

The Western Democrat.

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\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 774

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

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

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 forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

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 Boys' 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.

BONES 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.

NORTH CAROLINA Military and Polytechnic Academy.
A Great School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, together with Languages, Literature, Political Economy, &c.
The 2d Session of the 9th Academic year begins July 1st, 1867.
Diplomas conferred upon graduates in the Regular Course.
A Special Course of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing is offered to those who wish to qualify themselves for Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., which they may follow throughout, or in part, to the exclusion of studies unnecessary to their purpose.
A Commercial Course given to those who wish to prepare themselves for business life.
No Military duties except enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate, location healthy.
For Circulars containing full particulars address,
GEN'L R. E. COLSTON, Supt.,
May 27, 1867. Hillsborough, N. C.

COOKING STOVES,
OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERN.
D. H. BYERLY,
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.
Has for sale "Spear'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.
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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
S. B. MEACHAM.
Is now receiving and opening his Spring stock of **DRY GOODS,** comprising every article wanted by the people, bought for Cash, and since the great decline in goods, I keep constantly on hand all kinds of goods, viz: Dry Goods, a general assortment.
Yankee Notions, " "
Hats and Caps, " "
Boots and Shoes, " "
Wooden Ware, " "
Leather of all kinds,
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
Groceries of all kinds,
Consisting of Bacon, Lard, Ham, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Flour, Meal, Pickles, &c. &c.
I will sell any of the above very low. All I wish is a call from any one purchasing. My motto is, quick sales and short profits.
S. B. MEACHAM,
April 29, 1867.

THE COTTON TRADE.
The New York Shipping and Commercial List of the 15th June, publishes the following in reference to the Cotton trade:
"Such English authorities as are noted for keeping careful and precise accounts of the movements of Cotton, together with the future prospects of the trade, are unanimous in the opinion that Cotton has about touched bottom; and that the point has been reached at which consumers, in England and on the Continent, can buy freely and work to a moderate profit, and hence, that there is now a legitimate foundation for a healthy business. On the other hand, the supply is so ample (\$8,000 bales of all kinds at Liverpool June 1.) and the absence of speculation so marked, that no important advance is looked for, recent indications pointing to 11 a 11 1/2 pence as the natural price, at present, for Middling American. Owing to the low figure at which the stock in this country has been reduced through the free shipments of last winter and spring, English spinners have apparently made up their minds that from July 1st to December 1st they can, practically speaking, receive scarcely any cotton from this side the Atlantic, but they do not argue from this probability that any material advance in price is likely to follow. They are clearly of opinion that the import of the India staple will increase in the same degree that the arrivals of the American fall off, and thus, with the stock kept pretty full till late in the Autumn, little change in price will probably take place, aside from the possible widening of the margin which at present exists between Surats and American."

Lime, Corp. &c.
The Thomas Lime, Corn and Flour, for sale at the lowest price at the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Depot.
Feb 25, 1867. W. W. PEGRAM.

