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WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPREITOR. Terms of Subscription-THERE DOLLARS, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

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WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS-Three Dollars per annum in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- For one square of ten lines or and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising

Herrings, Mackerel and Cheese.

100 BOXES SMOKED HERRINGS. 10 Barrels No. 1 Boston Mackerel, 50 Boxes Cheese, for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Bagging, Cotton Ties and Rope. BALES HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING, 2,000 Lbs. Iron Cotton Ties, various patents, 20 Coils Rope, Manilla and Hemp,

For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. January 27, 1868

THE DRUG STORE

Kilgore & Cureton Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next

to the Express Office. A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house. B. F. KILGORE, M. D. Jan 6, 1868.

T. K. CURETON, M. D. GARDEN SEEDS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

A large supply of fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of every variety of Seeds,

Peas, Beaus, &c., White and Red Onion Sets, Clover Seed, &c., &c..

January 12, 1808.

Charlotte Female Institute. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868. OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS

Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. Jno. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemestry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages. Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Super-

intendent Social daties. Prof A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Prof. R. E. Piguet, Drawing, Painting and Modern

Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French. Mrs Sally C. White, English Branches. Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.

Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano. Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue

containing full particulars address. REV. R. BURWELL & SON.

Charlotte, N. C. September 23, 1867.

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 here-

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

LE REPAIRING promptly executed. D. H. BYERLY,

Under the Mansion House Building. March 25, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Robert Shaw & Son, Third Door from the Mansion House,



RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Sadhave a large stock of Sad-dles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices. Anything in the way of SADDLES, HARNESS,

Bridles, Martingales, COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant

nearly executed at short notice R. SHAW. and on reasonable terms. W. E. SHAW. Oct. 14, 1867.

A HALES, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing: Just take it into HALES' shop, He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year, When it is used with proper care. He will do it as low as it can be done, January 1, 1868.

B. M. Presson,

Keeps everything in the Family Grocery line, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest. February 10, 1868.

Catawba English and Classical HIGH SCHOOL. NEWTON, N. C.

The next Session will commence the 1st Monday in January next. No pains are spared in fitting pupils thoroughly for the best Colleges in the country, and in giving them a thorough business education. Special attention given to MATHEMATICAL TRAINING. Tuition per Session of 20 Weeks from \$9 to \$22.50

Board in families from \$8 to \$12 per month; in clubs at about half these prices. Newton, N. C. J. C. CLAPP, A. B.

S. M. FINGER, A. B. Dec. 9, 1867. Piano Tuning.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlowest rates and shortest notice.

Call at R. F Davidson's Furniture Store. Feb 3, 1868 Impd EDWARD VOERGE.

Setting Out Trees.

A London builder says that if people planting orchards would give orders to mark the north side of the trees with red chalk before they are taken up, and when set out to have the trees put in the ground with their north side to the north, in their natural positions, a larger proportion, it less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless is said, would live; as ignoring this law of nature 1816, by William Flowers (known as pipen Bilkept in for over one month. Notices of marriages is the cause of many transplanted trees dying. by) in Flowers' Swamp, from whence it derives If the north side be exposed to the south, the heat of the sun is too great for that side of the tree to bear; therefore, it dries up and decays.

riculture for January show the average yield per acre of the crops of 1867. There is a marked reduction in Georgia, the Carolinas in corn, and exhibits an increase in some of the Southern States; in North Carolina of forty per cent.

QUALITY OF WOOL INFLUENCED BY FEED .-Sheep prefer upland pasture, and a great variety. It has been proved that the pasture has a greater influence than climate on the fineness of the wool. Fat sheep yield heavier and coarser fleeces. The fine flocks of Western Pennsylvania, when taken to the prairies of Western Illinois, in the same latitude, will, in a few years, change their character. The quality of fleece, and the size of the sheep will increase, but the fineness of the wool is the best for fine wool .- National Agriculturist.

EXCELSIOR.

