

# 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, MAY 7, 1867.

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THE  
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BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.  
\$2 for six months.

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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.

**COOKING STOVES,**  
OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERN.  
**D. H. BYERLY,**  
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
Has for sale "Spar's Anti-Dust Cooking STOVES," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any stove heretofore used.  
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.  
ELEGANT TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.

**REPAIRING** promptly executed.  
D. H. BYERLY,  
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
March 25, 1867.

**Milinery and Ladies Fancy Goods.**  
MRS. E. FULLINGS is offering her Stock of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine these Goods and hear prices.  
Dec 10, 1866.

**JUST RECEIVED AT**  
**C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,**  
A large and well selected Stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

DRY GOODS, at extremely low prices.  
WHITE GOODS, a full assortment, which will be sold low for cash.  
TRIMMINGS—Our stock of Trimmings is complete, and was selected with care.  
A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.  
HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Trail Skirts—the most popular skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.  
KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best article. Ladies' and Children's Mitts, all sizes, and of the best quality.  
FANS AND PARASOLS—A full assortment of all kinds.  
SHOES—Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots, shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadelphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and hats.

**MILLINERY.**  
MRS. QUERY would inform her friends that she has spared no pains in selecting her stock of Millinery and Trimmings; and having had a long experience in the business feels satisfied that she can please all who will favor her with a call.  
Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.  
Dresses Cut, Fitted, Trimmed and made, on reasonable terms and at short notice.  
Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profit, and just dealing to all.  
April 1, 1867.

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.**  
**D. BLUM,**  
Respectfully informs the public that he has a large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, in great variety, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

**RAGS WANTED.**  
I want to purchase 200,000 pounds of clean cotton and linen Rags. Highest cash price paid.  
D. BLUM,  
April 8, 1867 3m Opposite Court House.

**Garden Seeds.**  
The largest and most complete Stock ever brought to this market, from the celebrated Houses of  
LANE, THORBURN and BUIST.  
For sale at  
**SCARR'S DRUG STORE.**  
Feb. 4, 1867.

**Just Received.**  
A large lot of Provisions and Groceries, such as Corn, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c., and Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Some fine Baltimore cured Hams.  
PRESNON & GRAY,  
April 8, 1867.

**Wheel-Wright Shop.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has a shop on College street, in the rear of Mr. Cruse's residence, where he is prepared to do all kinds of wood work in his line with neatness and dispatch.  
Particular attention paid to Repairing Wagons and Buggies.  
WILLIAM FOSTER,  
Feb 11, 1867 3m

**A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS**  
Fine white and colored Marseilles Quills, just received at  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Ladies' French Dimity Skirts, in the Twilled Long Cloth, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes Lace, Cleney Lace, Black Silk Gaper Lace. Call and examine our New Goods.  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon.  
Black Challis for Mourning Dresses, English Crape and English Crap Vests, at  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.  
April 15, 1867.

**Professional Notice.**  
DR. I. SLOAN is about to retire from the Practice of Medicine, and takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has received. He hopes that all persons who are indebted to him will make immediate settlement by cash or note, as he needs money.  
April 15, 1867 Imp'd

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.**  
The Richmond Advocate publishes a letter from Bishop Doggett, who has been attending a Council of the Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church. It communicates the following official announcement of the result of the late votes in the Convention, on the subjects of Lay Delegation and Church name:  
**Official Announcement.**

The following is an extract from the Journal of the College of Bishops:  
"On Tuesday, April 16, the Book Editor, at the request of the Bishops, joined them in gathering, verifying, and casting up the votes of the annual Conference on the two questions—Change of Name and Lay Representation—submitted by the late General Conference.  
Whereupon it appeared that returns had been received from all the Annual Conferences, with the following results:

"On Change of Name, 1,577 votes have been cast—yes, 1,168; nays 400. The affirmative vote being less than the required three-fourths, this question was pronounced lost.  
"On Lay representation, 1,570 votes have been cast—yes, 1,193; nays, 371. The affirmative vote being the required three-fourths of the whole, this question was pronounced carried."

H. N. McTYRE, Secretary.

In the plan of the Episcopal visitation, the first district was assigned to Bishop Doggett, as follows:

**First District—Bishop Doggett.**  
West Virginia Conference, at Barbourville, W. Virginia, October 2  
Virginia Conference, at Petersburg, November 13.

