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The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

$4 Per Annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, Editor and Propreitor. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866. FOURTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 706.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday,

BY

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, $4 PER ANNUM, in advance.

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MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBBON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.

From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.

Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865 J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The undersigned, representing some of the strongest New York Insurance Companies, are prepared to issue Policies for any amount desired against Loss on Land or Sea of Property or Life, in North and South Carolina. Address

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents.
Sept 4, 1865. tf Charlotte N. C.

J. M. HUTCHISON. J. E. BROWN.
HUTCHISON & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Having again associated themselves in the practice of Law, will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to them in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.

Office in the corner building formerly occupied by the late Col Wm A. Owens, nearly opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where one or the other may always be found.

December 25, 1865. 3mpd.

Come one, come all! come big, come small!
Come young, come old! and see bargains sold,
AT
KOOPMANN & PHELPS'
CELEBRATED OLD STAND.

We would respectfully call the attention of all friends and customers to the fact that we are receiving one of the largest and best assorted

Stocks of Goods

to be found in this place. We intend to do an extensive CASH BUSINESS, and are determined to sell our Goods at the very lowest prices.

THE LADIES are especially invited to call and examine our Stock, consisting in part of

Dry Goods

as follows: Fancy Goods, Trimmings of all kinds, Blankets, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Carpetings, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Roping & Bagging, Leather.

Also a large assortment of

Family Groceries.

Country Merchants who desire to purchase from a select and complete stock, are respectfully invited to inspect our goods, before purchasing elsewhere, believing it can be made to their interest to do so

KOOPMANN & PHELPS.
December 4, 1865. y

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Orders with remittances promptly executed at lowest market prices by

Harral, Risley & Tompkins.
No. 141 Chambers Street, NEW YORK,

Proprietors of Risley's Ext. Buchu, which is sold for less prices and is double the size and strength of any other.

December 1, 1865 6m

Charlotte Foundry & Machine Shop.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that I am prepared to build and repair Steam Engines and do all kinds of Machinery work. Also, make Castings in Iron and Brass. I am well-fitted up, and guarantee work to be done as well and as cheap as at any Shop in the State.

Old castings bought or taken in exchange for work. J. M. HOWIE,
Oct 16, 1865 6mpd Proprietor.

Davenport Female College,
LENOIR, Caldwell county, N. C.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 26th of February, with a full and accomplished corps of Instructors. This Institution is delightfully situated at Lenoir, 12 miles from Icard Station on the Western N C Railroad.

TERMS:

Board for Twenty weeks	$50 00
Tuition in English branches,	20 00
Tuition in Music and use of Piano,	22 50
Drawing,	10 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	5 00
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	
Tuition in first class,	$12 50
Tuition in second class,	15 00
Contingent fee to be paid by each student on entering the College,	2 00

All of the above prices are to be paid in specie or its equivalent.

For Circular, address, until 1st of February,
REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
January 15, 1866—2m. Ansonville, N. C.

The Southern Express Company,

For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c, for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.

Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c. &c, apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway H. B. PLANT,
Dec 18, 1865. President.

J. L. BROWN & CO.,
At their Old Stand, opposite Kerr's Hotel,

Will open this week a large Stock of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.

Our Stock has been recently bought at greatly reduced prices, and we invite all persons in want of Goods to give us a call, examine our stock and hear our prices before buying elsewhere.

We especially call the attention of wholesale buyers to our Stock. J. L. BROWN & CO.
Charlotte, Feb 12, 1866 4t

High Shoals
IRON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Gaston County, N. C.

This Company having gone into operation, solicit the patronage of dealers and the public. They are now prepared to execute all orders in the best style, from the superior Iron on their property. The following articles are enumerated, viz.:

Rolled Iron—round—all sizes.
Square " "
Wagon " and axles "
Flat bar " for plates " and widths.
Tire " "
Band " "
Hoop " "
Nails of all sizes.
Tacks " "
Brads " "
Castings—heavy and light.
Hollow-ware of every kind and description.
Stoves, Plough-shares, Mould-boards.
Gearing of every size—light and heavy.
Horse-shoe Iron and nails.

The Company will shortly be prepared to produce Railroad Iron, and to re-roll the material with expedition. All orders promptly executed.

Application to me made in person, or by letter, at the works or at Charlotte.

