

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 363

THE Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south of State Bank,
(Formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in Parks' Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869 Impd

Dr. JOHN 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.
Jan 1, 1869.

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their services may be solicited.
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered.
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
March 8, 1869.

J. C. MILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in the United States Court.
Office above the Sign of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
June 28, 1869 Gmpd

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over B. Koffmann's Store.
Dec 13, 1869 ly

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
60 Kilby Street, BOSTON, MASS.
For the sale of Cotton, Carpet Yarn, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.
Merriman & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. Y. Bryce & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. Y. McAden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Marchant, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. Wm. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1866.

NEW GOODS
New Groceries.
We are now receiving at our old stand, "Gray's Corner," our Fall Stock of Groceries, consisting in part of heavy Gunny Bagging.
A large lot of Salt Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, and in fact everything usually found in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold at a very short margin for cash.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere—we are determined to sell.
Those indebted to us will please settle up.
Sept 27, 1869. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue until 30th of June following.
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to
Rev. L. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 19, 1869

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,
Flour and Grain,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, Newbern; T. J. Latham and Rountree & Webb, Newbern.
Oct 18, 1869 6m

LARGE STOCK
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.
Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Sept. 13, 1869.

A NOVEL CONVENTION.—A convention of a novel and peculiar character was in session at Columbus, Ohio, last week. Delegates from the principal cities of the State met to discuss the "liberal divorce" system, which, with the "paramount question in the West." The convention, by a vote of 274 to 153, voted to recommend the amending of the municipal code, so as to allow boards of health to "regulate" houses of ill-fame. The proposition to "license" was stricken out. The design is to try the effect of the European continental system, with some modifications. The Ohio papers condemn the scheme to make vice "respectable" with considerable indignation.

Plantation for Sale.
I offer for sale one of my Plantations situated 7 miles from Charlotte, on the N. C. Railroad. There are about 130 Acres in the tract, and a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the place, together with a fine Orchard of choice Fruit Trees. The price is moderate, and terms will be made easy. Apply on the premises or address Rev. I. G. McLaughlin through Query's P. O., or inquire of J. McLaughlin at Oates' Store in Charlotte.
Dec 20, 1869 3wpd G. McLAUGHLIN.

A Card.
B. M. PRESSON,
AT THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT,
Takes pleasure in informing his old customers and friends that he is "Right side Up," and having care for his many patrons, will be pleased to see them at any time at his old stand, "The Sign of the Elephant," where he is again prepared to supply them with the very best
Family and Plantation Provisions,
and everything fresh and good for the Larder and the inner man with some Dressing for the outer, at astonishingly moderate prices.
Do not pass by, but call in and see if I cannot suit you as well as you can be accommodated elsewhere, as it is my pleasure and desire to please the public, having made extensive arrangements for that purpose.
B. M. PRESSON, Agent.
Dec. 6, 1869.

Groceries, Confectioneries, Toys.
N. GRAY
Has bought out the Stock of Goods of Rev. W. S. Balton, next Parker Building, where he has received a call from his old customers and friends and the public generally.
He has received a fresh supply of Goods in his line, such as
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries, Toys, Preserved Fruits,
And everything in that line that is desirable to please the palate or tickle the fancy of Men and Women, boys and girls.
Remember the place—between McAden's Drug Store and D. Parks' Building.
Nov 22, 1869. N. GRAY.

House for Rent.
The Dwelling House, next to the present residence of Mr. W. E. Cochran, below the Baptist Church, is offered for Rent for the year 1870. The House has 4 large and 2 small Rooms, good kitchen and 1/2 bath with fruit trees.
JERRY BETHEL, Agent.
Dec 20, 1869.

Imported Ale
10 CASES Imported ALE, for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Dec 23, 1869.

Store for Rent.
The commodious room above dwelling above, opposite the Court House, (now occupied by J. S. Means & Son.) is offered for Rent for the year 1870. Apply to
J. DULS, Agent.
Dec 6, 1869 4w

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
I take this method of returning my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past, and hope that they will continue to patronize me in the future, feeling satisfied that I can sell them goods as cheap as they can buy them elsewhere in this market.
Please give me a call before buying. I have a large stock of all kinds of goods on hand.
JAMES H. HENDERSON.
Further Notice.
I have a good many Notes and Accounts on hand due me, remaining unsettled, and I now request those indebted to come forward between this and the first day of January and make payment. I have been very indulgent, but patience might cease to be a virtue. A word to the wise is sufficient.
Dec 6, 1869 4w JAMES H. HENDERSON.

