

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

**SAMUEL P. SMITH,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and settling all claims entrusted to his care.

**J. A. FOX,** Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office at the Court House, 1 door to the left, down stairs.

**Wm. J. Kerr,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties. Office in the Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel, January 24, 1860.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,** PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, Office No. 2 Levis' corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C. December 14, 1859.

**LEE & KERR,** ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tennessee. Office over the Gayoso Bank, on the Corner of Main and Madison Streets.

**R. W. BECKWITH** Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c. Of the best English and American manufacturers. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. November 8, 1859.

**John T. Butler,** PRACTICAL Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c. OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C. (Late with R. W. Beckwith.) Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months. Oct 16, 1860.

**J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,** DEALERS IN Watches, JEWELRY, Silver & plated Ware AND FANCY GOODS, No. 5, Granite Range, Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry. September 18, 1860.

**Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.** The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention. R. W. BECKWITH. Nov. 27, 1860.

**Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.** On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run Daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus enabling freights to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and vice versa. Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at \$3.50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at \$19, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers. A. H. MARTIN, Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent. Oct 2, 1860.

AT TAYLOR'S you can find the largest assortment of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, of all the celebrated makes. GLASS, of all sizes and qualities—both French and American. Also, Putty by the keg or pound. WOODEN WARE Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

**MEDICAL NOTICE.** DR. M. B. TAYLOR and J. M. MILLER have associated themselves for the practice of MEDICINE, in all of its various branches. Office at Dr. Miller's old stand. October 23, 1860.

**FRUIT AND TREE STORE.** The subscriber has opened next door above Beyerly's Tin-Shop, in the Mansion House Building, and will keep on hand a well selected stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Evergreens and Strawberry, &c. Also, Fruits of various kinds—Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c., &c. E. W. LYLES. Dec. 11, 1860.

**VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.** The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation formerly owned by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, situated nine miles north of Charlotte. The tract of land contains 700 acres, about 300 of which are cleared, including a good meadow of 25 or 30 acres—the balance is good wood-land. The A. Tenn. & Ohio Railroad passes through the plantation. There is a fine Spring House, containing nine rooms with 8 fire-places, and all necessary out-buildings. Good water convenient. For further information apply to the undersigned at his residence or address him at Craighead P. O., or apply to J. C. McAnely on the premises. R. B. HUNTER. December 4, 1860.

**Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy** Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certificates to prove which can be exhibited. The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will receive prompt attention. W. W. QUINN. April 19, 1860. Price \$1.50 per bottle.

**Hardware!! Hardware!!** A. A. N. M. TAYLOR RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

**Carpenters' Tools.** Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butch-er SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gouges, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters. Screws, Shovels, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit Level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C. May 29, 1860.

**Blacksmiths' Tools.** Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices' hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmiths' Pincers and Tongs, Rasers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Bored, Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., &c. TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

**Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans,** of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

**Agricultural Implements of all kinds.** Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hallow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Caudrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., &c. TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

**Tin and Japanned Ware.** A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c. **Stoves,** the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

**\$100 REWARD!** RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 1st October, a mulatto boy named SOLOMON. He is near six feet high, about thirty years old, tolerably bright, rather slim, and weighs about 175 pounds. He has a down look when spoken to. The end of the forefinger of his left hand has been cut off, and a sharp hard knot has grown on the end of it. I think he is lurking about Rocky River in the lower end of Cabarrus county, where he was raised. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or assist him, under the penalty of the law. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C. April 9, 1860.

**Beef Cattle Wanted.** Highest Cash Prices paid for Bees and Sheep. I am still engaged in Butchering, and desire to purchase Beef Cattle and Sheep, for which I will pay the highest market prices. Those having stock for sale will find it to their advantage to give me a call. Inquire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard. J. L. STOUT. Aug. 21, 1860.

**NOTICE.** Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black), about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worthy of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull; can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. E. C. GRIFF, Sheriff. Oct. 9, 1860.