The Etna Life Insurance Company,

(Col. E. A. OSBORNE, Agent at Charlotte,) Has proved itself to be one of the solid Institutions | the stem, the grape being coal black, which is of this country. It was Chartered in May, 1819, more than 48 years ago, and has survived and flourished until January, 1868, after paying all losses promptly, and to the large amount of \$17,485,894.17; from any other grape; as the stem ent rs the and at the Office of the General Agent in Raleigh has grape it branches into three prongs, like a tri- Jones then drew a parallel between that gentle- appetites of human nature are the result of de- goes to utter waste. Besides this amount, there

The Official Record for the year 1867 is gratifying to the 45,000 policy holders. Income for the year past, \$5,000,000

Assets well Secured, New Members Insured.

The rapid growth of this institution shows that where it is well known and its system of operations understood, it is a favorite and highly favored Company. The Officers and Managers have neither the time or taste to notice some of the unjust and mali-

cious attacks made by one or two rival Companies. By referring to the Report of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts it will be seen that the .Etna's ratio per cent of expenses of cost of new business is less than that of any other Company: and that the ratio per cent of increase in assets is greater than any other Company, and more than 4 times the average of the 42 Companies reported. By Insuring in the Etna you get nearly twice the

amount of insurance for the same amount of money that you would by insuring in an all Cash Company. For instance a man has just \$100 to spare annually for Life Insurance and no more He wants it to buy all the insurance he can possibly get in a first class Company. It buys \$5,000 in an all Cash Company and \$10,000 from a Note Company (50 per cent note). Now suppose the man dies the first year, his family gets \$5,000 from an all Cash Company, and \$9,900 from a Note Company-Note being deducted. S. T. of Kinston, N C., insured in the Ætna in 1865 for \$10,000. He paid in eash \$166 and note \$166. A few months after he died and his family received \$10,000 less his note. Here I will state that only one Note is ever deducted from the Policy, though the party may have lived many years. The dividends prevent an accumulation of Notes, and they are returned regularly to the party insuring Had he insured in an all Cash Company and paid \$166 his family would have received only \$5,000. This shows a difference of nearly \$5,000 in favor of the Ætna. Persons contemplating insurance will find it to their interest to investigate the advantages of the W. H. CROW, .Etna.

Office Raleigh, N. C., Gen'l Ag't for the State. Col. E. A. Osborne, Local Agent at Charlotte, N. C.

North Carolina Land Agency.

Having associated myself with Gen. J. D. Imboden, of the City of Richmond, Va., to whose card below I refer the public, for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c , in North Carolina, I invite those persons in the State, having such property for sale, to address me at Reidsville. N. C., and steps will be taken, at once, to call the attention of Northern capitalists to all such pro-D. W. COURTS.

Virginia Central Land Agency. I have very recently perfected the organization necessary to conduct, on the largest scale, the busi-

Lands, Mills, Mines, Furnaces & Water-Powers. My partner, Col. R. J. Page, is in charge of our office in New York. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, I have Associates of the highest respectability and

And for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I am associated with D. W. Courts, Esq , of Reidsville, for many years State Treasurer of N. C. The facilities this Agency offers for the sale of Lands are not surpassed in the South. In regard to Mines of all kinds, I have made contracts with parties in the cities North of this, who make that branch of the business a speciality, both in this country and Europe, securing to me the widest possible field of day after the last Monday in February, 1868, to operations, and in this city I have the aid and ser- plead, answer or demur to the complainant's petition. vices of that accomplished Mineralogist and Assayer, Col. William Gilham, for the prompt analysis of all minerals that may be sent to me-thus determining the value of all mines, before they are offered for sale. TERMS:-For selling lands, five per cent commission on all sales actually made, but no charge what-

tional contingent fee, the subject of contract in each case, and payable out of proceeds of sale. Reference is made to public men generally throughout the State, with most of whom I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted.

