

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

\$4 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1866.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 711.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

MEDICAL CARD.
DRS. GIBBON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
From a large experience in private as well as Hospital and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865

FULLINGS & SPRINGS
Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. We are offering our stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do well to supply themselves at once.
We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Casimers and Vestings, which will be made to order in the best style and manner. We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other furnishing Goods.
FULLINGS & SPRINGS.
Jan 29, 1866

Hutchison & Springs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Agents of the most reliable **LASER-LACE COMPANIES** in the United States.
Be on the SAFE SIDE and insure your property against loss or damage by fire.
Also, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your wife and children.
RISKS, taken at moderate rates.
Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4 Granite Row.
E. N. HUTCHISON,
J. M. SPRINGS,
Agents.
March 5, 1866

Charlotte Foundry & Machine Shop.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The public is respectfully informed that I am prepared to build and repair Steam Engines and do all kinds of Machinery work. Also, make Castings in Iron and Brass. I am well-fitted up, and guarantee work to be done as well and as cheap as at any Shop in the State.
Old castings bought or taken in exchange for work.
J. M. HOWIE,
Proprietor.
Oct 16, 1865 6mpd

J. DEROSSET, W. L. DEROSSET, GRAHAM DAVES.
DEROSSET & CO.,
(Formerly DeRosset & Brown)
Established 1839.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 North Water Street, (up stairs),
Wilmington, N. C.
Will give personal attention to the purchase and sale of produce and give description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.
March 5, 1866. 3m

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15, 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Monday, February 19, 1866, Trains will run as follows:
PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Raleigh - - - - - 4.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon, - - - - - 11.00 " "
Leave Weldon, - - - - - 1.30 P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, - - - - - 8.30 " "
FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., and arrive at Weldon 4 P. M.
FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 A. M., and arrive at Raleigh 4 P. M.
By this change in the Passenger Train, connections are made with the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, as well as by the upper route via Richmond.
Way passengers can be accommodated by the Freight and Accommodation Trains, if they think proper to do so. This train leaves Raleigh from the Raleigh & Gaston Depot, in the Northern part of the city.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
General Superintendent.
March 5, 1866.

Stenhouse & Macaulay
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., and 66 Pearl St., NEW YORK.
Prompt personal attention to the sale of cotton, cotton yarns, naval stores, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally.
References: John Wilkes and T. H. Brem, Esq's, Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Wumble, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; O. G. Parsley, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.; D. Paul & Co., and Robt. More & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Monro & Co., N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co., New York.
February 26, 1866.

The Southern Express Company,
For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsey's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT, President.
Dec 18, 1865.

Just Received.
A lot of T. Miles & Son's Ladies SHOES. Call soon.
March 12th H. R. WILLIAMS

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Accumulated Fund \$2,000,000—Annual Income \$1,000,000.
PURELY MUTUAL.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.
At the request of their numerous Policy-holders, this Society have determined to declare their dividends annually in cash. The first dividend will be declared Feb 1, 1867. The last dividend declared on the quinquennial plan reduced the premiums in some cases more than 50 per cent, or doubled the Policy during the next dividend period. It is believed for the future that no company in this country will be able to present greater advantages in its dividends to persons assuring than this Society, as total expenditure to cash premium received was, by the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the older American Life Insurance companies.
The officers of this society desire to present to the public for their consideration five modes of dividing surplus premiums or profits, some of which were never before granted to Policy-holders by any Life Company, and present advantages obvious to all.
1st. The dividends may be applied to the purchase of additional assurance for a term of years.
2d. Dividends may be applied to reduce the premium coming due next. At the last dividend, upon a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half upon some policies.
3d. The dividend may be applied to provide for the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against further payments on attaining a certain age, each successive dividend gradually reducing the time during which the premiums must continue to be paid, so that at last, with the same success as heretofore, a paid up policy will be secured by quite a moderate number of premiums. To illustrate—A man assuring at 25 years old would, on the basis of our last dividend, be secured by this application of dividend against any payment after 45—and probably at an earlier age—and thereafter receive an annual dividend in cash.
4th. Dividends may be applied to the purchase of a certain addition to the policy, payable with it.
5th. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of all future premiums during the continuance of the policy.
Transfer dividends on the first annual premium may be used as cash in the payment of the second annual premium, and so on thereafter, the dividend on each premium may be applied to the payment of the next succeeding premium. Policy-holders in most other companies must wait four or five years before receiving dividends on their policies.
Call at No. 4, Granite Row, and get books and papers for further information.

