

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 878.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
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.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Office and Residence, one door south of 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 in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 20, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in Park's Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869 7wpd

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, Plasters, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE IN DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
Nov. 9, 1868.

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their services may be solicited.
Tooth extracted without pain. Gas administered. Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
March 8, 1869.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The City Book Store,
Has been removed to P. Lott's Old Stand,
One door below its former location.
Everybody is invited to call and examine our Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Faint Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Book Store.
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.
Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in the State.
Jan. 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
A specialty made to old N. C. Corn Whiskey.
March 5, 1868. W. H. BRYCE.

J. D. PALMER,
Family Grocer & Wine Merchant,
And dealer in all kinds of imported Wines and Spirits, Old Rye, Monongahela, Bourbon and Cabinet Double Distilled Whiskey; Domestic Corn and Rye Whiskey; Peach and Apple Brandy.
I also invite the particular attention of Druggists to my stock of Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine, Brandy and Whiskey, bottled especially for medicinal purposes. All orders, Wholesale or Retail, solicited and punctually attended to. Constantly on hand all kinds of Domestic Spirits on consignment.
A specialty made to old N. C. Corn Whiskey.
January 1, 1869.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Democrat Office, 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, 1869.

NEW GOODS!!
I am receiving New Goods every week, and am determined not to be undersold by any one. Give me a call before buying.
D. G. MAXWELL,
Java, Laguna and Rio Coffee, all grades at MAXWELL'S, Park's Building.

Coffee! Coffee!!
The largest stock in the City. Call and examine for yourselves.
D. G. MAXWELL,
May 10, 1869. Park's Building.

Tobacco and Snuff.
Leak's Tobacco and Lorillard's Snuff always on hand at MAXWELL'S.

Confectioneries, Toys, &c.
The largest stock in the City. Call and examine for yourselves.
D. G. MAXWELL,
May 10, 1869. Park's Building.

QUERY
Is receiving daily his Spring Stock of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which he asks the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine.
MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her friends with the
LATEST STYLES
in BONNETS, HATS, DRESS-MAKING, &c.
May 1, 1869.

Keep to the Right.
"Keep to the right," as the law directs,
For such is the rule of the road:
Keep to the right, whoever expects
Securely to carry life's load.

Keep to the right, with God and his Word;
Nor wander, though folly allure:
Keep to the right, nor ever be turned
From what's faithful, and holy, and pure.

Keep to the right, within and without,
With stranger, and kindred, and friend:
Keep to the right, and you need have no doubt
That all will be well in the end.

Keep to the right in whatever you do,
Nor claim-but your own on the way:
Keep to the right, and hold on to the true,
From mortal till the close of life's day.

Sewing Machine Depot.
You will find for sale at the above Depot, 22 Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C., the celebrated "COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINES," that are becoming so popular throughout the country, combining all the latest improvements of under-feed and upright Spool-Holder. Price only \$16.
Also, the "BUCK-EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE MACHINES," price \$20.
Extra Needles for sale.
Agents wanted everywhere.
W. S. HALTOM & CO.
June 14, 1869. 6m

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.
I offer for sale a tract of LAND in Hopewell neighborhood, known as the "Wilson tract," containing 111 acres—heavily timbered and well watered—adjoining the lands of Dr. W. M. Davidson, David Allen and others.
Also, a Plantation adjoining the above land, known as the "Berry place," containing 286 acres—about 120 acres of which are cleared and the balance woodland. This is fine Cotton land, and lies on the Beattie's Farm road, 10 miles from Charlotte. The buildings on the place are inferior.
Also, I will sell 600 acres of the tract on which I now reside. It is fine farming land, consisting of up-land and river and creek bottoms.
Application must be made early, and a personal inspection is preferred.
A. BREVARD DAVIDSON.
May 21, 1869. 4f

Cleaveland Mineral Springs.
(FORMERLY WILSON'S)
These well known and highly appreciated waters, located in Cleaveland county, North Carolina, will be opened for visitors on the 10th of June.
Persons wishing to visit these Springs will take the Train on the Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, (which runs at present on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,) from Charlotte to Cherryville, 42 miles, and thence, in comfortable conveyances, 10 miles to the Springs.
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage heretofore extended by the public, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, the Proprietors desire their best efforts to promote the comfort of those who may favor them with a visit.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR,
J. J. BLACKWOOD,
Resident Proprietors.
May 24, 1869.