North Carolina Conference, at Wilmington, November 27.  
South Carolina Conference, at Morganton, N. C., December 11.

Baltimore Conference, at Baltimore, March 5, 1868.  
Bishops Andrew and Early take no regular work, but are expected to do such work as they may be able.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg county, I will sell, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at the Public Square in the city of Charlotte, a valuable TRACT OF LAND, being on the waters of McAlpin's Creek, containing about 110 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Dr. S. B. Watson, Wm. C. Black and others—sold by me as the property of J. R. Trednick deceased.  
WM. TIDDY, Adm'r.  
P. S.—All persons indebted to the Estate of J. R. Trednick must come forward and settle, and those having claims against said Estate must present them properly authenticated.  
April 22, 1867 4w

**Special Notice to Ladies.**

**Fashionable Millinery & Dressmaking.**  
MISS BETSY WILLIAMS has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment located over  
**Wittkowsky & Rintel's Store.**  
She invites the attention of the Ladies to the above, feeling assured that those giving her a call can be suited both in style and price.  
Miss E. R. WILLIAMS.

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**  
AT  
**WITTKOWSKY & RINTEL'S**  
April 15, 1867.

**Encourage Home Industry.**  
**CANDY, CANDY—PLAIN AND FANCY.**  
Wholesale and Retail at  
**DALLAS M. RIGLER'S,**  
OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.

Having secured the services of a No. 1 Candy-maker, I am prepared to furnish the trade at moderate prices with every description of  
**Plain and Fancy Candy.**  
I also deal in Cakes, Canned Fruits, Segars, Toys and Confectioneries generally.  
April 15, 1867

**JAMES HARTY & CO.,**  
NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE,  
Respectfully call the attention of the public to their Stock of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries,**  
Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Canned Goods, &c. Also, good Tomatoes, Wheat and Willow Ware, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Children's Carriages, &c.  
April 15, 1867. JAMES HARTY & CO.

**Groceries and Confectioneries**  
**NISBET & MAXWELL**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND HAVE IN STORE,  
50 Sacks Liverpool Salt,  
4 Sacks Old Java Coffee,  
2 Boxes Choice Green Tea,  
4 Barrels Choice Molasses,  
1 Barrel Cider Vinegar,  
10 Barrels Coffee Sugar,  
Rio Coffee, Crushed and Pulverized Sugar,  
Rice, English Dairy and New York State Cheese,  
10 Gross Carolina Belle and 3 Bbls. Lardard Suet.  
Also, a large and assorted Stock of Pickles, Jellies, Prunes, Dates, Ginger Preserves and fresh Fruits, Flavoring Extracts, Olive Oil, Lemon Syrup, Ground Cinnamon and Pepper, Tomato Catsup, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Sardines, Lobsters and Oysters, a superior lot of  
**Raisins and French Candy,**  
1,000 pounds assorted Candy in boxes, 5 barrels assorted Nuts, Citron, Cocoanuts and Figs, 250 pounds fresh Currants, Table Salt, Duryea's superior Starb, Parlor and Telegraph Matches, superior lot of Toilet Soap and Perfumery, Castile and Turpentine Soap, Anderson's Solace, Leak's and other choice brands of Cheesing Tobacco, Durham's and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, choice Havana and American Segars, Violins, Banjos, and a large assortment of Toys, Notions, &c.  
In fact everything usually found in a first class Confectionery and Family Grocery. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere. We propose to sell cheap for cash or barter. All orders attended to with promptness.  
April 15, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

**THE FLORIDA INDIANS.**  
The Jacksonville correspondent of the Savannah Herald writes as follows, under date of April 4:

Florida has been settled by Europeans three hundred years. During that long period a leading staple of her history has been Indian hostilities. The Miccasukies are generally admitted to be the earliest denizens of the soil. The Creek Nation, or more properly the Muscogees, whose hunting grounds once extended across the States of Georgia and Alabama, were a numerous race, divided into Upper and Lower Creeks. In 1750 a separation took place; a chief named Lee Coffee, with a large number of followers, left the tribe, cast off the Creek authority and refused to be represented in Creek Councils. They elected their own chiefs, and in all respects became an independent tribe, uniting with the Miccasukies on Florida soil. As they settled in the neighborhood of a body of fugitives from slavery, known as Seminoles, associated and married with them, and, like them, being fugitives from what they believed to be a grievous oppression, they were also called Seminoles, which in their language means wanderers. Then this remnant of the Creek Nation, uniting with certain fugitive negroes from the Spanish and English colonies, formed the nucleus of the nation subsequently called Seminoles, who possessed themselves of the whole peninsula of Florida. Nearly forty years ago the United States Government undertook to remove the Seminoles west of the Mississippi river. After spending in the war, which the scheme of removal provoked, forty millions of dollars, and calling to its aid a pack of Cuban blood-hounds, the United States abandoned the contest, and the Indians still hold all that portion of the peninsula south of the Caloosahatchie river, or the twenty-seventh degree of latitude. These Indians are peaceable and industrious, attend to their own business—but their white neighbors will not; hence another Seminole war may be opened before the close of the year. It is said that the Indians hold slaves; that the negroes desire their freedom, but against their wishes are kept in bondage by their masters. The truth is, the negroes are as free as the Indians, work when they please, and remain with the tribe from choice. When the last removal of Seminoles took place in 1848, several white men who had married squaws pocketed the bounty which the Government offered for Indians, and permitted their wives and children to be separated from them and sent West. There was a gain on both sides; the white man got a present supply of grog-money, his better half was emancipated from a graceless soubel, a disgrace to the Lodian name and character. Just such characters provoke Indian hostilities. Colonel John T. Sprague, commanding the District of Florida, if his advice is heeded, will avoid another Indian war. An incredible number of invalids visit Florida for health. Why should they not? DeLeon was the first white adventurer to these shores, not in search of a medicine to heal the sick, but a living fountain which restored the aged to youth. The ambitious warrior did not discover the mythical spring; still evidence is not wanting of the native Floridians preserving to a great age remarkable vigor. A French officer, under Laudonniere, ranging the forests in 1565, met a venerable chief, who assured him that he was the father of five successive generations, and that he had lived two hundred and fifty years. Civilization is a great condenser of human life.

**THE MARRIAGE LICENSE LAW of North Carolina.**  
Messrs. Editors.—The law of the last Legislature, "prescribing the duties of Clerks in issuing marriage licenses," contains a few amendments to our present law on that subject in the Revised Code, but they are important, and attention should be properly called to them.

By the amended law, no bonds for license are required, as they were inefficient for protection and redressed no wrong, and formed a very considerable item of expense in Revenue stamps, which was carried out of the State.  
The other amendments were to ascertain and secure the proper identity of persons and their families. The habit of writing the initial letter of the name for the name itself, where there are so many names commencing with the same letter, causes error; sometimes a serious one. Hence, it is now required to write the names in full.

And the multiplication of the same names in a family or neighborhood is another growing source of error, which has been greatly increased since the emancipation of our slaves, who, almost universally, take the surname of their former owner; and the father sees his own name and that of his son and daughter borne by so many that a name actually loses its principal object of adoption, being intended as a description of the person, but now requiring some other prefix or nickname to distinguish them. To effect that purpose, the amended law requires the names of parties in the marriage license to be further designated by the distinction of color; and also the names of their parents added, as far as can be known—which is readily done in the case of whites; but it will require some years before marriage and legitimate offspring can answer the enquiry among the colored population.

The main object of this amendment was to identify and describe the parties, but, if properly observed, the registration of marriages will add very materially to the history and tracing of families, which is so much neglected in this country, but which is very desirable to families themselves, and often necessary to ascertain the titles of the property. With this view, it is to be regretted that the law did not require the age and residence of the parties also, and it would seem to be an oversight, as the Clerk cannot issue a license except the woman to be married is a resident of the county, or to a male under sixteen or to a female under fourteen. So, to this extent, it is made the duty of the Clerk to inquire into the residence and age of the female, and the age of the male, and this should properly be stated in the license, to show that the duty had been performed.

The Clerk of the County Court, in the County in which the woman resides, is the only Clerk who can issue the license for her marriage and that establishes her residence. This was to prevent secret and clandestine marriages, and carrying off girls into other counties to elude the care and vigilance of parents and guardians. This feature in the marriage license law has been frequently violated by the oversight or ignorance of Clerks; and when run away matches come into the border counties from the adjoining States, the law requires a written permit from the guardian or parent before the Clerk can issue a license. This is a wise precaution in law, and its observance should be enforced on our Clerks.