J. D. IMBODEN.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County. Superior Court of Law-Special Term, Dec , 1867. D. G. Maxwell vs. E. S. Wright-J. S. Phillips vs. H. P. Ackerman.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in these cases are non-residents of the State, and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, in the said State, commanding them personally to be and appear at the next term of this Honorable Court, to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D , 1868, then For Circulars and particulars, address J. C. Clapp, and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the attachment in this case, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiffs' debt and costs, and execution issue accordingly

for the same. Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our Superior lotte and surrounding country that I am prepared to Court of Law at office, on the 9th Monday after the tune and repair Pianos, Violins, Guitars, etc., at the 4th Monday in August, A. D., 1867, and in the 92d year of American Independence.

Issued February 17th, 1868. 807-6w [adv. \$10] E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk.

The Flowers Grape.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 30, 1868. I drop you an item of history in connection now so anxiously sought after and extensively tant subjects: cultivated for wine-making, is a native of Robeson county, N. C., and was discovered prior to its name. In 1816 Mr Giles Williams, who is now living, visited the parent vine, for the purpose of obtaining cuttings or plants. The vine then had the appearance of being ten or twelve THE CROPS.—The tables in the report of ag- years old. The precise spot where this famous illegal, to lay the whole matter on the table. of Lumberton, N. C. From this one parent vine many thousands of plants have been carried Virginia in wheat. The average of winter wheat | to all parts of the country, North and South, and the Flowers Grape of Robeson county is now | Carried. competing with standard grapes of the old countries. Many thousands of plants and cuttings in relation to imprisonment. Carried. of this grape are now shipped by Express and on the Railroads every Winter, by the citizens of Columbus county, N. C., where this grape is now RILL OF RIGHTS—THE STATE DERI

more extensively grown than in any other part of

the United States. Among the many excellences which this grape has to commend it to wine-makers, besides making the best wine in the world, is the time of ripening and the fact that the entire crop ripens at one time, and never fall from the vines until him. If any one presumed to differ with them will not be retained. Sweet or upland herbage destroyed by frost—they must have been frozen before they fall. Very light frosts do not cause them to fall. This grape commences ripening in only contended that the debt of an old State. September, and first changes slowly from its green state to a dark red or brown color, and continues a gradual change until fully ripe. When the last of this reddish color disappears around proof of its being quite ripe. The stem itself is one marked peculiarity which distinguishes this been paid \$33,000 to widows and orphans in the pod, which reach near the centre of the fruit. and never give way or pull out till the grape fully ripe. Wine makers who engage in the State had incurred during the war, saying that dowed with reason, will, and other attributes ravages of dogs. business extensively will find this their best grape, 8,000,000 and while they use the Scuppernong and other varieties, and have to employ force to pick and she still clung to, and intended to keep, her therefore is not irresponsible, like the brutes. are a tax to the people of near one hundred milwork them, when these are finished up they find honer unspotted and unstained. Mr Jones When intemperate habits, or any other evil habits, lions of dollars per annum. the Flowers' all hanging on the vines, waiting, after all other varieties have been gathered and worked, so that the hands may not be idle, but can just be changed over to the Flowers vineyard, when the best wine will be made last.

Very respectfully, T. S. Memory. Wilm. Journal.)

Judge Nelson has delivered in the Supreme Court at Washington, the unanimous decision of that body in the Georgia and Mississippi cases. It is a very lengthy and exhaustive acts, all the language of Congress, treat each one wish to go astray as the consolatary idea that opinion, and declares that the court has no jurisdiction in cases of a political character between functions suspended. Hence, those reconstruct to virtue as the insurance that it can triumph in the general government and individual States. In effect it gives to Congress complete supremacy | States, until we frame a Constitution and provide | ting so much in vogue, that man is a mere main the political affairs of the country.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1867. R F. Davidson vs. L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger

Original Bill. It appearing upon affidavit that the defendants in this cause are non-residents of this State, publication is ordered to be made, for six weeks, in the Charlotte Democrat, notifying the said defendants, L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Char-was that Mr Tourgee had convinced him that February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur, or the section 6 had no business in the Constitution. Bill will be taken as confessed and heard ex parte.

Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th February, 1868. C. DOWD, Clerk. 806-6w [adv. \$10]

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1867. J. M. Davidson vs. L. R. Smoot and W. M. Keblinger Original Bill.

It appearing upon affidavit that the defendants in ais cause are non-residents of this State, publication is ordered to be made for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendants, L. R. Smoot tain men in the French Revolution. He would and Wm M. Keblinger to appear at the next Term of | not follow in the wake of those revolutionary said Court to be held in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be

aken as confessed and heard ex parte ourt at office in Charlotte, this 5th February, 1868. C. DOWD, Clerk. 806-6w [adv. \$10]

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County Court of Equity, Full Term, 1867. Thos. H. Brem and Wife vs. John Robertson and

Wife and others. Petition for Sale of Land for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants. John Robertson and wife Rebecca, D. D. Oates and S. M. Lowrie, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, noti-

fying said defendants to appear at the next term of of the State untarnished, the public debt regusaid Court, to be held in Charlotte, on the 9th Monor the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th day of Feb., '68. C. DOWD, Clerk. 806-6w [adv. \$10]

B. M. PRESSON, Wholesale and Retail GROCER and Dealer in Family Supplies. Trade Street, under the Mansion House,

AT THE SIGN OF THE "ELEPHANT." Lard! Lard!! Lard!!! By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at PRESSON'S.

Extra Side Bacon. Please call and examine my Bacon. It is excel PRESSON'S.

Good Coffee Ready sale, at 25 cents per pound, at PRESSON'S. Sugar! Sugar!!

PRESSON'S. Excellent Sugar at Salt! Salt!! PRESSON'S. Salt, of the best Liverpool, at

Crocks, Jugs and Jars. PRESSON'S. Bagging! Bagging!! On sale, extra heavy Gunny-Bagging at PRESSON'S. N. C. CONVENTION.

The following proceedings took place in the with the Flowers Grape. This grape which is Convention on Saturday, 15th, on some impor-

DISTILLATION OF GRAIN PROHIBITED. Mr Welker's ordinance, prohibiting the dis tillation of grain, was reached. The question recurred on a motion to postpone indefinitely made by Mr McDonald of Chatham. The vote was taken upon the motion to postpone, which resulted: yeas 26, nays 31-not a quorum voting. Mr Rich then moved, as the former vote was grape was first discovered is sixteen miles South | The yeas and nays were called and the vote stood: veas 39, navs 55.

Mr Colgrove moved to amend by inserting November, 1868," instead of "January, 1869.

Mr Welker moved to strike out the provision The question recurred upon the adoption of

BILL OF RIGHTS-THE STATE DEBT. The question recurred upon section 6th, pledging the faith of the State against the repudiation of the o'd State debt.

Mr Tourgee said there was an evident disposition (unintentional, of course,) to misrepresent on this matter, he was called a repudiator. He had not taken grounds for such a measure. He that had completely lost its Statal organization, should not be assumed by the new State now

coming into existence. Mr Jones of Washington, said the gentleman intended to make this Convention a marked era in his history. He (Tourgee) seemed deter-

ruled out of order by the Chair, and he took his

seat, saying he was always ruled out of order. After some little talking, Mr McD. was allowed to occupy the floor, and the gist of his remarks

Mr Rodman said he wished to say only a few words in regard to Mr Tourgee's allusion to our institutions in regard to slavery. That institution existed in the Northern States before it did here, and, when abolished there, it was on account of the unprofitableness of the institution, not on account of morality. And the slaves that should have been emancipated by the laws of those States, were brought down South and sold. Mr R. characterized Mr Tourgee's theory as a feeble and second hand imitation of that of cersteps. He would never turn his back upon the example and teachings of those ancestors whom he revered, as he wished his posterity to respect Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said him. This was a new era, a conflict between capital and labor, and he trusted in God that the laborer would fare as well in this conflict as he

did in the old. Mr Heaton closed the debate in favor of the section, and concluded his remarks by calling the

previous question. The call was sustained, the section put on its passage, and the vote stood: yeas 71, nays 9.

