

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1870.

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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.

Dr. W. H. Hoffman,
DENTIST,
(Late of Lincoln, N. C.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.
A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia, during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
REFERENCES—M. P. Peggam, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAllen, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 31, 1870

DENTISTRY.
The old firm of ALEXANDER & BLAND is hereby revived, at the former stand in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed, and teeth can be extracted without pain. The patronage of our old customers is respectfully solicited.
June 6, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store
Residence on College Street.
Jan 24, 1870.

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, upstairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

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, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over B. KOOPMAN'S Store.
Dec 13, 1869

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, N. C.
Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
Office nearly opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.
Feb 7, 1870.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANSION HOUSE,
Charlotte, N. C.
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
Bns. Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan 24, 1870. H. C. ECCLLES.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
60 Kilby Street, BOSTON, MASS.
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloth 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 please, 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.
Murchison & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. Y. Bryces & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. Y. McAllen, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, N. C.
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1869.

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.
March 15, 1870.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.
Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spear's Chloride, Excelsior, Columbia and Live-Oak Cooking Stoves.
Box and Parlor Stoves.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.
Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various
Housekeeping Articles.
All wares and work warranted as represented.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Feb 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

BE SENSIBLE—Do not be above your business; he who turns up his nose at his work, quarrels with his bread and butter. He is a poor smith who quarrels with his own sparks; there's no shame about any honest calling; don't be afraid of soiling your hands, there's plenty of soap to be had. All trades are good to traders. You cannot get honey if you are frightened at bees, nor plant corn if you are afraid of getting mud on your boots. When you can dig fields with toothpicks, blow ships along with fans, and grow plum-pakes in flowerpots, then it will be a fine time for dandies.

PRESSON'S FAMILY GROCERY
Fresh Goods!
Just received at the Sign of the Elephant,
Next door below Bryce's Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

I desire to invite my friends and the public generally, to call and inspect my large, fresh and well selected Stock of

Groceries, &c.,
Which have just been opened, embracing Sugars of all grades and low prices, Coffees, the usual variety, Teas, Green and Black, warranted, Molasses, the best and the lowest, at retail or by the barrel, Macaroni, pronounced by my customers the best ever opened in the City, FLOUR, a specialty, as I select and offer none but the best, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, selected brands, well cured and the most approved by Connoisseurs of a well supplied larder, Lard, first quality, in Cans and Barrels, Pickles, Ketchups and Sauces, Jellies, Preserves and Fruits, Pepper, Salt and Spice, Soda, Starch and Soap, Candles and Crockery, Shirtings, Sheetings, &c., Shoes of the best manufacture, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, and choice Liquors. Foreign and Domestic, for medicinal use, Nox's choice Copper Distilled Whiskey. Also, Cans, self-sealing, for Fruit and Vegetables.
Call and see my Goods, for you may secure better offers than are usually made.
June 20, 1870. B. M. PRESSON, Ag't.

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 16, 1870.

NO SECRET.
At Smith's Shoe Store.
You can buy the best and cheapest Boots, Shoes, Leather, Hats, Trunks and Tobacco.
April 4, 1870. S. P. SMITH & CO.

COTTON GINS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1870.
MESSRS. BREM, BROWN & CO.—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, Cotton buyers and Grocery dealers of this City, have bought cotton gins on the full and best Steel Irish Gin, and have found it to be free from trash and dirt, and of superior lint, (fibre unbroken and free from nap.) and good cotton sold for half a cent per pound and poor and stained cotton from one to two cents per pound over cotton of the same classification ginned on other GINS.
OATES, SANDERS & OATES,
STENHOUSE, MACALAY & CO.,
E. M. HOLT & SON,
J. Y. BRYCE & CO.