GRIER & ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
Having purchased Mr. Sims' interest in the Stock of W. Grier & Co., they would call the attention of their friends and the Public generally to their Stock of Choice
Family Groceries,
not to be surpassed in the market either in quality or variety.
The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of country produce. A specialty made of good family flour.
All Goods purchased at this house will be delivered anywhere in the City free of charge.
Thankful to our many friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us heretofore, we ask a continuance of the same. Our motto is—as it ever has been—straight forward, true to the line.
W. GRIER,
C. W. ALEXANDER.
Jan. 18, 1869.

BLUE STORE! BLUE STORE!!
B. KOOPMANN
Has just received and opened his beautiful stock of Spring and Summer Goods.
I have a full line of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting in part of Monongahela, Popline, Lenox, Organ and Grandines, Piques, Marcellines, Lawns, Shawles, Chintz, and every style of Prints, &c.
Hardware and Groceries.
And everything kept in a first-class Establishment.
May 8, 1869. B. KOOPMANN.

KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
KOOPMANN'S BITTERS cures Chills and Fever, For Dysentery and Diarrhoea, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For Cholera Morbus and all Bowel Affections, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For Loss of Appetite, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For sale by all Druggists, and at my Store in Charlotte, N. C.
May 24, 1869. B. KOOPMANN.

B. M. PRESSON & CO.,
Have just received a large stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part of Bacon—Hams, Shoulders and Sides; Lard, Flour, Meal, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Fish, in fact everything kept in a first-class Grocery and Provision Store.
Also, a splendid lot of double-sole SHOES—warranted.
Also, a splendid lot of
Liquors:
Monongahela, Nectar, Corn and Rye Whiskies, Java, Laguna and Rio Coffee, all grades at MAXWELL'S, Park's Building.
March 22, 1869.

State of North Carolina, Gaston county.
Superior Court of Law—May Term, 1869.
J. W. Wilson vs. James E. Lyon.
Attachment levied on the following property, to wit: All Cooking Utensils on hand, 1 set of Carpenter's Tools, 1 Portable Engine and Boiler, 1 Ten Stamp Quartz Mill and all fixtures belonging thereto, 1 Mill Building and all the Lumber therein.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for four weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Gaston, on the 30th of June, 1869, 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.
Witness, E. H. Withers, Clerk of Superior Court of Law for the county of Gaston, at office in the Town of Dallas, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1869.
73-1wpd E. H. WITHERS, C. S. C.

The Seventh Vial.
The celebrated English preacher, Rev. Dr. Cummings, is convinced that the tribulation is rapidly approaching which was foretold by the prophet Haggai: "Yet a little, and I will shake the earth, and the sea and the dry land." He says that we are in the seventh vial, the opening of which was so vividly depicted by the beloved disciple upon the isle of Patmos, and that "one shock, startling, terrific, and of huge and unprecedented proportions" is yet to come.

We are getting to be pretty much in that way of thinking ourselves. The universal corruption which abounds lead us to the irresistible conclusion that nothing short of a general combustion will ever purify the miasmatic, moral and political atmosphere. The spirit of true religion is weak all over Christendom, and we seem to be rapidly approaching the time when it will succumb entirely to the desperate inroads making upon it by latitudinarianism, scepticism, infidelity, ambition, avarice, covetousness, lust, envy, hate, and all uncharitableness. There is discord everywhere.

