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The Western Democrat.

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$3 Per Annum IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 773.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, $3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
$2 for six months.

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Fine white and colored Marseilles Quilts, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

☞ Ladies' French Dimitry Skirts, India Twilled Long Cloth, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valencine Lace, Cleny Lace, Black Silk Guper Lace. Call and examine our New Goods. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

☞ Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon.

Black Challey for Mourning Dresses, English Crape and English Crape Veils, at
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
April 15, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,
A large and well selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

DRY GOODS, at extremely low prices.

WHITE GOODS, a full assortment, which will be sold low for cash.

TRIMMINGS—Our stock of Trimmings is complete, and was selected with care.

A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.

HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Trail Skirts—the most popular Skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.

KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best article. Ladies' and Children's Mitts, all sizes, and of the best quality.

FANS AND PARASOLS—A full assortment of all kinds.

SHOES—Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots, shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadaphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and hats.

MILLINERY.

MRS. QUERY would inform her friends that she has spared no pains in selecting her stock of Millinery and Trimmings; and having had a long experience in the business feels satisfied that she can please all who will favor her with a call.

Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

Dresses Cut, Fitted, Trimmed and made, on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profit, and just dealing to all.
April 1, 1867.

BONES WANTED.
A Chance to Make Money.

The subscriber will purchase Bones at 50 cents per hundred, delivered at Concord Factory, or at any Railroad Depot between Charlotte and Greensboro. Cash paid on delivery.

Those who will accumulate Bones in quantities at any point on the Railroad lines, and inform the subscriber, arrangements will be made for their purchase. R. E. McDONALD,
April 1, 1867 tf Concord, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
Military and Polytecnic Academy.

A Great School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, together with Languages, Literature, Political Economy, &c.

The 2d Session of the 9th Academic year begins July 1st, 1867.

Diplomas conferred upon graduates in the Regular Course.

A Special Course of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing is offered to those who wish to qualify themselves for Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., which they may follow throughout, or in part, to the exclusion of studies unnecessary to their purpose.

A Commercial Course given to those who wish to prepare themselves for business life.

No Military duties except enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate, location healthy.

For Circulars containing full particulars address,
GEN'L R. E. COLSTON, Supt.
May 27, 1867 6w Hillsborough, N. C.

COOKING STOVES,
OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERN.

D. H. BYERLY,
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.,
Has for sale "*Spear's Anti-Dust Cooking STOVES*," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.

Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.

☞ TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.
D. H. BYERLY,
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.
March 25, 1867.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
S. B. MEACHAM,
Is now receiving and opening his Spring stock of
DRY GOODS,
comprising every article wanted by the people, bought for Cash, and since the great decline in goods.

I keep constantly on hand all kinds of goods, viz:
Dry Goods, a general assortment.
Yankee Notions, " "
Hats and Caps, " "
Boots and Shoes, " "
Wooden Ware, " "
Leather of all kinds,
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

Groceries of all Kinds,

Consisting of Bacon, Lard, Hams, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Flour, Meal, Pickles, &c, &c.

I will sell any of the above very low. All I wish is a call from any one before purchasing. My motto is, quick sales and short profits
April 29, 1867. S. B. MEACHAM.

A Chicago Villian in Newbern, N. C.—Some time since a Capt. Chase, representing himself from Chicago—he greatly desired to be called "Major"—wooed and won the heart and hand of as fair a young damsel as graced the city of Newbern. She was young, beautiful and accomplished; and stood high in all the virtues that adorn a true woman. She was greatly esteemed by all who knew her, but of a too fond and confiding disposition; she easily fell a victim to the cunning artifices of the villian.

Confiding her all in the man she loved, she was induced to become his wife, and for three short days she was happy in the enjoyment of connubial bliss. "But a change came o'er the spirit of her dream." Her husband feigned business at Roanoke Island, and has not returned. She has learned that he has a wife and children in Chicago. For three months she has been confined to her bed with a slow fever and evidently declining with that slow, but certain destroyer, consumption, caused from a broken heart.