We are Agents, and keep on hand a supply of the above GINS. Any one in want of a Gin should call and examine them before buying.
Call or send for Circular.
BREM, BROWN & CO.
June 20, 1870 4m

Sparkling Catawba Springs,
CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.
This celebrated Watering Place, formerly called North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Wednesday, the 1st day of June.
Being situated in the North-western part of the State, in a section remarkable for its delightful climate, beauty and healthfulness, it is to be hoped that the virtues of its waters, make it one of the most desirable Watering Places to be found.
The Mineral Waters of these Springs are, the White and Blue Sulphur, and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these waters, and are sovereign remedies for all Female Diseases, diseases of long standing, diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach, kidneys, pulmonary diseases, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Weakness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c., &c.
From the numerous wonderful cures that have come immediately from our own observation within the last four years (by the use of these waters) I am satisfied that this is the place for all whose condition can be improved by the salubrious character of any water that flows from the earth, and the medicinal qualities of the same are not excelled.
Our rooms, in both cottages and other buildings, are large and pleasant; cottages containing from two to six rooms each, suitable for large or small families. Many rooms having been already applied for, arrangements will be made to accommodate a large number of visitors, and it is to be hoped that Southern people will patronize the Sparkling Catawba, which ought to be the pride of North Carolina, as well as the South, for no watering place can offer greater inducements for either health or pleasure.
The Be will be supplied with choice liquors and cigars. Good Ten Pin Alleys. Billiard Tables, one of which will be of the most approved style.
Good Bath Houses, for Pool, Plunge or Shower Baths, and Sulphur Baths, hot or cold.
A good Band of Music, six or more performers, has been engaged for the season, and a good Physician permanently located for the benefit of invalids, who will have good attention.
The Sparkling Catawba this season will be under the management of Mr John L. Eubank, (who for the last three years, has been manager of the Healing Springs in Virginia),—assisted by Mrs. M. A. Wrenn, and visitors may rely upon finding a good table.
The cars, on the Western and Morganton Railroad, leave Salisbury every morning, Sundays excepted, for Hickory Station, the Springs Depot, where backs with good drivers will be ready to take passengers to the Springs, a distance of six miles, over a beautiful, well shaded road.
A good Laundry connected with the Springs, and washing done at reasonable rates.

BOARD.
For four weeks, \$48. Per week, \$15. Per day, \$3. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price. No charge for infants, or children under two years of age. Reasonable deduction made for large families who spend the season. Tickets at reduced rates, or return tickets, can be had on the different Railroads to the Sparkling Catawba.
J. GOLDEN WYATT & CO.,
Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba Co., N. C.
June 6, 1870 2m

Two Fools.
At Ravenna, Ohio, the other day, a man and woman, before the Mayor, performed this singular marriage ceremony:
"Before you, as witnesses, I agree to take Catherine Stool, who I hold by the right hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and to her I accord equal rights, socially, religiously and politically with myself."
W. PIERCE.
"Before you, as witnesses, I agree to take Walter Pierce, who I now hold by the hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and I agree to not usurp over or transcend him in any particular."
CATHERINE STOOL.

"By this voluntary and premeditated act, in your presence, we declare ourselves religiously, philosophically and scientifically married."
WALTER PIERCE,
CATHERINE STOOL.

These papers having been duly filed, his Honor completed the contract thus entered into by pronouncing the parties husband and wife.

We are told that hot milk has been successfully tried as a remedy for diarrhoea. It is said that a pint every few hours will check the most violent stomach ache, incipient cholera or dysentery. Half a pint every meal generally reduces gradually and pleasantly an ordinary diarrhoea.

DRIVING OFF SQUASH BUGS.—The Cincinnati Chronicle gives the following as a remedy for this great hindrance to squash raising:—"Five-ot tobacco, sprinkled lightly on the hills of squashes, will keep off the large stinging bug so fatal to those vines—especially to the Hubbard squash."

Many a child goes astray not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home likes sunshine. A child needs sunshine as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases they are apt to seek it; if it displeases they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces are sour, and words harsh, and fault finding is ever in the ascendant, and will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

FRANCIS JUSTICE,
Attorney at Law,
Bryce's Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
June 20, 1870.

Just Received,
100 BARRELS Molasses and Syrup in stores and to arrive, all grades and prices to suit,
25 Bags Rio Coffee,
50 Kitts Family Mackerel, cheap,
1000 Lbs. choice Country Side Bacon,
50 Bags Country Flour,
10 Boxes Assorted Soda,
50 Boxes Candles,
20 Boxes Family Soap,
10 Boxes Fancy Soap, cheap.
A large lot of 1 and 2 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, at
June 20, 1870. R. M. MILLER & SONS.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.
The Session of 1870-71 opens August 24th. For Catalogue address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
June 20, 1870 6w Mebaneville, N. C.

Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company,
JOHN DAWSON, President.
Authorized Capital \$1,000,000—Guaranteed Capital \$300,000.
Having accepted the General Agency for the Ninth Judicial District of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company, I am desirous of appointing an Agent in each county. References required of applicants.
Address me at Charlotte, N. C.
S. RUSS,
June 13, 1870 3m Office at Charlotte Hotel.

Turnip Seed.
Received this day, a supply of fresh Turnip Seed—
Large White Norfolk, Red Top,
White Globe, Ruta Bags,
Golden Ball,
At
WILSON & BLACK'S,
June 27, 1870. Drug Store.

Thirty Millions of Dollars.
Fully appreciating the necessity for RELIABLE INSURANCE AGENCIES to this community, we have, during the past three years, secured the agency of several of the
Safest and Strongest Companies
in the World. The combined assets of the Companies we represent make up the grand total of Thirty Millions Nine Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand Dollars.
Having been engaged in the Insurance business for several years, we feel competent to judge of the standing of Insurance Companies, and only represent such as we can safely recommend to our friends. We have paid losses since the war amounting to nearly
Seventy Thousand Dollars
And have never appealed to the law to make settlement for us.
Policies written on all classes of Merchandise, Storehouses, Dwellings, Churches, Farm Houses, Barns and Manufacturing Establishments of all kinds at fair rates. Office Corner of College and Fourth Streets.
BURROUGHS & SPRINGS,
June 13, 1870. J. C. BURROUGHS.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JAMES HARTY,
Old China Hall Man.
(Next Door to the Court House),
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand an elegant variety of
China, Glass and Crockery,
Also, a good assortment of House Furnishing Articles, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Tea Trays, &c., Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Rolling Pins, Towel Rollers, Bread Trays, Corn Brooms; Clothes, Market and Traveling Baskets.
Crockery reduced to as low a price as before the war, and many articles far less. Common Cups and Saucers 25 cents per set, retail; good clear Glass Table Tumblers 50 cents per set; if not lower, than can be bought in the City. Give me a call and I will satisfy you. I mean what I say.
JAMES HARTY,
March 14, 1870. next door to the Court House.

How to Treat Children.
Under the influence of the hallucination that the very first indication of stubbornness on the part of the child should be subdued by all means, a man of education, in the year of grace 1866, beat his son of two years old to death, because the child would not say its prayers.
A parent discovered that a child of five years of age was afraid to sleep in a room alone, and thinking it a mere notion, put the little innocent to bed, put on the light, locked the door, and went away. On visiting the room late at night, the child was found to have died of a fit; the eyes had started from their sockets, as if the poor little thing had been horror-struck.
Another barbarism is compelling children to eat fat meat, or lean meat, or any other article of food for which there is not only no relish, but an unconquerable antipathy. The instincts of a child should be respected, because they are implanted in its very nature for its well-being, as in the animal creation. We might as wisely try to make a kitten eat white beans, or compel a chicken to drink salt water. Never war against the instincts of a child. Lead, rather than drive; persuade, rather than punish; convince, rather than convict; lose your right arm, rather than take advantage of its unresisting helplessness; bear, rather than beat; remembering that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."
Hall's Journal of Health.

Mrs. Partington says she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex, but because he was just the size of her first husband, and could wear out his old clothes.

The Natural History Society of Pittsfield, have a button found at Perry's Peak, which is supposed to have been dropped by Ham, the son of Noah, while leaning over the taffrail of the ark in a fit of sea sickness.

When Patrick first tried peaches, he said he liked the flavor, but the seeds lay hard on his stomach.

What more precious offering can be laid on the altar of a man's heart than the first love of a pure, earnest and affectionate girl, with an undivided interest in eight corner lots and fourteen three-story houses?

An innocent writer informs us that mankind embraces woman. You bet!

