

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH 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

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 745.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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\$1 PER QUARTER, IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

For each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

N. C. Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of considering the By Laws and Regulations proposed by the committee, and also such amendments to the Charter as may be suggested.

A punctual attendance, either in person or by proxy, is earnestly requested.

THOMAS WEBB,
President.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having moved to Wilmington, have placed their unenclosed business in the hands of Messrs. HUTCHISON & BURROUGHS, Attorneys at Law, and request all concerned to call upon them and make settlement.

Nov. 12, 1866. KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Groceries and Provisions.

We have for sale some nice Hams. Also some splendid Buck Wheat Flour.

Just received 50 bushels bolted Meal, and any thing else that any one may want to eat. Just call and see. A fine lot of Flour of different brands just received.

Call and leave your orders. We will send all goods bought at our store to your house.

We keep constantly on hand, Sugar of all grades; Coffee of all grades; Molasses, Rice, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Cheese, Soap, Soda, Table Salt, best brands of Family Flour, Chestnuts, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, and anything else you may want. If we have not the article you wish will get it for you.

N. B.—All Country Produce bought at our Store, and the highest cash price paid.

Nov. 12, 1866. P. S. GRAY.

Notice.

The subscriber having, at October term, 1866, of the County Court of Mecklenburg, taken letters of administration according to law on the Estate of Wm A Owens, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately. C. OVERMAN, Adm'r.

Nov. 12, 1866. 61

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st of October, 1866, and continues until 30th June, 1867.

The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each; the one commencing the 1st of October, 1866, and the other the 15th February, 1867.

Expense per Term of Twenty weeks:

Board, including every expense, except washing, \$105 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department, 25 00
" " Primary, 20 00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough instructors at usual prices.

For circular and catalogue containing full particulars, address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals,
July 9, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (49 acres in corporation). On the Tract there is a good Mill-site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race dug, and all the large timbers for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided, it is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber.

W. F. PHIFER.
Sept 10, 1866. 4

NEW GOODS AT McLEOD & STEEL'S.

We are now receiving and opening our FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which has been selected with great care. The liberal patronage received from our friends and the public generally has induced us to purchase a more extensive Stock this Fall than at any previous time. We hope to meet a continuation of their kind favors. Our Stock embraces many of the most desirable styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

black and colored Cloths, Cloaks, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, Ribbons, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Goods, Furs, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hollow and Willow Ware, Hardware.

Groceries and Crockery.

Our Stock will compare favorably with any in the market. We respectfully ask an examination of the same.

Oct 1, 1866.

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 Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to any gentleman 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.

Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL,
PRACTICAL TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Sutt's Store.

January 1, 1866.

WONDERS OF LITTLENESS.

Pliny and Elian relate that Myrmecides wrought out of ivory a chariot with four wheels and four horses, and a ship with all her tackle, both in so small a compass that a bee could hide either with its wings. Nor should we doubt this when we find it recorded, on less questionable authority, that in the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign a blacksmith of London, named Mark Scalliot, made a lock of iron, steel and brass, of eleven pieces, and a pipe key, all of which only weighed one grain.

Scalliot also made a chain of gold, forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key, and put it around the neck of a flea, which drew the whole with perfect ease. The chain, key, lock and flea, altogether, weighed but one grain and a half! Hadrianus Junius saw at Meclina in Brabant a cherry stone cut into the form of a basket; in it were fourteen pairs of dice distinct, the spots and numbers of which were easily to be discerned with a good eye.

But still more extraordinary than this basket of dice, or anything we have yet mentioned, must have been a set of turnery shown at Rome, in the time of Pope Paul the Fifth, by one Shad, a turner, of Wittelrach, who had purchased it from the artist, Oswald Northingers.

It consisted of sixteen hundred dishes, which were all perfect and complete in every part, yet so small and slender that the whole could be easily inclosed in a case fabricated out of a peppercorn of the ordinary size. The Pope is said to have himself counted them, but with the help of a pair of spectacles, for they were so very small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Although his Holiness thus satisfied his eyes of the fact, he did not, we are assured, require of those about him to subscribe to it on the credit of his own infallibility; for he gave every one an opportunity of examining and judging for himself, and among the persons thus highly favored particular reference is made to Gaspar Schioppis and Johannes Faber, a physician of Rome.

Turrians, of whose skill so many wonderful things are related, is said to have fabricated iron mills, which moved of themselves, so minute in size that a monk could carry one in his sleeve, and yet powerful enough to grind in a single day grain enough for the consumption of eight men.

Executor's Sale.

