

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH 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

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867.

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THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
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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 forbidden, 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.

3,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.
300 Gallons Lined 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' Straits and Banks' Oil, at the lowest market price, at McAden's Corner Drug Store. May 29, 1867.

A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS
Fine white and colored Marcelline Quilts, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Ladies' French Dainties, India Twilled Long Cloth, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes Lace, Clery Lace, Black Silk Garter Lace. Call and examine our New Goods. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon. Black Challis for Mourning Dresses, English Crapes and English Crap Vests, at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S. April 15, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,
A large and well selected Stock of 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, of 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 Philadelphia 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, is 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. Concord, N. C.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
The undersigned has just returned from the Northern cities with a good Stock of Groceries, and various other articles, consisting principally of Java Coffee, Rio Coffee of superior quality—none better; Black, Green and Imperial Teas; New Orleans and other Molasses; Bacon, Sides, Sugar Cured Hams, Fresh Mackerel, Pickled Shad, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, White Wine and Apple Vinegar, Willow Ware, Buckets of all kinds, Tubs, Brooms, Churns, Eggs, Half-Bushels, &c. Louisville Soap—best quality; Soda, Ginger and Egg Crackers; a fine lot of Brogan Shoes—extra sizes; Liverpool Salt, and best Carolina Rice.

Leather.
White Oak Tanned—fine article; large lot of good and good made Hemlock; French Calf Skins; Upper and Harness Leather. White Lead, Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps, all sizes; Wain Rope, Well Rope, Red Cord, Cotton Cards cheap, Seythe Blades, Peg Locks, Blacking, Matches, Cotton Yarn, Durham's Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco, Crushed, Pulverized, White and Brown Sugars, and a fine assortment of best Nails. I have selected this Stock with great care, and cannot be undersold. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember my Motto, Friends, recommending Freedom to me, may be assured that they will be dealt with fairly, both as to weight and change—no objection to all goods being weighed that go from this establishment. Profits are short, and terms necessarily CASH. I also buy and sell on commission all kinds of Produce. Orders and consignments solicited. W. BOYD, Charlotte, N. C., June 24, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT Wilson Bros.,
Embroidered Barges, Striped Mozambiques, Plain Mozambiques, Lawns, Striped Poplins, and a good assortment of Prints. May 6, 1867.

MASONIC—Hon E. G. Roode, Grand Master of Masons in the State of North Carolina, acknowledges through the *Western Democrat* and *Compass*, the organ of the order in this State, the receipt of one hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the distressed Masons in North Carolina. This is a portion of the proceeds of an entertainment given recently in New York.

D. W. Bain, Grand Secretary, acknowledges the receipt of \$100 from H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary of Illinois, for the same purpose. The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, at its recent session, contributed \$1000 for the relief of their Southern brethren.

Thus it will be seen how the great Masonic heart at the North pulsates at the recital of the suffering in the South.—*Raleigh Register.*

Gen. Grant has ordered additional troops to Tennessee, and ordered Gen. Thomas to distribute his forces so as to secure order. Gen. Grant will probably be there himself. Gen. Thomas telegraphs the President that he has ordered all the troops from Kentucky. He believed, with the forces at his command, that he can prevent riots at Memphis, Nashville, and the other large towns.

OLD CHARLOTTE BANK,
SPRING BUILDING, TRADE STREET,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We beg to inform the mercantile community of Charlotte, that we are furnishing New York Exchange at par.

Drafts made on England, France and Germany, and on every prominent place in the world at low rates.

Collectors made in all parts of the United States and Europe on reasonable terms.

Deposits received subject to sight Checks, on which interest is allowed.

Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Southern Bank Notes, Bonds, Coupons, &c., bought and sold at a small margin.

BRENNER, KELLOGG & PETERS, Brokers. July 15, 1867.

