ate Illerary

Hestern

OFFICE

SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$3 Per Annum MAIN ADVANCE

J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPREITOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 771.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance. \$ 2 for six months.

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.

A LARGE STOCK SPRING GOODS

Fine white and colored Marseilles Quilts, just BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Ladies' French Dimitry Skirts, India Twilled Long Cloth, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valencine Lace, Cleny Lace, Black Silk Guper Lace. Call and examine our New Goods. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon. Black Challey for Mourning Dresses, English Crape and English Crape Veils, at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

April 15, 1867.

Being about to make important changes in the construction of my store, which when completed will make it one of the most attractive Store rooms in the city, and in order to prepare for the workmen to be employed on the same, I now offer to the Public my entire Stock of Goods, originally bought

Amazingly Reduced Prices. Wholesale and Retail Dealers will find it to their interest to see me before purchasing elsewhere. A. SINCLAIR, May 13, 1867. Springs' Corner.

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.

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

HOOP SKIRTS-Bradley's Paris Trail Skirts-

of the best quality, FANS AND PARASOLS-A full assortment of

SHOES-Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadaphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and bats.

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 flats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. Dresses Cut, Fitted. Trimmed and made, on reason-

able terms and at short notice. Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profit, and just dealing to all.

April 1, 1867. BOYES WANTED.

A Chance to Make Money. The subscriber will purchase Bones at 50 cents per hundred, delivered at Concord Factory, or at any Railroad Depot between Charlotte and Greensboro. Cash paid on delivery.

Those who will accumulate Bones in quantities at any point on the Railroad lines, and inform the subscriber, arrangements will be made for their purchase. R. E. McDONALD, Concord, N C. 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 linea Rags. Highest cash price paid. April 8, 1867 3m Opposite Court House.

H. M. PRITCHARD. PRODUCE AND PROVISION DEALER.

The highest cash prices paid for all kiads of

Always on hand at the lowest prices all kinds of GROCERIES

and Family Supplies. I have recently resumed business in my own proper name and shall be thankful to friends and desirable styles of the public for patronage OLD STAND OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. H. M. PRITCHARD.

COOKING STOVES.

Charlotte, N. C., April 15, 1867 3m

OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERN. D. H. BYERLY. Has for sale "Spear's Anti-Dust Cooking STOFES," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, caunot 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 and a general stock of Hardware. articles as are necessary for house-keeping.

on reasonable terms. REPAIRING promptly executed.

D H. BYERLY,

THE DEATH SENTENCE. - The following is the sentence pronounced upon the Fenian pristhe black cap and said:

your head be severed from your bodies, and the the imposts imposed on the articles they conthe Lord have mercy on your souls!

This sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life.

Executor's Sale.

As Executor of Wm. Beaty, deceased, I will sell week) 176 Acres of Land, situated on Catawba Creek, adjoining the lands of Dr J. F. Smyer, the Sandifer Springs place, and others. A credit of six months will be given, interest from date.

A. F. SADLER, Ex'r. lmpd

SPEAR'S PRESERVING SOLUTION

Will effectually prevent fermentation or decay, and tighting; hence a saving of sugar-and from 50 to 75 per cent in the cost of jars. The solution is warranted to contain nothing injurious to health Fruits preserved by this solution, are equal to any size, and of using them at long intervals when opened. It saves sugar. It will preserve milk sweet from 12 to 36 hours longer than it will naturally keep-causing it to furnish more and better cream, and make more butter in warm weather. One bottle will preserve 128 pounds of fruit, or 48 gallons of cider, or 128 gallons of milk. Price, \$1. Full directions for using with each bottle Sold by all merchants; ask for a circular with full particulars.

For sale in Charlotte by DR. JOHN H. McADEN, May 27, 1867. 2m Corner Drug Store.

BRICKS! BRICKS!! Important to Builders.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to he citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has completed his arrrangements for man- | will be but little noticed." ufacturing and supplying to this market BRICKS of a superior quality, for building purposes. Orders will be filled at moderate prices, and a liberal discount made to those contracting for a large quan-

For further particulars call on Capt. Asa George or Messrs. Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., at whose store samples will be kept. E. P. GEORGE.

May 20, 1867.

DR. JNO. H. McADEN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Has on hand a large and well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Famiy Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. May 20, 1867.