Address FRED. D. STUART,
High Shoals, Feb. 12, 1866.—tf Sup't.

To Bakers and Confectioners.
AMMONIA.

A large quantity of Ammonia can be bought low by the Jar at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
February 5, 1866

E. F. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime,
OR
BONE MANURE.

WARRANTED GENUINE.

Being made of the best material and in the most approved manner, it is recommended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and those engaged in its manufacture will continue their best endeavors to advance the high reputation which it has acquired.

We guarantee the Phosphate to be well manufactured, and recommend it in preference to any other artificial manure in the market. We consider it nearly equal to the best Peruvian Guano, although furnished at half the price.

Messrs R H Allen & Co, the well known manufacturers of agricultural implements, say of it:

"We take pleasure in stating that we have sold E F Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime for four years. It has given universal satisfaction to our customers. We most cheerfully endorse it as an article worthy of the confidence of the public, and the purchaser may rely upon securing an article honestly and carefully manufactured.

"We would state that, after careful examination, we believe this Phosphate has been improved each year since its introduction in this market, and that it will continue to maintain its present high standing.

"Very respectfully,
"R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
"No. 191 Water street, New York."

E. FRANK COE, Esq.,

Annexed please find result of my analysis of sample of your Super-Phosphate of Lime left with me.

This being such a superior article in every respect, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon such manufacture, which undoubtedly will meet with great success.

Wishing you every success, I am,
Respectfully yours,
Baltimore, Aug 3, 1864. G. A. LEIBIG.

Of Free Phosphoric Acid Hyd.	10.28
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid,	7 45
Of Bi-Phosphate of Lime,	6 0
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid,	3.70
Of Neutral Phosphate of Lime,	8.35
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid,	4 36
Of Sulphate of Lime hydrated,	45.38
containing of Sulphuric Acid (Soz.)	21.20
Of Alkaline Salts as Sulphates,	1.11
Of Organic Combustible Matter,	2.358
capable of producing Ammonia,	3.76
Of Animal Coal and Sand,	5.00
Phosphoric Acid soluble in Water,	11.15
Phosphoric Acid insoluble in Water,	4 36
Ammonia,	3.76

MANUFACTURED BY ENOCH COE, Hunter's Point L. I.

☞ The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the State of North Carolina, and will supply this superior fertilizer at manufacturers' prices.

Put up in barrels of about 300 pounds weight.

700 Barrels now in Store, and for sale by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Jan 8, 1866 6m Wilmington, N C.

GROCERIES.

J. M. SANDERS & CO.,

(*At the Stand formerly occupied by Elias & Cohen as a Grocery Store, 2d door from Democrat Office,*)

HAVE just received a large and well-selected stock of choice

GROCERIES,

consisting principally of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Liverpool Salt,
Bagging and Rope,
Mackerel in kits, barrels and half-barrels,
Cheese, Ginger, Spice, candies, Raisins,
Pickles, Sauces, Pepper,
A fine article of white-wine Vinegar,

Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery,
GLASS-WARE,

Iron, Nails, and everything generally found in a large Grocery Store.

ALSO, a fine stock of

Medicinal Liquors.
PORTER, ALE, &c.

Having bought their stock in the Northern markets for cash, they are prepared to sell on moderate terms FOR CASH at wholesale and retail. The attention of country merchants is respectfully invited to this stock of Groceries

J. M. SANDERS,
M. B. TAYLOR,
J. J. BLACKWOOD.
Charlotte, Oct. 2, 1865.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ Speaking of the suppression of the Richmond Examiner, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Richmond says:

"The Richmond Examiner was suppressed by order of Gen. Grant. The Lieutenant General remarked to-day the newspapers in the South were doing more to hinder the work of reconstruction, by keeping alive the spirit of hatred between the two sections, than all the politicians in the land put together, and hinted that he had determined to stop the publication of such treasonable sheets. The Examiner was suppressed I hear, because of its burlesque of the Union ball, given under the auspices of General Terry. The General expected to give another ball yesterday evening, and the Examiner was suppressed the same night, so that its pugnacious and pungent editor was deprived of the pleasure of presenting his secesh readers with another spicey dish at the expense of our gallant heroes and their fair companions."