God's righteous judgment will surely overtake such a fiend in a man's form.—*Chicago Times.*

Why will females take up with strangers and marry them?

SPEAR'S
PRESERVING SOLUTION

Will effectually prevent fermentation or decay, and preserve all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Tomatoes, Cider, Milk, Syrups, &c, &c, in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition, without sugar, and without hermetically sealing or air tighting; hence a saving of sugar—and from 50 to 75 per cent in the cost of jars. The solution is warranted to contain nothing injurious to health. Fruits preserved by this solution, are equal to any "canned" fruits, while the use of the solution admits of keeping the fruits, &c, in vesseis of any size, and of using them at long intervals when opened. It saves sugar. It will preserve milk sweet from 12 to 36 hours longer than it will naturally keep—causing it to furnish more and better cream, and make more butter in warm weather. One bottle will preserve 128 pounds of fruit, or 48 gallons of cider, or 128 gallons of milk. Price, $1. Full directions for using with each bottle. Sold by all merchants; ask for a circular with full particulars.

For sale in Charlotte by
DR. JOHN H McADEN,
May 27, 1867. 2m Corner Drug Store.

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

3,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

300 Gallons Linseed Oil, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

3 Barrels Spirits Turpentine, at McAden's Drug Store.

NO 1 Coach and Copal Varnishes, cheap, at McAden's Drug Store.

FINE Lubricating, Lard and Sperm Oil, at McAden's Corner Drug Store

Bright Illuminating Kerosene Oil, cheap, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

Tanners' Strait's and Banks' Oil, at the lowest market price, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.
May 20, 1867.

40 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, for sale at the Corner Drug Store.
June 3, 1867. J. H. McADEN.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867.
M. L. Wriston, agent, vs. J. E. Collier.
Attachment Levied on 1 House and Lot in the City of Charlotte.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, J. E. Collier, resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to answer, plead or replevy, or judgment final will be taken against him and property levied upon condemned to plaintiff's use.

Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D., 1867.
70-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867.
Wm. M. Baily, Administrator of James Alexander, deceased, vs. the Heirs at Law of James Alexander, deceased.
Petition to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. M. Thorn and wife Isabella, one of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in July next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard expartee as to them.

Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, 1867.
70-6w WM MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867
Wm. P. Robinson vs. John H. Allen.
Attachment Levied on 100 bushels Corn, 2,000 lbs. Fodder and Hay, 700 lbs. Seed Cotton, 1 Rifle Gun and a lot of Shucks.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to answer, plead or replevy, or judgment final will be taken against him, and the property levied on condemned to plaintiff's use.

Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D., 1867.
70-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

STATE NEWS.

The Circuit Court—*Highly Important Decision.*—His Honor the Chief Justice delivered yesterday a very important opinion, in which his Associate, Judge Brooks, concurred, to the effect that citizens of the pretended Confederate States who paid debts due Northern citizens into the hands of Confederate Receivers, are not thereby discharged from the debt.—*Raleigh Standard, 18th inst.*

Poisoned.—The Concord Press gives the following sad account of a case of accidental poisoning in Cabarrus:

"We learn from a friend at Pioneer Mills, that a sad case of poisoning occurred on the 17th ult., in the lower part of this county. The facts are as follows: Two children of George Barba, Esq, a boy aged 17 years, and a girl, 13, returning from the field where they had been at work, dug up a root called by some (as our friend says) "Rattle-top"—by others "Hemlock," thinking it "Angelica," which it is said very much to resemble. They both ate of it. This was about 12 o'clock, M. On arriving at home, the young man ate a few mouthfuls of dinner—became suddenly very thirsty—took a hearty drink of water, and attempted to vomit without effect. He was immediately seized with spasms, which continued until two o'clock, when death terminated his suffering.