The amended law further requires the certificate of marriage to be returned and filed in the Clerk's Office, after he has copied into a register, in parallel columns, the names of the parties, the date of their marriage, and by whom married, and that a separate book be kept for the registration of white and colored persons.

**NEW GOODS**  
AT  
**McLEOD & STEELE'S.**  
We are receiving a general stock of all grades of Seasoned Goods. We have now in store many desirable styles of  
**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**  
Such as black and colored Silks, black and colored Silk Grenadines, black and white and colored S. Warp Shallices, Barges, Tissues, Tamartine, Crap Morettes, Shawl Crap 8-4, black English Cassimeres, black, white and colored Alpaca, Lusters, Poplins, &c.  
A beautiful line of French Organdies, printed; linen and cotton Lawns; Table Linens, Napkins, Doilies, Damask Merino, cotton and linen Sheetings, brown and bleached Domestic, black French Cloth and Cassimeres, French Drab de etc, linen Drills and Ducks, Perchals Solid and Printed Marseilles and Alendale Quills, Prints—all grades; Almanac Plaids, Rock Island Cassimeres, at Factory prices.  
Bradley's Duplex Hoopshirts, Summer Balmoral Skirts—a beautiful article.  
A full line of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Goods, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.  
**Crockery, Groceries,**  
and a general stock of Hardware,  
Our entire stock was selected with much care, and we feel confident will compare favorably with any in the city, in style and price.  
We are anxious to sell, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock, hear our prices, &c., as we are determined not to be undersold.  
April 22, 1867. McLEOD & STEELE.

**MILINERY! MILINERY!!**  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
The following choice assortment of MILINERY GOODS, which will be sold at remarkably low prices, for cash, at  
**L. H. SMITH'S,**  
TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Consisting of Silks, for Bonnets, assorted colors, Fringes, crystal, pearl and amber; amber and crystal Drops, Ornaments, straw and pearl; Flowers, new assortment; Wreaths, Ribbons and Dress Trimmings of every kind.  
**BONNETS AND HATS:**  
Infants Flours, Infants Restora, ladies and misses white Glassa Florets, split straw Stella, white Marseilles Verillo, white Glassa Patties, white Glassa Almas, Canon Almas, Pedal Almas, Florence Almas; black and white Glassa Serices, Colberg Pomonade, Pedal Shade Hats, Colberg Sunbeams, fancy clipped Percepco, fancy hair and edged Glassa Veriggins, Glassa Morning Glory, black and white Morning Glory, Neapolitan Beaded, Neapolitan Trimmed Beaded, broad Colberg, edged C. L. Pedal, Also, Bonnet Frames, assorted. Also,  
**Dry Goods,**  
of all kinds, and  
**Milinery and Dress Making.**  
I expect, in a few days, to have a first class Mantua Maker, from New York.  
Call and examine.  
L. H. SMITH,  
April 22, 1867. Tryon Street.

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE.**  
In our last article on this theme, we presented some objections to the method of enforcing total abstinence by restrictive legislation, promising to offer in another issue some suggestions in relation to the principle itself. We are aware that this is treading on dangerous ground, because there are many who regard this principle as essential to all true reform in manners or morals. We repeat the convictions of those who believe there can be no temperance without entire abstinence from every description of stimulating drinks, and who would prohibit all forms of amusement where recreation is the motive, as essential to the cultivation of a proper Christian morality. Those who would hold this principle consistently must take the extreme ground in both cases. If total abstinence is essential to temperance, any stimulating drink must contribute in a greater or less degree to over-indulgence. In like manner, if this principle be sound when applied to amusements, every game or pastime, sought for the mere purpose of diversion, comes within the line of prohibition. Now, we think, are prepared to follow this position to its logical result, and a large majority make a compromise for some intermediate ground. Here they are always exposed to assault from the radical reformers, who certainly have the best of the argument if their premises are admitted.