B, OOD LBS. WHITE LEAD, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

300 Gallons Linseed Oil, at McAden's Corner

3 Barrels Spirits Turpentine, at McAden's Drug

NO. 1 Ceach and Copal Varnishes, cheap, at

McAden's Drug Store. FINE Lubricating, Lard and Sperm Oil, at Mc-

den's Corner Drug Store Bright Illuminating Kerosene Oil, cheap, at Mc-

Adea's Corner Drug Store.

Tanners' Strait's and Banks' Oil, at the lowest market price, at McAden's Corner Drug Store. May 20, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED

Wilson Bros.,

Embroidered Bareges, Striped Mozambiques, Plain Mozambiques, Lawas, Striped Poplins, and a good

assortment of Prints.

NEW GOODS

McLEOD & STEELE'S. We are receiving a general stock of all grades of Seasonable Goods. We have now in store many

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Such as black and colored Silks, black and colored

Silk Grenadines; black, white and colored S. Warp Shallies, Bareges, Tissues, Tamartine, Crape Moretts. Shawl Crape 8-4, black English Cassimeres, black, white and colored Alpacca, Lustres, Poplins, &c. A beautiful line of French Organdies, printed: linen and cotton Lawns, Table Linen, Napkins. Dovlies, Damask Merino, cotton and linen Sheetings, Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C., brown and bleached Domestic, black French Cloths

and Cassimeres, French Drab de ete, Linen Drills and Ducks, Perchals Solid and Printed Marseilles and Alendale Quilts, Prints-all grades; Alamance Plaids, Rock Island Cassimeres, at Factory prices. Bradle,'s Duplex Hoopshirts, Summer Balmoral Skirts-a beautiful article.

A full line of Notious, Hostery, Gloves. Straw Goods, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Crockery, Groceries,

Our entire stock was selected with much care, and TIN. WARE made to order at short notice we feel confident will compare favorably with any in the city, in style and price.

We are anxious to sell, and respectfully ask an Lindsay, Esq., Greensbaro, N. C. examination of our stock, hear our prices, &c., as Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C. we are determined not to be undersold. the fire the set of April 22, 1867. MCLEOD & STEELE.

INCOMES.

An interesting pamphlet, embodying some From the New York Tribune, May 27th, (Radical.) oners who have been on trial for the crime of curious facts in reference to the internal revehigh treason. The Lord Chief Justice assumed nue, has just been published, from which we arduous struggle, put down an organized and United States only 450,000 persons paid a tax its defeated adversaries as traitors? The sentence is, that you and each of you upon incomes-in other words, that out of the shall be taken from where you now stand, to the thirty five millions of our people, less than half firmative by ignorance and passion-perhaps place from whence you came, and that on Wed- a million have incomes of more than \$600 a nesday, the 29th of May, you be drawn on a year. Those who have less than that evidently inquire and consider. hurdle to the place of execution, and that there need it all to live on, and thus spend all they you and each of you shall be hanged by the earn. The great mass of the people, therefore, neck until you are dead; and that afterwards are taxed only indirectly, through the duties of body of each of you divided into four quarters, sume; and if these are increased, their wages shall be disposed of as her Majesty or her Exe- must be increased also, else they cannot live. cutive shall think fit and proper. And may It is stated in the same connection, that one of the largest railroads in the country has adopted this is a two-edged sword, as Max. is very likely the principle of paying to its common laborers to discover. The Government which treats its the price of a barrel of flour per week, finding this to be a more just and satisfactorily mode of measuring the value of labor than the price of paper money, as it is assumed that the price of shoots and hangs those whom it captures .the necessaries of life are more likely to follow Whatever rule it acts upon will surely work at the Court House in Dallas, Gaston county, on | the price of flour than the fluctuations of the | both ways. Tuesday the 27th day of August (Superior Court | currency. This, to a certain extent, may be a very good test of the value of labor; but as the price of flour must be bigher or lower, according to the extent of the grain crops, and the prices of other articles be regulated by the amount of taxes put upon them through the agency of tariffs and excise, the rise or fall in the flour market cannot always secure a corresponding rise or fall in other commodities. If the crops shall be very abundant, bread-

stuffs may decline below the comparative stan-Tomatoes, Cider, Milk, Syrups, &c , &c , in a per- dard for many other articles, and if they be feetly fresh and wholesome condition, without short and the supply limited, then prices will sugar, and without hermetically sealing or air be higher in proportion than the prices of other articles. The restoration of the whole country to wanted prosperity by the encouragement of production throughout all its borders, by the "canned" fruits, while the use of the solution ad- cutting off of every possible source of expendimits of keeping the fruits, &c., in vessels of any ture so as to reduce taxation, and by cutting off also the politicians and setting them aside in every quarter, while the people white and black, may labor undisturbedly, are the things that are needed-are the things that are imperative, for the relief of all .- Baltimore Sun.

