

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1868.

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WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.
W. W. HART, Proprietor.
February 17, 1868.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan. 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
January 27, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in the Brantley Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

THE DRUG STORE
of
Kilgore & Curton
Is now removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office.
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
B. E. KILGORE, M. D.
T. K. CURTON, M. D.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
There is a general and constantly receiving a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and everything else in the Grocery line.
I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give me a call.
I deliver, within the limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store.
A good lot of Castings and Hollow Ware for sale.
Feb. 17, 1868.
A. BERRYHILL,
Under Mansion House.

A HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing; Just take it into HALES' shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year. When it is used with proper care. He will do it as low as it can be done, and do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jno. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English Branches and Superintendent of Social Duties.
Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. E. Pigeot, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.
Mrs. Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address.
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

Family Groceries and Provisions
JAS F. ALEXANDER & CO.,
(In the Basement Store of Springs Building.)
Keeps a general assortment of Family Supplies and Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Flour, Meal, Fish, Bacon, &c.—anything usually kept in the Grocery line.
Prices will be made reasonable, and everything done to please and accommodate customers.
Give us a call at the Store under the City Bank room.
J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
March 20, 1868.

GROCERIES.
3,000
LBS. BACON, (Country-cured and Western).
10 Barrels Pickled Pork.
200 Bushels Corn.
15 Barrels Irish Potatoes, (Goodrich and Pink Eye).
Mackerel in Kets and Barrels.
Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Iron, Salt, Cotton Ties, Bagging and Rope.
And everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.
March 16, 1868. MILLER & BLACK.

Concord Mills.
Having opened a House in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABERGS, CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
Cotton taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.
J. McDONALD & SONS,
Concord, N. C.
August 12, 1867.

YANKEE THIEF.—Mr John Brown, an American living in Valparaiso, Chili, has lent that city \$250,000 in gold for internal improvements. The history of Mr Brown, says a Boston paper, is a remarkable instance of the force and perseverance of the Yankee character. It is but a few years ago that he landed at Valparaiso from a ship where he had worked as one of the crew, and with nothing but the clothes he had on commenced work as a journeyman carpenter. To-day his property is valued at five millions. He has an interesting family, lives in princely comfort, and stands at the head of social and financial affairs in Chili.
[Remember this, boys, and determine to do something.]

DENTISTRY.
Dr. B. S. Traywick,
(Office in Brick Building west of Charlotte Hotel.)
Is prepared to do all work in the line of his Profession. He guarantees satisfaction in every respect. He has had thirteen years practice.
May 4, 1868.

\$20,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
Are now offered to the public at Springs' Corner. These goods are bound to sell themselves by reason of their adaptation to this market.
EXCELLENCE. BEAUTY. NEATNESS. CHEAPNESS.

In every variety and style of
Dry Goods,
I am prepared to suit all customers. In Notions, Millinery and Dress Trimmings, I offer the most attractive inducements.
THE VERY LATEST STYLES
Are always found at Springs' Corner, and polite and attentive Salesmen are in readiness for the GREAT RUSH of customers which the inducements I offer must bring.
Call early and satisfy yourselves
April 20, 1868. A. SINCLAIR

DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY,
In all their branches, at Springs' Corner.
April 20, 1868. A. SINCLAIR.

TO FARMERS
Of North and South Carolina.

GROUND PLASTER
For sale cheap by Kilgore & Curton, Charlotte.
Ground Plaster attracts ammonia from the atmosphere and retains it for the use of vegetation. Its action as a manure is twofold. In the first place, it serves directly for the food of several of our cultivated plants; and secondly, it fixes and retains certain soluble substances in the soil, which are necessary to their growth and nutrition. Nor is this all. To the same property is to be ascribed its action of fixing ammonia, which is scattered over stable floors, manure tanks, &c., by absorbing it, thereby preventing its escape.