We will sell at the late residence of Robt. Cunningham, deceased, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, three tracts of LAND: One containing 210 acres, where the deceased formerly lived, joining the Lands of Jas. Kenner, Jas H Davis, and others. Also, a Plantation containing 125 acres, joining the Lands of Jas H Davis, Mrs M L Weeks and others. Also, a Plantation lying one mile above Morrow's Turn Out, known as the Porter place, joining the Lands of John W Morrow, Wm Throver and others, containing 144 acres. All these tracts of Lands are in a high state of cultivation, well improved and good water. Any persons wishing to see and examine them, by applying to Jas Cunningham he will show them these different tracts of Land. Terms make known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WM. REA,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Executors.

Nov 5, 1866.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Life, Accidental, Fire and Marine.

Oct 15, 1866.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

REMOVED.

We take this method of informing our friends and the public, that we have moved to the large and commodious Store formerly occupied by KAHNWEILER & BRO., where we will continue to carry on the General Mercantile Business in all its various branches, and would respectfully call attention to our variety and styles of Goods, unsurpassed by any other House in the State, which we offer at exceedingly low prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

French black and colored Cloth Saques, Basques and Circulars, Silk Saques and Basques.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

We have now in store one of the largest Stocks of fine Dress Goods ever offered in Charlotte. Our Stock consists in part of all Wool Delaines, Embraces Cloths, Poplins, Poplines, Alpaccas, Lutes, together with a general assortment of all the low priced Domestic, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Best Kid Gloves in all colors, Ladies' furred lined Silk, Lisle, Bull and Woolen Gloves, Merino Gloves. Superior English Hosiery for Ladies' and Misses', all of which are equal to any ever offered in this city.

WHITE GOODS.

Of every description Table Cloths and Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Napkins, &c., &c.

CLOTHING.

Of every description. Frock and Sack Coats, Cassimeres, Suits, Pants and Vests, and a complete line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Boots, Shoes and Hats, all of which we offer at unusually low prices at Wholesale and Retail.

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

Of every description received every week, and sold at prices warranted to prove satisfactory to purchasers. We take great pleasure in showing our Goods to those who will favor us with a call.

Kahnweiler & Bro's Old Stand, Trade St.

NOTICE.

We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies that we will attach to our House early in the Spring, a first class French Millinery Establishment, of which due notice will be given.

A CARD.

Having retired from business, we take pleasure in recommending our friends and customers, A. WELLS & CO., as practical, attentive and experienced business men, and ask that the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us be continued to them.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.,
Nov 26, 1866.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS.

A letter from Washington, speaking of the assembling of Congress and the probable recommendations of the President in his Message, says:

"It is probable that he will treat the subject of a general amnesty, and probably indicate his intention to exert his power of pardon by proclaiming amnesty for all who were engaged in the service of the Confederate States during the late war, with the exception, possibly, of those who are to be tried for treason, should any such trial be had, within a reasonable time, perhaps six months.

The Secretary of the Treasury will make a very elaborate report on the state of the finances, the debt, currency and taxation. He will address to the recommendations of his former report; an enlargement of his powers for withdrawing legal tenders from circulation and for funding the maturing debt, and possibly for exchanging six per cent for the five per cent bonds, which he can do when the five per cent bonds, as soon as he thinks they certainly will, as mand as the excluded States are restored. He will recommend a revision and reduction of the tariff of custom duties, and of internal taxes. The report and plan of the Revenue Commissioner, Mr D. A. Wells, will fully accord with the views of the Secretary, and afford great relief to consumers, and to all industrial interests.

Congress will turn a deaf ear to all Executive recommendations. The Radical leaders will labor in the interest of speculators and plunderers. Already, powerful combinations have been formed to force through the Senate the abominable tariff which passed the House at the late session. Instead of giving us a revenue tariff, they will load it with duties for protection, and in some instances, prohibition, for the benefit of monopolies. Prices under this system will rise, though gold may decline.

The Radicals have invented a new mode for encouraging usurpation, on the part of Congress. They are to have a great mass meeting to welcome, and greet the Radical members of Congress upon their meeting, and, of course, to denounce and proscriber their political opponents—especially the Johnson administration, and the recalcitrant Southern States."

[Of course no out-siders know what position the President will take in his Message.]

HONORS OF THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The Rev. J. Buckley, an English Baptist missionary, stationed at Cuttack, Orissa, writes:

Orphans have been brought dying to our door, and many that we have received have been too deeply famine stricken for nursing and medicine to restore. After a few short days death has closed the scene. Tender and delicate women, lying on our verandah, have implored rice or money to purchase it, with cries that have pierced our hearts. Two cases of cutting human flesh have been reported; in the one case it was proved that the person was insane; in the other, a child was found eating its dead father's flesh which had been roasted, and in a few days after the child died.