DENTISTRY.
DR. WM. E. CARR, late of Wilmington, having located in Charlotte, is prepared to attend promptly to all calls relating to his profession. Having had seventeen years' experience in the practice of Dentistry, he is satisfied that he can please all who may give him a call. All work done with reference to neatness, durability and dispatch. Office over Barringer, Wolfe & Co's, where he can be found at all hours of the day. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth filled and extracted without pain. June 10, 1867. 6m

Teeth Extracted Without Pain, BY A NEW REMEDY.
DR. JNO. H. WATT is prepared to administer the "Nitrous Oxide Gas" in extracting Teeth. This agent has been successfully used in thousands of cases in the principal cities, without the slightest danger. Freedom from pain or danger guaranteed. Office No. 5, Granite Row. Charlotte, June 17, 1867. 3m

PICTURES AT 50 CENTS
And upwards, at the PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
Over Jas. Hartly & 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 guaranteed at the Gallery of H. BAUMGARTEN, Next to Court House May 6, 1867.

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 Hogheads Sugar—yellow, 25 Barrels Molasses—assorted grades, 5 Hogheads Molasses—Cuba, 10 Barrels Potomac Shad, 10 Half Barrels Potomac Shad, 10 Quarter Family Mackerel, 40 Kits, No 1 and 2, 100 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 50 Boxes fine English Dairy Cheese, 50 " Adamantine Candles, 50 " assorted Stick 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. 1f

J. E. STENHOUSE, ALLAN MACAULAY,
14 New York Charlotte, N. C.
STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
42 Stone Street, New York.
Prompt personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Merchandise generally. Consignments solicited. June 10, 1867.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!
Important to Builders.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has completed his arrangements for manufacturing and supplying to this market BRICKS of a superior quality, for building purposes. Orders will be filled at moderate prices, and a liberal discount made to those contracting for a large quantity. For further particulars call on Capt. Asa George, or Messrs. Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., at whose store samples will be kept. E. P. GEORGE, May 20, 1867. 3m

FRESH DRUGS,
A general assortment, always on hand, at SCARR'S DRUG STORE
Feb 5, 1867
Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!
The highest CASH PRICE paid for RAGS at June 3, 1867. B. ROOPMANN'S.

SENSIBLE TALK.
George W. Sedell writes from Texas in the following sensible in to his old paper, the *New Orleans Picayune*:

"The lessons which adversity teaches are hard, yet they may be learned—and these lessons are always useful. I know that it comes hard for a young man to walk behind a plow who once rode behind a fast trotter; nor is it agreeable to a young lady to make and put on her dresses all by herself, who formerly had a couple of servants to take these irksome jobs off her hands. Yet I can see no other remedy, at least for those who have simply been ruined by the war, and the list is a long one. That a large majority have accepted the situation cheerfully I am glad to say is true—I mean the situation to earn their own living—all must do it. And there are many who think and I am one of them, that in the long run it will be all the better for the rising generation of the South—a generation which is to follow one notoriously brought up in ignorance of work and indolence as to any useful occupation. The race of men growing up will be more muscular—the women stronger and heavier—and their children again improve upon the stock. I have never heard that that exercise was hurtful, and I have consulted good physicians on the subject.

How often do we hear people complain that they have been out all day hunting for a servant without success. Had they turned to in the morning they could have done all their work themselves in a couple of hours, and saved money and shoe leather by the operation. Too many people in the South have been brought up to be waited upon; they must now tie their own shoes, and I repeat that the sooner they begin the better it will be. I know that many think they can escape this state of things by going to Brazil or some other out-of-the-way country; but toil is the common lot of the poor man of the world over, so far as I have seen, and in no part of the world is toil as remunerative as in the Southern States of America. Let us work."