Plaster may be applied to grass lands by scattering it broadcast over the surface, or over cultivated ground, harrowing it in at the time of sowing the seed. It may also be applied in the hill at the time of planting beans, peas, Indian corn or tobacco; or it may be applied to the plants of these crops at their first or second hoeing. For grass lands it is recommended to sow it in the spring, even when the grass is 5 or 6 inches in height, and when sown in August, after harvest, upon clover leas, a fine autumnal crop will be secured. When sown with grain, its ordinary dose is equal in bulk to that of the seed, say 200 or 300 lbs. to an acre; but to grass lands, or crops of legumes, potatoes, and Indian corn, 5 or 6 bushels to the acre are commonly employed in Europe. Used in a compost of earth or dung, or combined with other manures, such as guano, rape dust, &c., it has been applied to turnips with marked effect. If a little plaster be strewn over barnyard dung, while being turned over, before using, its activity is very much increased.

This cheap fertilizer has been imported from Nova Scotia, and is now being ground fresh and pure, at the Union Car Works Mills, at Portsmouth, Va., and is sold in large or small quantities, at greatly reduced prices, by
KILGORE & CURTON,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.
April 20, 1868.

Bank Notes.
Highest market price paid for Southern Bank Notes at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Revenue Stamps,
For sale at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Deposits
Received and interest allowed at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Gold and Silver Coin
Bought and sold at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.
February 17, 1868.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
At Tiddy & Bro's Book Store, near Scarr's Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
Bingham's English and Latin Grammars.
Mitchell's and Cornell's series of Geographies.
Sterling's series of Books.
Davies' series of Algebras and Arithmetics, with Keys.
Emerson's series of Arithmetics.
Quackenbush's series of School Books.
Botanics of various kinds.
"Brick" Pomeroy's Books—Sense and Nonsense.
St. Elmo—another lot of that popular Book just in.
Sury's English Nest, a few left, call and get one.
Four Years in the Saddle—by Harry Gilmer.

Stationery.
A large lot of Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens and Holders, and in fact everything usually found at a first-class Stationery House.

Music.
We are Agents for a large Music House, and can furnish any piece of music published in the United States at publishers price, by giving us six days time.
Wrapping Paper,
18x28 for \$1.00 per Ream and Paper half that size for 50 cents.
Rags! Rags!
100,000 pounds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags wanted, for which the highest price in money will be paid.
TIDDY & BRO.,
March 16, 1868. At the New Book Store.

Hoven in Cattle.
Clover and grass are now springing forth luxuriantly and in just the condition to produce hoven in cattle, when first let in to graze upon either. As prevention is better than cure, it is therefore wise on turning cattle for the first time in the spring into a clover field to reward them with some little care, and all damage from this cause may be avoided. It is more dangerous at first, from the simple fact animals having been confined for months to dry food, when turned upon a field of tender grass or clover, they eat greedily and overload their stomachs with the green forage, and if this is done while a heavy dew is on, disease frequently follows, and if relief is not immediately afforded, death often ensues.

The Rural World says:
This malady is simply the result of a speedy fermentation of the green food eaten, generating a large amount of gas, resulting from the warmth of the stomach, aided by the external moisture of the dew upon the food when eaten. To avoid this the animals should not be turned upon the clover until it is perfectly dry, and then be allowed to eat but a few minutes and then turned out. Follow this for a few days, and there is generally but little danger afterwards during the season.

Kemedy.—A barbarous practice is followed by some, of sticking a knife into the paunch of the animal where that organ lies nearest the side, to allow the gas that has been so suddenly produced to escape. A simple and effectual remedy is found in giving the animal an egg-shell full of tar. To do this, two men are required to hold the animal's head straight, a third will hold its tongue to the right side; he can easily put the shell and tar down its throat, and in a few minutes relief will usually take place; but a second dose has never been known to fail. After swallowing the tar, the animal should be kept upon a brick walk about the yard until the gas passes off and gives relief.

Another.—It is also said that a bottle filled with soft soap and milk and emptied down the throat of the animal will afford relief in a few minutes. There are various other remedies employed, but these appear to be simple and easy of application.

Great Inducement to Farmers.
We have made arrangements by which we can furnish Loose Lines by the Ton at \$71. Certainly every Farmer will not fail to use it at this low price.
HUTCHINSON, BERROUGHS & CO.,
April 20, 1868.