**CHILDREN'S Carriages,** Cabs, Caddies, &c., a beautiful assortment always on hand at PALMER'S Variety Store, One door above the Bank of Charlotte. Dec 4 '60

**Raisins, Raisins.** Just received, a large lot of fresh bunch Mallaga Raisins; also a large supply of Figs, Dates, Prunes, Currants, &c., at J. D. PALMER'S Confectionary. Dec 4, 1860

**POTS VERSUS PIANOS.** 'You want a nice piano, Jane! Exclaimed a Mrs A. 'But you must study kitchen work Before you learn to play.

'To all—save those for 'treason fit, No music in their souls'— There's music in a kettle's song, It sings upon the coals.

'There's music in a coffee mill! I trust you will not smile When I pronounce it good, because 'Tis in the handle style.

'There's music in a wash-tub, too, A rubbing board won't mar When dirty sheets are music-sheets, And soap the finest bar.

'There's music in a brush and broom, In all its parts complete. Suggesting thoughts of dustless homes With carpets nice and neat.

'There's always music when I cook, In pots and plates and spoons I rattle round with busy hands, Without regard to tunes.

'There's music sweet in sugar crushed Beneath the rolling-pin; And liquid tones in pudding-pans, When milk is flowing in.

'There's music in the grater rough— 'With grating tones,' you say; But spicy are the notes when I The nutmeg Polka play.

'There's music all about the house, In things I find to do; And music in my happy heart To household duties true.

'Dear daughter, take your mother's word That it is music sweet, Adapted to the song of wives Who earn the bread they eat.'

'That music I will learn,' said Jane, 'I'll Duty's voice obey; The knobs and locks I'll clean, and thus The key note strike to-day.'

**HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, High Point, N. C.** The Spring Session, 1861, will begin on Monday, Feb. 4th, with the following: Board of INSTRUCTION—N. LANDER, A. M., Principal; Miss J. C. Lindsey, Miss M. J. Tucker, Miss L. A. Lander, Assistant. CHARGES PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS: Board, including fuel and washing, (lights extra), \$8 a month, \$40 00 Tuition, \$10, \$12 50, \$15 00 Piano or Guitar, 20 00 Drawing, Wax Fruit, or Embroidery, 5 00 We have no incidental Tax.

We make no charge for Tuition in French, Latin, or Vocal Music, nor for use of Piano or Guitar. By a close examination of the above List of Charges, it will be observed that NO CHEAPER INSTITUTION OF ITS GRADE can be found. This fact makes it reasonable to enforce in every case the following Terms—Twenty-five dollars required in advance, the balance at the close of the session. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS. LOAN PAPERS.—A PECULIAR feature of this Institution is the fact that we admit a limited number of worthy poor young ladies, and wait with them for their tuition until they can pay it by teaching or otherwise. PRIMARY BRANCHES.—Every pupil is required to study Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Composition. TEACHERS.—Our Teachers, who are all native North Carolinians, are worthy, well qualified, and experienced. HEALTH.—Not a single case of sickness occurred among our boarding pupils during the Fall Session, '60. CALLS.—The boarding pupils are not allowed to receive visits from any gentlemen but near relatives. BOARD.—This department, under the immediate supervision of the Principal and his wife, has heretofore given entire satisfaction. The pupils' rooms are heated with fire-places. ACCENTS.—The pupils pay at the time for every article they buy. They make no accounts, either directly or indirectly. The Institution is not Sectarian in any sense. We mention also the Library, the Museum, the Reading Room, the new Piano and Apparatus, the Gymnasium, the Evening Wagon; closing with the determination to build up a large School, not by a high-sounding name, not by extravagant promises, not by electioneering, but by gradually convincing the enlightened public that we are worthy of their patronage. We refer to our former patrons. For a Circular, address S. LANDER, Principal. Jan 15, 1861.

**THE TRUTH!** Owing to the present difficulties of our country and the distracted state of business, **In order to continue** it becomes necessary for us to make **AN APPEAL TO OUR CUSTOMERS** in self-defense. Those indebted to us, will do us a kindness by coming forward and promptly paying up. **Fisher & Burroughs.** January 1, 1861.