In art, science, politics, law and religion there is nothing like the unanimity which was at Babel after the confusion of tongues. Everybody seems to be pulling and hauling in opposite directions. There is concord nowhere; neither in the camp, the cabinet, the church, or the cloister; in the forum or on the bench; in academic halls or in the mart; in the palace or in the hovel. Peace among the nations stands upon a very slippery foundation; there is scarcely a single one of them but what is in a highly inflammable condition, and if a lighted match should suddenly be thrust in, there is no knowing where the conflagration would stop. Russia is moving her capital towards the Turkish frontier, so as to be ready, when the hour strikes, for a spring at the throat of Islamism. France and Prussia are glaring at each other with a hate which they do not take the trouble to disguise.

England and the United States are in anything but an amicable mood; while the smaller nations are either seething already with discontent, or are prepared to boil over at the slightest provocation. All have their blood up to their eyes; all are looking for the ball to open, but no one is particularly anxious to lead off in the sanguinary dance. Some trivial circumstance, which in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in a thousand, would pass by unnoticed, may precipitate the catastrophe, and then the wrath will be upon us; a wrath that will not be spent until all the peoples of the earth shall have undergone a general chastisement and purification, and those who survive shall have discarded the "vain imaginations" of innovators, and returned to the pure and simple faith of the apostles. We are not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but we verily believe the times are ominous, and therefore have written what we have written. Consider it, and be wise.—*Ashville News.*

BLACKBERRIES.
I want to buy a large quantity of Dried Blackberries this Summer and Fall, and hope the people of the surrounding country—children, boys, women and men—will gather and dry all they can and bring them to my store. I will pay a fair cash price, which is at present ten cents per pound.
June 14, 1869. W. J. BLACK.

Catawba Valley Land Company.
Having been elected President of the Catawba Valley Land Company, chartered by the Legislature of North Carolina at its last session, for the purpose of facilitating the Sale of Lands and other Real Estate, and the more speedy development of the Agricultural, Mineral and Manufacturing resources of the State, I hereby give notice to the community at large, that the Books of said Company are now open for the entry of Farming Lands and other Real Estate, to be disposed of by said Company by Certificate. The Company will not deal in any other than Landed Property or Real Estate, and it is our purpose to dispose of all the Real Property that may be entrusted to us, at fair prices and upon fair and honorable terms.
A small fee of Two Dollars will be required of every one upon entering their Land on our Books for sale.
W. F. DAVIDSON,
June 14, 1869. President C. V. L. Co.

Burton's Itch Ointment.
Will cure Itch, Salt Rheum, Camp Scrathees and all cutaneous eruptions. It is free from any disagreeable smell, and can be used by persons of any age without the slightest injury.
For sale by KILGORE & CURETON,
Springs' Corner.
June 14, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert B. Lowrie, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
I. J. PRICE,
Administrator of R. B. Lowrie, dec'd.
June 14, 1869 4wpd

M. L. WRISTON & CO.,
Auctioneers
And General Commission Merchants,
For the Sale and Purchase of Tobacco, Cotton, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds,
Marion House Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
M. L. WRISTON, H. C. EGGLETS, T. H. O'BRYEN,
Late of R. I. M. C. of Ireland co. of Meeksville.
REFERENCES:—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Peggam, Cashier; First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor Western Democrat; Hutchings, Burroughs & Co., General Insurance Agents, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm H. Jones & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Geo S. Palmer, of Palmer, Hartsock & Co., Richmond, Va.; Rev Dr Thos E. Bond, Editor of Baltimore-Ep. Methodist, Baltimore, Md.; Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, N. C.; Jordan & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Jeffrey & Co., and H. B. Clafin & Co., New York; Geo W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Jas Miller, Esq., and Osley & Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; Woodruff & Parker, Mobile, Ala.
Jan 11, 1869.

Dissolution.
The firm of T. L. RITCHIE & BRO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. The business of the firm will be continued by T. L. RITCHIE.
T. L. RITCHIE,
P. M. RITCHIE.
June 7, 1869.

GRANGER'S HOTEL,
(FORMERLY GRISWOLD'S)
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
All Railroads centering at and passing this point, have their Ticket Offices in this Hotel.
Passengers going South, East and West, dine at this Hotel.
Baggage taken to and from the House free of charge, and checked to any desired point.
T. A. GRANGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
June 14, 1869.