> Onions.-"Onions," says Dr. Hall, "are one of the most nutritious, healthful, and detestable articles of food in our markets. We never ate one to our knowledge, and never expect to; we can smell them a mile off, perhaps. A few grains of coffee eaten immediately afterwards, or a teaspoonful of vinegar swallowed removes at once the odor from the breath. If onions are half boiled, and the water thrown away, and then put into soup to be boiled 'done,' the odor

> There were 864,298 marriages last year in the United States.

Medical Notice. DR. J. M. MILLER and DR. J. B. JONES have

formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Jones will attend to patients during the disability of Dr. Miller. Charlotte, May 27, 1867.

GROCERIES.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN Have just received a large assortment of Groceries,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices. Their

Stock consists, in part, of the following articles : 40 Sacks prime Rio Coffee,

30 Barrels Sugar-all grades, 5 Hogsheads Sugar-yellow,

25 Barrels Molasses-assorted grades, 5 Hogsheads Molasses-Cuba,

10 Barrels Potomac Shad,

10 Half Barrels Potomac Shad, 10 Quarter Barrels Potomac Shad,

" Family Mackerel, 10 Half 10 Quarter : "

40 Kits, No 1 and 2, 100 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

50 Boxes fine English Dairy Cheese, " Adamantine Candles,

" assorted Stick Candy, 25 " Layer Raisins, Fine Lot of Bacon-N. C. and Western.

Flour, Corn and Corn Meal, Codfish and Irish Potatoes, Hemlock Leather, Iron and Nails-al! sizes, Bale Yarn and Shirting,

Fresh Cove Oysters, Sardines and Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Extracts, Soda Crackers, &c. And every other article usually found in a Gro-

ery and Prevision Store. We invite the attention of country merchants and

others to our stock, and solicit an examination. HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN. May 27, 1867

NORTH CAROLINA Military and Polytecnie Academy.

together with Languages, Literature, Political Econ-The 2d Session of the 9th Academic year begins July 1st, 1867.

A Great School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

Diplomas conferred upon graduates in the Regular Course. and Drawing is offered to those who wish to qualify precisely the same predicament as two nations, dently does not understand the nature of an themselves for Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., which they may follow throughout, or in part, to

A Commercial Course given to those who wish to prepare themselves for business life. exercise. Expenses moderate, location healthy.

For Circulars containing full particulars address, GEN'L R. E. COLSTON, Supt. 6w Hillsborough, N. C. May 27, 1867 6w

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

We are now prepared to draw directly on England, Ireland and Scotland; on all the principal cities in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Orient and South America.

NORTHERN EXCHANGE. Exchange on the North furnished at par. DEPOSITS.

Specie and Currency received on deposit, and six and eight per cent interest allowed. Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and Southern Bank Notes bought and sold at a very small margin. Refer to Brem, Brown & Co , Dr. E. Nye Hutchison, Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, and Jesse H.

TREASON IN CIVIL WAR.

Can a government, which, after a long and learn that out of the whole population of the formidable rebellion, proceed to try and punish

The question is readily answered in the afalso by wisdom and calm judgment. Let us

Unquestionably, a Government may refuse belligerents, engaged in lawful war. It may say to them, as Maximilian did to his Mexican adversaries-"You are not warriors, but banditti -brigands, robbers-whom, if captured by my armies, I shall treat as arrested felons." But enemies as felons must expect to have its adherents so treated by those adversaries-to have its soldiers shot or hung when captured, if it

On the main question, the doctrine generally held by American statesmen and publicists prior to 1860, will be found succiutly set forth by Daniel Webster, in his address on laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument (June 17th, 1825), wherein he says of the consequences of that memorable combat :

"The battle of Bunker Hill was attended with the most important effects beyond its immediate result as a military engagement. It created at once a state of open, public war .-There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals, as guilty of treason or rebellion. That fearful orisis was past. The appeal now lay to the sword; and the only question was, whether the spirit and the resources of the people would hold out till the object should be accomplished."

