were taken prisoners, and that the retreating army left in the enemy's hands two standards, thirty pieces of artillery, including six revolving cannon, or mitrailleurs.

Napoleon himself confesses defeat. The Emperor has returned to Paris. The Empress Eugenie has issued a proclamation to the French nation. The crisis appears to be serious and imminent for the Bonapartes.

It is said also that the French have evacuated Thionville. It seems perfectly clear that the tide of battle has fairly turned against the armies of Napoleon. Several of the dispatches distinctly state that the French have retreated along the whole line, and that the Emperor is concentrating his troops for the purpose of defending Paris.

It is undeniable that the fighting has been on a scale of such magnitude and with such a result as to compel us to admit that Prussia has gained a serious victory, and that France has sustained a serious defeat. The moral effect on both sides will be great. Prussia is jubilant, France already begins to despond.

The authorities in Paris are at their wits' end. Every precaution is taken to preserve the peace of the city, but serious apprehensions are entertained that the unfavorable news may lead to a rising of the disaffected classes. At a council held in Paris, the Empress Regent presiding, it was deemed necessary to have the guards of the Palace at hand and under arms.

As another proof of the excited and dangerous mood of the Parisian populace it has to be noted that all secret assemblages of the people have been prohibited.

The London Times ascribes the French disaster to the Emperor's obstinacy in refusing sound military advice and to his dullness. The Times says parties in France will make the Emperor pay the penalty of his ill success.

His name is already ignored in the acts by which the regency seeks to rally the people. Things arrange themselves as if he was not expected to resume his power, as if resting how he may be dispensed with altogether.

The only question is, who shall first utter the word "abdication." Edmund About writes from the field bitterly condemning the Emperor's course. He says, "having declared war he left the Prussians to begin it. It is true that neither party was ready, yet the French lost twenty days in marching and countermarching. They were attacked at Weissenburg by the enemy when there was no victory to watch, no skirmishes to meet and no plan to repel."

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Advises from the Prussian front, up to 10 o'clock Wednesday night, state that the French army is falling back to the line of the Moselle harassed by Prussian cavalry which had already pressed Sarrebruck, Talmont, and Lascantzas. Stores of all kinds, and railway trains, had fallen into the hands of the Prussians and they had taken a small fortress, Huelstein in Vosges, which the French had evacuated leaving guns and provisions.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Hauts Garon is decreed in a state of siege. The La Libre says, the Orleans Princes have volunteered. The Gaulois says Palikao has prepared a decree for the submission to the Emperor, ordering all Germans from French soil within 12 hours.

Correspondents returning from the front say they were in great danger of being hanged by the people who take all foreigners for Prussians.

La Paves publishes a letter from Desmonline, at Nancy, denouncing Napoleon's bad generalship. After declaring the Prussian triumph, it says, "The people are desperate." The soldiers believe themselves betrayed, and clamor for a leader. Thiers is reported to have said, "that the Empire is ended and a Republic is inevitable."

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The telegraph is authorized to contradict the report that the Prince Imperial of France is in London.

The London Times of this morning says: "The pride of France is wounded, her prestige dimmed. Who brought this on her must suffer for it."

A Villainous Husband.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD, AUG. 9th. DIVORCED.—On yesterday Mrs. Catherine Eugenie Fuller, daughter of H. H. Thomas, of this city, received a final divorce from her husband. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows: Festus McDuff Fuller, then a resident of Granville, was told by a relative of his, that Miss Thomas' uncle had avowed his intention of bestowing upon herself and her sister at the time of their marriage \$10,000 each.

Upon the strength of this Fuller went to Louisville, Franklin county, where Miss Thomas then resided with her father, and by his deceitful nature gained the confidence of Miss Thomas with her consent to marry him, which she did in January, 1857. Shortly after their marriage, Fuller learned that her uncle had so professed, financially, from the late war as to be unable to carry out his wish with regard to his nieces, and that he (Fuller) would never become possessed of the coveted \$10,000. With Fuller's disappointment, a series of ill treatments towards his wife, for fifteen months Mrs. Fuller lived with her husband and every conceivable form of neglect and mistreatment without a murmur.