PICTURES AT 50 CENTS
And upwards, at the **PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY**
Over Jas. Harty & Co's Store, next to the Court House.
Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish. Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Gallery of H. BAUMGARTEN, Next to Court House
May 6, 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,
25 Hogsheads Sugar—yellow,
25 Barrels Molasses—assorted grades,
5 Hogsheads Molasses—Cuba,
10 Barrels Potomac Shad,
10 Half " Family Mackerel,
10 Quarter " " "
40 Kits, No 1 and 2, "
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 Boxes fine English Dairy Cheese,
50 " Admuntine Candles,
50 " assorted Stick Candy,
25 " Layer Raisins,
Fine Lot of Bacon—N. C. and Western,
" Flour, Corn and Corn Meal,
Codfish and Irish Potatoes,
Hemlock Lumber, Iron and Nails—all 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 Grocery and Provision Store.
We invite the attention of country merchants and others to our stock and solicit an examination.
H. HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN,
May 27, 1867.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867.
M. L. Wriston, agent, vs. J. E. Collier.
Attachment Levied on 1 House and Lot in the City of Charlotte.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, J. E. Collier, resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 24 Monday in July next, then and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be taken against him and property levied upon condemned to plaintiff's use.
Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1867.
70-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867.
Wm. M. Bailey, Administrator of James Alexander, deceased, vs. the Heirs at Law of James Alexander, deceased.
Petition to Sell Real Estate.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. M. Thorne and wife Isabella, one of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 24 Monday in July next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, William Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in April, 1867.
70-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1867.
Wm. P. Robinson vs. John H. Allen.
Attachment Levied on 100 bushels Corn, 2,000 lbs. Fodder and Hay, 700 lbs. Seed Cotton, 1 Rifle Gun and a lot of Shucks.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 24 Monday in July next, then and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be taken against him, and the property levied on condemned to plaintiff's use.
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THE JULY MEETING OF CONGRESS
From the N. Y. Evening Post (Radical).
General Sickles has sent in his resignation, and asked for a court of inquiry. It is very probable that General Grant will tell him to remain at his post and obey the orders which may be sent him. That is the duty of an officer of the army, and not to resign his post when he discovers that he has made a mistake.
A letter from a well informed correspondent in Washington, himself a Republican, and what is called a "radical," reveals some of the motives which inspire some of those who cry aloud for a meeting of Congress in July. It is not the Reconstruction act which they are so anxious about, but the tariff and the impeachment of the President.

The high tariff men are not yet satisfied. They were badly beaten and bitterly disappointed at the last session; they are now in haste to complete the ruin of the country, and mean to use Congress, if they bring about a July meeting, to still further increase the import duties, and put the American people entirely at the mercy of wealthy manufacturing monopolists. One hundred and twenty per cent is not enough for them; and they long for two hundred per cent; and the thought of profit makes them eager and fierce.

So, too, the disappointed movers of the impeachment are eager for another chance. The long secret investigation by the House Judiciary committee failed to reveal any facts upon which to ground an impeachment of the President; that was the decision of the committee, which sat during many months. But Ashley and Butler will not be denied; they want another chance; they hope to get up a popular excitement about Mr Stanberry's opinion; and upon that carry their point.
The people ought to know that these are some of the motives which influence some men in demanding a meeting of Congress in July. As for any others—the Reconstruction Act so far appears to work well; the Tribune itself admits that it is fairly and squarely accepted by the people of the Southern States. It says:
"The Southern people accepted the Military bill manfully, and have endeavored to act under its provisions. Instead of apathy, and wrath, and discontent, we have found them eager and painstaking in their efforts to reorganize their political system under the Military bill. If the will is arrested, they are not to blame; and we have no right to increase the conditions imposed last March."

Registration is going on in the Southern States. Peace and order prevail there. Speech is so free that Senator Wilson says he has everywhere been kindly received and patiently heard, and when Mr Kelley was disturbed by what General Swayne officially calls "an unpredicated" riot, his political opponents the next day publicly united in a request to him to repeat his speech, and themselves, over their names, guaranteed him safe from interruption. The commanding generals are authorized to do justice in their own courts if the local courts refuse, or if they think it best to act by the military courts. Thus security to life and property is abundantly provided for.

What, then, is the use of tinkering the Reconstruction act? What is to be gained by it? Political schemers and grumblers, north and south, may hope to gain, but the people can only lose.
BLACKBERRIES.—The grocers and country merchants everywhere will buy dried blackberries, dried cherries and dried fruit generally.—Exchange.
We hope some merchant in Charlotte will make arrangements to buy and ship blackberries.