RUSSIAN JUSTICE.
A remarkable law suit, which has been pending two years, has just been decided by the Emperor. A wealthy Russian was betrothed to the beautiful daughter of a Polish nobleman near Warsaw, and obtained his consent to the marriage. On the day fixed for the ceremony, the bridegroom appeared, attended by a captain and two officers, the first disguised as a priest, and the latter as his witnesses; and the unsuspecting bride was married to her Russian lover by this false priest. Two years after, the General became tired of his wife, and desired her to return to her father's house, at the same time informing her how she had been deceived. She at first thought he was jesting; but her cruel husband soon convinced her of the fatal truth, and shut the door of his house upon her. Her indignant father immediately brought an action against the General, but, of course, lost it, in all the courts against the Russian General, till at length the sentence came before the Emperor, who decided as follows: "As the General is not really married to his wife, the marriage is null and void; but as the wife has been most scandalously imposed upon, he is dismissed, with the loss of his salary and his office, without having any claim to another appointment; his whole property is given to the lady whom he has so wantonly deceived, and he is not permitted ever to marry again; and the two officers, his witnesses, to remain for life with a small salary."

YOUNG MAN, YOU ARE WANTED.—A lady writes, under this heading, hits off the young men as follows:—"A woman wants you. Don't forget her. No matter if you are poor. Don't wait to be rich; if you do, ten to one if you are fit to be married. Marry while you are young and struggle up together. But mark, young man, the woman don't want you if she is to whiske-jug. Neither does she want you if you don't take care of her and the 'little afterthoughts' which are pretty sure to follow. Neither does she want you because you are a man, the definition of which is too apt to be—an animal that wears bifurcated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter-section of stove pipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practices generally.

She wants you for a companion, a helpmate; she wants you to have learned to regulate your appetites and passions; in short, the image of God, not in the likeness of a beast. If you are strong in a good purpose, firm in resistance to evil, pure in thought and action, as you require her to be, and without which inward purity neither of you are fit for husband and wife; if you love virtue and abhor vice; if you are gentlemanly, forbearing and kind, and not loud-talking, exacting and brutal—young man, that woman wants you; that modest, fair, cheerful, right-looking, frank-spoken woman, we mean, who fills your idea of maiden and wife. It is she that wants you; marry her when you like, whether she is rich or poor; we'll trust you both, on the above conditions, without any further security.

WORKING CHEAP.—"What does Satan pay you for swearing?" asked one gentleman of another. "He don't pay me any thing," was the reply. "Well, you work cheap, to lay aside the character of a gentleman, to inflict so much on your friends and civil people; to suffer, and lastly to risk losing your own precious soul, and all for nothing. You certainly do work cheap—very cheap indeed!"

We understand that the more politics the colored people on farms get on the brain, the less work they do, and that consequently the grass is running away with the corn and tobacco. Colored friends, believe us—politics won't pay.—*Danville Times.*

APPOINTMENT BY GEN. SICKLES.—The term of Sheriff Dent, of Columbia, having expired, Gen. Sickles has issued an order appointing F. M. Green to succeed him, and requiring the latter to take the test oath.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.
GREENSBORO, July 16, 1867.

Distillers are hereby notified that the order of Maj. Gen. Sickles, in relation to distilled spirits, has no reference whatever to the distillation of Peach or Apple Brandy.

Parties wishing to distil Brandy will observe the following rules:

I. Make application to the Assistant Assessor of their respective divisions for permit to take out license.

II. File bond with Collector and take out license to distill. In no case fail to pay the special tax. Bonds will not be taken in a less sum than five hundred dollars.

III. Have brandy assessed and make report every ten days if it is the intention to pay without placing the spirits in bond. If the intention is to bond the spirits, they must first be inspected and then placed in bond where the assessment will be made.

IV. Keep correct record of amount distilled each day, amount of material used, list of parties to whom any spirits may be sold, and for whom any distilling may be done.

V. Parties situated in neighborhoods where large quantities of brandy will be distilled, and who are desirous of having a bonded warehouse for the storage of spirituous liquors, will make application to this office at once; said application will be favorably considered.

The application should state in full the location of the premises proposed to be used as a bonded warehouse, description of premises, &c. A faithful compliance with the law is all that is required. Every encouragement will be given distillers of Brandy by all officers connected with this office, and all leniency which the law allows will be extended.