He even leaving her without the necessities of life for days and finally deserted her entirely. Mrs. Fuller returned to her parents and awaited some word from her absent husband, she writing to him but never receiving any word or answer. Nothing more was heard of Fuller save from a conversation which he had with a relative of his wife's when he acknowledged that he had never loved his wife but that he married her for the \$10,000 but now that he would not get it he would never live with her any more. It was then she (Mrs. Fuller) told her parents of the mistreatment she received at the hands of her husband.

SOME THREE MONTHS ago, and two years after Fuller's desertion, a friend of the family seeing the falling health and unhappy condition of Mrs. Fuller addressed a New York lawyer, giving him the material facts of Fuller's neglect to his wife, his mistreatment of her and his long and willful desertion, requesting him to procure as speedily as possible a legal dissolution of the marriage. He immediately entered suit in favor of Mrs. Fuller and yesterday she was handed a divorce perfectly legal, and she is now no longer the wife of Festus McDuff Fuller.

Investments in Confederate Bonds.

We learn that the decision of Chief Justice Chase in a case lately depending before him (Head and others vs. Tally, administrators,) touching investments made by Confederate guardians, &c., in bonds of the late Confederate States, was that where an administrator purchased such securities directly from the insurgent government, through one of the officers, with the funds of the beneficiary, he must be held responsible for the amount so invested. Such a transaction, directly furnishing money to the insurgents to carry on the war against the United States, could not be recognized by the courts of the United States.

The Chief Justice intimated no opinion as to what would be the law in case a person acting in a fiduciary capacity invested trust funds bona fide in Confederate securities, purchased but in open market, without any intent to aid the rebellion.

We make this explanation because the simple announcement of the decision of Chief Justice Chase, in the case of Head vs. Tally, Administrator, might cause the souls of administrators, &c., acting as such during the late war, to quake within them.—Raleigh Standard.

Horatio Seymour and Chinese Immigration.

All thoughtful and patriotic Americans must agree with the views which Governor Seymour presented in his letter to a mass meeting of workmen at Rochester, on the 4th inst., as to the immediate and prospective importance of the question of Chinese immigration to the United States, the danger of opening the floodgates and pouring in upon us the worst classes of overcrowded China, and the fact that interest, justice and humanity combine to make it the great end of statesmanship to give comfort and plenty to each home and to take care that labor should be well paid. We are all opposed to the introduction of coolie labor and to the revival of involuntary servitude in any form.

But a recent decree of the Chinese government has positively forbidden the exportation of coolie labor, and our consuls in Chinese ports have been instructed by our own government to see to it that this decree shall not be violated by any contractors from America. Henceforth only voluntary Chinese immigration to this country will be possible.

The dangers of an inundation of barbarians have thus disappeared. Chinese immigration will be regulated, like European immigration, the old law of supply and demand. It will not be forced upon us. It will not overwhelm us. The opponents of Chinese immigration are fighting against coolie labor—a phantom monster which no longer exists save in their own imagination.

Governor Seymour admits that "the Chinese have useful qualities; that they are said to be good servants, ready to do the work of men or women;" but in almost the same breath he adds "we must not judge of those who come here by those who stay at home. We get only the dregs." Now if "the dregs" have won great and well deserved praise for their "useful qualities," what additions to our national wealth may not be expected from immigrants of a higher grade?