Mothers have left their children in the maiden (Jungli) to die, or have sold them for a few pice. In one case an only son was sold for a pint of milk; the mother eagerly drank it up, gave up her child, walked a few steps, and then dropped dead. The dying and the dead have been seen lying in our streets, though this has not been so much at Cuttack as at Balasore and some other places. At Pooree, it has been common for the police to find, morning after morning, in the streets and lanes, sixty, seventy, eighty, and more corpses. In the Cuttack district, 3,000 deaths from famine and pestilence were reported in one week, and it is generally believed that at Balasore and Pooree the distress has been severer than here.

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KAHNWEILER & BRO.,
Nov 26, 1866.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

SENATE.—Mr Paschall introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire whether or not it would be best for the people of the State of North Carolina, to pay their private debts contracted before the war in bank bills of the State or their equivalent in current funds. Passed its first reading and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr Love introduced a bill to consolidate the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co., the N. C. R. R. Co. and the Western and N. C. R. R. Co. On his motion it was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr McRae introduced a bill to amend an act to compel servants to comply with their contracts. On his motion it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr Cunningham introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to take into consideration the whole subject of popular relief against the danger of forced collections of debts during the passing crisis of general financial embarrassment, having in view the ordinance of the State Convention on the subject, and the questions arising as to its adaptation to the wants of the time and its constitutionality, and to report at an early day upon the possibility of some legislative measure, to save the country from the ruin, which would inevitably result from a resort to execution sales.

By Mr Leach, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to consider the propriety and necessity of submitting a bill for the protection of honest debtors. Mr Leach, in explanation of the resolution he had introduced, said that his object was, during the present depressed condition of the country, and the financial embarrassment of the people generally, to co-operate with the Judiciary committee of which he was a member, in framing a constitutional bill, by which a board of valuation, or sworn disinterested freeholders, shall value the property of a debtor to be sold under execution, in such manner, that unless the creditor or his agent shall commence the bid at, say, three fourths of said cash valuation there shall be no sale. He said he should undertake to show, at the proper time, that such a law was absolutely demanded by every consideration of justice, the necessities of the time, and that in his opinion it would greatly enure, not only to the advantage of the debtor, but also to that of the creditor.

Mr Logan introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to consider the propriety of remunerating Justices of the Peace for service rendered, and to report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE.—Mr Long presented a memorial from the magistrates of Cabarrus county, praying the establishment of a State Penitentiary. Referred.

The following committees were announced: On so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Penitentiary: Messrs Hutchison, Lowe and Juddies.

Mr Logan introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the article proposed by the Congress of the United States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the same, known as the Howard amendment, and article 14th, should be ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session.

Mr Waugh moved its reference to the Joint committee on the Constitutional amendment.

Mr Seogin asked for the yeas and nays on the question of reference. They were taken as follows, the motion to refer prevailing:

YEA—Messrs Allen, Aulry, Baker, Barden, Black, Boyd, Bove, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Crawford, Mizeon, Crawford of Rowan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Ford, Freeman, Gambrell, Garriss, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holberry, Horton of W., Horton of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchison, Jones, Juddies, Kelsey, Kennan, Kendall, Latham of Craven, Latham of Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lutterloh, May, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGowan, McKay, McKee, Moore of Hertford, Morehead, Morton, Morrissett, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Peoples, Perry of Carteret, Perry of Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rosebro, Russ, Scott, Shelton, Simpson, Smith of Duplin, Smith of Guilford, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Turnball, Unstead, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams of Martin, Williams of Pitt, Williams of Yancey, Woodard, York—22.

NAYS—Messrs Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Galloway, Garrett, Hinnant, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Rountree, Soggie, Teague, Vestal, Wilson of Forsythe—16.

[Those who voted against the reference of Mr Logan's resolution are understood to be for the Howard amendment.]

By Mr Scott, a bill to authorize Sheriffs and tax collectors to grant license to Auctioneers, in incorporated cities and towns.

BILL FOR RELIEF.