A NOBLE ACT.—A very generous act is told of M. Cernuschi the Italian banker lately expelled from France. After the taking of Rome and his imprisonment in Fort St. Angelo, he was compelled to leave Italy. He was without funds, but one of his compatriots said, "Here are 500 francs for which I have no pressing use. They may assist you in your exile." Twelve or fifteen years later Cernuschi, who had become wealthy, learned that his benefactor's daughter was about to get married. He wrote asking her to accept the 500 francs which her father had always refused to receive. "I have," said he, "invested this small sum in different enterprises which have succeeded, and I send it to you with the return it has produced. Your husband, I hope, will not object to this addition to your fortune, which legitimately belongs to you." The 500 franc note enclosed a sum of 100,000 francs.

PERSIAN WOOING.—In the good old times a Persian girl who had a little property—a hut or picking boat—was thereby legally authorized to pick out a husband. When she wished to begin the hunt, she would hang up her blue apron in front of her door, and post herself behind it, while the young men of the village, attired in their best clothes, passed by the apron in long procession. As soon as the right one appeared, she would rush out, throw her arms around his neck, and within three weeks there was a wedding.

If you would keep your secret from an enemy, tell it not to a friend.

GOOD PROPERTY.
I want to raise enough money to meet my liabilities, as I prefer to make speedy settlements, and therefore offer for sale one-half interest in my Mill property near Morrow's Turnout. I prefer to retain one-half, but would sell the whole if desired by a purchaser. The property is well-known to be valuable.
M. L. WALLIS.
June 27, 1870 4w

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
I want to sell one of my Plantations—the one on which I now reside, 2 miles east of Davidson College. It has produced 154 Acres, 45 of which are in cultivation. It is first rate cotton Land, and also suitable for grain. There are 20 acres of bottom, and the balance good wood-land. There is a very good Dwelling and necessary out-houses on the premises. Also a fine Spring of Water.
Apply on the premises or address me at Davidson College, N. C.
JAMES REID.
June 27, 1870 pd

To Health and Pleasure Seekers!
Ho! for the Mountains and Sea-Shore!
Return Excursion Tickets will be issued on the Atlantic and North Carolina, North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads during the Summer months, from June 1st to November 1st, 1870, at greatly reduced prices.
Persons wishing to visit the various resorts of pleasure—enjoy the healthful effects of the Medicinal Springs, and view our beautiful MOUNTAIN SCENERY in Western North Carolina, or to visit the magnificent HARBOR OF BEAUFORT, enjoy a sail, bathe in its waters and breathe the invigorating salt sea air at Morehead City in Eastern North Carolina, will do well to avail themselves of the present reduced rates.
E. R. STANLY, Pres't.
Office A. & N. C. R. R., Newbern.
June 27, 1870.

Just Received,
30 BARRELS MOLASSES,
20 Bags Coffee,
50 Kitts Family Mackerel,
30 Dozen Pickles,
25 Boxes Assorted Soda,
20 Barrels extra C Sugar, at
June 13, 1870. A. R. NISBET & BROS.

Hardware.
The largest stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery in North Carolina. Brades' Rivet-Eye Hoe, Griffin's Grass and Grain Blades, Seythe-Stones and Snaths, Glass, Putty, and a general assortment of Hardware at
McLAUGHLIN & WALTER BREM'S.
June 6, 1870.