Moreover, it is a mistake to suppose that John Chinaman can remain here long without having his eyes opened to the necessity and the right of better wages than he has been satisfied with at home. This is manifest from an incident recorded by a lady correspondent from California, in a letter which appeared in the last number of the National Standard. Alluding to "the ten cents a day theory," on which the Chinese, it is said, can live and underbid white labor so as to drive it to starvation, this lady declares that "whatever they may have been obliged to endure in overpopulated China they have, be sure, no intention of repeating the experience here. In the kitchen last evening Ah Chin—who had just finished his supper of omelet, custard pudding and strawberries, with English (?) breakfast tea to wash it down—informed me that 'six dollars week no good; seven dollars good. Much wash, much cook. You tell Mr. K. he no give seven dollar you get another boy one week.' And in reply to my remark that I liked him, and should be sorry to have him go, he coolly observed, 'Yes, yes, me like you, too; I like stay here; seven dollars.' Thus the Chinaman, as well as the European, soon learns to appreciate and demand 'well paid labor' in this country. Nor will it be easy for Governor Seymour to convince us that we can discriminate as to the 'creeds and customs' of Asiatic immigrants any more than as to 'the creeds and customs' of European immigrants. In fine, scarcely anything need be urged against the arguments of the opponents of Chinese immigration, which they misname 'coolie labor,' than this—that Chinese immigration is already what Mr. Guizot used to call *no fait accompli*—an accomplished fact. It is here and we must make the best of it, we can, absorbing it gradually into the mass of elements which compose the society of our vast republic.—N. Y. Herald.

CROSSING THE LINE.—Between Strasburg, France, and the German railway running North and South through Baden, there is a short line of railway which crosses the Rhine, the town (or rather railway station) on the German side being known as Kehl. This railway crosses the Rhine on a bridge which had a draw, fortifications and custom house on either end. The French held one end, the Prussians the other, and the boundary line crossed the middle. Sentries, cannon, and all the paraphernalia of war guarded both ends before the war, but this state of affairs, it was evident, could not long continue after the war began. The Prussians a few days ago blew up the bridge, and according to the Pall Mall Gazette put an end to a very amusing spectacle. The sentries each used to pace up and down their own share of the bridge. A line traced across showed the precise spot which neither might pass; and so the two marched along, and often met in the middle of the bridge; the Frenchman looked at the Prussian, and the Prussian looked at the Frenchman, and each, without saying a word, retraced his steps. One evening last year the Prussian sentry was suddenly heard calling "V. A. A. A. A. A." The frightened sentry ran up, and found that the French sentry had accidentally placed his foot beyond the line of demarcation, and thus invaded Prussian territory.

THINK—Do your own thinking. Yes, that is the idea. Think for yourself. It is well to listen to the expressed thoughts of others, and it is an agreeable pastime to give expression to your thoughts. But when alone weigh what you have said. It is well to do this, for it will assist in curing you of false notions, and of eradicating unprofitable and vicious ideas, and in time make you better men and women. What you thus gain from surroundings, you will unwittingly transmit to the rising generation, and the result will be that you will do your share in the glorious work of elevating the human family. Do your own thinking.

North Carolina News.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—This tribunal is in session here this week, his Honor, Judge Brooks presiding with the dignity, ability and impartiality that have made him a general favorite with the bar. On the opening of the Court his Honor delivered one of the clearest and most appropriate charges to the grand jury that it has ever been our fortune to hear. The patience with which he hears the arguments of counsel and the great clearness of his charges to the jury show him to possess some of the qualities that go to make a good Judge—which he certainly is.

No cases of special importance have been disposed of. A number of indictments against parties for violations of the Internal Revenue laws have been tried, and in about one half of them the defendants have been acquitted. The writ of habeas corpus, issued by his Honor for the Caswell and Alauance prisoners, has not yet been returned, and may not be for several days, as the parties in whose custody they are have ten days in which to make the return. The opinion is general that the prisoners will be produced in obedience to the writ. What will be done with them by his Honor we do not, of course, know, but suppose that he will either release them or turn them over to the civil authorities of the State for examination. By his course in this matter the Judge has greatly endeared himself to the law-loving and law-abiding people of North Carolina, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by them.—Salisbury North Star, Aug. 12.

HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that the only two horses Mr. John Heilig owned, were killed by lightning, during the thunder storm, on Friday evening last. They were in the pasture and standing under a tree at the time when the tree was struck and the horses killed.—Salisbury Examiner.