[Signed,] JNO. CRANE, Collector.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

A correspondent of Preston (England) gives the following anecdote:—"A good while ago a boy named Charlie had a large dog which was very fond of water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river, near which the boy lived. One day the thought struck Charlie that it would be fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down with him to the water's edge, where he took off his clothes and then, holding hard to the dog's neck and bit of string, he went into the water and the dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side for some time they returned in the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find nothing but his shoes! The wind had blown all the rest into the water. The dog saw what had happened, and making his master let go the string, by making believe to bite him, he dashed into the river, and brought out first his coat and then all the rest in succession. Charlie dressed and went home in his wet clothes, and told his mother what she and his dog had. His mother told him he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done and that he should thank God for making the dog take him over the river and back again safely; for if the dog had made him let go in the river he would most likely have sunk and been drowned. Little Charlie said: "Shall I thank God now, mamma?" and he knelt down at his mother's knee and thanked God, then, getting up again, he threw his arm around his dog's neck, saying, "I thank you too, dear doggie, for not letting go." Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

NORTHERN NEGRO SUFFRAGE RECORDS.—Summer proposes to extend negro suffrage by Congressional enactment over the Northern as well as Southern States. Within the last seven years several of the Northern States have voted on the question, with results as follows: "At the first Presidential election in which Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for Executive honors, (1860) New York gave a majority against the proposition of 140,181! Lincoln's majority at the same election 50,139! Connecticut, in 1865, at a special election voted on the same question, and by a majority of 6282 repudiated mongrelism at the ballot box. The majority for the Radical candidate for Governor at the Spring election was 11,000! Wisconsin, the same year, rejected negro suffrage by 9,000—giving at the same time 10,000 majority for the Radical gubernatorial candidate. Minnesota also refused to sanction negro suffrage by 2513 majority, although choosing a Radical Governor by a majority of 3,476. Colorado voting on a proposed Constitution the same autumn, rejected, by a vote of seven to one, the proposition!

The men who in each instance have defeated negro suffrage are Republicans!

JAPANESE TEST OF OFFICIAL HONESTY.—The Japanese are a shrewd people, as is shown by the manner in which they guard against fraud on the part of the government employees. They do not blow much about "moral ideas," "public virtue," "human rights," "free schools for all colors," &c., after the manner of the "salt of the earth" in the unshibged portions of these United States. But they probably suffer less from defalcations than we do, if the following description of the ceremonies performed daily, at their Mint, is correct:

There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the Mint. At the end of a day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of the yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them: Their back hair is pulled down and examined, they wash their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water, and then halloo, and lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way; after which performance they are allowed to go to their lodgings.

SOME OF THE CHEMISTRY AND MECHANICS OF FARMING.

Written for the *Goldboro Star.*

Almost every farmer has observed that at certain seasons the ground becomes damper than usual, especially on the slopes of hills and in springy places, so much so that dry ditches and brooks are sometimes set to running. Such a phenomenon is regarded as a sure precursor of rain and is usually most striking early in the morning. There is always a film of floating sand on such water characterizing it as *risen*.

Whether there has ever been an explanation of this occurrence given or not, there is a deep significance in it and a philosophy that is eminently deserving of the attention of the thoughtful cultivator, in addition to the obvious fact that it supercedes barometers and hygrometers and is far more reliable.

When a copious shower of rain falls, one portion of it runs off into the ditches, &c., while another soaks into the ground. This latter continues its descent until it reaches an impervious stratum which in most countries is clay, when it stops and occupies the general level of the wells in the neighborhood.

After the sun and atmosphere have dried the surface of the earth, capillary attraction brings up this water from its reservoir to moisten the parched earth and hence the soil is never dry to any great depth. The evaporation of the moisture in the heat of the day is so rapid as to obstruct vision to some extent, giving rise to the popular notion of "Laurence dancing on the fence."