DENTISTRY.
DR. WM. E. CARR, late of Wilmington, having located in Charlotte, is prepared to attend promptly to all calls relating to his profession. Having had seventeen years experience in the practice of Dentistry, he is satisfied that he can please all who may give him a call.
All work done with reference to neatness, durability and dispatch. Office over Barringer, Wolfe & Co's, where he can be found at all hours of the day. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth filled and extracted without pain.
June 10, 1867. 6m

JUST RECEIVED AT Wilson Bros.,
Embroidered Bareges, Striped Mozambique, Plain Mozambique, Lawns, Striped Poplins, and a good assortment of Prints.
May 6, 1867.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE ELEPHANT!
If not just walk down to **PRESSON & GRAY'S Family Grocery and Provision Store,**
Where they are daily receiving fresh supplies of Groceries of every description, and buy your supplies while the Horse and Wagon is standing before the door ready to convey your purchases to your house anywhere within the corporate limits, free of charge.
B. M. PRESSON,
N. GRAY.
J. E. STENHOUSE, ALLAN MACAULAY,
NEW YORK CHARLOTTE, N. C.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
42 Stone Street, New York.
Prompt personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Merchandise generally.
Consignments solicited.
June 10, 1867.

Grocery and Provision Store,
Under the Mansion House, opposite the Springs Building.
I have on hand, and will constantly keep, Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and Country Produce generally.
Also, Sugar, Coffee, Crackers, Molasses, and in fact everything in the Grocery line a family may be needed.
I have also a fine lot of Northern Potatoes and some very fine No. 1 Mackerel.
I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Try me.
The highest market price will be paid for country produce of all kinds.
Feb 18, 1867. 6m A. BERRYHILL.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.
It is a promising sign of the times that in all portions of the Union independent journals are presenting the question of reconstruction to business men, and urging them to look at it from the standpoint of national and individual prosperity, and not mere party success. In a late number of the Boston Herald we find the following, which is too good to be overlooked:
"If the time has not yet come when the American people can attend to their material interests, we are at loss to know when it will come. Two years of peace have been spent in experiment upon the political reconstruction of the Southern States, and the people of the South now seem to be proceeding with commendable promptness in carrying out the plan prepared by Congress for their admission into the Union. They may safely be left to themselves and the officers of the Government charged with superintending the reorganization of society in that section, and the attention of the masses of the people, both North and South, can be directed to the material interests of the country that have been so long neglected. So far as the people are concerned we are satisfied that they are ready to take this common sense view of the question. They have had enough of contention and strife to last them for a generation. They have had enough of debt and taxation to satisfy their wildest aspirations in that direction. They are sick and tired of the warfare that has been waged on abstract questions. They know well enough that our material interests have been allowed to suffer, and the country languishes under the oppressive burdens that impracticable men have piled upon it. They now want a chance to use their capital and devote their labor to the reparation of the damages sustained in the war. Why should they not be allowed to attend to their own affairs, and by the exercise of an enlightened self-interest, go on developing the resources of the country and accumulating wealth to lighten the burdens under which we labor? The schemes of politicians are all that prevent this desirable consummation.—The country languishes for the want of practical statesmen in place of political mountebanks who have wormed their way into office. The great question now to be met in this country is the financial question; but every body knows that Congress takes hold of that question last and devotes to it the least of its time. The condition of the currency, the rate of taxation, and the redemption of the mortgaged wealth of the country from the hands of its creditors, are subjects that have never yet been handled as though they had anything to do with the material prosperity of the country. Business men see that trade and production languish, that money is scarce, though the currency has been expanded to twice its normal volume, and that these two evils are driving business out of the country and retarding the development of our resources. If we go on in this way, how shall we escape bankruptcy and ruin? We confess that the prospect is dark, and that it is growing darker every day while we continue on our present course. We see no hope except in the good sense of the people, who are growing restive under burdens, and who already manifest a disposition to inquire what benefit they are to receive for the lavish expenditure of their money."

WAR OF RACES.
The war of races into which venal demagogues are seducing the colored people of the South, presents one feature which should engage the attention of those who are thus cruelly victimized. Let not any temporary or local strength deceive the black people, and engage them in such a conflict; for in a very few years they will be reduced everywhere to a helpless minority. Governor Brown, of Georgia, well explains this in a late speech, thus:
"You should remember that as soon as this political question is settled a large number of people from other States of the Union and other countries will come here, and settle among us.—Nearly all who come will be white men. This will cause our race to increase in numbers much faster than yours. Look, for instance, at some of the North western States where twenty-five years ago the country was a wilderness, and now the State has half a million or a million of inhabitants. They have not been raised there. The great mass has poured in from other places where the population was too thick, and filled up the country and made a great State in a few years. You will then be greatly in the minority. You look only to the natural increase of your race, and not to increase from abroad. Doubtless you have noticed since you are free that you are not increasing as fast as you did before. You see few young children of your race. There are causes for this that I need not now explain. I simply call your attention to the fact. It follows then that with a quarrel between us, or a war of races, you would be mostly injured by it. Mark this, and when any man, whether from the North or South, whether white or black, encourages you to quarrel with us, or to make war upon us, recollect he is neither your friend nor our friend, nor the friend of the country, but he is controlled by selfishness and has some bad object to accomplish."