To the Ladies.
Miles' Congress Gaiters and Lace Lasting Gaiters, Brandy's Dupre Hoop Skirts, extra Line Corsets, French Pure Silk Skirting at
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Alamance Plaids,
Fancy Wax Braid, Fancy Combs, Hair Brushes of every kind, Lace Collars, Linen Collars of every description, and White and Colored Aprons at
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

As for prices it will be better for all who are anxious to get rich to trade with
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Ready-Made Clothing,
And a large stock of Hats, Umbrellas, Gentlemen's Cloths and Cassimeres. Also, Vogler's Salm Shoes for sale.
B. W. & CO.

Hardware.
Everything almost in the Hardware line: Chisels, Augers, Hammers, Door Locks, Hinges, Axes, Hoes, Iron and Blacksmith Tools.
B. W. & CO.

Notice.
We thank our friends for past favors and hope they will continue them. We beg those indebted to come forward and pay up at once, as we need money.
April 20, 1868. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

COONAN & GROOT,
Commission Merchants
LIQUORS, FLOUR, CORN, GRAIN, &c.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Highest Cash Price paid for Produce, opposite T. W. Dewey & Co.'s Bank, (old National Express building), Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.
January 27, 1868.

Look to Your Interests!
B. KOOPMANN,
At his old stand on Trade Street, is now prepared to offer to his patrons and the surrounding counties the most thoroughly complete and most carefully selected

Spring and Summer Stock
Ever opened in this City. As usual my stock embraces every variety of merchandise kept in a first-class mercantile house.

In Dress Goods—Mozambique, Grenadines, Charles, Lawns, Jaconets, Muslins, Poplins, Fines, &c. In White Goods—Swiss, Dotted and Checked Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Brilliant, Irish Linen, Luten Lawn, Cambrics, &c. Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings of all widths: a full assortment of Domestic, such as Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Osnaburghs, Linseys, &c. &c.

Millinery Stock
Cannot be surpassed. Never before has such a wealth of Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., been brought to this city, and I am satisfied that I shall be enabled to suit the most fastidious taste in that line. Silk Sacques and Basques of the latest patterns; Lace Shawls; Spring and Summer Bonnets; Hosiery; Vests; a superb lot of French Embroideries, Thread and City Lace, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Trimming, in fact an assortment of

Furnishing Goods,
For both Ladies and Gentlemen, such as an examination will be pronounced both elegant and complete. **BOOTS and SHOES** a full stock.

Ready-made Clothing,
In endless variety, for both Spring and Summer. Also, an elegant stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, Brown and Blueish Linens, Drills, Ducks and Marcellines, all especially adapted for Spring and Summer wear.

Groceries, Notions, &c.
I confidently invite all those who wish to purchase with a view to elegance and durability, as well as economy, to visit my Establishment. I have spared no pains to justify the reputation which I have gained during a sojourn of nearly twenty years in your midst, of keeping a first-class Mercantile House, and of selling such goods only as I can honestly recommend. Everything bought in my establishment is fully guaranteed.
April 27, 1868. B. KOOPMANN.

Can the Bible be Improved.
The above seems an impious question; but our answer may seem even more impious—for we declare unhesitatingly that it can. Hear us for our cause; for that cause is the salvation of man. One great reason why the word of God is so little understood is, that the Bible is so abstrusely arranged, especially in the books of the New Testament.

The holy scriptures were written like any other books, and such a division as that of chapter and verse was never even dreamed of by those who wrote them. It is but a modern invention, designed simply for convenience of reference. These divisions are often made arbitrarily. This is especially the case in the argumentative epistles of St. Paul. Of these about two-thirds of the chapters begin wrong for instead of each chapter containing a whole argument with its premises and conclusion, we find that the premises are generally laid in one chapter, the argument and conclusion in the next.

In addition to this great absurdity of the division into chapters, that into verses is equally preposterous, and both together tend greatly to obscure the meaning of the sacred writings. Most people read by chapter and verse, and if these are not properly divided, many parts of the Bible, otherwise easily understood, become unintelligible.

This very faulty method of arranging the word of God is entirely human, and not at all divine—unless printers are divine beings, and from our experience they are not. In these days when the little faith once possessed by the world seems to be in danger of being extinguished, every means should be employed to keep the flickering taper from going out. Among these means a very important one is to make the oracles of God as plain as possible. The printers have obscured them by absurd arrangement. Let this be corrected as soon as possible, and let the future editions of the Bible be so printed that the ordinary reader can understand the connection between the various parts of each book.