☞ The President has revoked the order suppressing the Examiner, it is said, on certain conditions.

Gen. Grant has issued an order to commanders of Military Departments directing them to send to his Headquarters copies of such newspapers as contain "sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches." "This information," says the General, "is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only."

Wonder if this order applies to Northern papers as well as Southern? If so, we hope some one will send to Gen. Grant copies of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Washington Chronicle and other Yankee papers, that not only continually abuse and misrepresent the Southern people, but assail the President and his policy for restoring the Union. We have no objections to the order if it is to be enforced in both sections.

MAJ. GEE.—We learn that the trial of this gentleman will take place during the present week. He was at one time in charge of the Confederate prison at Salisbury, and we learn that the charges against him grow out of the treatment of the prisoners at that place.

We are informed that he enjoys the highest reputation in Florida as an eminent physician, and as a most humane and kind man. His family originally went from this State, and they are among the best citizens of Florida. The citizens of that State feel an intense interest in his case, and feel confident that nothing affecting the personal honor and high gentlemanly qualities of the Dr., can be sustained against him.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The gas companies of New York, having recently adopted the plan of sending bills to the houses of customers instead of to their places of business, the thieves have also taken advantages of the change, and now appear with ficticious bills. While the servant goes to find the mistress of the house, the rascals seize anything they find and make off.

A Washington correspondent says that the National Express Company, of which General Joe Johnston is President, have instituted a suit against the Virginia Central Railroad, and other roads, who have, for two millions of dollars, sold to Adam's Express Company the exclusive right to carry express matter over their respective roads for a period of four years, unless other companies pay an equal amount, which, of course, no other company can do.

SEED OATS.

500 Bushels Seed Oats, for sale at
W. A. COOK'S,
Feb. 12, 1866 Near Corner Drug Store.

NOTICE.

In consequence of frequent depredations on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting or fishing on my Lands, as the law will be enforced, without respect of persons, against all who violate this notice.

A. B. DAVIDSON.
Feb 12, 1866. 3m

John Davidson,
LEATHER AND HIDE DEALER,
No 50 Sycamore street, PETERSBURG, Va.,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of LEATHER, such as Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins; Harness, Bridle and Skirting Leather; Findings &c.

Tanners supplied with Hides on the most favorable terms.

Feb. 12, 1866. 3t

IRON AND CASTINGS.

30,000 lbs. wrought and rolled Iron, Castings, &c, for sale for cash or barter for corn, oats, peas, cotton yarn, and cloth of different kinds. My Blast Furnace is now in operation and I am prepared to fill orders for Machinery, Cooking Ware, &c. Terms cash.

I want to employ some good hollow-ware Moulders and some good Miners. I wish to make contracts for the cutting of 5,000 cords wood; also for coaling. Apply soon at my Furnace six miles East of Lincolnton, N. C. J. W. DERR.
February 12, 1866 6mpd

Confectionery and Family Grocery.
LEDWELL & SIZER

have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Confectionery and Family Grocery at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph A. Williams, opposite Dr. C. J. Fox's residence on Mint Street, where they would be pleased to see their friends and the public generally. We desire a share of public patronage, and hope that you will give us a call and we will try to please.

We have also connected with our establishment a BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, where we will have your Boots and Shoes repaired at short notice or new ones made to order.

THOS. LEDWELL,
WM. E. SIZER.
Feb. 12, 1866.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

We find in an exchange, a series of letters from numerous parents and guardians addressed to a London journal, which startle us with accounts of the infliction of corporeal punishment upon young ladies, of sixteen or eighteen years of age, in the fashionable and popular female schools in England. These letters have given rise to a discussion of the subject of school discipline, in which many educated English women take ground in favor of the practice of flogging girls from the time of their first entrance until the completion of their education The authenticity of these statements is not questioned, except as to the degree or prevalence of the barbarous custom—the apologists for the schools denying that it is general, but avowing that it is, and should be retained as a punishment for grave offences.