NEW PROCESS
Of Making Tar, Pitch and Turpentine from Pine Wood.
The following account from the New Orleans Crescent of a new process of manufacturing tar, turpentine, and rosin, will be of interest:
By invitation of the parties connected with the new works on St. Peter street, for distilling pine wood, we visited them a few days since, and, thinking it a matter of no little importance to our citizens, especially those who reside at a distance, we have concluded to give them the benefit of our investigation. The works we saw are capable only of distilling one cord per day, being erected merely to show the process and the amount of products that could be realized from a given quantity of wood. They were in full operation when we arrived, and we will briefly state what we saw and learned from the owner of the patents, who was present:
The retort which contained the wood is enclosed with brick, the top and bottom being alone exposed. From a pipe connected with the bottom of the retort, a stream of pitch was constantly exuding, while from a condenser connected by a larger pipe with the top of the retort, the crude turpentine and pyrogenous acids were running in quite a large stream. These, allowed to settle in a receiver, separate themselves, and the turpentine is drawn off and introduced into a still. From a condenser connected with the still, the clear, pure spirits of turpentine was collected in a receiver ready for market. A good article of rosin was also taken from the still. We never saw a finer article of turpentine, and among the number present was an old manufacturer, who pronounced the process a complete success, and that there was no doubt it would entirely supersede the old way of manufacturing. After all the crude material has passed from the retort to the condenser, the connection between the two is closed—the fire increased and the wood charred.
The whole thing is simple and yet complete, and we should judge the works could be had at a small expense. The patentee informed us that he has already disposed of quite a number of rights, and that the parties purchasing were busily engaged in putting up their works, and would soon have them in full operation. This we were glad to learn, as every thing of the kind adds to the future wealth of the South, and we confidently believe that as soon as it is generally known this will become a great and important branch of business wherever there is any pine wood to be found. We annex a list, as given us, of the average yield by it from one cord of our fat pine wood: twenty-five gallons spirits turpentine, one hundred gallons pyrogenous acid, one barrel rosin, one barrel pitch, two barrels tar, fifty bushels charcoal.

PLAIN AS MUD.
Two aged, innocent and good natured "enlull citizens" met near a street corner a few days since, when the following dialogue ensued:
Clem—"I say, Mr Julius, has you requested yet?"
Julius—"No, de doctors said I'se taken nuf already."
Clem—"No, Mr Julius, I dosent mean something to eat, I mean do you hab your name writ down, so you can vote."
Julius—"Oh, no, I'se corrupted from requester, I is."
Clem—"Dats funny. Why Mr Julius I'se known you for a long time an fur as I know, I tink youse qualified. Cant you swar to sport the constitution of the nited States?"
Julius—"Course I kin, but dats de part dat makes me so ceruberous; and furdur, wat de debil dey wants us to sport de constitution ob de nited States, when dey keep telling us dat de constitution ob de nited States gwine sport us. I kin hardly sport myself, dats it."
Clem—"Den Mr Julius, you'll be left out in de cole, and de other members of the sixty wont recognize you, dat dey wont."
Julius—"As fur dat, eben when I support de constitution I wont be any better; why if my old boss would see me he wouldnt recognize me. Look at my close, is the constitution gwine to issue writles and close and tend us when we sick like we had before the war."
Clem—"When de lection is over den you can git wat you wants if you vote wid de selety."
Julius—"What I gwine to do to eat in de meantime? Oh no, Mr Clem, I'se gwine to work and let all dat conglorabration lone till I see what gwine on."
Clem—"Mr Julius, if you jine de society, you can get everything to read and get paid for reading; besides, I heard a white gemman say the oder day that if we vote right, de government would gib us our writles for our close."
Julius, (thoughtfully)—"Git my writles for my close! My writles for my close. Yes, yes, my writles for my close. Can't he gib me my close for my writles; row explain dat, will you?"
Clem—"Why didn't you hear de reason at de meetin last Saturday. De government cant tell how many dars is ob us till we all vote de right way, so as to tell how much to send. Besides, didn't the speaker tell you on dat occasion why de government freed us?"
Julius—"I disremember particular de remarks."
Clem—"Well didn't he say dat de exigency ob de conuberous expostulatory in de inclemency ob de satisfaction is de obstructionary quense-couse ob de disruption in phylax management ob de government. Dat de sociability ob de season will collapse and agitate wid de hennoot in de centre of de kerfoodies, if de colored citizen dont recuperate in soubril spear, and vibrate wid de agitation and de salubrity of de brain. Dardore, quense-couse, de government will expostimate de consensibility ob de vehicel ob de Union, and cause de preliminary to de perjury ob de enlull citizens, and den—"
Julius—"Well if dats de case I'se gwine to jine wid you right off."