We have no faith ourselves in the principle thus asserted. We do not believe in the establishment of virtue by negation. Without going into the doctrine of human depravity, a very little observation will show that error and wrong in human conduct and sentiment can be prevented, if at all, only by an active faith, and cultivated habits of right-doing. Positive tastes, established and rooted by a permanent growth, are the only barriers against a depraved appetite. No child can be trained to a pure and noble life on the negative principle. While watched, he may abstain from theatres, dances, card-tables, billiard-rooms, bowling alleys, and whatever else his tutors may require; but if his education stop here, he will be left one day to a sore temptation under which he will be almost sure to fall. His heart may be entirely emptied of unclean desires, like the man in the parable, and even be swept and garnished; but such emptiness only invites the seven evil spirits to seek such an abode. Nature craves diversion; not merely a little unbinding of the sterner thoughts, but pure sport and pastime. Train a child in a positive relish for those diversions which are not necessarily associated with wrongdoing, and he will need no outside restraint from vicious indulgences. All the wit in the world cannot drive the midnight blackness from the smallest chamber; but light a single taper and the pall rolls itself away; food it with true light, and there needs no barrier against the invading shadows. There is no guard against the assaults of what is called "infidelity," but positive faith. The soul will cling to something, and if you do not entwine its tendrils about the truth, it will be sure to embrace the error. To forbid a child to seek for disreputable amusements, is but outside restraint. But to cultivate a relish for home society; to make that home attractive by ministering to the natural craving which cannot be safely repressed, though it may be led to fasten on the highest good; in short, to indulge this appetite with what is healthful, and thus to stimulate it to seek only this method of satisfaction, is to place the highest barrier possible in this world against temptation to evil in this direction. We believe that the same rule will apply to the use of liquid stimulants, although the premises will not be so generally admitted. We think that there is a natural craving for something to drink which cannot be satisfied with pure water; and that the best safeguard against intemperance will be found, not in an effort to secure total abstinence from all stimulants, but in the cultivation of a positive taste for that form of stimulant which may be most safely indulged. Tea and coffee are both useful in this direction, and those who have extended their zeal in reform to the prohibition of these beverages, have done, as we think, far more harm than good. We question if the general use of lager beer by the Germans has not been directly favorable to temperance among these thrifty people. We look upon a positive appetite for all light wines, and beverages containing so little alcohol as not to be considered intoxicating within any reasonable limits, as favorable to the disease of strong drink, and a check upon the progress of drunkenness. It may be true that when a thirst for alcoholic liquors has become strong, and the habit of over-indulgence fixed, the taste of any exhilarating fluid may increase the desire for the intoxicating cup. But in all our experience we have never known a taste for lager-beer, or light wines, to serve as an introduction to the use of distilled liquors, by preparing the appetite for it. Just so far as there is an established relish for such light beverages, the use of stronger stimulants is distasteful and less easily acquired. We do not mean that the natural craving for stimulants of the uneducated taste is as easily satisfied with the class of beverages we regard as safest. It is probably true that left to itself the appetite would fasten in preference upon the distilled liquor. But the question we ask is, whether a cultivated appetite for the former is not a better safeguard against drunkenness, than the attempt to build up a wall of total abstinence from every form of stimulating fluid? We believe that it is, and that the efforts of the friends of temperance will ultimately be directed in that channel.—N. Y. Journal Commerce.

**ADULTERATIONS IN WHISKY.**  
Whisky, as commonly sold, is one of the most spurious and deceitfully manufactured compounds imaginable. Putting out of the question the physiological effects on mind and body of genuine whisky, we are met by the appalling fact that nearly all the liquor sold as whisky at the present time is not only spurious, but exceedingly poisonous. A distinguished chemist of Boston has recently been conducting a series of elaborate experiments, with the intention of discovering how the reputed adulteration of spirits is actually injurious to health. The result proves that fuel oil exists in all liquors made from grain, in those of high price as well as in the cheaper sorts. This fuel oil is of the most deadly poisons, and although it is found only in small quantities, it has doubtless a very deleterious effect when liquor containing it is constantly used. This poison is supposed to become inert after spirits containing it has been kept three or four years, but all new whisky contains it in appreciable quantities. Among the other poisons which have been thus far detected are the salts of copper, lead, tin and other metals, in which the various processes of manufacture are carried on. Metallic poisoning is one of the most insidious poisons by which health can be undermined, as the minuteness of the dose renders the victim unconscious of the mischief that is going on until it is too late. Physicians are frequently called to cases of mysterious disease, which might be traced to the use of poisonous drinks.