One correspondent writes: "When an offence of sufficient magnitude takes place, the culprit enters it in the book herself, and carries the report to the lady superintendent, who writes under it the amount of punishment. For the first offence the delinquent is prepared for punishment, but generally pardoned; for the second, she is whipped privately; for all subsequent delinquencies the punishment takes place in the school room on the "horse;" and in addition to the pain it inflicts, it costs in money, about one shilling in fees. This is the system: First, she proceeds to the housekeeper to procure the rod—she pays two pence for the use of it; secondly she has to be partly undressed by the maid, and this costs two pence; thirdly, she has then to walk barefooted to another part of the house, to be robed for punishment, a peculiar dress being used to add to the disgrace. It is a long linen blouse, short cotton socks and slippers.—The young lady, thus dressed, now proceeds to the drawing room to be inspected by the lady superintendent. Having been approved, she is then conducted to the school room, when she has to pay sixpence to the governess who inflicts the punishment. A wooden horse, covered with soft leather, is the medium of castigation. The delinquent then thanks the governess, kisses the rod, and retires to her own room, to appear no more until the next morning."

As to what constitutes "an offence of sufficient magnitude to merit castigation," the testimony is that the most trivial delinquencies such as hardly merit a rebuke, are so regarded. A young lady *eighteen years of age and engaged to be married*, being at a large school to complete her education with a course of English literature, presumed to correct a teacher for a misquotation. This was her first and only offence. When her class was dismissed she was summoned to the school room, and there in spite of her remonstrances and indignation, she was forcibly seized and laid across a desk, and the lady superintendent administered to her *twelve sharp cuts with a birch.* This outrageous procedure involving a most indecent exposure of the person of the victim, was enacted before the whole assembled school. It is gratifying to add that the guardian of the young lady, an Irish gentleman, succeeded in decoying the "lady superintendent" into his house, where in the presence of a few select friends, he repeated upon her deserving cuticle her own cruel performance on the person of his ward, only varying it by the addition of ten extra strokes, well applied, with a birch rod, procured for the especial purpose from Eton school.

These accounts are from only two letters of a numerous series of like character.

THE FORTHCOMING CABINET CHANGE—On the 4th of March next, it is said, the President will announce three new members of his Cabinet, one, if not two, of whom will be from across the line. Meanwhile those gentlemen who are to vacate are announcing, in advance, that the action will be purely their own, and the cause, the refusal of the President to endorse the measures of the Radical party.

Ex-President Pierce on the State of the Country—General Pierce, by request, briefly addressed the New Hampshire Democratic Convention on Wednesday last. He said he was gratified at seeing so many present, but begged to be excused from making a speech. The Democratic party had stood like faithful men upon the principles of their fathers, and have been denounced as hostile to the Union by a body of men who, as far as he had been able to judge, had done nothing but denounce that Union—The President of the United States was an honest, highminded, patriotic magistrate; his message was an admirable one, and he has gone on in a way that should satisfy most of men who desire to see what can be saved instead of what can be destroyed. His steps have so far been marked with courage, wisdom and statesmanlike forecast; if he continues to stand where he is, there is light in the future. We are often asked when a change will come, and he thought it would be made apparent when people are brought to look to something higher than the perpetuation of party power. It would be abject to despair of the Republic, and no true man would do it, come what may. The ex-President on retiring was heartily cheered.

The Western North Carolina Railroad Company advertise for proposals for completing said Road from the terminus, 2½ miles, to Morganton.

PLANTING BY THE MOON.—The Hazlehurst (Miss.) Copiahan enlightens us thus upon this abstruse subject:

"There are a great many who ridicule the idea of planting by the moon; but experience is wiser than science, and many of the most successful gardeners observe rigidly the rule of planting according to the changes of the moon. An old friend in whose judgement we have faith, assures us that all vegetables of the vine kind, as beans, peas, potatoes, etc., bear more luxuriently if planted in the first three or four days after full moon; and that corp planted on the decline of the moon will make heavier ears than if planted at any other time. Let our gardeners and planters remember this, and make the experiment.

CORN AND COTTON.

We trust that the high price of cotton will not cause our people to ignore entirely, the cultivation of corn. We must have corn for man and beast; and if all the land shall be put in cotton then the price will be so reduced as to make it no big thing after all. On this subject the Norfolk Day Book says:

"We regret to learn from gentlemen of this city who recently visited North Carolina, that many planters, allured by the high prices of cotton are about to give their chief attention to the culture of this staple, ignoring to a considerable degree, or wholly, the production of cereals.