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,
For N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia.
Feb. 26, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

CLOVER SEED.
A large supply of Fresh Clover Seed, received and for sale by
Feb. 26, 1866. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

IRON AND CASTINGS.
20,000 lbs. wrought and rolled Iron, Castings, &c., for sale for cash or barter for corn, oats, peat, cotton yarn, and cloth of different kinds. My Blast Furnace is now in operation and I am prepared to fill orders for Machinery, Cooking Ware, &c. Terms cash.
I want to employ some good hollow-ware Moulders, and some good Miners. I wish to make contracts for the cutting of 5,000 cords wood; also for coal. Apply soon at my Furnace six miles East of Lincolnton, N. C.
J. W. DEHR.
February 12, 1866 6mpd

HUGHES & DILL,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will receive our prompt attention.
We have a weekly line of Steamer from Newbern, and Morehead City, which sail from Newbern every Friday and from Morehead City every Saturday at 4 P. M.
T. J. HUGHES, NEWBERN. G. W. DILL, MOREHEAD CITY.
August 1, 1865

Southern Express Company.
The Southern Express Company has opened communication with all Northern and Western States, and is now prepared to forward Freight, Money and valuable Packages safely and promptly. Messengers leave Charlotte daily, connecting at Raleigh with Adams' Express Company, and at Richmond with Adams' and Harnden's Express Companies.
Letters will be forwarded by this Company to all points South and North having no mail facilities.
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, June 19, 1865

BLOSSOM BROTHERS,
(Successors to Benj. Blossom & Son.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, GRAIN, TOBACCO, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.
No. 159 Front Street,
New York.
Liberal advances made on consignments on receipt of Bill of Lading.
References: The Bank of N. C., and other Banks at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wadesboro, N. C.
A. M. McPheeters, Raleigh, N. C. will forward to us, through that place, (free of forwarding commission) paying railroad freight, to any shipping port.
Joseph R. Blossom & Co., Wilmington; George H. Brown & Co., Washington; S. T. Jones & Co., Newbern, N. C.; Henry Gieselin, Norfolk, Va.; will forward Produce to us, free of forwarding commission, except on naval stores and grain, by steamer or sailing vessel, as shippers may direct, and, when desired, will pay taxes, &c., at the shipping ports.
Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance as soon as freighted, from all places on all Railroads and Rivers in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from all Southern Shipping Ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not.
July 17, 1865. 11pd.

Dissolution.
The copartnership of A. WEILL & CO., composed of A. Weill, A. R. Mayer and H. M. Asher, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th inst., and A. R. Mayer is alone authorized to sign in liquidation of the firm's debts and accounts.
A. WEILL,
H. M. ASHER,
A. R. MAYER.
The business will be continued at the old stand in Park's Building, Tryon street, by A. Weill and A. R. Mayer, under the firm and style of A. WEILL & CO., and solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended.
A. WEILL,
A. R. MAYER.
Feb. 12, 1866

SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS.
The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided a matter of great interest to Southern claimants for balances due them from the Government. Gen. A. B. Eaton, Commissary-General, addressed a communication to the Comptroller, informing him that certain persons residing in the Confederate States during the rebellion, and who had a domicile in said States before the civil war and during its continuance, now come and demand of the Government balances which they allege were due and payable to them before the civil war began. The Commissary-General asks: "Are they entitled to these balances?"
The Comptroller replies that the claimants are not so entitled, and that the laws of nations, the laws of Congress, and the decisions of the Supreme Court justify this opinion. He proceeds to say that while the war continued, the claimants, in the eye of the law, were regarded as hostile characters, and their property, as enemy property, liable to seizure and confiscation; and this hostile character attaches to both persons and things, until, by the action of Congress, or of the Executive, it is wholly removed. He quotes from authorities to prove the right of the Government to seize enemy property and appropriate it to its own use, and he declares that debts stand upon the same grounds as other property; that the authorities establish the right of the United States to the debts due a Confederate enemy at the time the war commenced; that they also prove that, in a legal point of view, the claimants were enemies of the Government of the United States; that these debts never having been reduced to possession, but always having remained as balances in the Treasury, cannot now be withdrawn by claimants, except in violation of law, for the title of these balances, *jure belli*, must be regarded as diverted from the original owners, and transferred to the United States Government.