**North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurances apply to J. S. W. DEWEY, Agt., at Branch Bank N. C. Jan 8, 1861.

**Atlantic Tern. & Ohio R. R. Co.** The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the A., Tenn. & O. R. R. Company will take place at Charlotte on Wednesday, the 30th instant. All Stockholders are requested to be present in person or by proxy. At the same time, a meeting of the Directors will take place. W. M. JOHNSTON, Acting President. Jan 8, 1861.

**TERMS, CASH!** We respectfully inform our friends and customers that owing to the exigency of monetary affairs, we will be compelled to sell for **Cash and for Cash only,** during the year 1861. Having a large stock on hand, we will reduce the prices to suit the times. Those indebted to us will oblige us by making immediate settlement. ELIAS & COHEN. January 8, 1861.

**The Western Democrat.** CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION.**—Rumors of a very alarming nature reach us through reliable sources from Baltimore, the authorities at that place having received positive and definite information of a conspiracy now in existence and thoroughly organized to obstruct the course of the President elect through that city on his way to Washington. The authorities very wisely have abstained from making too much fuss about the affair, well knowing that notoriety often serves to stimulate the bad passions of dangerous men. But acting under the advice of Gov. Hicks and General Scott, full concert preparations on the conservative side are being rapidly hastened forward; and it is added that certain prominent officers of this city, both civil and military, were recently called to Baltimore, where they have full and frank consultations with Gov. Hicks as to the measures to be taken for Mr Lincoln's safety.

Many of our New York regiments, during the past week, have voted by ballot as to what course they should pursue in case an attempt be made by the fire-eaters to seize the city of Washington as a means of preventing Mr Lincoln's inauguration; and in nearly every company that we have heard from, the vote was unanimous in favor of volunteering their services to Gen. Scott for the defense of the National Capital. In one of the largest of our city regiments there were but five men who voted to remain at home should Washington be threatened with seizure. These are significant signs of the times.—N. Y. Leader.

Yes, and while "these are significant signs of the times," they show a plenty of credulous individuals to believe all sorts of false reports. The Southern people will not touch Lincoln on his journey or in Washington.

**LINCOLN OPPOSED TO CONCESSIONS.**—He favors Coercion.—The New York Tribune makes the following apparently editorial announcement. It will be seen that Mr Lincoln not only opposes any concession to the South, but threatens means of coercion:

"The question having anew been raised, we deem it proper to say again what we have said before, and we wish to be understood as saying it authoritatively, that President Lincoln is not in favor of making concessions with slave power, either pretended concessions or real concessions, nor in favor of any measures looking to the humiliation of freedom and of the free States, no matter in what pretence they may be discussed, nor by what seditions they may be commended. He believed with the great body of independent freemen of the country, Democrats, Bell-men and Republicans, that the first duty to be done is to ascertain whether we have a government or not, and whether the Union is a mere illusion of the imagination, to be dissolved at the first touch of hostility, or a great and vital power, as competent to assert itself and defend itself against domestic sedition and foreign foes. We have reason to know that he perceives and feels clearly that this is the predominant question of the time, towering above every other."

**MAJOR ANDERSON.**—Various Republican journals are beginning to cool down in their ardor for Major Anderson, because he did not fire on Fort Moultrie upon the arrival of the Star of the West. They are disappointed that he did not cause Fort Moultrie to run deep in Southern blood. The Evening Post says: "Major Anderson is known to have four or five brothers who are secessionists, and it would not be extraordinary if his falling was too great sympathy with their cause. Those who are making haste to bestow upon him the honor due to a striking example of loyalty, will perhaps, act wisely to delay their proceedings till all doubt on the subject is cleared up."