Hints on Courtship and Marriage.
The Law of Conjugal Selection.
With regard to the proper combinations of temperature in the marriage relation, physiologists have differed, one contending that the constitutions of the parties should be similar, while others, on the contrary, have taught that contrast should be sought. It seems to us that neither of these statements expresses fully the true law of selection. The end to be aimed at is harmony. There can be no harmony without a difference, but there may be difference without harmony. It is not because a woman is like a man that he loves her, but because she is unlike. The qualities which he lacks are the ones in her which attract him—the personal traits and mental peculiarities which combine to make her equally, and in proportion as she lacks these, or possesses masculine characteristics, will a woman repel the opposite sex. So a woman admires in man true manliness, and is repelled by weakness and effeminacy. A womanish man awakens either the pity or the contempt of the fair sex.

This law, we believe, admits of the widest application. The dark-haired, swarthy man is apt to take for his mate some azure-eyed blonde; the lean and spare choose the stout and plump; the tall and short often unite; and homely men generally win the fairest of the fair.

In temperament, as in everything else, what we should seek is not likeness, but a harmonious difference. The husband and wife are not counterparts of each other, but complements, halves which joined together form a rounded symmetrical whole. In music, contiguous notes are discordant, but when we sound together a first and a third or a third and a fifth, we produce a chord. The same principle pervades all nature. Two persons may be too much alike to agree. They crowd each other, for two objects cannot occupy the same space at the same time. While therefore, we do not wholly agree with those who insist upon the union of opposites in the matter of temperaments, we believe that a close resemblance in the constitution of the body between the parties should be avoided, as not only inimical to their harmony and happiness, but detrimental to their offspring.—*Phren. Journal for July.*

Around the World.
Probably but a few of our readers, says a New York paper, are aware, now that the Pacific Railroad is completed, that a journey around the world can be made in eighty days, which estimate allows for ordinary delays incident to traveling. Moreover, the entire distance can be traversed by steam either on land or water, save about one hundred miles in India, between Allahabad and Bombay, over which a railroad is now constructing. The particulars of this marvelous trip—for it is even more than marvelous—we condense into tabular form, for convenient reference, as follows:

	Days.
New York to San Francisco, rail.	7
San Francisco to Yokohama, steamship.	21
Yokohama to Hong Kong, steamship.	6
Hong Kong to Calcutta, steamship.	12
Calcutta to Bombay, rail.	3
Bombay to Cairo, steam ship and rail.	14
Cairo to Paris, steam ship and rail.	11
Paris to New York, rail.	11
Total,	80

*This includes the break of one hundred miles mentioned above.
My first is what lies at the door; my second is a kind of corn; my third is what nobody can do without, and my whole is one of the United States. Matrimony.

NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby forbids all persons from hunting with or without dogs or guns on his lands, or fishing with nets or otherwise on his premises, or passing through his fields or enclosures, or in any manner trespassing on his property, as he is determined on a strict enforcement of the law against all offenders, without regard to race, color or condition.
JOHN A. YOUNG.
June 21, 1869.

Important Notice.
We the undersigned, having suffered loss and inconvenience by the conduct of persons who hunt with or without dogs, and fish on our lands, are compelled in self protection to forbid all persons from hunting or fishing on our premises, or passing through our fields, as we intend to enforce the law against trespassers of all sorts.
M. H. WALLACE, S. J. BLACK,
N. P. TRADENICK, ARTHUR GRIER,
D. S. MORRIS, DR. S. WATSON,
J. B. WILLIAMSON, S. H. BIGGLES,
R. B. WALLACE, H. A. NOLES,
A. G. STANTILL, H. BOYCE,
J. SOL REID, ROBT. GRIER,
M. D. SQUIRES, T. W. SQUIRES,
GREEN L. R. McCAULEY.
June 21, 1869. pd

NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby forbid all persons from hunting, with or without guns or dogs, on their premises, or fishing with nets or otherwise on their premises, or in any manner trespassing on their property, as they are determined on a strict enforcement of the law against all offenders without regard to race, color or condition.
JOHN W. MOORE,
JAS. F. JOHNSTON,
C. H. LAFFERTY,
ELAM ROBISON,
W. H. ROBISON,
J. A. CANNON.
June 21, 1869.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.
WM. BINGHAM, ROBT. BINGHAM, W. B. LYNCH.
The Session of 1869-70, begins 25th of August and continues forty weeks.
The course of instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-Keeping and the elements of Natural Science.
Expenses, including Tuition, Board, Books, Fuel, Washing and Clothing, \$355.
Circulars sent on application.
June 21, 1869. 6w

Notice to Debtors.
As Executor of W. K. Reid, dec'd, I hereby give notice to debtors to his estate that they must settle with me by the 15th of July, or their Notes will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection. It is actually necessary that I should settle up the Estate immediately.
THOS. P. GRIER,
Executor.
June 21, 1869 3wpd

Power of Imagination.
My grandfather, a revolutionary soldier, was accustomed to relate the following among the incidents of his experience during the war—
It was during the famous Jersey campaign of 1777-78. Attached to the company to which he belonged, was a private soldier, an inveterate fault finder, sour, grumbled, perpetually "disgruntled" about something, but who, nevertheless, was never suspected of leaning towards the enemy, and had always done his duty as a good soldier of the Continental army.

On one occasion, a lieutenant and a part of his company, including the subject of our story, were sent out on a scouting excursion, instructed to watch the movements of a body of the enemy who were practising in the vicinity. It was a very warm day, and the party, after a three hours' tramp, came in sight of the foe, who being in greater numbers than was anticipated, compelled the lieutenant and his men to use "the better part of valor" and prepare for a retreat.

On this "Old Grouty," as he was called, lowered his musket, broke forth into a tirade against military duty in general and scouting parties in particular, and finished by declaring that he had done enough for one day, and was determined to remain where he was, for the remainder of it. To the representation of his comrades that he would be captured by the enemy, he replied that such an event would be preferable to any further exertion, and stay he would abide the result.

After exhausting argument and entreaty the lieutenant informed him that rather than suffer him to be taken by the British and give them the information they would seek concerning our forces, if he persisted in his determination to remain, he must shoot him in order to secure the general safety. The reply was, "Shoot and be hanged—I shall stay where I am."

On this hurried consultation was held by the officer with him; and it was resolved to experiment with him, and avoid, if possible, the sacrifice of his life. He was told to take a seat upon a log in the woods where they were, and to avoid alarming the enemy by a general volley a single soldier from behind was to send a bullet through his heart.

The announcement was received with a dogged resignation and an unaltered purpose. All being ready, the soldier detailed as executioner, at the word of command, fired a blank cartridge, while by arrangement a second simultaneously threw a small pellet at the spot intended to be hit. He fell and groaned, and the Lieutenant approached, expressed his opinion that the wound was mortal, and his sorrow that his duty compelled him to the measure, bade him adieu, and then led his party to the rear, where they concealed themselves to watch the result.

The martyr's stubbornness for some time, uttering an occasional groan, varied with malevolent glances toward the rear, the redcoat and his comrades. His wrath toward the latter seemed to be kindled by the bungling manner in which they had performed their duty, leaving him to a lingering death, instead of dispatching him at once.

At length, with a dolorous exertion, he raised himself on his elbow and looked over and beneath his shoulder, as though to determine the nearness of the exit by the quantity of blood that had issued from his wound. Apparently astonished at finding none, he next, with slow but seemingly less painful movements, commenced feeling behind his back for traces of the bullet hole. Unsatisfied with this, he raised himself to a sitting posture, and with much exertion took off his coat, and finding no perforation, the truth of the trick flashed upon him at once, when, seeing some stragglers of the enemy in the distance, he started up, seized his musket and ran, as none had ever seen him do before, toward the American lines. He arrived long in advance of the Lieutenant and his party, who had never occasion thereafter to censure his baffled subordinate.