This course is certainly unwise. It will not do in the experimental era in which we find ourselves, to count too confidently upon a certain yield of cotton. Ours is an uncertain region at best for the growth of this staple, besides, labor may be wanted when most needed, as when the grass is rank in the field, and if not to be had then, the crop is doomed. The seasons may not be propitious and worms may sally forth like guerrillas blighting whatever they touch.

It is just as well to prepare against any evil contingency, rather than take a gambler's hazard of fortuitous results. We have for some time urged upon our planters to try a cotton crop, but we never dreamed that the cultivation of corn was therefore to be abandoned.

If but a small crop of corn is to be raised in the South, we gravely apprehend partial famine in the year to come.

This section has been for many years considered one of the great granaries of the South, and annually had a large surplus of corn to sell.—But matters have greatly changed within a few years, and if the few laboring men we have left are to be devoted to the cultivation of cotton, to the exclusion of corn, verily, we can see nothing but trouble ahead. We are in a "bad streak of luck," and famine may be in the list of our future trials if we do not heed. We call upon our planters to weigh these suggestions and act upon them if they are worthy of consideration.

The immediate result of the cotton mania amongst our planters, is to put up the price of corn in this market. They propose to hold on to their old corn and to live off it, through this year, hence they must stop shipping at once."

Interview between the President and Hon Henry J. Raymond.

The Washington Republican of last Tuesday afternoon says:

On Friday last the President "had a free conversation with a congressional representative from New York City." We do not deem it a violation of any confidence, since a publication is made of what occurred, to state that the representative was the Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

The result of the conversation is the more important from the fact that Mr Raymond is not only a representative in Congress, and the editor of one of the leading republican journals in the country, but he is also chairman of the national executive committee of the great Union party in the United States, and hence, in the latter capacity, is charged with high and important responsibilities. His constituency is not confined to a single representative district of New York, but takes in every man who voted for Lincoln and Johnson. Therefore it is that his words and acts in the Times, and especially in Congress, are watched, weighed and criticised with more than ordinary interest and care. It is for these reasons that Mr Raymond's own editorial account of his interview with President Johnson possesses more importance than it otherwise would.

But the most interesting point in this interview was that concerning the party relations of the President. Upon the representative remarking "that some persons might take, or profess to take the President's speech to the negroes as an indication that he was at variance with his party friends, and that some others migh endeavor to found upon it the charge that he was preparing to go over," the President smiled and answered "that if the party which opposed his election indulge in any great expectations on that score, they were likely to be disappointed. He might differ with individuals of what was called the Union party as to the means to be used, but he considered himself in general accord with that party, as a whole, in the ends to be reached. He was not a party man, and he meant to sink the partisan in the patriot. But so far as he understood the sentiments of the Union party, he was in general accord with it." In subsequent remarks he was even more pointed on this matter, saying that he "proposed to fight his battles within the lines of the party which elected him to office. He might differ with some of his friends, and he should feel wholly at liberty to so differ, and to state the ground of his contrary belief or epinion; but he considered himself identified with the great Union party, and had no desire or intention of being found outside."

SLAUGHTER AMONG HORSE-THIEVES.—The Memphis Commercial mentions the depredations of a gang of horse-thieves in Tishomingo and Itawamba counties, Mississippi, and the termination of their operations. It says:

The citizens of Saltillo gaining an inkling of the matter, set detectives on their track, and readily ferretted out their entire system of plundering. A week ago last Friday, this gang, headed by one Bowly, who resides about three miles outside of this city on the Germantown plankroad, entered the town of Saltillo and were immediately arrested by the citizens, who, upon consultation, determined upon ridding the community of such ruffians, and in a short time thereafter Bowly, with his six confederates, were ordered to be shot. This sentence was carried into immediate execution, and these bad men thus expiated the folly of their manifold crimes.

A boarder at one of our city boarding houses on being asked how they lived there, replied that the hash was rather doubtful, but the beef "bully." This dubious compliment failed to attract a new boarder.

THE REASON.