RESPECTED.—Yesterday his Excellency, Gov. Holden, respited Josiah Henderson, the murderer of Burwell Hilton of Lincoln county. Henderson was sentenced to be hung on the 12th inst, respited to 9th September.—Raleigh Standard, Aug. 9th.

RATTLE SNAKE BITE.—Richard Chamberlain, familiarly known as "Old Uncle Dick," the fat-famed pilot of the Satartown Mountains in this State, was recently bitten by a rattle snake, *The snake, survived the bite but a few moments, and Dick is alive and well to tell it.*

THE TRACK IS Laid on the Western North Carolina Railroad as far as Marion, and trains are now running to that point.

CAPE FEAR HARBOR.—The Journal says that Gen. J. H. Simpson, U. S. A. Corps Engineers, is on a visit to Wilmington with a view to the improvement of the Cape Fear river and harbor, under the recent appropriation by Congress for that purpose.

THE CHERAW AND SALISBURY ROAD.—This Road, we are glad to inform our readers, is in a fair way of being speedily built. The survey has been commenced in earnest. The financial condition of the Company, too, is such as to put its completion to this point at an early day beyond peradventure.—Wadesboro Argus.

THE FOLLOWING IS the revised list of P. O. money order offices in this State: Asheville, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Concord, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Hillsboro, Kenansville, Lenoir, Morganton, Newbern, Pittsborough, Plymouth, Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, Statesville, Tarboro, Trinity College, Warrenton, Washington, Weldon, Wilmington.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.—The last appointments are as follows: Rutherfordton, September 4th; Shelby, " 8th; Lincolnton, " 11th; High Shoals, " 13th; Charlotte, " 15th; Christ's Church, (Rowan) Sunday, " 18th; St. James, (Tredell) " 20th; Mocksville, " 22d; St. Andrews, " 23d; Salisbury, Sunday, " 25th; Lexington, " 27th; Greensboro, " 28th; Mountain Chapel, (Rockingham) Oct. 1st; Leaksville, " 2nd; Yanceyville, " 4th; Milton, " 5th; Hillsboro, " 9th; St. Mary's, (Orange) " 10th.

Judge Brooks and the Writs of Habeas Corpus. The writs of habeas corpus, which were issued to Col. Kirk by Judge Brooks were served upon him by Deputy Marshal Foote on Monday the 8th inst. The service having been made, he said to Major Foote that he was a subordinate officer, and that he must consult Gov. Holden. We understand that there is an impression among the State officials that Col. Kirk has twenty days within which to make his return upon the writs to Judge Brooks. This is a mistake, as will be seen by the following extract from the Act of Congress of 1867 ch. 28.

"Said writ shall be directed to the person in whose custody the party is detained, who shall make return of said writ and bring the party before the Judge who granted the writ, and certify the true cause of the detention of such person within three days thereafter, unless such person be detained beyond the distance of twenty miles, and if beyond the distance of twenty miles, and not above one hundred miles, then within ten days; and if beyond the distance of one hundred miles then within twenty days."

As Yanceyville, the place where the parties are detained, is within less than one hundred miles from Salisbury where the writs are to be returned, Col. Kirk must make his return to Judge Brooks at Salisbury within ten days or he is liable to an attachment for a contempt for failing to do so.—Raleigh Sentinel.

A "CHICKEN SOUP" SPRING.—A wonderful new watering place is about to be opened in Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer furnishes the following particulars: "About two and a half miles from Ashland, in a northeasterly direction, upon the lands of Philip Bowles, Esq., there have recently been discovered several curious hot springs. The one we now speak of, and the most remarkable one of all, is of considerable size, the water of which, when properly seasoned with pepper and salt, cannot be distinguished from the best chicken soup. Of the hundreds who have partaken of it, all agree that it has precisely the taste of chicken soup or broth. The proprietors have made many experiments with the waters of this spring, and find it to be both wholesome and nutritious. Three pounds of best boiled in the water of the spring yield as much soup as could be obtained from 12 pounds of the same meat cooked in common water."

Proposed Modes of Destroying the Cotton Caterpillar.