Lincolnton High School.
Rev. W. R. WETMORE, Prof. H. H. SMITH.
The next Session will begin January 10th, 1870. Tuition same as heretofore. No deduction for absence, unless there be a contract to the contrary. Cases of protracted sickness excepted.
Address either Principal, Lincolnton, N. C.
Nov 29, 1869 6w

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned have entered into a partnership to prosecute a General
Fire and Life Insurance
Business, and for the sale of Fertilizers, Lime, Plaster and Cement, in the City of Charlotte, N. C., under the name and style of
Burroughs & Springs.
The business will open this day, and be carried on in the New Building, corner of College and 4th Streets, heretofore occupied by Hutchison, Burroughs, & Co.
J. C. BURROUGHS,
R. A. SPRINGS.
Nov 15, 1869.

Selling off at Nett Cost.
With a view of reducing my stock of superior OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., consisting of
French Brandy, \$1 00 per bottle.
" " " " 1 50 " "
" " " " 2 00 " "
" " " " 2 50 " "
Old Bourbon Whiskey, 75c " "
" Monongahela Whiskey, 75c " "
" Jamaica Rum, 80c " "
" Port Wine, 1 00 " "
" Madeira Wine, 1 25 " "
" Sillery " 1 00 " "
" Claret " 60c " "
" Gin " 75c " "
" Scedam Schnapps, 75c " "
" Maraschino Wine, 1 50 " "
" Brandy Peaches, 80c " "
ALSO,
Ginger Preserves, \$2 00 per jar.
Pickles, 35c " "
Sardines, 20c per box
Canned Peaches, 2 lbs., 30c per can
" Tomatoes, 2 lbs., 20c " "
And a great many articles not enumerated here will be sold at COST.
Give me a call and you will be convinced that I am in earnest.
Second door from the Court House.
Charlotte, Nov 22, 1869. J. D. PALMER.

High Living in Washington.
A Washington correspondent describes a new Hotel in that City as follows:

"The Arlington is the name of a new hotel just opened here, on a scale of magnificence and expense never before heard of at the capital. It is used to think the charges at Willard's were pretty high, but they looked like positive gratuities compared to the demands at the Arlington. It is very well located, in the most fashionable part of the city, and its furniture and appointments are much finer than anything outside of New York and than most inside of it. At the suggestion of a friend, and in his company, I went up there the other day, thinking we could find two rooms in which a couple of bachelors could spend a pleasant winter. Yes, certainly, the landlord had what would just suit us. First he showed us a parlor and bedroom on the second floor. Everything was new and beautiful.
"How much for these?" said my friend.
"Well," said the landlord, after a slight pause, "we ask \$700 a week for those two rooms."
"Jeewillikens," said I, "do you think my name is Schenck, or my friend's Garfield? Or do you think I'm Ben Butler and he John Logan?"
The landlord was surprised that we should think \$700 a week a high figure for two rooms, and assured us that he was very certain of renting the apartments for that sum before many days. Several Congressmen had been looking at them, and didn't seem to think the price extravagant.
Well, we didn't look at any more rooms in that house. As neither of us happened to belong to the whiskey ring, or the tariff ring, or the Pacific railroad ring, we were very certain we couldn't stand it, even on the fifth floor, if that was the way the second floor started out. The whiskey ring is "sour grapes" with most of us. Upon my word, I tried to get in once; but they black balled me on the ground that I would tell all I knew about it as soon as I got material for a good letter. Sharp fellows, those whiskey ring men.
I have since learned, however, that \$700 a week is not considered a high figure for rooms and accommodations at the Arlington. There are two families living there at the rate of \$50,000 per annum each. One is the family of General Fremont, and the other of a private citizen of Washington, who thinks he saves money by the operation.