Whether this decision will hold good or not, upon presentation to and revision by other officers, remains to be seen. The Second Comptroller's decision is final, unless the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of claimants, shall refer it to the Solicitor of the Treasury for revision. A matter of such importance as this will surely take that course.
That the Quakers of Randolph county, or any other section, are persecuted for their peaceful principles, we believe to be entirely false! The true reason why the Quakers are leaving is, that they are opposed to residing among, and being placed upon an equality with free negroes, according to the policy of the Freedmen's Bureau. While the blacks were slaves, and under the control of their masters, the Quakers could tolerate them, although they refused to own that species of property. In the State of Indiana, whither they go, there are no many persons of color, and no Freedmen's Bureau, and no political rights for the unqualified blacks as voters, sitting upon Jurors, &c. The Quakers in this State, likewise, are not slow to perceive that, although slavery is nominally abolished as to the blacks, the whites of the South are subjected to a galling humiliation, much worse than the slavery of the negroes. Those who assign any other reason for the exodus of the Quakers, labor under a very great mistake.—*Statesville American.*

LOST.
A short time before the surrender of Gen. Johnston's Army, about Thirty Boxes of BOOKS (Revised Code) belonging to the State (marked "Thomas Bragg") were sent off from the North Carolina Railroad, and have not been returned. Any person having them in large will please report the fact; and any person having any information as to where they are, will please let me know immediately.
R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State
Raleigh, N. C., March 12, 1866 6t

HYMN BOOKS of all kinds.
1. Presbyterian.
2. Methodist (Southern).
3. Baptist Psalmody.
4. Lutheran Hymns.
5. Note Books of different kinds.
The Hymn Books are of every variety, from very cheap to the most costly styles.
R. N. TIDDY & CO.,
New Book Store, next to Searr's Drug Store,
March 5, 1866 3m Charlotte, N. C.

\$75 REWARD.
Stolen from our Stables at Patterson P. O., Caldwell county, N. C., on the night of the 17th of Feb., 1866, a large brown horse U. S. Mule. Said Mule was formerly the property of the U. S. Government, but was purchased by us at a government sale, consequently he has the usual "S" on his neck. He is also branded "G" on the shoulder, if not rubbed off by harness; is much shaven by harness, and has a white spot on one side of the neck, caused by the collar. No other marks remembered.
A reward of \$75 U. S. currency will be paid for the recovery of the Mule, and \$45 for the arrest of the thief, with such evidence as will convict him.
R. L. PATTERSON & CO.,
March 13, 1866 4mpd Patterson P. O., N. C.

CHARLOTTE Steam Refined Candy Manufactory, BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY, Wholesale and Retail.
The subscriber is now manufacturing all sorts of CANDIES, CAKES, BREAD, &c. &c.
Plain and Ornamented Cakes, for Weddings and Parties, always on hand or made to order.
Merchants and dealers in Candies will find it to their interest to purchase from me, as I will give satisfaction both in price and quality.
Orders from a distance attended to at short notice.
J. G. G. LEISER,
One door south of the Mansion House,
Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C.
March 12, 1866

General Collecting.
CHARLES DeCAMP, of Charlotte, N. C., offers his services to the citizens of the place as a General Collecting Agent. He promises strict attention to his business, and faithful and prompt returns made of all accounts entrusted to him.
He respectfully refers to Dr. R. K. Gregory, Dr. W. W. Gregory, Dr. J. M. Miller, Dr. W. W. Gaither, Dr. Robt. Gibbon, Dr. McAden, W. P. Hill, Esq., and C. H. Elms, Esq.
A liberal share of patronage requested. All orders left with him will be promptly attended to.
C. H. DeCAMP,
March 12, 1866 1m

SKETCH OF EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph Archduke of Austria, and so-called Emperor of Mexico and the head of the Mexican branch of the Hapsburgs, was born at the Austrian Imperial residence at Schonbrunn, on July 6, 1832, and is consequently in the thirty-fourth year of his age. His father was the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and his mother Sophie Doretthe, daughter of Maximilian I, King of Bavaria. He had the misfortune to be a second son, and has in consequence become a sort of royal adventurer. His father was never Emperor of Austria, as has been stated, but being like Max, a second son, was only Archduke. It was Maximilian's uncle, Ferdinand, who was the predecessor of Francis Joseph. When his uncle abdicated, in 1848, the father of Maximilian and Francis Joseph, renounced his place in the line of succession in favor of the present emperor. The abdicating Emperor, in giving up his throne, unequally divided his dowry, and gave an advantage to the Archduke Maximilian, to the detriment of his elder brother. Such is the origin of the constant, and at times, very warm differences which have arisen between the two.