This great evil is easily cured, and the Bible Society should attend to it at once. Let all the books be properly arranged in paragraphs, and let the minor divisions, now represented by verses, be marked on the margin. We shall thus have ease of reference secured as well as under the present arrangement—or rather disarrangement, and the meaning of some of the most important portions of the Scriptures now unintelligible to the mass of readers will then be rendered as clear as day.—*Norfolk Journal.*

The Future Freedom of Man.
It is stated by a celebrated statistician of France that the disarming of one half of the European forces would restore two millions of young men to the pursuits of peace and at once realize an annual saving of three hundred and twenty million dollars. This would construct railways all over Europe, establish a primary school in every neighborhood, and pay off every public debt in less than forty years.

This subject of a disarming of the various kingdoms of Europe is beginning to force itself upon the minds of the people all over the civilized world. The reason is that every government of Europe has increased its armaments till the expense is unbearable, and the rulers are of late beginning to see that the last ounce has been placed upon the camel's back.

The people of the world are becoming more enlightened, and are asking themselves, why are we taxed to death? The answer will be, we are deprived of the fruits of our labor merely to support in idleness the military tyrants who are oppressing us.

The inevitable result will be that the people will burst the bands that have been placed around their limbs by their own ignorance, and that they will force their rulers to relax them.

As in every improvement of the human race, so in this case—the deliverance of the oppressed must come from the down-trodden masses themselves. They have already frightened their rulers, and therefore these last are beginning to talk about lightening the burdens of centuries. But this talk of the tyrants will not be enough: If the people will act, they will show that there is a spirit in man that can prevent an infinite amount of oppression. Then, and not till then, the despotic rulers, whether they be kings or classes, will see that their own time has come and if they will not accord to the people their rights.

If they have the sense to see this in time, the governing classes may save themselves. If they have not, they will have to take the consequences; for the world will not much longer endure the tyranny that is destroying the people.

We believe that before this nineteenth century shall have ended, the rulers of Europe will be compelled to do justice to the people, to disband their enormous armies, and to lighten the burdens under which every nation is laboring. In thirty years from this time every national debt will be paid or wiped out by revolution.

Glass and Putty.
We have received a very large lot of Glass from 8 by 10 to 36 by 24 inches. Those in want will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere as they were bought low and we intend to sell them cheap.
May 4, 1868. JAS. N. BUTT.

Beef Cattle and Milch Cows WANTED.
I want to buy good Milch Cows—Cows either with young Calves or Springers; also, good fat Beef Cattle, for which I will pay a fair cash price, for I expect to be in want of this kind of Stock at least for some months.
I also want to buy Dry and Green Hides.
April 27, 1868. W. A. COOK, Town Butcher.

S. B. MEACHAM,
Tryon St. Sign of the Brass Boot.
(Three Doors South of National Bank.)
Has in Store a large and well selected stock of Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND SHOE FINDINGS.
This stock was purchased direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at very short profits. I wish it distinctly understood that no Shoes with paper or wood bottoms will be sold without the purchaser being told of it. I keep a superior quality of goods, and will warrant them as represented.
April 27, 1868. S. B. MEACHAM.

How He Earned a Wife.
"And you want to marry my daughter, young man," said farmer Bilkins, removing the pipe from his mouth, and looking at the young fellow from head to foot.

Despite his rather indolent, effeminate air, which was mainly the result of his education, Luke Jordan was a fine looking fellow, and not easily moved from his self-possession; but he colored and grew confused beneath that sharp, scrutinizing look.

"Yes, sir; I spoke to Miss Mary last evening, and she—referred me to you."
The old man's face softened.
"Molly is a good girl, a very good girl," he said, stroking his chin with a thoughtful air, "and she deserves a good husband. What can you do?"

"The young man looked rather blank at this abrupt inquiry.
"If you refer to my ability to support a wife, I can assure you—"
"I know that you are a rich man, Luke Jordan, but I take it for granted that you ask my girl to marry you, not your property. What guarantee can you give me, in case it should be swept away, as it is in thousands of instances—that you could provide for her a comfortable home? You have hands and brains—do you know how to use them? Again I ask, what can you do?"