The girl was dispatched in haste to a neighbor's for assistance; and returning, she fell to the ground and was carried home in spasms. She succeeded in vomiting freely, and has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger."

The Banks and Billholders.—A very important case has just been argued in the Circuit Court, in this City, involving the right of the creditors or billholders of the Banks to require and enforce a settlement by the latter. The case is that of John Baxter vs. the Merchant's Bank of Newbern and others, stockholders; bill in Equity, brought by the plaintiff as a creditor of the Bank for the recovery of a large amount of the bills of the Bank held by him. The case was argued by Samuel F. Phillips and Thos. Ruffin, Jr., Esquires, for the plaintiff, and B. F. Moore, E G. Haywood and Thos. Bragg, Esquires, for the defendants.

On Monday the Chief Justice announced the opinion of the Court in this case. Demurrer of defendants as to the Bank overruled—demurrer as to the stockholders sustained—costs reserved. After the Bank is shown to be insolvent, the plaintiffs can sue stockholders for double the amount of stock subscribed, to liquidate liabilities.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Look at this Picture.—We clip the following from the New York Gazette, March 21st, 1765:

"TO BE SOLD FOR WANT OF EMPLOY, A likely NEGRO FELLOW, about 25 years of age. He is an extraordinary good Cook, and understands setting or tending a table very well; likewise, all kinds of housework, such as washing, scouring, scrubbing, &c. Also, a negro wench, his wife, about 17 years old, born in this city, (New York) and understands all sorts of house-work. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer."

Our readers will perceive that the North took the lead in the slave trade over one hundred years ago, and after enriching themselves, determined that the South should not be benefitted in the same manner.

A Rebel Horse!—We learn from a friend privy to the fact, who is a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, that Dr. Lee, of Halifax, Va. has a horse which exhibits the greatest and most astonishing aversion to *blue* colors. This horse served in the Army, and seems to have acquired his distaste for this color while in military service, as he showed no such disposition anterior to the war. He will not allow any one to approach him in a blue coat or jacket—gets frantic, and wants to tear it off. On one occasion, while crossing a ferry, a negro with a blue jacket on happened to get near him, and he jumped at him with tiger like ferocity, and, seizing the garment in his teeth tore it clean off. It is no less remarkable, that he it as gentle as a lamb if you approach him in gray or any other color than blue.

A horse with such unharmonizing principles and unreconstructed proclivities, is a disloyal horse, and deserves to be disfranchised; but don't confiscate the brute's oats!—*Danville (Va.) Times.*

PICTURES AT 50 CENTS
And upwards, at the
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
Over Jas. Harty & Co's Store, next to the Court House.

Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish.

Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guarantied at the Gallery of
H. BAUMGARTEN.
May 6, 1867. Next to Court House

GROCERIES.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN
Have just received a large assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices. Their Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

40 Sacks prime Rio Coffee,
30 Barrels Sugar—all grades,
5 Hogsheads Sugar—yellow,
25 Barrels Molasses—assorted grades,
5 Hogsheads Molasses—Cuba,
10 Barrels Potomac Shad,
10 Half Barrels Potomac Shad,
10 Quarter Barrels Potomac Shad,
10 Half " Family Mackerel,
10 Quarter " " "
40 Kits, No 1 and 2, "
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 Boxes fine English Dairy Cheese,
50 " Adamantine Candles,
50 " assorted Slick Candy,
25 " Layer Raisins,
Fine Lot of Bacon—N. C. and Western,
" " Flour, Corn and Corn Meal,
Codfish and Irish Potatoes,
Hemlock Leather, Iron and Nails—all sizes,
Bale Yarn and Shirting,
Fresh Cove Oysters, Sardines and Pickles,
Sauces, Flavoring Extracts, Soda Crackers, &c.

And every other article usually found in a Grocery and Provision Store.