Paralysis, now exceedingly common, is often brought on by the metallic poisons taken in minute quantities for months or years. Some of these poisons are found in what is known in the market as the purest and the oldest whisky. These considerations should be pondered well by those who are in the daily habit of consuming a given portion of strong drink—which often proves strong enough to break down the health and permanently enfeeble both mind and body. It is a great mistake to imagine that even the purest spirits give strength or contain nutriment. They add temporarily to both mental and physical vigor, precisely as the lash of a whip adds to the power of the horse. Energy thus excited must be made up for afterwards, and a corresponding reaction is inevitable. This is the opinion of the ablest medical men of the day, and the experience of society everywhere bears ample testimony of this truth.—N. Y. Sun.

**HUMBUGS.**  
In a single county newspaper before us, we see as many as six humbugs advertised.  
The first one proposes to send a circular giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.  
The second pushes a nostrum that claims to make ugly folks handsome.  
The third advises us to send fifty cents to Madame somebody, "the world-renowned Astrologist Somnambulist Clairvoyant," who in return will send you a picture of your future wife or husband.  
The fourth tells us of another great "English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist" who will send you a carte de visite of your is-to-be, and besides that an immense amount of information—all for fifty cents.  
The fifth is a clincher. It proposes to send you a *Reparator Capilli* (hair restorer) that is warranted to make heads grow upon the smoothest face in eight weeks, and make hair return to the slickest of bald heads in three months. All you have to do is to send on your dollar and in return for it receive the *Reparator*, and with it a receipt for the dollar. If upon trial the result is not satisfactory, you can get your money back. Let us see how it works—you send on a dollar; you receive the *Reparator*, enough to last one week; but you must keep up the application for eight weeks, and this will require eight or ten dollars; but you have receipts that entitle you to a return of your money. The nostrum produces absolutely no effect; you send on your receipts, expecting to get your money back. You either never hear from them again; or else you get a letter assuring you that the application has been entirely satisfactory—to the vendor! And you feel like a fool—as you are.

The sixth is a White Liquid Enamel, that will make the Witch of Endor as beautiful as—your sweet-heart.  
We have explained the working of one of these six humbugs. Does anybody need that the others be explained, in order to see the self? Surely not; at least no miserable fool, with as much brains as a chicken, can fail to see that they are all swindles. If there is any such idiot among us, who has money to waste in such, he had better send it on at once, because he is clearly incapable of using money; and ought to be relieved of it.  
Of the same distasteful character are all advertisements proposing to send you things worth three, five or ten times as much as the money you are invited to send.

A Doctor was summoned to a cottage at Harwood, in England, and found a boy in need of his services.  
"Show your tongue," said the doctor,  
The boy stared like an owl.  
"My good boy, let me see your tongue," repeated the doctor.  
"Talk English, doctor," said the mother, and then, turning to her son, said "Hopen thy gobber, and push out thy lolliker."  
The mouth flew open, and the doctor was terribly "taken in."

An Episcopal church is to be established in Salt Lake City among the Mormons, and a minister is going from New York to take charge of it.  
The great question of the present day is "shall we extinguish our national debt for the sake of posterity?" And many answer that posterity should do its own extinguishing.

Many ladies in London now appear in street costume with bells attached to their bonnet strings.  
What kind of a ship has two mates and no captain? A courtship.  
What piece of carpentry becomes a gem as soon as it is finished? A gate.

Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

**HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,**  
GENERAL AGENTS OF THE  
**EQUITABLE**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Cash Capital \$3,000,000.  
Annual Income \$2,000,000.

The Policy Holder shares in the profits of the Company. The CASH dividend for 1865 is Thirty (30) per cent. Now is the time to secure a Policy and thereby make a sure and certain provision for your family.  
Call for Circulars and Policies.

**ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,** in the Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, issued.  
FIRE Insurance Companies of known and indisputable responsibility represented by us.  
E. S. HUTCHISON, J. C. BURROUGHS, R. A. SPRIGGS,  
March 25, 1867

**RICHMOND, April 28**—General Schofield today served a warning on the Richmond Times. The warning says the editorials are likely to create animosity, and its course cannot longer be tolerated.

On the European railways two-story cars are coming into favor. The lower story has compartments in the English style, and the upper is on the American plan. The whole height of the car is fourteen feet.

Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.