**MYSTERIOUS.**—Last week while the grave-diggers were employed in digging a grave in the Presbyterian church-yard, three excavations were made before a grave was obtained. In two instances old graves were entered. In one was found a skeleton of a woman, turned on her right side! May it not be that she was buried alive? In each grave a gold ring was found—Hillsboro Plaindealer.

**PATRIOTIC.**—We learn from a reliable source that Mr John Grimes, of Pitt County, in this State, has offered to become one of ten—each to give \$1,000—towards arming the State. A patriotic offer.—Coldwater, Rough Notes.

**Notice.** I would respectfully inform my friends that from this date my Books will be closed, and Goods sold only for CASH during the present excitement. F. SCARR. Jan 8, 1861.

**A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.** The subscriber, who has had some years experience as a successful teacher, both in Primary and Classical Schools, will open A SCHOOL, in the Town Hall, on the 14th inst. Instruction will be given in all the branches of study usually taught in the best academies. In order to give special attention to each pupil, the number will be limited. Those desiring to send pupils, will please make early application to Mr Jno. M. Springs, or to RICH'D H. GRIFFITH, A. M. Jan 8, 1861.

**NOTICE.** Our Books are now closed. Hereafter we will sell Only for Cash. All persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle immediately, as we must have money. KOOPMANN & PHELPS.

**WANTED.** Every body to know that J. TROTTER is at his Old Stand, opposite the Jail, and is prepared to repair, repaint and re-trim Buggies and Carriages in the best manner. He can put on Buggies the neatest and best Tops of any workman in the county. Some new work will also be made. He respectfully informs the public that he can make a Buggy that will ride a man into office (or at least carry him about while seeking the public stalls) or any where else. Richard the Third offered his Kingdom for a horse, but if he had known Trotter he would also have wanted a Buggy, such as he, Joshua Trotter, can make or repair. So give him a call. J. TROTTER. Jan 1, 1861.

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

**THE MORAVIANS IN N. CAROLINA.** We have before us a little volume, published in 1857, by Rev. Kevin R. Reibel, of Salem, N. C., entitled, "The Moravians in North Carolina," from which we present an epitome, a condensed account, of that branch of the Church, as it exists in this State. In 1749 the British Parliament passed an act by which the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians, was acknowledged as a Protestant Episcopal Church. About that time Lord Granville, President of the Privy Council, who was the owner of a large tract of country in North Carolina, offered 100,000 acres to Count Zinzendorf, upon very reasonable terms. At a Conference of the Brethren, held in London, November 29, 1751, it was resolved to accept the offer. The design, in accepting the offer, was to enable the Moravians to live undisturbed by having the liberty to exclude all who were not of their communion from their settlement, and also to be useful in extending the blessings of Christianity to the Indians, and the emigrants, who might reside upon their borders. A commission, with authority to select the location of the land, consisting of Bishop Spangenberg, and five others, left Bethlehem, Pa., for the wilds of North Carolina, on Aug. 25, 1752; and after wandering about on horseback, amid hardships, for several weeks, they selected certain tracts of land, in what was then known as Rowan county. Our author says: "December 27, 1752, at the south-west corner of the Wachovia tract, the surveyors commenced and continued to January 31, 1753. The tract, surveyed in fourteen parcels, contained 73,037 acres. Br. Spangenberg and his companions having returned to Pennsylvania, Mr Churton, (Lord Granville's surveyor,) subsequently surveyed five other parcels, amounting with the other, to 98,985 acres. The whole tract was called Wachovia, or Wachau—the Wach, bearing some resemblance to a valley in Austria which was formerly in possession of the Zinzendorf family. By dividing and subdividing the large county of Rowan, this tract has been successively in Rowan, 1770 in Surry, 1789 in Stokes, and since 1848 in Forsythe county."

The first settlement on these lands was effected in 1753, by a company of twelve emigrants, from Bethlehem, Pa. They arrived on the 17th November of that year, at the place since known as Bethabara, or Old Town, in Forsythe county, and began to build up that town, amid perils and hardships.