We invite the attention of country merchants and others to our stock, and solicit an examination.
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
May 27, 1867 tf

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt Law being now (since June 1st,) in full operation, a summary of its principal provisions will be of use. The act provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, for the bankruptcy of partnerships and of corporations, and for the supercedure of the bankrupt proceedings by arrangement. Any person may voluntarily obtain the benefit of the act who owes debts exceeding $300, by applying by petition "to the Judge of the Judicial District in which such person has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filling of such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act; and he must annex to his petition a schedule verified by oath, before the Court, or before a Register in bankruptcy, or before one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and, as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract, or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness, in each case, and the place where such indebtedness accrued, and a statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment or collateral, or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate, both real and personal." Notice of the proceedings must be given to all creditors, and the property is to be turned over to an assignee for their benefit. There is excepted from the provisions of this act the "necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and other necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of any court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864."

Six months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, after publication in the newspapers, a certificate is given the bankrupt discharging him forever from all his debts existing at that time.

Any person owing debts may involuntarily be declared a bankrupt who shall "depart from the State, District or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or being absent shall, with such intent, remain absent; or shall conceal himself to avoid the service or legal process in any action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this Act; or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered on legal process; or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of his estate, property, rights or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested and held in custody under or by virtue of any process of execution, issued out of any State, District, or Territory, within which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, District, or Territory, applicable thereto, for a period of seven days; or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded on contract for the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards; or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights or credits, or give any warrant to confess judgment, or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors or to any person or persons who are or may be liable for him as endorsers, bail sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of this act; or who, being a banker, merchant or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, within a period of fourteen days."

The duties of registers in bankruptcy are, "To make adjudication of bankruptcy, to receive the surrender of any bankrupt, to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, to hold and preside at meetings of creditors, to take proof of debts, to make all computations of dividends and all orders of distribution, and to furnish the assignee with a certified copy of such orders, and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in each case, to audit and pass accounts of assignees, to grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or a creditor do not oppose, and to sit in chambers and dispatch there such part of the administrative business of the Court and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the District Judge shall in any particular matter direct; and he shall also make short memoranda of his proceedings in each case in which he shall act, in a docket to be kept by him for that purpose."

Minnesota it is said will yield fifteen million bushels of wheat this year.

GENERAL SICKLES' ORDERS AND JURIES.

We learn from the Tarboro' Southerner, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held during the past week in Tarboro', adjourned without trying the negroes, John Taylor and Jim Knight, charged with the murder of Mr Cutchin, on account of the ruling of the presiding Judge (Barnes) in regard to the effect of Gen. Sickles' Order No. 32, in respect to the selection of jurors. The counsel for the prisoners, Judge Biggs and Mr W. H. Johnston, asked the Court to instruct the Sheriff to summon *all the citizens* who were tax payers. This was declined, but the Sheriff was directed to summon from a *jury list of tax payers prepared by the proper officers.*

Upon the call of the case, the Sheriff returned that, as the County Court had not revised the jury list, since the order of General Sickles, he had summoned only white freeholders. The counsel for defence challenged the array and demanded a trial at this term or to be discharged. This point was fully argued by Judge Howard for the State, and Judge Biggs for the prisoners. The Judge overruled the challenge and suggested that he would continue the case, if an affidavit was made that it was doubtful whether a fair trial could be had from the present panel. The counsel for the prisoners insisted upon a trial, and that a *venire* should at once be formed from the tax-payers, according to the order of General Sickles, and declined to ask for a continuance.

The Court, after deliberation, decided, with the consent of the Attorney General, that, as doubts existed whether a legal jury could now be obtained for want of a jury list, (which, according to his construction of the order was necessary,) he would continue the case, and refused to discharge the prisoners. The result of this decision is that the Court of Oyer and Terminer has proved utterly fruitless for the trial of a number of cases, and the Court immediately adjourned.