NEW FIRM.
MORRIS & DAVIDSON,
At "the New Furniture House," opposite Scarr's Drug Store.
Having, on the first of this month, associated with me in the Furniture Trade here, Mr. W. H. Morriss of Petersburg, Va., and lately of Raleigh, N. C., we hereby inform the public that we expect to carry on the above business more extensively than ever before, at greatly reduced prices. Mr. Morriss is an old dealer in the Furniture Trade; and in addition to keeping every article usually found in a first-class Furniture Establishment, we will engage to furnish Dwellings, Hotels, Schools, Colleges, &c., on better terms than parties "not posted," can buy in New York. A large stock of
All kinds of Furniture
Will be constantly kept, embracing Parlor and Chamber Suits, together with a full supply of Mattresses, Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes and styles, and Mahogany, Walnut and Pine Coffins, at prices to suit the times.
Call at the "New Furniture House," opposite Scarr's Drug Store, and examine our Stock.
Repairing will continue to be done at the old stand opposite the City Clock, and Case Seat Chairs re-buttoned, as good as new, by competent workmen.
ROBT. F. DAVIDSON,
W. H. MORRIS,
Charlotte, N. C., Dec 1, 1869.

CARD.
The subscriber thankful for past patronage, asks a continuance of the same to the new firm; and now calls upon all indebted to him to come and settle up their Accounts, as my old business must be settled up. Claims contracted before and during the war and still outstanding will be settled on liberal terms. If those indebted cannot at once pay the money, I will close up by Note to their satisfaction.
Dec 20, 1869 if ROBT F. DAVIDSON.

Catawba English and Classical HIGH SCHOOL,
NEWTON, N. C.
The next Session will commence the 1st Monday in January, 1870. 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 SCIENCE. Tuition per Session of 20 Weeks from \$9 to \$22.50 in currency.
Board in families from \$8 to \$10 per month; in clubs at about half these prices.
For Circulars and particulars, address J. C. Clapp, Newton, N. C.
S. M. FINGER, A. B.
Dec 1, 1869.

A. J. ORRELL, OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
JEHIAL READ & CO.,
(Late Geo. W. & Jehial Read.)
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Fur and Wool Hats.
Ladies' Jockey Hats, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, &c.
No. 279 and 281 Canal St., one door East of Broadway.
JEHIAL READ,
NATHANIEL NORBON,
Dec 13, 1869 2mpd

Notice.
I expect to be absent from home on a visit to the West for some time. During that time I have made my brother S. D. Alexander, my Agent to transact all my business. I have placed in his hands ample means for the support of my family. I desire, therefore, to give notice that I will not pay any debts contracted in my name by my wife or any member of my family during my absence from the State.
Dec 13, 1869—1mpd JOHN O. ALEXANDER

LINCOLNTON MARBLE YARD.
I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lincoln and adjoining counties, that I have established a
Marble Yard
in LINCOLNTON, and am prepared to furnish
Monuments, Tomb Stones, &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
My Shop is North of the Court House, known as the Stubbs' Machine Shop, where I can always be found, and will be pleased to receive orders.
Lincolnton, Nov 1, 1869. R. J. RUDISILL.

A Northern Man's Opinion of North Carolina Ladies.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes concerning the ladies present at the late exhibition of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association at Wilmington, in the following style:
"The wives of these gentlemen, as well as the female members of their families, appeared uncommonly well, and I would say the ladies in attendance at this Fair were on an average far better educated than the average of the ladies at a Northern Fair. That is to say, only the better class attended, and the common people I did not see. It seemed to me that these ladies have a more realizing sense of many things than the gentlemen, and this may be for the reason that their natural relations to the household bring them into more immediate connection with common things. There is much in these families worthy of admiration, and they have some qualities which Northern people do not possess, or which they do not value sufficiently to retain, for their habits and taste are simple, though not inelegant; they despise affectation and effeminacy, and their moral and religious sentiments are deeply rooted. I will state what I believe to be true, that the Southern people, as a class, would not attend, nor would they suffer such exhibitions as are common in the North, and even in New England. In all future progress of the American Saxon race, they must be considered as the most valuable, most steadfast auxiliaries; and American institutions and religious principles, as now accepted, are too precious to be deprived of the assistance which the many noble men and women of the South would, under favorable circumstances, be glad to render."