This was the style of catechism for which Luke was unprepared, and he stared blankly at the questioner without speaking.
"I believe you managed to get through college, have you any profession?"
"No, sir, I thought—"
"Have you any trade?"
"No, sir; my father thought that, with the large wealth I should inherit, I should not need any."

"Your father thought like a fool then. He'd much better have given you some honest occupation and cut you off with a shilling—it might have been the making of you. As it is, what a fool you are! Here you are a strong, able-bodied man, twenty-four years old, and never earned a dollar in your life; you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"And you want to marry my daughter," resumed the old man after a few vigorous puffs at his pipe. "Now I've given Molly as good advantages for learning as any girl in town, and she hasn't thrown 'em away; but if she didn't work, she'd be no daughter of mine. If I choose I could keep more than one servant; but I don't, no more than I choose that my daughter should be a pale, spiritless creature, full of dyspepsia, and all fine-fined ailments, instead of the smiling, bright-eyed, ruddy-cheeked lass she is. I did say that she should not marry any lad that had been cursed with a rich father; but she's taken a foolish liking to you, and I'll tell you what I'll do: go to work and prove yourself to be a man; perfect yourself in some occupation—I don't care what, so it be honest; then come to me, and if the girl is willing, she is yours."

As the old man said this, he deliberately knocked the ashes out of his pipe against one of the pillars of the porch where he was sitting, tucked it into his vest pocket, and went into the house. Pretty Mary Bilkins was waiting to see her lover down at the garden gate, their usual trysting place. The smiling light faded from her eyes as she noticed his sober, discomfited look.

"Father means well," she said, as Luke told her the result of his application.
"And I am not sure but what he is about right," she resumed, after a thoughtful pause, "for it seems to me that every man, be he rich or poor, ought to have some occupation."
Then, as she noticed her lover's grave look, she added, softly:
"Never mind; I'll wait for you, Luke."

Luke Jordan suddenly disappeared from his accustomed haunts, much to the surprise of his gay associates. But, wherever he went, he carried with him in his exile these words, and which were like a tower of strength to his soul, "I'll wait for you, Luke."

One pleasant, sunny morning, late in October, as farmer Bilkins was propping up the grapevines in his front yard, that threatened to break down with the weight of its luxuriant burden, a neat looking cart drove up from which Luke Jordan alighted with a quick, elastic spring, quite in contrast to his easy leisurely movements.

"Good morning Mr. Bilkins. I understand that you want to buy some butter tubs and cider barrels—I think I have some here that will suit you."
"Whose make are they?" enquired the old man, as, opening the gate, he passed by the wagon.
"Mine," replied Luke, with an air of unparagonable pride; "and I challenge any cooper in the State to beat them."

Mr Bilkins examined them critically one by one.
"They'll do," he said, coolly, as he sat down the last of the lot. "What will you take for them?"
"What I asked you for twelve months ago today—your daughter, sir."
The roughish twinkle in the old man's eyes broadened into a smile.

"You've got the right metal in you after all," he cried. "Come in, lad—come in; I shouldn't wonder if we made a trade after all."
Nothing loth, Luke obeyed.
"Nolly!" bawled Mr Bilkins, thrusting his head into the kitchen door.

Molly tripped out into the entry. The round white arms were bared above the elbows, and bare traces of the flour she had been sifting. Her dress was a neat gingham, over which was tied a neat checked apron; but she looked winning and lovely as she always did wherever she was found.

She blushed and smiled as she saw Luke, and then turning her eyes on her father, waited dutifully to hear what he had to say.
The old man regarded the daughter quizzically.
"Molly, this young man—mayhap you have seen him before—has brought me a lot of tubs and barrels, all his make—a right good article, too. He asks a pretty steep price for 'em—but if you are willing to give it, well and good, and buy my girl, whatever bargain you make your old father will ratify."

As Mr Bilkins said this, he stepped out of the room, and we will follow his example. But the kind of bargain the young people made can readily be imagined by the speedy wedding which followed.

Luke Jordan turned his attention to the study of medicine, of which profession he became a useful and influential member; but every year on the anniversary of his marriage, he delighted his father-in-law by some specimen of the handicraft by which he won what he declares to be "the best and dearest wife in the world."