We suppose the order of General Sickles was issued to aid in the suppression of crime and the punishment of criminals, but we fear this change in the qualifications of jurymen will not only serve to retard the course of justice, as in this case, but will frequently defeat it. If our criminal laws are interfered with much more, and crimes, when committed by certain parties of our citizens are allowed to go unpunished, or inadequately dealt with, we very much fear our District Commander will not be warranted in repeating, a few months hence, what he so truly said of us in his Chapel Hill speech, that

"*No people* of whom I have read, or among whom I have lived, could bear themselves with more honor, *dignity and order*, than this people have exhibited under the peculiar circumstances."

We know not how far this order will interfere with the cause of justice in our courts, but we greatly fear that its operation will render jury trials so much of a farce that military tribunals under charge of educated and honorable officers, whether life or property be at stake, will be decidedly preferable.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A SAD STORY.

The Watertown "Reformer" gives the details of a sad chapter in the recent disaster on Lake Ontario. Among the passengers of the steamer Wisconsin, burned near Cape Vincent, was a Mr Chisholm, from Canada, on his way to Missouri, in company with his wife and six children. He was a man about 50 years old, had bought a farm in the State to which he was traveling and was moving with his family and goods. When the fire broke out he was sitting on deck, but his wife and children had retired for the night. He called them up hurriedly and sought to save their lives in a most unfortunate way. One of the small boats was let down to about a foot of the water, and about twenty passengers leaped into it, and Mr Chisholm assisted his wife, three daughters and a son to get in. One of the frightened crowd cut with a knife the rope which connected the bow of the small boat with the davit, and the loosened end dropped like a spoon, and at once filled with water.

The passengers were all thrown out and nearly all drowned. This happened not more than a minute and a half before the steamer struck the shore on Grenadier Islands, and had all remained on board, as the captain ordered, not a life would have been lost. Mrs Chisholm, the three daughters, aged respectively twenty, seven and fifteen, and the boy of eleven years, were all drowned. The father and the two elder sons, who stuck to the steamer, were saved. Mr Chisholm had $4,000 in greenbacks, his only fortune, which was in his wife's satchel, and was destroyed by the flames. Thus he was left in a strange land, a widower, bereft of four children, without money or property, with his great grief resting upon his soul, to commence the world anew. The bodies of his wife and children were recovered and have been interred in the grave-yard at Cape Vincent, and the sad, heart-broken husband and father, with his two remaining sons, will go on to his homeless home in the West. Few life-dreams have sadder chapters than this!

Aristocracy.—One of the parvenue ladies of Cincinnati, who would be wonderfully aristocratic in all her domestic concerns, was visiting a few days since at the house of Major O———, when, after tea, the following conversation occurred between the "top knot," in consequence of the hired girl occupying a seat at the tea table:

"Why, Mrs. O———, you do not allow your hired girl to eat at the table with you, do you?" "Most certainly I do. You know this has ever been my custom. It was so when *you* worked for me—don't you recollect?"

This was a "collar" to silk and satin greatness, or, as the boy calls it, "codfish aristocracy." After coloring and stammering, she answered in a low voice, "Yes, I believe it was," and left.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

The London correspondent of the Belfast News vouches for the truth of the following remarkable narrative:

"A short time since an old lady, living in one of the small streets leading out of Albany street, Regent's Park, close to what was once the Colosseum, entered the shop of Mr. ——, a poulterer in the neighborhood, and purchased a chicken. The tradesman was attentive to her, as such people ought to be, and the lady became a customer, always coming to the shop and giving her own orders. She appeared to be very old, but to have all her faculties about her. One Saturday evening she came when the poulterer happened to be very busy. She said she wished to speak to him, and he asked her to walk into the little parlor behind the shop and he would come to her the moment he was disengaged. In the parlor she met the daughter of the poulterer, and, after some conversation, in the course of which she remarked that the young girl looked ill and required change of air, she produced a parcel, tied up in paper, and said, 'Give this to your father, as he is busy and cannot come, and I cannot wait. I wish him to take you away for a little change, and here is something that will enable him to do so.' She placed the parcel in the girl's hand and told her to lock it up in a cupboard to which she pointed. The girl did so and thought no more of the matter; but when, some hours subsequently, the shop was closed and her father came into the parlor to get his supper, she produced the parcel and gave the message by which it was accompanied. The poulterer laughed as he untied it, but to his amazement, the parcel was found to consist of bank notes and gold of the value of £1,000.—There was also in it an antique gold watch and chain.