Besides this upward flow of water, there is a lateral issue at all places where the subjacent clay stratum is uncovered, as on the slopes of hills, giving rise, in many instances, to springs, and even where the accumulation of water is not sufficient to supply a stream, there is much of it discharged.

In dry windy or hot weather the escape of vapor from such surfaces often prevents the moisture from accumulating so as to become visible. But if the atmosphere is damp, it is incapable of taking up the water as fast as it flows from the ground, and hence the running of ditches, &c. The probability of a coming shower is thus readily understood. But there is another beautiful fact connected with this matter.

Our crops and forests extract from the earth an immense deal of soluble salts of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, &c., and, if we analyze the soil, we shall find that, within the range of their roots, the amount of these salts is far below their actual demands. Moreover many fields have supplied their salts for ages, and still have an abundance. Where, then, is the storehouse! Plainly the clay stratum below. Clay is known to be a result of disintegration, and the rocks—granite, slate, &c.—of which it was once a constituent, contain all the salts necessary to the growth of the crops, &c. The supply below, then, may be called inexhaustible, and the constant flow of water from its reservoir, brings up to the surface, in solution, all the mineral nourishment needed. Hence the soil continues to possess about the same percentage of salts.

But these salts do not enter into the composition of all crops in the same proportion. Corn, peas, potatoes, rice, wheat, &c., take up very different amounts. The water, however, which capillary attraction compels to rise to the surface—soil makes no selections, but brings all it can dissolve. Consequently, after a long dry "spell" there is an accumulation in the soil of those salts which the growing crops does not need. The pores or interstices in the surface, of course, become choked, and thus the capillary action stops and vegetation languishes.

Hence we see one necessity of keeping the surface of our fields pulverized.

There is an easy explanation, now, of another matter of interest. Whenever a large amount of water falls on and soaks into the earth, it takes up every soluble substance it finds in its passage and carries it down to its reservoir—out of the reach of the roots. It takes, then, a day or two for even the surface water to evaporate and it is so long before capillary action can bring back the necessary salts within reach of the roots, that the crops are stinted in their growth.

This remark does not apply to lands whose substratum of clay is near the surface and may explain why wheat does so badly on the sandy lands of Eastern N. C.

The rotation of crops seems now to be easy of explanation. After one crop has been cultivated on a field for many years the salts which it extracts lose their due proportion or in other words there is relatively too much of other salts in the soil. A different crop, then, may prefer those neglected salts and thus restore the equilibrium.

This remark loses much of its force when applied to lands whose clay stratum is many feet below the surface, because in such lands it requires many years for any salts to accumulate in a relatively large excess, there being so much room for diffusion.

Stiff clay lands ought to become exhausted soonest under the same crops.

WEBSTER'S COURTSHIP.—The following incident is related of the late Daniel Webster's courtship: He was then a young lawyer in Portsmouth, N. H. At one of his visits to Miss Grace Fletcher, he had, probably with a view of combining utility and enjoyment, been holding skeins of silk thread for her, when suddenly he stopped, saying, "Grace, we have thus been engaged in tying knots; let us see if we can tie a knot, one that will not untie for a lifetime. He then took a piece of tape, and after beginning a knot of a peculiar kind, gave it her to complete. This was the ceremony and ratification of their engagement. And now, in a little box, marked by him with the words 'Precious Documents,' containing the letters of his early courtship, this unique memorial is still to be found. The knot has never been untied.

A man who was once on a journey, said he never liked to see the tables covered with books and newspapers where he stopped at night, "for," said he, "I can never find any whiskey in such places."

WISHING TO BE MARRIED.