In 1754 the infant colony was strengthened, by the arrival of other emigrants; and one of these pretended to be Charles Wesley; but the impostor was exposed by "Bro. Fries," who also discovered that the man "loved whiskey more than his Saviour."

In September of this year, 1754, was dedicated the first house for the residence of unmarried brethren, at Bethabara. The first grist mill was also built during that year, and during the following year, the number of inhabitants was increased by a score or two of valuable emigrants.

In 1756 the Indian war, generally known as the "Old French War," subjected the infant settlements to severe trials in 1758 and 1759; but the colonists were prudent, and Bethabara became a noted place among the Indians, as the "Dutch Fort," where there are good people and much bread."

In 1759, certain settlers, three miles from Bethabara, were organized as a Moravian congregation, under the name of Bethania; and in 1760 "Bro. D. Bishop moved to Bethania, to keep the daily meetings." In 1759 the Creek and Cherokee Indians made war upon the whites; and as the Moravians declined military service, the provincial government placed upon them the responsibility of self-defense. They maintained their ground in that war by policy rather than by arms.

In 1765 the Moravians founded Salem, under the auspices of F. W. Marshall, who had charge of the temporalities of the Church in N. Carolina. In 1771, Paul Niersch entered upon his duties, as the first minister of the Salem congregation. In 1772 the population of Salem was one hundred and twenty persons.

In 1772, Friedberg was formally constituted as a Moravian Church. On the 18th day of February, 1775, the church at Friedland was dedicated, of which T. Nisson was pastor; his congregation was made up of Moravian emigrants from Europe and the Western States. In the year 1780, the meeting-house at Hope was solemnly dedicated; and to the present time the Moravians have kept up religious worship there.

During the Revolutionary War, the Moravians were neutral, and were harassed and worried by both parties in that contest. In 1785, the settlement was visited by Bishop De Watteville, who exercised authority in ecclesiastical affairs, on behalf of the mother church in Europe. "On May 31st, 1791, Salem was visited by George Washington, President of the United States, who was then on a visit to Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina. Gen. Washington spent a day among the Moravians, visiting the houses of the single Sisters, and in the evening attending service in the Church. The President seemed to take an especial interest in the water-works, by which the town was supplied with water."

In 1803, fifty years having passed since the first settlement of the Moravians in North Carolina, the anniversary was celebrated with solemn religious ceremonies at Salem. Within that time there had been baptized in the six congregations, 43 adults, and about 1,300 children; 666 persons were buried in the different burial grounds. The number of communicants was 420; non-communicants, 385; children, 500; total population, 1,305.

Salem Female Academy was founded in 1804. The Academy was solemnly consecrated, July 16, 1805. In 1806, the first printed circular was issued, from which it appears that the age of admittance was from eight to twelve years, and the age of fifteen terminated the stay of the pupils at school. The annual expenses were about \$160. From small beginnings, the Academy, by judicious management, has become one of the first institutions of female education in the whole country and has sent forth hundreds of accomplished ladies to disseminate the graces of female refinement in the domestic circle.

At the close of the year 1856, there were nine Moravian congregations in North Carolina; of which, in the aggregate, the following are the statistics:

Communicants,	902.
Non-Communicants,	345.
Children,	616.
Total	1863.

The Moravians have ever been good citizens. By obedience to the laws of the State, good order and good morals the patient industry and skill which mark the German character, they have contributed much to the advancement of the State of their adoption.

**HORRIBLE DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.** George Toppan, Jr., a merchant of Boston, died on Sunday morning last of hydrophobia. The Traveller gives the following account of the case: About three months ago he was in at the office of Whittier's wharf, when he was bitten by a pet dog—quite a small one. The dog was on the top of the safe, close to the desk, and one of Mr Whittier's children had been caressing it but a minute before. While conversing with his friend, in reference to a paper lying on his desk, Mr Toppan laid his hand on the safe or table, and leaned over to look closer at the paper, when the little animal sprang up suddenly and bit him in the upper lip. Two physicians were consulted at the time, and though only an impression had been made on the outer skin, yet an examination revealed a puncture through the dog's tooth in the inner surface of the lip. The wound was cauterized, and certain remedies taken, and as weeks passed on all fears in the matter eventually subsided. The dog had not shown any symptoms of madness, and the physicians, after due attention to the subject, gave their opinion to that effect. The beast was, however, tied up for some days, and being troublesome and noisy, was eventually killed.