A Month of Battles—the Bloody Record of June.
The "leafy month" just past has a melancholy record in history. The Cincinnati Enquirer reminds us that the 18th inst. was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, which was fought on the 18th of June, 1815. It was the most remarkable conflict of modern times. We say remarkable, because it was the most decisive and important in its results. The word Waterloo has passed not only into history, but into the language itself. It designates an overthrow that is final in its character, and from which there is no appeal. The 18th of June, 1815, will ever figure as one of the great landmarks of time. It is like the sea fight of Antony and Lepidus with Octavius Caesar, which decided the fortunes of the world. There is much in the history of Waterloo which is not understood by the masses of the people. As is well known, the arrival of Blucher and his Prussians to the aid of Wellington decided the victory, which otherwise would have been with the French. He arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening. The 18th of June is among the longest days of the year, and it had been determined by the French Emperor, Napoleon, to open the contest at the break of day, which is before four o'clock. But for two or three days previous there had been heavy falls of rain. Waterloo, which was a wheat field in the neighborhood of Brussels, was converted almost into a morass. Napoleon had a large preponderance in the number of his great guns, 230 against 170. He was strongly in favor of the artillery service, in which he had entered as a youth in the College of Brienne. The advantage which he had in it he was not in favor of surrendering by commencing the action when the field, from the recent rains, was unfavorable to his cannon. He, therefore, waited until the rays of the hot sun had dried up the field, and made it passable for artillery. The action did not commence until eleven o'clock in the morning, when otherwise it would have commenced before six o'clock, five hours previous. This delay was fatal to Napoleon. The Prussians arrived at six o'clock in the afternoon, and changed the fortunes of the day. Had it not been for the delay of five hours on the morning of the 18th of June, the British would have been defeated and in full and irreparable retreat before the arrival of their allies. As Victor Hugo aptly observes in his remarkable work, "Les Miserables" "A few drops of rain, more or less, changed the fortunes of the Continent of Europe." But this was not the only mishap of Napoleon in this extraordinary campaign. In its very outset one of his generals, Bourmont, deserted to the enemy, and carried with him all his knowledge of the military projects of the Emperor. There was a surprise, but it would have been far greater had it not been for this unforeseen and unexpected desertion. Wellington and his leading generals were attending a brilliant ball at Brussels. The troops were scattered and cantoned all over the country when the news was brought that Napoleon, at the head of 120,000 men, had made his appearance in Belgium. The scene that ensued is beautifully described by Lord Byron in "Childe Harold," in which he says:
"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's Capital had gathered there;
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."
The Duke of Wellington was caught napping. He had arranged arrangements with the distinguished French traitor and hero of many revolutions, Fouché, then the Minister of Police under Napoleon, to communicate to him the movements of the great Emperor. He sent them, but with double-faced duplicity stopped them on the frontier, so that in case of either reverse or success he was to have a plea in his defence. The accession of Bourmont to the allied councils explained the whole, and then there was mounting in hot haste and the mustering far and wide of the steel of war. The celebrated Marshal Ney was directed to occupy the four roads of Quatre Bras, which done would have rendered a junction of the armies of Blucher with Wellington impossible. During an inclement rainy season the gallant Marshal had proceeded to within two or three miles of the point designated. His troops were greatly fatigued, and as his scouts reported that the place was unoccupied by the enemy, he detached a courier to Napoleon informing him that they were already in possession of the French troops. When morning dawned and Ney proceeded onward he found the whole English army in possession of Quatre Bras, which was unoccupied several hours before. This was the direct and fatal cause of the loss of the battle which ensued.

On the day itself Ney brought out the cavalry for an attack on the British lines several hours too soon, and before the infantry squares had been broken. Napoleon observed it with great distress, and accused Ney of destroying his cavalry. But where was Murat, the brother-in-law of the Emperor, who should have commanded it? On account of a personal quarrel with the Emperor, he was compelled by that potentate to remain at a distance in exile, when his presence would probably have changed the destinies of the world. With Grouchy's defection, with his failure to join the Emperor with his corps everywhere is familiar. The cannon of Waterloo were in his command. He was advised by his officers to proceed to the scene of firing. He was told that it was a general engagement; that the Emperor had the whole European army at his hands. It was remarked that it was the cannon of Austerlitz, but still he would not stir. Appointed to watch Blucher with the Prussian army, he neither did it, nor did he join the Imperial forces. The result was the destruction of the Emperor. It was a remarkable coincidence that forty years afterward, in 1855, the British and French troops combined, at the siege of Sebastopol, on the 18th of June, took the Malakoff, which was the key to its possession. The British failed in the Redan fort, but the French, by a surprise, captured the main fortress above alluded to, from which they speedily shelled out the Russians from the Redan.

The 17th of June was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought in 1775, ninety-five years ago. That was the first battle of the American Revolution, which lasted for seven years. Waterloo was the conclusion of the

French Revolution, which had lasted for a period of over twenty years.

But these are not the only great modern battles of this month. On the 14th of June, 1800, occurred the great battle of Marengo, which assured to Napoleon the consular thron of France. On the 14th of June, 1807, he won the battle of Friedland against Russia, which terminated the campaign against that power, and made him for years the arbiter of Europe. We may therefore say that the month of June, historically speaking, is a month of battles.