DISTINGUISHED CONFEDERATES ABROAD.
Forney writes from London, May 26th, to his Chronicle:
"John C. Breckenridge is frequently seen at the Langham Hotel, where I am stopping, wofully changed in appearance. Judah P. Benjamin is a practitioner at the London bar, and, unlike Breckenridge, does not entertain the slightest hope of being restored to his rights.—He is also said to be the American editor of the London Telegraph, and the writer of the articles that now delight the Tory readers of that paper eulogistic of Jefferson Davis and the 'Lost Cause.' The well known George N. Sanders is also journeying in London, and has just passed through the courts of bankruptcy for certain individual obligations. The violent Lewis P. Wigfall, of Texas, also here, is collecting the lists of those who invested in the celebrated cotton loans of the Confederate Government, and in its other securities."

OF MAKING TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE FROM PINE WOOD.
The following account from the New Orleans Crescent of a new process of manufacturing tar, turpentine, and rosin, will be of interest:
By invitation of the parties connected with the new works on St. Peter street, for distilling pine wood, we visited them a few days since, and, thinking it a matter of no little importance to our citizens, especially those who reside at a distance, we have concluded to give them the benefit of our investigation. The works we saw are capable only of distilling one cord per day, being erected merely to show the process and the amount of products that could be realized from a given quantity of wood. They were in full operation when we arrived, and we will briefly state what we saw and learned from the owner of the patents, who was present:
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DISTINGUISHED CONFEDERATES ABROAD.
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"John C. Breckenridge is frequently seen at the Langham Hotel, where I am stopping, wofully changed in appearance. Judah P. Benjamin is a practitioner at the London bar, and, unlike Breckenridge, does not entertain the slightest hope of being restored to his rights.—He is also said to be the American editor of the London Telegraph, and the writer of the articles that now delight the Tory readers of that paper eulogistic of Jefferson Davis and the 'Lost Cause.' The well known George N. Sanders is also journeying in London, and has just passed through the courts of bankruptcy for certain individual obligations. The violent Lewis P. Wigfall, of Texas, also here, is collecting the lists of those who invested in the celebrated cotton loans of the Confederate Government, and in its other securities."

AWARDS TO AMERICANS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The State Department has information through Commissioner Beckwith, that of 524 United States exhibitors at Paris, 262 have received prizes, viz: 4 Grand prizes, 17 Gold, 62 Silver and 103 Bronze medals. Seventy-nine exhibitors received honorable mention.