Fashionable Women.
Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater injury to the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old and see two or three generations of her mistress iade and pass away. The washerwoman with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth that fashion-pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of life; they have but little force of character, they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life—they accomplish no great ends. They are dolls, formed in the hands of milliners and servants to be dressed and fed to order. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all, save conceive and give them birth. And when reared what are they? What do they ever amount to but weaker scions of the old stock. Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. No one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprang from strong minded women, who had about as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

"Why don't the girls go West?" is the question asked by a correspondent of the Boston Journal, who cites statistics to prove that in Ohio there is an excess of 40,000, in Michigan 40,000, in California 143,000, and in other States similar proportions. In Massachusetts, on the contrary, there are 36,000 more women than men; in New Hampshire 6,500, in Rhode Island 6,000, and in Connecticut 7,800. The total excess in New England of females over males is 48,500. Perhaps the unmetted will find in these figures convincing arguments.

It is said that five hundred people make a comfortable living in New York by fortune telling. This might seem a sad comment on a city where education is as free as air, and which plumes itself on the general intelligence of its population. But the truth is, that it is not ignorant people alone that are easily humbugged by impostures—a large portion of mankind love to be cheated with their eyes open, and they will pay for it handsomely too.

\$5 Reward
Will be paid for the recovery of a McLellan SADDLE, which was stolen from my wagon in Carson & Grier's lot on Wednesday morning the 15th inst. It is brass bound, quilted seat and has heavy wooden stirrups.
W. L. HENDERSON,
Davidson College
Dec 20, 1869

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
This Institution is again in successful operation. It is eminently adapted, in its organization and management, to the wants of the people and to the circumstances of the country. Pupils received at any time.
For Circulars address,
J. M. M. CALDWELL,
Greensboro, N. C.
Dec 27, 1869.

GLOVER'S SPECIFIC.
Sure and certain Cure for
Chills, Fever and Ague.
Prepared and for sale by
DR. F. H. GLOVER, CHEMIST,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Why suffer with Chills for a month, week or day, when GLOVER'S SPECIFIC will keep them away. Try it—PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.
FOR SALE BY
Wilson & Black, Smith & Brem,
Kilgore & Curston, Dr. F. Scarr,
Dr. J. H. McAden.
Dec 20, 1869 1y

FURNITURE NOTICE.
Persons wishing good substantially made Furniture will find it decidedly to their advantage to call at
Shelton's Warehouse,
Near Rock Island Factory,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Those who are called upon to purchase COFFINS for their deceased friends can be supplied by calling at my Shop. Walnut Coffins made in the best style, and all the different sizes constantly kept on hand, and when desired can be furnished, neatly trimmed, within 30 minutes notice.
Dec 20, 1869 6m F. M. SHELTON.

1870. Almanacs. 1870.
Ten Gross of the Old Salem Almanacs just received for the Wholesale and Retail Trade at
Nov. 29, 1869. TIDDY & BRO.

Shepherd Dogs.
From the American Stock Journal.

About one year ago I purchased a remarkable fine Shepherd Dog of your firm. Thinking it would be of some benefit to your readers to be made acquainted with the peculiar traits of these remarkable dogs, I send you a few short notes of the performances of mine. He will bring the cows, oxen or horses from the most distant fields by simply telling him what you want. Soon after we got him we sent him to watch the sheep that were in a field, one half of which was in oats. We visited him several times during the day and found the faithful dog, who was walking with sentinal-like punctuality, up and down the boundary line of the two crops, close to which some of his trust were browsing. Upon the slightest attempt of any of them to infringe on the oats, he immediately drove them back; but the extent of his beat being very long, he was sometimes sorely put to it, and had to hurry backwards and forwards in rather laughable manner. Collecting his energy, he finished by driving the whole flock to the extremity of the pasture. Then satisfied with the altered position of affairs, he returned to the boundary line, and lay down with the assurance that they must now feed up to him.
Not long since, he accompanied a friend to Chicago where he purchased a lot of sheep—upwards of two hundred and fifty. At night, in bringing them home, they were turned into a field. The fences not being very good they broke in with several other droves, and consequently, soon all became mixed together. The next morning, without making a single mistake, the dog picked out the whole of his master's sheep from amongst the others, almost unaided, and although he had been so short a time acquainted with them—after which he drove them to their destination singlehanded.
My wife says he is of incalculable value in caring for the younger children when they are running about the farm, as she always considers them safe when under the care of Jack. He will carry lambs to the men in the most distant part of the farm, and never offer to touch a mouthful.