Bear in mind that our fathers had not even declared their independence on the 17th of June, 1775, when they fought at Bunker Hill nay, they had not definitely resolved on separation from the mother country. In the eye of British law-and of the law of nations, for that matter-they were simply rebels, resisting the authority and the army of their legitimate king. Yet Mr Webster holds that the naked fact that they resisted in battle array, under the command of their constituted local authorities, precluded any civil proceedings against them as "individuals guilty of treason or rebellion."

Of course, Mr Webster did not originate this doctrine. He was not the man to do the like of that. He found it interfused throughout our entire Revolutionary history and literature .-Thus, Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington, relates that, when General Gage, commanding the King's forces in Boston, arrested several eminent Whig civilians and lodged them in jail, along with our captured officers and soldiers, to be dealt with as traitors, Washington remonstrated "very seriously against this unjustifiable measure," (says Marshall,) while General Gage "regarded the Americans merely as rebels, and treated them as if the great national resistance they were making on principle was to be viewed as the act of a few daring and turbulent individuals," and, as such wrote Gage, "prisoners whose lives are, by the laws of the land, destined to the cord." Washington at once instituted measures for retaliation, should this violation of public law and of public war be carried into effect, and thereby brought the British General to a recognition of the just principles of civilized warfare, as enunciated by

Vattel and other writers on public law. James Otis, the Wyclif of John Huss of our Revolution, Alexander Hamilton (in The Federalist,) and all our Revolutionary publicists of any authority, refer to and quote from Vattel's Law of Nations as setting forth the judgment of the civilized world in accordance with the doctrines of Webster and Washington above cited. Vattel, in his chapter on civil war, says :

"But what conduct shall the sovereign ob-

serve toward the insurgents? I answer, in

general, such conduct as shall at the same time be the most consonant to justice and the most salutary to the State. * * Subjects who rise against their prince without cause deserve severe punishment; yet, even in this case, on account of the number of delinquents, clemency becomes a duty in the sovereign. * * civil war breaks the bonds of society and government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must recessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. Though one of the parties may have and resisting the lawful authority, they are not and slowly closing one eye on the Judge. A Special Course of Engineering, Architecture judge them? * They stand, therefore, in the witness out and tell him to travel; he eviwho engage in a contest, and, being unable to oath. come to an agreement, have recourse to arms. the exclusion of studies unnecessary to their purpose. This being the ease, it is very evident that the common laws of war ought to be observed by give you a cussin'!" No Military duties except enough drill for healthy both parties in every civil war. For the same reasons which render the observance of those maxims a matter of obligation between State and State, it becomes equally, and even more necessary in the unhappy circumstances of two incensed parties lacerating their common country." "Thus there exist in the State two separate bodies, who pretend to absolute inde-Russia and Poland, and on the prominent places in They decide their quarrel by arms fact courts of civil law.] and as two different nations would

-indispensably binding on both parties, and the dry one." And the young lady did, and the same which the law of pature imposes on married him. all nations in transactions between State and

Charlotte, N. C. the whole loss."

Mr Editor :- At your request, and that of other friends, I propose to write a few brief articles for your paper, the first of which will be devoted to the Geology and Mineralogy of the transmountain counties of North Carolina. It is due to myself to state that I served under the late Dr. Emmons as Assistant Geologist in this part of the State survey. My report was from the outset to recognize its domestic foes as placed in the hands of Dr. Emmons, which, he informed me was, with his own manuscripts placed in the hands of the Governor for publication. During the excitement incident to the breaking out of the war the whole of the manuscripts were lost. And as there now is much interest felt about the resources of this section, I have concluded to make some general statements, reserving to myself all discussion of the economical value of particular mining districts as the parties interested may require.

From the Asheville News.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

FRANKLIN, N. C., May 6, 1867.

The Blue Ridge from the head waters of the French Broad to the head of Nantalee is com posed principally of Granite of a rather Gneissoid structure. On the Northern slopes it is regular Gneiss with Mica and Talcose slates; but about equidistant from the summit of the Blue Ridge to the summit of the Smoky mountains commences the Talconic series of Emmons. The Smoky mountain chain is made up of arenacious clay slates, with interfoliations of argillacious shades, and a sort of Porphyritic Gneiss. The Gneiss of the Northern slopes of the Blue Ridge contains excellent beds of yellow copper ores, which commences in Towns county, Georgia, and passes through Macon, Jackson, Haywood and Buncombe in North Carolina. Of the economical value of this metaliferous belt] have not a doubt. I have investigated it thoroughly, and risk nothing in the statement This belt is marked by a Serpentine range which I have traversed for the distance of an hundred and sixty or seventy miles. At some points on this range there are beds of valuable chrome ore. There are also on this central Gneiss belt out-crops of an excellent quality of Magnetic Iron, which with Railroad facilities could be made valuable.