From the Rural Carolinian. 1. The "grass worm" envelops itself in a cocoon, at or just under the surface of the ground, formed of silk, particles of dirt, gravel, &c., which many mistaking for the cocoon of the anomis propose to destroy by autumnal plowing. Although the proposed plowing in the fall, if properly done, would on many of our farms be very beneficial, it would not, of course, have the effect of diminishing the number of the anomis, as it does not hydrate in the ground.

2. Hot, dry weather, destroys this pest quicker than anything else. 3. Severe cold suddenly terminating in several days of warm, open weather in winter or early spring, kills many that had come from their hiding places to seek food or mates. On these occasions some are caught by the birds also.

4. It has been proposed to suspend white sheets or flags above the cotton growing in the fields—one flag to every two or four acres—for the moth to deposit its eggs on. This proposal is, of course, the result of the grossest ignorance. 5. Many have attempted to kill the caterpillars by hand; in some instances, apparently, with perceptible results. But by diversifying our crops and high culture, we might plant but 2 or 3 acres of cotton to the hand, and thus make as much or more than we now do by planting 10 or twenty acres to the hand, while we should have time and ability to destroy the caterpillar.

6. Carbolic acid, so fatal to all the lower orders of organisms, both animal and vegetable, has been recommended and tried pretty fully, but for obvious reasons failed in the main, except when used of such strength as to kill the cotton plant itself.

7. It has been stated that the sea-island cotton has escaped when other cottons were destroyed; it is, therefore, proposed to plant only sea-island cotton, and thus head off the anomis. But this is a rare occurrence, and happens, indeed, no oftener than we see other varieties of cotton escape on one farm, or part of a farm, while the balance was stripped. Besides, the sea-island cotton has been stripped in some localities annually—stripped when grown on islands, whether surrounded by fresh or salt water—and, in one instance already mentioned, at Way Key, eighty miles distant from any place where cotton had ever been raised, it was destroyed the first year it was planted. I know of no variety of cotton, except, perhaps, the Caribbeum or free cotton, that is exempt from the ravages of the anomis.

8. Poisoning. This is successfully practiced with many moths, especially that of the tobacco worm, by mingling the poison with thin syrup and dropping it into the flowers in which the moth seeks the nectar as food. The poison is deposited in the stramonium blossoms for killing this last named moth, but it would not do for the cotton moth. For this, other flowers would be preferable, or the poisoned syrup might be placed in saucers or plates set on stakes, at suitable distances in the cotton fields. Strychnine, perhaps, would not kill them, but we might use infusion of quassia pyrethrum rosea, cocculus indica, corrosive sublimate, the preparations of arsenic, cyanide of potassium, &c.

9. Molasses, water and vinegar, or rum, beer, or other liquor substituted for vinegar, put in bottles—wide mouth being best—distributed over the fields, have been often used, very successfully. Mr. Downing mentions an acquaintance, who using molasses and water only one season, caught and exterminated three bushels of insects in this manner, thus saving his garden; and Mr. Robinson, of New Haven, caught over a peck in a single night!

10. Many insects are destroyed by lighting fires of dry wood, placed on a layer of earth resting on platforms, surrounded stakes planted at suitable intervals on the grounds to be protected, the fires to be lighted at dusk.

11. A lamp trap has been proposed, each side being formed of two panes of glass, inclined towards the lamp chimney in the centre, at a large angle to each other, with a space between the pieces of glass half inch for the moth to enter, which, following the inclination of the glass, they could not fail to do. Once inside, they do not escape, but finally fall into a suitable vessel of tar, or other adhesive or oily substance placed beneath to receive them.

It should be observed that when poisons, syrups, &c., are used, they should not be placed before sunset, nor allowed to remain after daylight, lest bees, ichneumon flies and other useful diurnal insects be destroyed. It is necessary, too, to remove daily the hosts of dead insects from our receptacles and replenish the latter as often as necessary.

I would remark, also, in passing, that one of our own members has been very successful, by one of these methods, in destroying the moth of the boll worm when containing hundreds of eggs; thus for each moth captured saving hundreds of bolls, with their wealth of lint. Several of these methods systematically pursued by the united action of the farmers would be crowned with perfect success.