DEFAUCED GREENBACKS.—We have several times notified the public, that torn or defaced greenbacks and fractional currency, will not be received at the National Banks, only at a heavy discount. We received a \$1 bill from a friend which has a piece torn off at one corner, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, which will not pass for any thing on our streets, and for which we can only get 85 or 90 cents at the Bank. This is no fault of the Banks, but in accordance with instructions from Washington City. But for all we can see, it is a direct fraud upon the people? Bills which have holes in them or small pieces torn from them, are all discounted at a loss. The Banks require the bills to be returned to them perfect, with all the parts attached, or they discount them at a loss.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Mr John Hannah, who has been for thirty-one years keeper of the Rock Lighthouse, at the entrance to the Mersey, and must, therefore, have had many opportunities for judging, says that the body of a drowned woman always rises with the face upward, and floats on the back. The body of a man rises with the back upward, and floats with the face downward.

Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, who has been nominated by the republicans for Governor of California, was twenty years ago a newspaper carrier in New London, Conn., getting his schooling and paying his bill by his own exertions. He has been an editor and a lawyer, and is at present clerk of the Supreme Court of California.

A TEXT NOT IN THE BIBLE.—Rev. J. D. Fulton "preached a sermon" in Boston last Sunday, from the text "What shall be done with Jefferson Davis?" It is scarcely necessary to say that a minister so false to his God, was false also to man; and instead of enforcing the charities which distinguish Christians from savages, howled for blood like a wolf.

SENSIBLE.—Judge Aldrich, of South Carolina, who had been invited to address the freedmen, declines doing so before the crops are laid by. He says "such meetings, now, will do incalculable mischief—will interrupt all the farm work and may endanger the crop." When the crops are laid by, he promises to make them a speech. We hope his advice will be followed.

RULES FOR COURTING.
The following good advice on the above subject is from the pen of John Quill, who seems to have had rather a blissful experience in relation to such matters:
1. Never go courting the girls parents. You'd better edge up to the charmer herself at once; for you can't marry her if you don't try, unless she wants you, and you may be able to even if the old folks are hard on you.
2. By all means get the girl's ma down on you as much as possible. If the old lady is always blowing against you, the little devils begins to take your part, and can't help loving you. I did this way, and my present mother-in-law used to throw brooms and washboards at me, and teach the dog to bite me in the trousers as I climbed over the fence. She's got over it now, and lives at my house without paying board. If remorse festers in her soul in connection of her conduct, however, I haven't noticed it yet.

3. If you see any other fellows prowling about always cubing them if you can. If you see one of them buying tickets for the opera, go right up and make an engagement with the girl, and get your tickets afterwards; and when they visit the house always act as if you were at home and they were only visitors, and never leave first. I always did this, and have frequently sat until daybreak, while the fair one snored away on the sofa. You can't bluff me, No, sir, ha! ha! I guess not. I would have been there yet if the fellow had stayed.

4. If the old man has worldly wealth, express a dislike to greenbacks, and a banking after love in a small house.
5. When you inquire if she will have you, don't fall on your knees—it's ridiculous, besides being rough on trousers. Just take her hand and speak out like a man.

6. When you are engaged, don't go off like an old jacksack, and begin buying teaspoons, and wash boilers, and candles. Its very unwise and excites comment. Why I recollect I was so glad that I went right off and purchased a baby-jumper and a gum ring. It was a long while ere those things were necessary, and the baby-jumper had shrunk so that when we put the first of the little Quills into it, it suddenly jerked up, and came frightfully near battering the devoted child's brains out against the ceiling, while the gum ring, having been kept in a box with cock roach poison, threw the baby into fits, and he (it was a boy) had spasms in the orb for four days.
7. If a girl refuses you don't give it up, but try it again. Because two negatives make an affirmative in grammar; however, don't consider yourself accepted when a girl jilts you, and at last she got to expect it whenever I came, and sometimes would holler out "No!" from the top of the stairs before I got fairly in the house.
8. Kiss all the little children in a house, even if they are dirty and do smear molasses candy in your hair. Let the boy play horse with you and make a fool of you generally. It is a trump card if you play it right.
9. And finally, if there are two sisters, and the old one is jealous, get some one to choke her off while you go in for the younger. I did that once, and used to get my friends to ask the senior girl out every evening; but she found me out and used to arrange hair pins in the sofa cushions before she went out, so that it was extremely uncomfortable.

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