There are certain peculiarities of character belonging to the shepherd dog well worthy of note. He is a remarkably small eater, and is the least greedy of all the entire race, in fact is quite astonishing how many hours he will remain true to his post without indulging his appetite; he apparently suffers but little from hunger or thirst. He is of a pensive, melancholy disposition, and rarely consents to join a romp, or enjoy that playful dalliance which belongs to other animals. At the same time his affections true and faithful, under the most trying circumstances, is staunch even to death; and if should seek in the canine family for talents and qualities especially human, our convictions unhesitatingly point towards the shepherd dog.
PARKERSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1869.

The Bogus Watch Business in New York.
We have in this city 75 genuine importers and wholesale traders, besides a large army of retail dealers and others who are every year beaten in their business by the bogus watch importer, backed by about 50 dealers in the goods. Not less than 100,000 of these bogus and oroid watches were sold in this country last year, and as the demand is continually increasing, the number disposed of this current year will probably exceed this. Their shops are usually stored away in little hallways, in dark basements, or up two or three flights of stairs in some large building where there is likely to be a great deal of traffic on other accounts. The extent of their profits is almost fabulous, for, being in an illegitimate business, conceived and carried on in deception and fraud, these dealers have no scruples about the means of disposing of their wares. Indeed so extensive is the business transacted by some of the bogus watch dealers, that one of them on Broadway boldly proclaims the character of his trade, and yet we understand, sells from \$20,000 to \$40,000 worth a month. Poor humanity loves to be duped and swindled, and like gambling or drinking, or any other passion, when this desire to gain a million by investing a thousand in a lottery, or which is the same thing differently applied, the passion to get a \$250 gold watch for \$1 in paper, grows upon a man, he actually places himself in a position to be swindled.—N. Y. Sun.

Death of E. M. Stanton.
This well-known gentleman died in Washington on the 24th ult., in the fifty-fourth year of his age, of disease of the heart. Mr Stanton acquired a most unenviable reputation with his political opponents by the way in which he filled his position of Secretary of War during the late struggle. Since his quitting the department he lived in retirement until he was appointed to the Supreme Court a few days ago. He had been for some time in bad health; but no one supposed that his end was so near at hand.
The politics of Mr Stanton varied very much with the times. He was before the war an ultra Democrat, and is said to have been even a strong Secessionist. Be that as it may, he changed his tactics on the approach of the war, and during the continuance of the same, he was in full communion with the extreme Radicals. The great energy of the Government in prosecuting the contest was largely due to Mr Stanton, and to the very great prominence he acquired during Mr Lincoln's administration it to be attributed his appointment to the Supreme Court. He prosecuted Mrs. Surratt unto death.
By some Mr Stanton is supposed to have been a Pennsylvanian, and by others an Ohioan. Neither of these suppositions is correct; he was a Virginian—a native of Culpeper county; of this there is no doubt.
During the war, Mr Stanton was an unscrupulous tyrant; and after the war he did all he could to oppress the South.

REMOVAL.
Wade & Gunnels
Have removed their Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., to the stand lately occupied by W. S. Grimm & Co., next door to the corner of Trade and Tryon Streets, and between the Express Office and Smith & Brem's Drug Store, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.
Look out for the Sign of City Book Store.
Dec 20, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

Morganatic Marriages.

Everybody has heard the term "morganatic marriages," and many people suppose that marriages of this kind are a species of concubinage, in which the kings and princes of Europe are fond of indulging. This is not the case, however. A morganatic marriage is just as binding upon the parties as any other marriage. The term is derived from the German Morgengab, which means a dowry. It signifies a matrimonial contract in which one of the parties is greatly superior in rank to the other. If it be the bride that is of inferior rank, she agrees that she and her children shall be entitled neither to the rank nor to the estate of her husband, and that the dowry which is settled upon her at the time of the marriage shall be accepted in lieu of all other privileges. If it be the inferior he gives assent to similar conditions. In the bridal ceremony the party of superior rank gives the left hand, instead of the right, to the other—whence these marriages are sometimes styled "left handed."