This same central belt furnishes fine specimens of Kyanite, Quartz, Christials, Tremolite. Rutile, black Tourmolin, Hornblend, Blend beautiful white Feldspar, Picrolite, Actinolite, Asbestus, Tale, both black and greenish. Excellent cabinet specimens of these minerals may be had.

There is also small cubes of argentiferous Galena found in Gneiss. 1 also found fine specimens of massive Ilmenite, on Little Ivy. The copper ores of this belt are different from the ores of Duck Town, and are found in a different class of rocks. Here they occur as Copper Pyrites with Green Malachite. The ores of Duck Town are a black copper smut, partially oxidized, in the first beds. Under this lies cupriferous Arsenical Pyrites, and at greater depth an excellent copper Pyrites. In this belt the ores are free from all Arsenical combinations, and are most admirably located for economical mining, being found in high mountain slopes

districts in the States. mical value of these metalic ores - Copper, Mag- wrecked her peace of mind, and she now appeals netic Iron and Chromium, I may say that a to the courts for redress. more delightful climate cannot be found from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. There is a balmy freshness in this mountain air which is the best deliuitions of Irishman's idea of America unsurpassed; and the pure waters of our moun- that we ever say, contained in the following extain springs furnish the most delightful bever- tract from 'The Fairy Circle,' a tale of John age that a benificent Creator has ever given to Brougnam's Irish Echoes. mankind. Indeed a people who cannot be contented and thrifty and honest in this climate and by the use of this sparkling beverage of na-

liquities. C. D. SMITH. Yours truly,

TAKE HIM OUT .- A scrub-headed boy having been brought before the court as a witness. the following colloquy ensued: "Where do you live?" said the Judge.

"Live with my mother." "Where does your mother live?" "She lives with my father."

the Judge. "That's where I am from," says the boy been to blame in breaking the unity of the State sticking his tongue in a corner of his cheek, the less divided in fact. Besides, who shall "Here, Mr Constable," says the Court, "take

"Where in the thunder is their home?" roars

"You would think different," says the boy, going toward the doorway, "if I was once to

American story of a young lady who, being in. crumbled condition, on her head. Why, law, tensely loved by five young men, was advised to honey, when I was a gal, if one of the fellows jumped after her." Accordingly, the next that way, and my head kivered with a white rag, morning, the five lovers being on deck, and I would run for dear life and hide out of sight. looking very devotedly at the young lady, she | Well, well, the gals then were innocent, unconpendence, and between whom there is no judge. plunged into the sea head foremost. Four of fiscated creatures; now they are what the French the lovers immediately jumped in after her - call blazes.' When the young lady and four lovers were out do. The obligation to observe the common laws again, she said to the Captain. "What am I of war toward each other is therefore absolute to do with them now, they are so wet?" "Take

crib," which was entirely successful.

GENTILE AND HEBREW.

The Jews of the present day, in the exercise of their religious rites, keep on the tenor of their way, and seldom engage in controversy, either doctrinal or other, with those not of the household of Abraham, unless they deem themselves attacked. An occasion of this exceptional kind occurred in Cincinnati on Saturday last, when the Rabbi, I. M. Wise, preached a sermon to a crowded congregation in the Hebrew Temple, corner of Plum and Eighth streets, in which he reviewed the discourse preached at the opening of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, in the Central Church, Cincinnati, May 16th, by R. L Stanton, D. D., Moderator of the last General Assembly, on the text: "For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him cruciffed." Rev. Mr Wise announced for his text the last three verses of Micah, ending thus:-"Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, and the mercy to Abraham, which thou hast sworn unto

our fathers from the days of old." "It was very appropriate to-day," he said, "to consider these words, when he had read in yesterday's prints an attack on the whole house of Israel, on liberality of views, on deists, philanthropists, humanitarians, a wholesale attack. covering with its breadth all who do not subscribe to the views of the author of the same. It was especially proper that this should be considered, when we were told by the brother that we could not teach one single doctrine, with truth, out of all in which we had believed, &c. &c. * *