The latest innovation in the usage and custom of the Established Church of Scotland is the celebration of marriage at the church, instead of privately at the residence of the parties, the former mode, it is alleged, being in conformity with the directory of public worship and the ancient practice of the Presbyterian Church. Apropos of this innovation may be related the following incident:

The afternoon services had ended, and the congregation were arranging themselves for the benediction, when, to the manifest interest of the worshippers, the good parson descended from the pulpit to the desk below, and said in a calm clear voice:

"Those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony will now please come forward." A deep stillness instantly fell over the congregation, broken only by the rustling of silk, as some pretty girl or excited matron changed her position to catch the first view of the couple to be married. No one, however, arose, or seemed inclined to rise. Whereupon the worthy clergyman, deeming the first notice unheard of, misundestood, repeated:

"Let those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony now come forward." Still no one stirred. The silence became almost audible, and a painful sense of awkwardness among those present was felt, when a young gentleman who occupied a vacant seat in the broad aisle during the service, slowly arose, and deliberately walked to the foot of the altar. He was good looking and well dressed, but no female accompanied his travels. When he arrived within a respectable distance of the clergyman, he paused with a reverend bow, stepped to one side of the aisle, but neither said anything nor seemed at all disconcerted at the idea of being married alone.

The clergyman looked anxiously around for the bride, who, he supposed, was yet to arrive, and at length remarked to the young gentleman in an undertone:

"The lady, sir, is dilatory."

"Yes, sir."

"Had you not better defer the ceremony?"

"I think not."

"Do you suppose she will be here soon?"

"Me, sir," said the young gentleman, "how should I know of the lady's movements?"

A few moments more were suffered to elapse in this unpleasant state of expectancy, when the clergyman renewed his interrogatories:

"Did the lady promise to attend at the present hour, sir?"

"What lady?"

"Why the lady, to be sure, that you are waiting here for."

"I did not hear her say anything about it," was the unsatisfactory answer.

"Then, sir, may I ask you why you are here, and for what purpose you thus trifle in the sanctuary of the Most High?" said the somewhat enraged cleric.

"I came, sir, simply because you invited all those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to step forward; and I happened to entertain such a wish. I am very sorry to have misunderstood you, and wish you a very good day."

The benediction was uttered with the solemnity of tone very little in accordance with the twitching of the facial nerves, and when, after the church was closed, the story got amongst the congregation, more than one girl regretted that the young gentleman who really wished to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, had been obliged to depart without a wife.—*Londonderry Standard.*

RESULT OF AN ADVERTISEMENT.—Many persons entertain the mistaken opinion that the advertising columns of a newspaper are not generally read by the public; that this part of the paper is examined only by persons wishing to learn where they can get some particular article, of which they stand in need at the time of reading. That this is a mistaken notion, we think we can prove by a little piece of personal experience.

When the proprietor of the *Enquirer* was superintending the making up of the paper for publication two weeks ago, a vacancy of two lines occurred in one of the advertising columns. After trying in vain to shift the advertisements so as to fill up the hiatus, it occurred to him that a few blackberries were needed in his home department, and he determined to make known his wants.—In accordance with this idea, the following modest little notice was inserted:

"Blackberries wanted.—Apply at the *Enquirer* office."

This was placed at the foot of a column, no attention being called to it in the list of new advertisements. Yet this obscure statement produced an effect as magical as if a trumpet had been sounded through the land. It was proclaimed to the remotest corners of the District that blackberries were wanted—and blackberries came; the people speedily responded to the appeal. Within a week some twenty persons appeared at our sanctum, with supplies of the juicy fruit for sale; so that there is no longer room to assert that blackberries are wanted at this office. The influx of berries would doubtless have broken the concern, if we had not stopped buying.

Most of those who came to sell, had not seen the advertisement themselves but heard of it from others. Thus it is seen that the circulation of an advertisement extends far beyond that of the paper in which it appears. It also proves that no part of a paper fails to secure its share of readers. Reflect on this, all ye who wish to call public attention to your own business, your profession, your wants or your supplies.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

While ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances, and while ten wait for something to turn up, one turns something up; so, while ten fail, one succeeds and is called a man of luck or favorite of fortune. There is no luck like luck, and fortune most favors those who are most indifferent to fortune.

Partial returns from forty-nine counties in Alabama, show the registration of 28,000 whites and 49,000 blacks. It is estimated that the black majority in the State will be from 25,000 to 30,000.