Pope and Lee—A Contrast.
A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer contributes the two following anecdotes:

Two little incidents in the history of General Pope, of the Federal army, and General Lee, of the Confederate, very richly illustrate the difference in the character of the two men, one of the army of Northern Virginia. The story of the former was related by an attaché of Gen. Pope, and that of the latter by a surgeon in the Confederate army.

While General Pope, attired in a gorgeous suit of uniform, and with hat in hand, was walking not far from his quarters, he was accosted by a small man dressed in a plain suit of black:
"This is General Pope, I believe," said the civilian.

"Pope is my name, sir," and after casting a hasty and indignant glance at the stranger, whom he regarded as a country farmer come to ask some favor.
"I wish to see General Pope on business," continued the civilian.

"Go to my Adjutant," said Gen. Pope, turning on his heel, and regarding the stranger with a haughty stare, continued his walk. The stranger, somewhat abashed, but gathering new courage, he again addressed himself to Gen. Pope.
"My business is private, and I wish to see Gen. Pope alone."
"See my Adjutant, sir," exclaimed General Pope, in an authoritative tone, and turned indignantly away.

Twice thwarted, the stranger entered the Adjutant General's office, and addressed a peremptory order to General Pope, requiring his immediate presence. Signed—Assistant Secretary of War.

Pope was thunderstruck, and sent word by his Adjutant General that he would see him in fifteen minutes.
The Assistant Secretary immediately sent another order, demanding his presence forthwith; and Pope soon presented himself, with hat under his arm, and made an apology to the Secretary, which was waived by the latter.

On the 30th June, 1862, during the great battles around Richmond, and at the very moment the bloody and sanguinary assault was being made on General McClellan's position on Malvern Hill, a solitary horseman, some distance from the scene of action, had dismounted under a cluster of trees, and was apparently listening to the roar of artillery. This elevation had been selected by a surgeon of the corps for a field hospital, and so terrible was the conflict at Malvern Hill that all the shade of the little promontory was required for the comfort of the wounded. One of the surgeons approached the stranger, whom he supposed to be only a citizen attracted to the spot to witness the battle, and requested him in rather a hasty manner to move out of the way.

"Certainly, Gentlemen," replied the stranger, "the wounded should be kindly cared for," and shifted his position.
In a very few minutes a courier dashed up and inquired for General Lee.
"Here he is; move quickly!"
The surgeon was thunderstruck, and hastened to offer apologies, which General Lee readily accepted, mounted his horse and galloped to the front.

Not All in Vain.
A miser, living in Kufa, had heard that in Bassora, also, there lived a miser more miserly than himself, to whom he might go to school, and from whom he might learn much. He forthwith journeyed thither and presented himself to the great miser as an humble companion in avarice, anxious to learn, and under him to become a student.

"Welcome!" said the miser of Bassora. "We will straight go to the market to make some purchases."
They went to the baker?
"Hast thou good bread?"
"Good, indeed, my masters, fresh and soft as butter."
"Mark this, friend," said the miser of Bassora to the one of Kufa; "butter is compared with bread as being the better of the two. As we can only consume a small quantity of that, it will also be cheaper, and we shall therefore act more wisely and sparingly, too, in being satisfied with butter."

"They went to the butter-merchant and asked if he had good butter?"
"Good, indeed, and a savory and fresh as the finest olive oil," was the answer.
"Mark this, also," said the host to his guest; "Oil is compared with the best butter, and therefore by much ought to be preferred to the latter."
They next went to the oil-vender.
"Have you good oil?"
"The very best quality; white and transparent as water," was the reply.

"Mark this, too," said the miser of Bassora to the one of Kufa. "By this rule, water is the very best. Now, at home, I have a painful and most hospitably therewith will I entertain you."
And, indeed, on their return nothing but water did he place before his guest, because they had learned that water was better than oil, oil better than butter, butter better than bread.

"God be praised!" said the miser of Kufa. "I have not journeyed this long distance in vain."
There is no more marked characteristic of the true gentleman than good behavior in church, and whatever may be their own feelings, a decent regard for the feelings of others should prevent any one from doing that in church which may in any manner disturb the congregation worshipping.

A Western paper proposes that hereafter, instead of saying "Let us sing the Doxology," the minister say, "Let us put on our coats, adjust our feet, slip on gloves, seize our hats, and be dismissed."