"This brother actually called forth the doctrine of Church above State, that bloody doctrine of esuits and Popes, against which mankind h been struggling for the last eight centuries, through which nations had waded with bloody wars, which deprived men of the liberty of speech and even of thought. It was the same terrible doctrine against which Martin Luther contended; against which Protestantism had been struggling for years, a bane to mankind, a curse that had cost us so much blood. Such was the doctrine that the Church should overrule the State. Israel's experience had been that of misery, always under

the rule of priests. "Ministers, he said, in concluding, should teach and preach. They should care for the sick, visit the poor, comfort the afflicted, teach life and truth break loose from forms and dogmas, teach only such doctrines as could stand the test of logic, with their self-evident truths. Let them do their duty in the name of God and leave politics and questions of State to whom they belong. Let them save souls; that was their vocation; to improve

public morals. "The Swedenborgian, the Unitarian and the Humanitarian were not so bad by far as this speech had denicted them. They were possibly just as good men as the brother who had spoken." The foregoing is abridged from the Cincinnati Commercial, of the 19th.

NOVEL CAUSES FOR DIVORCE .- It is said that n Indiana "cold feet" are regarded as a good cause for divorce. If the petition of a dissatisfied wife for divorce, in one of the St. Louis courts, is allowed, we shall believe the Indiana story. This distressed complainant reports that the first and ridges; so that the mines may be brained by chill her affections received was on the wedding adit levels and the ores stope'd and brought to tour, when she caught cold and was not allowed the dressing yards. It is worthy of remark, to have a fire at the hotel, on account of the exalso, that these mountains abound in the best pense. Her next shock was from a tough beefmaterial for fuel for smelting works. I hazard steak seasoned with lard. The deadly stab was nothing in saying that with Railroad facilities the husband's refusal to furnish her with a for transporting the metal, these mines will pro- feather bed. A killing blow was his unkindness duce an immense amount of copper at as cheap to her sister, but the "unkindest cut" of all was cost as any other mining district can do. Noth- his reticence at the dinner table; he did not help ing indeed, is wanting but capital and Railroads her to the mutton chops; failed to pass the potato make this one of the most successful mining toes; neglected to furnish her plate with vegetables, and left her to help herself. These insuf-In addition to what I have said of the econo- ferable indignities preyed upon her health and

AN IRISHMAN'S IDEA OF AMERICA -One of

"Where did baccy come from, Corney?' inmired Mary. 'Why, from 'Meriky; where elsel' he replied, ture must be born with very decided moral ob- that sent us the first pitaty. Long life to it for both, say I!

'What sort of a place is that, I wonder !' 'Meriky, is it? They tell me its mighty sizeable, Moll, darlin'. I'm told that you might rowl England through it, an' it would hardly make a dist in the ground. There's fresh water oceans inside of it that you might dhround Ireland in and save Father Matthew a wonderful sight of trouble; an' as for Scotland, you might stick it in a corner of one o' their forests, and you'd never be able to find it out, except, it may be, it might be by the smell of whiskey. If I had only a trifle, I'd go and seek my fortin there.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE FASHIONS,-There is one thing sure, said Mrs. Partington, the famales of the present generation are a heap more independant than they need to be. Why I saw a gal go by the other day that I know bedress all tucked up, her hair all buzzled up like as if she hadn't time to comb it for a week, and A YANKEE YARN -Mr Dickens tells an one of her grandmother's nightcaps, in an auful "jump over board and marry the one who came along when I had my clothes tucked up

THE "OLD NORTH" AHEAD .- In June. '63, A P. Hill's corps remained at Fredericksburg some time after the departure of Ewelf and Longstreet for Pennsylvania. One day a number of fresh North Carolina troops had occasion to pass the A New Orleans paper says that a justice of the Third Georgia regiment. As usual, the Tar peace, of that region, was called upon to decide Heels' were made the target for a number of A disconsolate husband, out West somewhere the ownership of a mule. The swearing was smart jokes, "How's rosin ?" sung out a Georthus gave vent to his feelings at the funeral of his evenly balanced, and the justice saw no way of gis cracker. "All out" responded Tar Heel.— IZER, KELLOGO & PETERS, wife: "I have lost cows, I've lost sheep, I've lost settling the question except to experiment upon "How's that." "Why, you see, Jeff Davis has Trade Street, Springs' Building, houses, and I've lost calves, but this is the wust of the theory that "the ass knoweth his master's bought it all to make youens stick the next time you have to fight.