Maximilian was brought up at the gayest capital in Germany, but does not appear to have much taste for frivolities. He spent a greater part of his youth in traveling. He has been a sailor and has seen a good deal of the world of waters, at least for an Austrian Archduke. In his early years he sailed about the Mediterranean, and visited all the adjacent countries—Greece, Italy, Morocco, French Algeria, Spain and Portugal—with great zeal and activity. At the close of twenty-two he was placed at the head of what is termed by courtesy the Austrian Marine, and with a squadron visited the coast of Syria and Palestine. He went also to the Red Sea, and took great interest in the works of the Suez Canal, which was then just beginning. In all this he showed himself a young man of proper manners and active habits, desirous of emancipating himself from the fetters of worn out and obsolete habits, and the narrow minded principles and punctilios of his race and family.
It is related of him that when at Trieste, in 1852, he heard by telegraph of the elevation of Napoleon to the Imperial throne, and immediately assembled all the foreign Consuls there at a sort of banquet, placing the French Consuls at his right hand, and proposing the health to Napoleon III, before he had been recognized by a single European sovereign. Perhaps the above incident has not been without effect upon his present fortunes.
Besides being Archduke of Austria, Maximilian held several other titles and dignities. He was as has been stated, Vice Admiral of the Austrian Navy, or commander of the Imperial marine; commander of the 8th regiment of Austrian Lancers, and chief of the 5d Prussian regiment of Dragoons.
In 1855 he went to Paris, and spent a fortnight with the Emperor at St. Cloud, very probably confiding to him his troubles with his brother Francis Joseph. The consequence of this interview was that Louis Napoleon took the young man under his protecting wing, and in the following year he was appointed Viceroy of the Austrian possession in Italy, known as the Lombardy Venetian Kingdom. This governorship—it was nothing more—lasted until 1859. Maximilian made himself highly popular with the Italians, and in consequence still more unpopular with his brother Francis Joseph, whose action eventually resulted in Maximilian's removal. It is related of the latter, that while Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, he used to walk about the streets of Milan and Venice quite alone during the *fetes* and among the crowd, and would never allow the police to be on the watch. One day at Venice, when the Italian nobles had plotted to make a hostile demonstration against him on the Piazza St. Marco, he discomfited them and quite converted them to his side by tucking his wife under his arm and coming among them unattended and on foot, with a courage and frankness that disarmed every one. Another time, just after Orsini's attempt at Paris, his life was said to be also threatened, and his friends begged him not to expose himself; but he immediately ordered his carriage to go to the theatre, to whom he said, laughing, "if I am to be blown up, it shall at least be in good company."

Maximilian remained idle after his removal from the governorship of the Lombardy Venetian Kingdom until 1863, when Napoleon decided on making a cat's paw of him in Mexico. The crown of Mexico was offered to him by Napoleon in August, 1862, and the diplomats were put to work to arrange for his acceptance and occupancy of the throne. Nearly a year was occupied in this work, and it was not until the 10th of April, 1864, that he formally accepted the proffered crown. By the terms of acceptance he made a conditional renunciation of the right of eventual succession to the throne of Austria, and an unconditional renunciation of his share of the family estates amounting to 20,000,000 of florins. The condition reserved in the renunciation of the right to the succession was that such renunciation might be revoked should Maximilian, finding his foothold in Mexico insecure choose to resign within six years from the date of his acceptance of the crown of Mexico.

Soon after his acceptance of the crown Maximilian left Austria for Mexico. His entry into the city of Mexico took place on June 12, 1864, when he immediately assumed the disputed people. His first official act was the offer of terms to President Benito Juarez looking to his submission; but these were rejected. Since that his efforts have been devoted to putting down the Republican or Liberal Government; but his success has not been very brilliant. One of his principal schemes for strengthening himself in Mexico has been by efforts of attracting emigration of Southern men thither; but his projects is already looked upon as a failure. Every day makes his position at home still more insecure, while the late demonstrations in this country and in Congress will be understood by him as omens of rapidly approaching evils.

WHAT DOES THAT YOUNG MAN DO FOR A LIVING?