On Thursday last Mr Toppan felt unwell in the morning. The feeling rather increased towards night, but Mr Toppan never gave no serious thought to it. Of all things he had no suspicion that he was to be the victim of hydrophobia. He slept that night as usual. On Friday morning he arose, and went to the wash bowl or sink in the corner of the room. Soon as his eyes rested on the water he dropped down in a spasm. His alarmed wife called for help, and the moment Mr Toppan slightly exclaimed in a despairing tone, "I am a gone man." The nature of his affliction had burst upon his mind in an instant in connection with unmistakable symptom of spasms at the sight of water.

The other usual characters of hydrophobia rapidly appeared. All day Friday he was confined to his bed. The spasms increased in violence. Four of the best physicians were called in to consult the case. Every remedy that circumstances suggested was applied to alleviate the symptoms. It was strongly marked as an undoubted case of hydrophobia, rapidly hastening to a fatal result.

During Friday night, at intervals, it required several men to hold Mr Toppan during the spasms, and in the morning it was found necessary to send to the police station for policemen, with manacles, to secure him to the bedstead, so violent were the convulsions, to prevent him bruising himself, or doing injury to those around him. This disease it is well known induces the patient to bite, like a dog, and the bite in some cases would be dangerous. While in the spasms during the night he seemed endowed with the strength of a giant, but in the intervals of exhaustion between each, he was evidently growing weaker and weaker, and frequently fully sensible of his condition. At half past two o'clock, on Sunday morning, Mr Toppan died. Some two hours before his death his struggles ceased, and he appeared insensible to pain and the attentions bestowed upon him. His throat seemed filled up with phlegm, like a person dying with consumption.

**BLOODY TRAGEDY.**—Last night about midnight a tragedy was enacted in this city that was never equalled for deadly effects, ferocity and unnatural hate. A fierce feud had long existed between two brothers, named John Paul Evans and Robert M. Evans, members of an old and well known family of this city. Their grandfather laid out the town of Evansville. They have made several attempts heretofore on each other's lives.

Robert went to a ball at Mozart Hall yesterday evening with a lady. Over a hundred people were there. About midnight Paul came in intoxicated. He walked up to his brother and asked him to drink. His brother refused, whereupon Paul drew a knife, seeing which, Robert drew a six-shooter. Paul stepped back and drew a six-shooter. Robert drew a knife and put it between his teeth and commenced firing. Paul returned the fire, and each fired six shots, and then closed and used their knives. They were mortally wounded. Paul started for the front door and went out; was followed and brought back, and died in twenty minutes. He was shot in the upper part of the breast and cut several times in the abdomen.

Robert, when Paul left the room, followed him as far as the inside door, where he fell, struck the wall and skinned his face. He was carried to a temporary couch, and lay insensible nearly three hours, when he also died. He was shot through the left lobe of the brain and in the right side, beneath the ribs. They both seemed to die of inward bleeding. During the encounter, a younger brother, Berry, shot three balls at Paul, one of which, it is said, hit him.—Evansville, Ind. Jour.

No art excepting that of photography, has progressed and improved so rapidly as that of dentistry. Forty years ago it was not a distinct profession, for all doctors then officiated as tooth-pullers with turkey levers of the most rude description; and as for supplying the place of old teeth with new ones, it was never done at all. In 1820 there were only 20 practicing dentists in the United States; in 1850 there were 2,223; at present there are about 5,000. The invention of artificial teeth has given a wonderful impetus to this most useful and beneficial art.

John Day, Chief Justice of Liberia, died recently. He was born in North Carolina, and was one of the founders of Liberia.