The following bill was submitted to the House of Commons on Saturday by A. O. Latham of Craven. It was in reference to this bill, and not to Mr Gorham's resolution, that Mr Whitfield of Cleveland, expressed his approval:

A Bill to Change the Present Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and for the Relief of Poor Debtors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That sec. 6 of chapter 62 of the Revised Code, relating to the general jurisdiction of justices of the peace, be and the same is hereby amended. Provided, That the said section shall only apply to debts and demands contracted previous to the 1st day of Nov. 1861.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any justice of the peace out of court shall have jurisdiction of all suits less than one thousand dollars due upon contracts entered into since the first day of November 1861, and previous to the

10th day of March 1866, unless it is specified in the contract that it is payable in other than Confederate currency. Provided, That no claim shall be issued upon a justice of the peace which will according to the scale of depreciation of Confederate money exceed one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That hereafter all civil warrants issued by justices of the peace upon any debt or demand mentioned in the first and second sections of this act (where the proceeding is not by attachment) shall be made returnable for trial before the date of issuing the peace six months from the date of issuing such warrant and not before. And upon the return of such civil warrant, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or to the justice before whom the same shall be returned, for the use of the plaintiff, one tenth of the debt or demand, principal interest and all cost, which may have accrued up to that time, he shall be allowed twelve months to plead, which payment and the date thereof it shall be the duty of the said justice, to enter as a credit upon the warrant and also upon the claim or debt. And at the expiration of twelve months from the date of the payment of the first instalment, the defendant being first notified to appear before some justice, should he pay to the plaintiff, or the justice before whom he is cited, for the plaintiff's use, one half of the residue, principal and interest, he shall be allowed twelve months further to plead, and at the end of twelve months from the said third payment, the defendant being first notified as aforesaid, to appear as aforesaid, upon failing to pay the residue, judgment shall be entered by the justice for the same in favor of the plaintiff, and he shall have execution therefor without further stay.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, Should the defendant fail to pay the first instalment and cost or any subsequent instalment as aforesaid, judgment shall be rendered by the justice trying the warrant for the whole debt or demand or any balance due thereon, in favor of the plaintiff, which judgment the defendant shall be allowed to stay according to the provisions of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all laws, clauses of laws and ordinances conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—PUBLIC LANDS.

His Excellency the Governor recommends that the public lands donated by Congress for the Agricultural and Mechanical improvement of the State, should be given to the University, and that these departments should be added to its present curriculum of instruction. The recommendation may be objectionable for two reasons.

First, Sub departments are generally considered unusual, uncongenial and misplaced in such connection. The tone of life essential to a University would by no means promote the purposes of the donation, and would most probably result in sinking the University to a mere College, or in the entire neglect of all practical application in the departments intended to be promoted by Congress.

Second, The Constitution does not require the Legislature to sustain the University exclusively. Any number of Institutions deemed necessary, might be promoted by the same authority. The University belongs legally to the whole State, but is practically used by a small number of the citizens. All helped to build it and all help to pay the donation given by the last Legislature, yet the majority of those who send their sons to schools of high grade, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, prefer some other Institution. There are east of the Blue Ridge and Piedmont 30,000 members of the Methodist Church embraced in the North Carolina Conference. These Methodists have built up Trinity College, and at the late Conference in Fayetteville, resolved unanimously to use all proper means to sustain it. Trinity has received no pecuniary aid since the surrender, and is in full operation, with nearly as many students as the University. The libraries, apparatus, and museum are very little inferior, if any, to that at Chapel Hill. Now if these public lands are given to the University it will be, practically, depriving the large citizenship that favors Trinity of any benefit from them. The same remarks would apply largely to the Baptists and Presbyterians. Is such a course either just or advisable? Why not do as many other States have?—divide the lands among the Colleges. The lands judiciously managed, and equally divided with Chapel Hill, Trinity, Davidson and Wake Forest, will do more good than if given to any one, or than if used to establish a new Institution. There is neither legal nor moral reason why it should not be done. To say the University is not denominated is to have more regard to the letter of the law than to the reality. The University ought to be cherished, and so ought the other Colleges. They are all public institutions doing good service to the State.

Equity.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—We had the very great pleasure of meeting in Lancaster on Sunday, the venerable ex-President Buchanan. It is truly surprising to see how vigorous and active he still is at his advanced age, after having passed through so much arduous public service.—Hurrybury (Pa.) Union.

THE COMING CRASH.

Panic in the Gold and Stock Market.

For some months past it has been manifest that the great accumulation of currency in the commercial centres had led to wild speculations in gold and stocks, and led also to over importations of foreign goods, and an excessive production also of domestic goods. The banks went heedlessly into the speculative movement, and furnished the means for the great stock operations of the day. Railroad and other stocks were destined, as it was believed, to go up to the rates of July, 1864, when gold was at 280. But some reflecting and sagacious men, who had seen this elephant before, warned the public of a coming crash. We thought it would come upon a sudden, like the fall of the tower of Babel, upon all parties concerned. It appears that the outside public, who had been again seduced by the prospects of gain into Wall street operations, are those who are crushed by the fall.

Dry goods lately imported have been sold at a considerable loss on their first cost. This has, of course, brought down the price of domestic goods, and particularly of woollens.