While most of the young men of our country, as far as we can learn, have nobly yielded to the necessities of the times, and are now manfully engaged in some useful employments, supporting themselves and assisting their parents and friends, who have been suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty, yet there are a few still lurking about our cities, towns and villages, with no visible means of support, who dress finely, smoke gracefully, drink deeply, spit furiously, talk loudly, laugh outrageously and play the gambler extensively. They love to gather in market places, or to stand at the corners of streets to criticize the girls, or to pass a coarse jest. They luxuriate in street fights, and will make the welkin ring with their huzzas over the snarlings of a pair of drunken bullies. To them a pack of cards is the emblem of social enjoyment. An ivory headed yellow rattle is the sink of neatness, and with it twirling in their fingers, they promenade the streets with a bob-a-dilly step, keeping time to the tone of "Hic Betty Martin—tip-toe fine." Too lazy to work, too proud to seek employment, they lounge and whittle away their precious hours in idleness or unmanly sports, under the mistaken idea that they are only killing time, when time is only killing them.
"What does that young man do for a living?" is the enquiry of every one, as some representative of the above class of youths passes by with foolish air and clad in gay costume. It is a natural enquiry, which instinctively springs from the conviction, that men are so linked together in society, that no one can fail to do his part, without impairing the interests of others to the full extent of his talents, resources and influence. No one can divert himself of the responsibilities which his very existence imposes upon him. He cannot shelter himself behind a system of negative virtues, whose highest achievement is, to harm no one. He comes into the world with a nature, physical, mental and moral, so constituted that he cannot cease to act without ceasing to live. The Creator has so interwoven the issue of his being with the fabric of society that he cannot separate himself from the common interests of mankind. He must obey the inexorable demands of his nature. He must be busy among men and the pursuits of men, or suffer the penalties which just nature never fails to execute, and which she inflicts without clemency and without mercy.
It is the duty of every one, therefore, to take some active part on the stage of life. Some seem to think they can vegetate, without being anything in particular—can grow up, propagate and rot like the beasts that perish. But we are not placed here to pass through the various stages of life without having done anything for the benefit of the human race. Each must fulfil the obligations for which he was sent into the world. Young men, society has its claims upon you; each individual man is dependent upon you. The world with its various pursuits and employments is before you; choose something—do something—work—work—work—*Spartanburg Express.*

Good advice, which many must follow or be considered trash.
CELLARS TO DWELLING HOUSES.
Dr. Hall, who publishes and edits the *Journal of Health*, devotes the whole of the March number to an interesting article on "Farmers' Houses," showing where they should be built, how they should be built; indicating certain conveniences to be avoided; and pointing out the essentials to health, comfort and contentment. One of the most interesting and useful portions of this article is that devoted to "Cellars to Dwelling Houses," which he declares are oftentimes the sources from which those gases constantly ascend that impregnate every room in the houses to which they are attached with a vitiated and unwholesome atmosphere.
He speaks of the habit prevalent among house-keepers of making their cellars the summer and winter receptacle of every variety of vegetables and fruits, as well as of rubbish and kitchen offal, and of all that is old and unseemly. He advises a thorough examination and cleansing of the cellar attached to every house in which a slow and obscure disease preails among the members of the family. He says such cellars should be emptied of every movable thing, the walls and floors thoroughly swept and washed, aired for a week, and the former white-washed.
He cites the following remarkable instance of the efficacy of cleanliness in preventing cholera—
"with which we are now threatened—and of its attraction by uncleanness. During a cholera summer unusual efforts were made in Boston to provide against it. The most stringent and thorough hygienic measures were taken. Reliable men were appointed to examine every house from cellar to garret, and compel the removal of everything which could have even a remote tendency to invite the fearful scourge. The results were admirable; there was not a single case of cholera except in a very restricted district—in fact, one family only was attacked.
A more especial examination of the house in which this family resided was made, when in a remote corner of the cellar a large pile of the accumulations of lard housekeeping for years was found, and this was in a state of putridity. On its removal, and the most plentiful use of the most powerful disinfectants, the disease at once disappeared and did not return.
As the warm weather approaches we may expect the approach of cholera, and should omit no reasonable precaution against its prevalence. It costs but little time, trouble or money for each household to cleanse and purify his premises, especially when he can rely in so doing upon the assistance of the city authorities. Exemption from this dire scourge is purchased at a cheap rate when it requires only prudence in eating and drinking, cleanliness of person and the removal of filth and rubbish from our premises.—*Richmond Whig.*

STREET ETIQUETTE.