12. Omitting to plant cotton one year in the whole cotton region of the United States, and not suffering a single cotton plant to grow, would remove the pest, perhaps for years.

13. Planting different parts of the cotton lands on alternate years would have a like effect, though not so completely. For illustration, say plant no cotton anywhere east of the Mississippi river in 1871, and none west of it in 1872, and so on alternately.

14. The anomis may be successfully defeated by planting a variety of cotton that matures in the shortest time, planting it say last of May or first of June, after the brood shall have perished for want of suitable food, the precocious cotton still having time to mature. All these methods are but briefly touched, as I have not time to elucidate and develop them fully.

15. A member has suggested the introduction and propagation of the European sparrow, so successfully and profitably introduced recently into some of the cities of our Eastern States. The following statements will show the probable result of introducing the European sparrow: More than a hundred years ago the people of Northern Italy, finding that the sparrow destroyed a great quantity of rice and other small grains constituting the main crop of that country, became exasperated, and combined to destroy these birds. In a few years the sparrows were well nigh extinct in all Italy, and as a consequence the noxious insects multiplied so abundantly as to destroy many folds more than the sparrows had done. In their distress, the farmers very wisely consulted a distinguished naturalist and followed his instructions. They procured all the sparrows they could from other countries, and protected them till sufficiently numerous to destroy the noxious insects. Then, as these birds rear several broods of young every year, the farmers, to prevent them coming so numerous as to destroy their grain, killed all the early broods just before ready to leave the nest, at which period they are excellent for the table. The last brood of each season was saved, being too late to destroy the grain.

Washington Items.

REVENUE STAMP.—An impression prevails in some quarters that the two cent stamp on checks will not be required after October 1st. This is an error. The new law exempts "promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars, and receipts for any sum of money or for the payment of any debt."

It can be positively stated that the President and Cabinet are very decided in the opinion that both law and sound public feeling demand that an election should be held in Georgia the coming fall. Among the strongest in this belief is the Attorney General, and the attempt to defeat an election is held by a majority of the Cabinet to be a gross outrage.

A letter from Greenville, Tennessee, just received here, to be submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, states that Representative R. H. Butler, of that Congressional district, commenced his pension and county speculations in October, 1867; and among the serious charges against him is that he procured back pay and allowances to the amount of \$400, but gave only \$40 to the widow in whose behalf it was obtained. Further, that he made a business of having bills passed by Congress, the recipients of the benefits paying him one-half of the sum; and that he obtained a pension for a man who had served as a Confederate soldier, never having been in the Union army. Butler and his son kept a store, and compel those for whom the father receives pensions to take out the amount in groceries at a large advance over the usual price.

STAMPING AND WEIGHING TOBACCO.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that boxes of tobacco found without the weight marked thereon may be seized, and if still in possession of the manufacturer, forfeited under section 63; that tobacco outside of the factory marked short weight and insufficiently stamped is forfeitable under sections 69, 70 and 71 in any one's hands, and that manufacturers are responsible for properly marking according to section 62.

Virginia Steamship and Packet Company. NEW YORK, August 8, 1870.—I am pleased to inform you that the success of the Virginia Steamship and Packet Company is now an established fact, and that the first installment of the subscription is being rapidly collected by Chas. J. Wortham, Esq., Treasurer. The Stockholders in North Carolina will please respond to his call.

The Company has located its ship yard at Richmond and will commence work immediately on the Steamers for the line. The Tredegar Iron Works have contracted for the Engines and the Old Dominion Nail Works will furnish the iron plating for the keels of the Steamers and everything to be used in their construction either in the way of raw or manufactured material will be procured in Virginia and North Carolina as far as practicable.

The fact that David J. Burr is President, Chas. T. Wortham, Garrett F. Watson and Capt. S. Alexander, the Executive Committee, affords the amplest guarantee that the Steamers will be pushed to completion with all possible haste and that one will be completed as promised by next Spring. In the meantime arrangements are now being made to start the Line this Fall with temporary Steamers.