Workmen in England.
The New York Daily Times has a London correspondent who gives a mournful picture of the condition of the working classes in England, which we find thus condensed in the Newark Advertiser:
"Millions of people in England live almost entirely upon bakers' bread. Here, for example, is the way of life of a sober, hard-working Englishman, who earns 18s. a week (say \$4 50 in gold standard), and has a wife and six children. He neither drinks nor smokes, and hands over his whole wages to his wife. This is a common practice in well-ordered families. She pays 4s. a week for rent; 1s. for coal; candles, soap, &c., 9d.; a penny a week each for the six children to a burial club, 6d.; on a doctor's bill due, 1s. Here are 7s. 3d. of the 18s., and nothing to eat. Now the bill of fare for these eight persons; one pound of bread a day for each—the children scarcely tasting anything else—comes to 7s. a week; twenty pounds of potatoes, 8d.; one pound of butcher's meat on Sunday and two pounds of salt pork for week days, 2s.; one pound of sugar, half pound of butter, one ounce tea, 13d., make up the week's account. No milk, no fruit, no clothing. The only way they can have that is for the children to get work or die. Then something would come in from the burial club. Thousands and thousands of men work hard for two-thirds of these wages or less. Plenty, even in the large towns, for 12s. a week. Thousands cannot even taste the Sunday meat dinner. Great numbers never taste butter. They get a little drippings as a substitute. In a London shop, on a Saturday night, you will see great heaps of penny and half-penny packets of tea and pennyworths of brown sugar ready.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—An attempt was made in the British House of Commons on Tuesday night to have a commission appointed to revise the translation of the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Gladstone, speaking for the government, made some very suitable and sensible remarks. According to him a revision was of doubtful utility. Better leave such matters in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities. King James' version does very well. We doubt whether an improved translation is a possibility. At any rate another authorized version would have its drawbacks. The inconvenience of a new version might more than counterbalance the advantages. For all ordinary readers the present authorized version, with all its imperfections, is satisfactory enough. Those who wish to dig more deeply into the hidden mysteries have no lack of help. Our advice would be—let well alone.

A Mr. Carmichael recently read a paper before the Institution of Engineers in Scotland on the subject of "Steam Boilers," which contains much practical information. He details at length a series of experiments to test the efficiency of boilers made of various qualities of iron and of indifferently thickness. The result of these tests showed that all qualities of iron get hard and brittle after the boilers have been in use more than a dozen years, especially where exposed to the action of fire. Old boilers, it was found, apparently strong and sound, frequently give way suddenly without previous warning, because of the deterioration of the iron by use. Mr. Carmichael regards it as demonstrated they should not be used more than fifteen or sixteen years under any circumstances.

The following gem from the writings of Dickens has of late been going the rounds of the press:
"There is nothing—no, nothing—beautiful and good that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and play its part, though its body be buried to ashes or buried in the deepest sea. There is not an angel, added to the hosts of heaven, but does its blessed work on earth in those who loved it here. Dead! Oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear! for how much charity, mercy and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!"

THE DECREASE IN THE NEGRO POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gen. Haygood, in his recent address as President of the Charleston Agricultural and Immigration Convention, made the following statement with reference to the decrease of the negro population of South Carolina:
"In 1790, it numbered 107,000; in 1800, 186,000; 1810, 196,000; in 1820, 250,000; in 1830, 315,000; in 1840, 377,000; in 1850, 384,000; in 1860, 402,000. According to the annual average, from 1840 to 1860, the population of freedmen in 1860 may be presumed to have been 421,000. But according to the State census of 1869, it had diminished to 386,000, leaving a deficiency of 35,000, or an average of \$776 per annum in the State of South Carolina alone. If I might be allowed to speculate on this question, I would say that, in my opinion, the decrease has been not less than 50,000. But taking the figures themselves, even at that rate, in less than forty-four years, the entire colored population of South Carolina will have disappeared."

WHY APPLES DO NOT REPRODUCE FROM SEED.—A B. Wheelock asks why a tree grown from the seed of an apple will not produce the same kind of apple? For the reason, that the blossom which produced the seed may have been fertilized with pollen from some other variety. Thus the seed becomes mixed, just as squashes, melons and corn mix when two varieties are planted near each other. In some cases the seed of the apple does reproduce the same. This is often the case where entire orchards of one variety are planted.—Rural New Yorker.