One of the most famous marriages of this class was that of Frederick William the Third, of Prussia, to the Countess Augusta of Haraach, upon whom her husband conferred the rank of Princess of Leignitz—a marriage consummated in 1824, long after the death of the king's most legitimate spouse, the beautiful Queen Louisa. The princess of Leignitz is still living—a widow since 1840. Another morganatic marriage was that of the late king of Denmark, Frederic the Seventh, who, after being divorced from two princesses, married morganatically a plain dressmaker by the name of Rasmussen, with whom he lived happily till his death. He first encountered her under very singular circumstances. It is the custom of Copenhagen, when a large fire occurs, for one of the princes to attend it, and to take the command of the detachment of troops which is always called out to keep order while the firemen endeavor to extinguish the conflagration.
Frederic, the crowned Prince, was once performing his duty when his eye caught sight of a dressed wax figure in a window of a dressmaker's shop, in the second story of a burning building. In the hurry and excitement of the moment he mistook this wax figure for a living person endeavoring to escape from the window. Jumping from his horse he plunged into the building and ascended the staircase. On his way through the rooms, he discovered the owner of the dressmaking establishment, who was bewildered in the smoke, and whom he conducted to a place of safety. This was the woman whom he subsequently married, giving her the title of Countess Danner, and setting upon her a large dowry. She survived him only a year or two.

Among the existing members of princely houses who have contracted this kind of marriage may be mentioned Prince Leopold, of Saxony, Prince Charles of Bavaria, and Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg. It is a son of the last named, an offspring of his morganatic marriage, who, under the name of Prince Teck, lately married Queen Victoria's cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge. A singular instance of a morganatic union is that of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who is married in this manner to a daughter of the proud Duke of Richmond, while another English nobleman, the Duke of Hamilton, wedded on terms of perfect equality a princess of the grand ducal house of Baden, whose rank is certainly as high as that of Prince Edward.

The only modern case with which we are familiar of a morganatic marriage in which the bride was a person of superior rank is that of the Princess Elizabeth, of Italy, sister-in-law of Victor Emanuel, who was married with the left hand in 1856—a year after the death of her husband, Prince Ferdinand—to the Marquis Rapallo. Victor Emanuel himself is said to have been more than once on the point of contracting a morganatic union with some of his favorites, but has been prevented by the advice of his ministers, who somehow or other deem it better for the interests of the State that he should live in a more reprehensible manner.

The Reason Why.
From Mack's Washington Letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer.
People must not misunderstand the motives of Congress in refusing to grant a general amnesty, and preferring to pass bills every now and then giving pardons to specially named individuals. This course is pursued for a purpose base and more vile than mere politics. Not alone that they are thus enabled to drum up recruits for the Republican party in the South, by excluding all who lean to the Democratic party from the privilege of amnesty. The chief object is to keep open the door for corruption and bribery. A general amnesty would yield no money—individual amnesties can be, and often are made a source of revenue to the men who deal them out. I cannot say positively that any member of Congress has been paid directly for securing the insertion of a name in an amnesty bill, but I can say that persons have paid as high as \$100 for that privilege. The money is paid to the influential friends of Radical members of the Reconstruction Committee; and I take it that this state of affairs is not entirely unknown to those members. Men come here from the South to get their disabilities removed. They want to be eligible for office of some kind. They are very soon directed to some one who can have their names inserted in the next bill, and for this insertion they are willing to pay liberally. Their money is taken—nor do I believe it all goes into the pockets of the men who first receive it. These are facts of which every member of Congress is aware. Time was when the mere suspicion of this truth would have called for a searching investigation. But corruption stalks so shamelessly abroad, and so peremptory every department of the Government now—from the Executive who sells his Cabinet positions to the highest bidder, to the Bureau Chiefs who extort dollar donations from the starving clerks under them—that it is impossible to tell where it will stop or to what it will lead. One of these days the people will wake up to the fact that greater crimes may be committed against a nation by thieves disguised in the livery of loyalty, than by brave men wearing openly the uniform of rebellion.