Further subscriptions are respectfully solicited to build other Steamers as rapidly as possible. I am satisfied that a safer or more profitable investment cannot be found, and hope that the subscribers in North Carolina will not only double their subscriptions but induce their friends to take stock also, remembering that it is a Southern enterprise and must and will succeed if true to ourselves.

PETER MALLET, Agent.

Hereafter, all army and navy officers have fixed salaries, and some of these for corresponding grades are as follows: General, \$13,500; Admiral, \$13,000; Lieutenant General, \$11,000; Vice Admiral, \$9,500; Major General, \$7,500; Rear Admiral, \$6,000; Brigadier General, \$5,500; Commodore, \$5,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Naval Captains, \$4,000; Lieutenant Colonels, \$3,000; Commanders, \$3,500, and so on through both lists. Army officers get fuel and forage in kind when on duty. The lower grades of naval officers generally get rather more pay than the lower grades of army officers.

A Wonderful Southern Discovery. In the South where Liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been felt a need of a medicine that would act specifically and promptly on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is claimed that DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They act directly on the Liver; their constant use will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate constitution. Females at any period may use them with great benefit, and realize great relief from the distressing ailments which they experience at certain times. These pills are not recommended as a universal cure-all, but simply for diseased Liver, and those maladies which follow a derangement of that important organ, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Ladies Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Foul Breath, Restlessness at night, and Flatulency. These invaluable Pills may be found in every Drug Store of any note in the South and West.

August 15, 1870.

Public Gin. Prompt attention will be given to Ginning Cotton at my Plantation near Charlotte. August 8, 1870 2m J. S. MYERS.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. Its Collegiate year will begin September 8th, 1870. Annual expenses for Tuition, Board, &c., \$145 to \$200. For "BACHELOR OF SCIENCE" there will be a three years course independent of the Ancient Languages. An catalogue, or particular information will be sent by the Rev. G. W. McPHERLIN, D. D., LL. D., President, Post Office Davidson College, N. C. July 25, 1870 4w

Griswold's Improved Cotton Gins FOR SALE. Manufactured at Macon, Ga. Every one warranted. Call and examine before buying. We warrant them equal to any Gin made in the United States. One always on hand for inspection. July 25, 1870 2m E. M. HOLT & SON.

Cheaper than Ever. We are daily receiving fresh Groceries, such as Coffee, Rio and Java; Sugars of all grades; Molasses, from the cheapest to the best New Orleans; Porter and Ale, of the very best brands. Also, a large lot of Flour—all of which we will sell cheap for cash. Give us a call. July 18, 1870. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

Sheetings. 15 BALES of 7-8 and 4-4 Bringsville Sheetings for sale at reduced prices by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. August 1, 1870.

The Mormons and Polygamy.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 7, 1870.—Rev. Dr. Newman and party have been received with marked attention by the federal generals and other Gentile residents of this city, and they created a very favorable impression. Mr. Newman has held a correspondence with Brigham Young, which closed late last evening. Mr. Newman informed Brigham Young that he had arrived to debate the Bible doctrines against polygamy, in accordance with the challenge he had received from Brigham Young. Young disclaimed ever giving or knowing anything about any challenge. Mr. Newman expressed disappointment after receiving Young's disclaimer. Mr. Newman accepted an invitation to preach this evening in the Methodist meeting house. Meanwhile, Orson Pratt and other apostles called and incidentally remarked that Newman could preach in the Tabernacle if Orson Pratt could do the same in the Metropolitan church at Washington. Newman made no reply. Afterwards Young wrote, inviting him to preach in the Tabernacle, but Newman, having made other arrangements, declined. It is universally considered that Brigham has backed out, for Newman would be too much for him.

The Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Charlotte. Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Charlotte will be open for thirty days at the Store of Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., the Store of Carson & Co., and the Dry Goods Store of Brem, Brown & Co. Full information can be obtained at the above mentioned places, or by applying to any of the undersigned. THOS. H. BERN, J. HARVEY WILSON, JAS. H. CARSON, A. MACAULAY, S. P. SMITH, B. KOOPMANN, C. D. DOWD, C. W. J. YATES, Commissioners. Charlotte, Aug. 8, 1870.

Valuable City Property for Sale. As Attorneys for Isaac Loewenstein, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Friday, the 2d day of September, 1870, TWO BRICK STORE HOUSES on Trade Street, adjoining the property of Thos. H. Brem and others, and known as the Kahnweiser property, and we are enabled to state that all the title to these houses and the title have been adjusted, and a perfectly good title will now be guaranteed. Terms half cash and half 6 months credit. J. H. WILSON, VANCE & DOWD. As the Attorney of E. S. Jaffray & Co., who have a claim on the above property, I consent to this sale, and will unite in the title, rendering it unobscured. August 8, 1870 4w RUFUS BARRINGER.

Farm for Sale. A small FARM for sale with the growing crop—in good repair and well improved—seven miles North of Charlotte and one mile and a half of Capps' Gold Mine. BENJAMIN KINNEY. August 8, 1870 4wpl

Notice to Flour Sellers. All Flour sold in this market must be delivered at the Depot of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad and sold by the Inspector's Receipt. Also all Flour shipped by Railroad to this point, to be sold will be subject to inspection. This is no new regulation, but one that was generally enforced before the war. C. H. ELMS, City Inspector. Charlotte, Aug. 8, 1870 3m

Tobacco and Groceries. Having made arrangements with Messrs D. R. Leak & Co. for the sale of their Tobacco, we are prepared to furnish it to the trade at Factory prices. Parties wanting a good and reliable brand of Tobacco can always find it here. All goods sold at this house warranted as represented. We are also daily receiving fresh supplies of FAMILY GROCERIES, Provision and all sorts of all grades, and will sell them cheap for cash. GRIER & ALEXANDER, Trade Street. August 8, 1870.

Flour. A lot of fresh ground family Flour, for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. August 8, 1870.

Edgeworth Female Seminary. The next Session will commence on the first Monday of September. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and fuel, and also the pair of Sheets and Pillow Cases. This Seminary is equal to the best, and it is the cheapest among the best schools of the country. For Circulars address J. M. M. CALDWELL, Greensboro, N. C. August 8, 1870 6w

100,000 Fruit Trees. For the Fall, Winter and Spring Trade of 1870-71, AT THE NEW GARDEN NURSERIES, GREENSBORO, N. C. Good, reliable and active agents are wanted to canvass, for which a paying commission will be given. Our stock comprises nearly every variety suitable to Southern culture. For further information address J. LINDLEY & SON, Greensboro, N. C. August 8, 1870 3m

Attachment Notice. Ephraim Tucker, plaintiff, against Sam'l Booth, Def't. Twenty-five Hundred (\$2,500) Dollars in Gold Coin, with interest from the 18th day of April, 1869, six percent per annum, due by note. Warrant of Attachment returnable before John A. McDonald, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, State of North Carolina, at his office in the Town of Concord, on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1870, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint. Dated this 1st day of August, 1870. 34-4wpl EPHRAIM TUCKER, P't.

Attachment Notice. Francis Vandenberg against F. W. Crosby. One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1868, due by note. Warrant of Attachment returnable before John A. McDonald, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, State of North Carolina, at his office in the Town of Concord, on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1870, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint. Dated this 1st day of August, 1870. 34-4wpl FRANCIS VANDENBERG, P't.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county. In Superior Court. Sarah Ross against the Heirs of John P. Ross, dec'd. Special Proceeding for Dower. If appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. C. Ross, one of the defendants in the above proceeding, is a non-resident of the State, on motion it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Western Democrat," a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, for six weeks successively, notifying the said W. C. Ross to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county within twenty days from the service of this notice, then and there to answer the complaints of the plaintiff, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him. Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our Superior Court for said county, at his office in Charlotte this 28th day of July, 1870. E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk Superior Court. 33-6w