The following is the section of the Bill of Rights as adopted: SEC. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith

larly contracted before and since the rebellion. shall be regarded as inviolable and never questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Rights, were adopted. Mr Durham moved to insert an additional sec tion, to come between sections 33 and 34, to read as follows:

"The Caucasian and African races are distinct by nature and color; therefore, all inter-marriages between the Cancasian, or white race, and the African, or black, are forever prohibited.'

Mr Durham called the yeas and nays, and the Secretary had commenced to call the roll, when Mr Sweet arose and said that as he, at the time the amendment was offered, was entitled to the floor, on a privileged question, he would now move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Durham called the yeas and nays on that motion. The House refused to grant them. Mr Durham said his was an amendment to the

bill itself, and not to any section, and that if it was laid on the table, it would carry the whole bill with it. He was not surprised to see the Radicals resort to every dodge to shirk going on record in this matter. But if they did shirk it, he would show to the people that they did so in the face of all parliamentary law and justice.

The Chair decided the point against Mr D. Mr Sweet's motion to table was then put and carried, vira roce,

Intemperance as a Disease.

The theory that intemperance is a disease, by Dr. Parrish, of the Asylum for Inebriates in these times of high taxes, when the revenue Delaware county, Pa., lately noticed in our col- needed by the government is so great as to comumns, has no doubt a good deal of truth in it. | pel the imposition of a tax on almost every arti-It may be, as the lecturer contends, a hereditary | cle kept either for ornament or use, there is no lisease, or implanted by the mother in adminis- good reason why the dog should escape, amid the tering remedies to her infant, or may be acquired general onslaught of the tax-man if he is an artias other diseases are, through improper diet, &c. cle of use, the same as the cow or horse, why But when Dr. Parrish maintains that the vic-should he be favored more than either of these? tims of this disease "can no more help it than If he is kept for ornament, like gold watches or they can help an attack of the cholera, yellow pianos, let those who can afford to keep him pay fever or consumption," that it is "a very bad for the privilege of possession, the same as for habit to denounce it as a crime, to rate it among other useless, worthless, and ornamental gimthe vices," he teaches, in our opinion, what is cracks. false in fact, and most demoralizing and vicious in tendency. If we admit the authority of di- ment, thus gives a statement of the general opinvine revelation, drunkenness is a crime and a ion in many places. "I wish you would urge vice, and human laws, not less than divine, treat | Congress to pass a "dog law." Negroes who the drunkard as a responsible moral agent. have not a months rations on hand, keep from There is no tribunal of justice in the land which | two to five worthless curs. My nearest neighbor would presume to admit the plea of drunkenness has three families living with him, and I am told in defense or even extenuation of murder, or any | there are 15 dogs on the place. As the producother crime. Though the criminal may be tem- tion of cotton will probably continue to fall off, porarily insane, as drunken men generally are, it is important to encourage the growth of wool. and therefore may commit acts which he would | Should the hog cholera continue, and no remedy not have committed if in full possession of his be discovered, we must grow beef and mutton senses, yet he is held by the laws to have voluntarily put himself in that condition, and to be Who can doubt that the wealth of the country justly responsible for its consequences. We would be increased by millions, by the destruc-

should like to see the advocate who would ven- tion of all dogs? Statisticians estimate the ture to set up a plea for a murderer who had number of dogs in the United States to be two taken life in a fit of drunkenness, that "he could and a half millions; to feed this vast array must no more help" the condition in which he was require no inconsiderable amount. Allowing to "than he could an attack of cholera, yellow fever | each two meals per day, worth say three cents or consumption.' The equity of human and divine laws on this short of fifty-five million dollars per year, a sum subject is entirely consistent with the theory | which, if expended for improvements in the way that the appetite for strong drink is often the re- of railroads, canals, or similar public works, might mined to impress upon this body his code of sult of a bodily disease. But it can just as readi- be made of incalculable advantage to the coun-