Many United States army officers and government officials, who either at present reside amongst us, or are transient visitors, form their opinions and make their reports upon Southern loyalty from a social stand-point. Because they are not eagerly sought after, welcomed and toasted everywhere; because the doors of Southern society do not open wide and joyously upon well oiled hinges to receive them; because our men do not fawn and flatter, and our women do not smirk and smile upon them in the gay and giddy mazes of the dance, and at the festive board, the South, forsooth, is still, in their estimation, disloyal and disaffected! And they really believe so, and think it very singular that men and women who have "taken the oath" and been the recipients of Executive clemency, should behave so. They lose sight of the fact that a man may faithfully support the Constitution of the Union, be thoroughly loyal to the government, obey the President and all the laws, and still accord to the military and civil officers of the government nothing more than the common civility and distant intercourse. These officials who pronounce against Southern loyalty because they are ostracized from the privileges and enjoyment of Southern society, commit a grave and radical error in confounding *themselves* with the Constitution, the Government and the laws, (to which our loyalty is due and is given,) of which they are in nowise a part. The matters of which they complain are questions of taste and not of loyalty; they should recollect that "there is no accounting for taste," and if they are not freely admitted within the precincts of our social circles it is because, perhaps, of a perverted taste on the part of our people, and according to the manner in which they have been raised. It is not the *fashion* yet awhile for our people to be "hail fellow, well met," in halls and around firesides, with those whose bullets and swords have draped them with mourning and made these very halls and hearthstones sad and desolate. We are neither more nor less than human beings, and, because we cannot help it, army officers, Federal civil officials and the mousing and smelling committee must forgive us. "To err is human, to forgive, divine."

We think it very strange that Northern men should expect to be received with outbursts of joy into the folds of Southern society. They should esteem it a wonderful triumph of charity and christianity that they should be treated with uniform respect, courtesy and good breeding by our people. Having constantly before their eyes the evidences of our recent great sufferings; knowing that our country has been laid waste by *their* fire and sword, and our cities levelled by *their* shot and shell, how can they expect to be treated as bosom friends and advanced to the highest seats in our social synagogues? Fashion is despotic, and fashion has not accorded to them the highest enjoyments of Southern society. While confiscation and disfranchisement hang over us; while armies of occupation darken our land, and the edicts of military chieftains overthrow the maturely considered laws of our legislatures; while our representatives are excluded from Congress, and bitter pens and tongues impugn our motives, make light of our sufferings and sacrifices, and are clamorous for our further punishment, in the name of heaven and humanity, can they expect us to eat, drink and sleep with them in places yet warm and sacred with the memories of our dead heroes? They should recollect that we still smart under the pain of failure, and that the voices of their triumphant rejoicings still ring in our ears; that we are still treated as unsubdued "rebels," to be kept under by sword and bayonet. They must recollect that our memories are not shorter than other men's, nor our feelings more obtuse. The children of neither their forefathers nor ours were reared to kiss and fawn upon the rod that smote them.—*Richmond Times.*

It is a fact little known to general readers that mental occupations are preventive of insanity. From the report of the physicians of the State Lunatic Asylum of Pennsylvania, for the year 1865, the occupations of the unfortunates are classed as follows: Farmers, 373; laborers, 316; innkeepers, 316; blacksmiths, 18; miners, 21; shoemakers, 23; carpenters, 28; merchants, 38; clerks, 25; lawyers, 13; clergymen, 6; students, 11; authors, 1.

Two lunatics met in an asylum in England, loved, courted, married and become sane.

Counter-irritant.

"Will you give me that ring?" said a village dandy to a lady, "for it resembles my love for you; it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," was the reply, "I choose to keep it as being emblematic of mine for you—it has no beginning."

We saw a boy the other day borrow a stick of candy from a comrade to show him that he could pull it out of his ear. He swallowed it, and then twisted himself in various ways to extract it, but at length informed his companion that he had forgotten that part of the trick.

If a loafer and a gallon of whiskey is sitting side by side, which will be drunk first?

At twilight every hen becomes a rooster.

Why is a lady of fashion like a successful sportsman? Because she bags the hair.

A Yankee has just taught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

A French newspaper says only three of its subscribers are bald, and they are in arrears for subscription.

"Caught in her own net," as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex hitched in her crinoline.

Why is a husband like a Mississippi steamboat? Because he never knows when he may get a blowing up.

"Do you propose to put Ike into a store, Mrs. Partington?" asked a friend.

"Yes," replied the old lady, "but I'm pestiferous to know which. Some tell me the wholesome trade is the best, but I believe the ringtail will be the most beneficious to him."