A lady whose culture and good taste qualifies her for the task, reports the following rules for street etiquette, which we cordially commend to the prayerful consideration of the many prospective Chesterfields in this city:
1. Gentlemen walking should keep their hands in their pockets. It shows their gait and figure to advantage, keeps the hands warm and out of other people's pockets.
2. In the afternoon congregate in front of the hotels and "saloons," at the street corners. Then upon ladies passing, set up an equine cackling (translated horse laugh). This will give them an exalted opinion of your taste and refinement.
3. Keep the centre of the sidewalk. By this means others in meeting you will not know which side to pass; when they attempt it step in the same direction with them. This shows an agreeable variety in a promenade.
4. If you see a person on the opposite side of the street whom you wish to interrupt, cry as loud as possible to him, "Ho! Jones," of course Jones will show to passengers that you take a great interest in the fate of Jones.
5. When turning a corner walk rapidly and with your eyes in an opposite direction. You may meet "somebody" and give them an opportunity to study "astronomy by daylight."
6. Dog fights are an agreeable variety with which to "spice" city life; therefore encourage them by your presence, and get up a few bets as to which will win.

THE ARAB'S GIFT.

A poor Arab was traveling in the desert, when he met with a spring of clear, sweet, sparkling water. Accustomed as he was to brackish wells, to his simple mind it appeared that such a well was worthy of a monarch; and filling his leathern bottle from the spring, he determined to go and present it to the caliph himself.
The poor man traveled a considerable distance before he reached the presence of his sovereign, and laid his humble offering at his feet. The caliph did not despise the little gift brought to him with so much trouble. He ordered some of the water to be poured into a cup, drank it, and thanking the Arab with a smile, ordered him to be presented with a reward.
The courtiers around pressed forward eager to taste the wonderful water, but to the surprise of all the caliph forbade them to touch a single drop.
After the poor Arab had quitted the royal presence with a light and joyous heart, the caliph turned to his courtiers and thus explained the motives of his conduct:
"During the travels of the Arab," said he, "the water in his leathern bottle had become impure and disasteful. But it was an offering of love, and as such I have received it with pleasure. But I well knew that had I suffered another to partake of it, he would not have concealed his disgust; and therefore, I forbade you to touch the draught, lest the heart of the poor man should have been wounded."
All that sinners can present to their King is like the water brought by the Arab, though, like him, we may fancy it worthy the acceptance of our Lord. But he will not reject, he will not despise the little offering of love and faith; for he has promised that even a cup of cold water, given in the name of a disciple, shall in no wise lose its reward.

RAVAGES UPON THE BLACKS.—Senator Doolittle, in his speech at New Haven, gave the following as his own estimate, and that of others, of the terrible mortality among the blacks, growing out of the late civil war, as well as the effect of all this upon Southern representation in Congress:
"They say the representation must be changed so that the South shall not gain political power in consequence of its own rebellion. This is the foundation of the desire to alter the Constitution. Under the Constitution we take another census to make an apportionment in 1872. Will the South, then, get any increased power? They say two-fifths of the colored population is to be added. But that population has perished by thousands and hundreds of thousands. Our officers say that at least one million have perished.
Governor Aiken states that at least a million have perished. Randall Hunt, of New Orleans, says the same. They give reasons. Some have fallen in battle. I suppose that about fifty thousand have perished in battle. But terrible diseases have prevailed among them, and the small pox has swept them away by thousands all over the land.
They have not been used to caring for their own diseases—they perished by disease by thousands. And I believe, when we take the census of 1870, two-fifths of the whole colored population will have perished.

THE QUEEN APPEARS.—The English are in the seventh heaven of beatific rapture. Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., has held a Court. It is the first since the death of her husband, and her long seclusion has been grumbled at tremendously by John Bull as too much of a good thing, and very bad for business. Now that she has cast off her widow's weeds, there is hope that the gaieties of the Court will be restored; that there will be drawing rooms and levees, and perhaps Court balls. The tradesmen rub their hands in glee as they anticipate large orders from the luxurious nobility, and if the Queen only keeps the round of festivities going, she will become again a most popular royal sovereign.

REMARKABLE.—Miss Ann R. Adams, an "ancient maiden lady" of this town, in the 68th year of her age, informs us that she is now cutting teeth for the fourth time in her life. This lady also informs us that she had a protracted fever last summer, that caused the loss of the hair of her head, which, at that time, was almost as white as cotton, and since then her hair has come forth again, and is now quite dark.—*Danville Times.*