morals and his own peculiar philosophy. Mr | ly be proved that other injurious passions and | try; but which now, the greater part at any rate, mar and the famous Knight of Wind-mill noto- feetive physical organization, and often trans- is also a great loss to the country by the disriety. Mr Jones adverted to the great losses the mitted from parents to children. Man is en- couragement to sheep growing, caused by the though she had lost her wealth and her former | and spiritual aids, for the very purpose of conwished to know of the gentleman, if Congress | become formed, they may be irresistible; but, in recognized this as a State, with certain bounda- forming them every man is a free agent, and it ed during the existence of that de facto govern- such paralysis to the efforts of a man struggling mest. When the South felt unable to carry on | to resist the peculiar temptations of his nature | American Stock Journal. the struggle and the war ended, our functions as | as to make him believe or even apprehend that a State and a part and parcel of the government | the tendency he struggles against is irresiswere resumed. Every line of the reconstruction | tible. There is no such pretext for those who of these rebellious States as a State with its civil | they can't help it; no such inspiration and help tion acts were to provide a government for those it will. The latter-day philosophy, which is geta civil government for the State. Mr Jones said | chine, which must run as it was made, commits the measures of those gentlemen were nothing the fatal error of ignoring the engineer, whom more or less than rank repudiation, and, notwith- the same hand that made the machine has stastanding the ingenuity of their arguments, all | tioned in charge of the works, to avoid collisions,

the waters of the ocean could not wash out the | collapses and running off the track. At the same time it must be conceded that Mr McDonald endeavored to speak, but was those who have permitted themselves by confirmed habits of indulgence to become the miserable victims of the disease of intemperance ought not to be cut off from human sympathy and care, and that asylums for inebriates present the most practical method which has yet been devised for their relief, and possibly for their reformation .- Baltimore Sun.

Narrow Escape from Death of Two Children.

Every reader remembers the ancient Venetian legend—best told in Roger's poem "Ginevra" of the bride who playfully hid away from her lord on the wedding day in an old oaken chest. It closed with a spring, and she was thus entombed alive; the mourning friends and inconsolable lord never saw her face again, and he,

--- "weary of life, Flung it away in battle with the Turks."

Years afterwards, when the bride's mysterious disappearance was almost a forgotten tale, the discovery of a few mouldering bones and ashes in the fatal chest, with long locks of faded hair, and rings, and wedding trinkets, revealed the sad story of the doom that had suddenly snatched her away from happiness, light and life. Precisely such a fate two children of a well-

known family in this city narrowly escaped on Wednesday last. They were at play in a yard near the dwelling, where a number of boxes and other things had been placed, among which was a very large chest with a hasp on the outside, closing down over a staple so as to be secured in the old-fashioned style with a padlock.

In their play the children-a boy of eight and his sister of six years-got into the chest, and the lid, which was heavy, fell, and brought the hasp over the staple, fastening the lid down so securely that a strong man could not have bursted it open from the inside.

Near nightfall the mother of the little prisoners missed them, and not finding them in the yard, supposed they had, against orders, strayed into the street. She happened to pass near the Sections 25 to 33, inclusive, of the Bill of chest, and fancying that she heard a strange, moaning sound, stooped and opened it, and there, to her great surprise, she found her little darlings crushed down by the heavy lid, and so nearly suffocated that they were speechless. A little longer, and the chest would have been their

> The boy, it appears, had a stout and pious heart; he told his mother that when he found they were fastened in, he prayed that she might be sent to open the chest, and he believed that she had come in answer to his prayer. He then got out his little pocket-knife and felt about for the hinges of the chest, which he vainly endeavored to cut loose, telling little sister Daisy to pray in the meantime with all her might. That boy's life was undoubtedly spared to some good end .- Mobile (Ala.) Register Jan. 24.