"The next day Mr —— hurried round to his customer to thank her, when she desired him to take his daughter out of town for a few days, and on their return to inform her of their arrival.—This, of course was done. A day or two after their return she called at the shop of Mr —— and said she wished him to come to her house to tea, accompanied by his daughter. As they were about to leave, after partaking of her hospitality, she said to Mr ——, 'I wish you particularly to call on me to-morrow morning and bring with you two respectable persons upon whom you can rely.' The next morning Mr —— attended, accompanied by the curate of the parish and a neighbor. The old lady then said that she was upwards of ninety years of age, and had no relative living but a cousin, an attorney, who she alleged, had not treated her well, and by whom, she said, she had lost £20,000. She added that she had £25,000 in consols still left, and that as she felt she would not live long, and was resolved that the attorney should not get anything belonging to her, she had asked Mr —— to attend, with two witnesses, in order that she might transfer to him, for his own absolute use, the £25,000 to which she had referred. She added that she knew very well what she was about, and that, by giving him the money while she was alive, instead of bequeathing it to him at her death he would be saved the payment of legacy duty to the extent of £2,000.

"This announcement appeared to be of so singular a nature that the clergyman very properly suggested that a solicitor should be sent for.—The man of law came accordingly, and the transfer was duly effected. The old lady's presentiment of approaching dissolution proved to be correct, as she died a few weeks after making this singular disposition of her property. It seems that before her death she had intended to give the money to a chemist with whom she used to deal, but that he had offended her by some inattention to her wishes. The moral of this story (of the substantial accuracy of which there can be no doubt whatever) is that civility costs nothing and may sometimes yield a rich reward."

PRAYING FOR A HUSBAND.

A correspondent of the Rochelle (Illinois) Register locates the following near that place. Though the story is considerably older than the correspondent, it is worth reading:

"A young lady heard that if she would go out and pray three successive nights she would learn who she would marry. Now, it happened that her father had a young man in his employ who had considerable wit and good humor about him. One evening he was out in an apple tree after fruit, when he heard some one praying something like this: "O, who will I marry?" The idea popped into Doyle's (that being the young man's name) mind that he would have a little sport at her expense. So he spoke in a changed voice, and said, "Doyle." "No, not Doyle," cried the astonished young lady. "Yes, Doyle, or no one," again sounded from the tree-top in a sober, hollow voice. She arose and entered the house, resolved to try again the next evening. Of course Doyle did not wish to spoil the fun, and so the next evening found him seated in the tree top. He did not have long to wait before the young husband seeker came, and commenced praying in the same way that she did the preceding evening, and received the same answer. The next evening also found her under the tree pleading to know her future husband's name, and again she heard the answer, "Doyle, or no one." She arose, feeling satisfied that she must marry Doyle. The next morning she met him and asked him why he did not dress up and put on better clothes. He said he was not able. "Well," said she, "father is rich, and he will let you have money." He took that for a pretty good hint and bought a suit of new clothes. In a short time he offered his heart and hand, and was accepted. After their marriage, he told her how her prayers were answered. If any of the fair readers of this story should think of praying for a husband, do not go under a tree, or if you do, be sure and examine it closely and see if there is any one to answer it."

A New York journal very sensibly recommends that every boy, whether rich or poor, high or low, ought to learn a trade; not that he should always work at it, but that he may have it as reserve capital, together with its influence in forming his character.