> Daniel Webster in a discussion on the influence of the Press, spoke as follows:-"Every parent, whose son is away from home at school. should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence."

The Dog Question.

When will our legislators learn wisdom, and which has been maintained in a lecture delivered | impose a tax on the worthless race of curs? In

A correspondent of the Agricultural Depart-

each, and the total cost would be but a trifle

In view of all this, I do not over-estimate the high rank among other States of the Union, yet | trolling and regulating his physical passions, and | case when I say that the dogs of this country

Are the blessings of dog-dom commensurate with their cost? Some good qualities they no ries, how did he get the idea that this was not a is worse than nonsense in a public teacher to doubt have, as we are taught to believe that State? In 1861 this State became a part of a proclaim to the youth of the land that intemper- "nothing is made in vain," and we may yet find de fueto government; and her political relations ance is a thing that "can't be helped any more some purpose that dogs can serve. But, when to the Federal government were merely suspend- than cholera or consumption." There is no their limited services are secured at a price so great, do we not "pay dear for our whistle?"-

Capt. Semmes in Self Defence.

Admiral Raphael Semmes, formerly of the late Confederate navy, has published a card, from which we make the following extract:

"The New York Times, I understand, for I have not seen the article, is quite merry over the fact stated by me in one of my lectures, that when I captured the California steamer Ariel I did not permit the passengers to be despoiled of any portion of their money or personal effects, limiting myself to the capture of the steamer and her freight. While I struck sturdy and hearty blows at the commerce of the enemy, as was my duty, this was my constant practice at sea, and I contrasted, in the lecture referred to by the Times, this practice with the shameful robberies perpetrated by Sherman and his 'bummers' upon the women and children of the South, burning from over their heads the houses which sheltered them from the storm, and robbing them not only of their jewelry, but their food and clothing. Will the Times cease a moment its abusive rhetoric and deny the facts stated by me? If so, I call upon the five hundred passengers whom I captured on board the Ariel to contradict it. Will it object to the contrast I have presented of my own conduct upon the sea where private property is subject to capture, and the conduct of the vandals I have mentioned upon the land, where private property is not subject to capture? It dare not. It is time, then, that all this senseless clamor about the piracies of the Alabama had ceased. Her commission was as legitimate as that of Generel Lee, and no one but an ass will seek to draw any distinction. A slanderous Northern press has poisoned the public mind as to the career of my ship, and believing in the fairness of the American people, I design at my leisure, and an opportunity may offer, to present to my countrymen the facts-those stubborn things at which all the Radical pack, Blanche, Tray and Sweetheart may bark in chorus, but not one title of which can they alter."

The following marriage anecdote is from obliging correspondent at Shelbyville, Indiana: We had an eccentric old Justice of the Peace, who soon after his first election, was called upon o unite a couple in the bonds of wedlock. J P. was not posted in the ceremony proper for such an occasion, but nothing daunted, launched off confidently, thus:

J. P .- "Hold up your right hands, both on The would-be bride and groom, both held up

their right hands. J. P. then proceeded as follows:-"You and each on you both do solemnly swear and pro in the presence of all these here witnesses, that you will both on you love and cherish, honor and obey each other, speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing else but the truth, so long as ye both on ye shall live. So help you God-

Then placing one foot on his chair, he threw himself back on his dignity and 'capped the eli-

"By virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the State of Indiana, I do hereby pronounce you both on you husband and wife."

THE BEST ADVICE.-The best rule for "hard times" is to go to work. Get up two hours earlier in the morning, and stick to your calling, if it is an honest and useful one. Mind your own business, and with all your might let other people's alone. Live within your means. Sell your fancy horses. Eat and drink with moderation. Be careful. Be yourself all you would see in others. Be an honest man-work, and never

despair. An experienced breeder of sheep says, that a number of sheep in any flock wearing bells, will keep away dogs.