Slavery in Brazil.
The war with Paraguay has prevented Brazil from taking measures to abolish slavery, which were to have been inaugurated just at the time the contest began. As it is, however, the war caused the liberation of many negroes who have enlisted in the Emperor's armies.
The days of slavery have been numbered in Brazil ever since the abolition of the slave trade; for the laws of the country have always given such extraordinary facilities for the liberation of slaves, that almost all could be free that chose to be so, and any negro could register his child free on the payment of four dollars at his baptism.
The abolition of slavery in Brazil will not injure the special status of the country, which is too bad to hurt. For a long time the difference between the classes has been between free and slave, and not between white and black. The masses of the Brazilians are much more degraded than the Portuguese, and there has never been much social distinction in favor of the white man over the black. Matters have thus ever been so bad in this respect that they can't become any worse. As the black race, however, is far more numerous than the white, aided by these ideas of social equality, many years will not elapse before the whole empire will become a negro country as barbarous as Congo itself; for the blacks of even some parts of the West Indies are civilized compared with those of the interior of Brazil.

There is a man living in Northampton, Mass., within three miles of the railroad, thirty-eight years of age, who has been in but four different towns in his life, has never been inside of a railroad car, and has never slept in any house except the one in which he was born, has never been courting and never kissed a girl.

A Western editor named Steele reports having received an offer from a printer named Doolittle to go into partnership. He respectfully declined on account of the bad sound the firm name must have—"Doo Little and Steal," or vice versa. "One of us would soon be in the poor-house and the other in the penitentiary."

Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren were married on Thursday at the residence of "Tom Thumb's" mother, (Mrs. Stratton,) at West Haven, Conn. Tom Thumb and his little wife, once Miss Lavinia Warren, the sister of the bride, acted as groomsmen and bridesmaid.

From the Tarboro (N. C.) Reconstructed Farmer.
To Parents.
Parents, we were, in days passed, blessed, as we supposed, in a system of contented laborers, and with that system we were thoroughly acquainted, being educated in it from our infancy. Through this system of labor our every habit was formed, it being the chief source of revenue to our social and domestic comfort. A new era has dawned upon us; that labor and social system has been destroyed, and with it the slave of January, 1865, is in reality a legislator for us, instead of his former master who may possess the highest order of statesmanship. We know we have many causes for complaint, but does this avail us anything? Certainly not. Then let us take a calm and considerate view of our situation, and rather rejoice than these trials, came in our day instead of our children's time, for we can say them to the new situation without much inconvenience to them. To do this we must educate them differently, not only in the school-room, but in the entire social and domestic circle. We hope you will not infer from this that we are opposed to a classic education. Our object should be to instill in our children the idea that to give them a finished education is simply to prepare them for future usefulness in the various pursuits of life.

When we were rich in negroes we sent our sons (those of the best intellect) to college, and after going through this course, we put them to some profession, and generally they did not succeed. The reason was, their fathers owned in the negro a sufficient patrimony to live on, and consequently no exertion was made by them. On the other hand, those who were not so well provided for, if they wished to acquire a profession, toiled hard, and generally succeeded, for they were dependent on their profession for a livelihood.

We have a sufficiency of professional men to last this generation, consequently educate your sons to develop by science the hidden resources of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing interest of this country.

It seems that parents and guardians heretofore did not endeavor to make their sons and wards finished scholars, that they might prove as benefactors to their race by that science which is so much needed to a complete development of the hidden wealth of the soil. It was then, as we fear it will be considered at present, stooping too low to come to the soil and there, with patient practice, demonstrate that farming is a science; by letting us know what properties are wanting in this, that, and the other soil to make it productive of good crops.

Suppose that the educated class of this country for the last quarter of a century had made the same effort to develop the agricultural, mechanical, mineral and manufacturing interest, they have to dupe their countrymen politically; would they have failed? All must confess they might have conferred the greatest of blessings on their country if their talents had been directed in the proper channel.

Teach your children, "by precept and example," that to work in the farm, in the machine shop, or at any laudable pursuit, is honorable. Teach your fair and virtuous daughters that it is not unbecoming "beauty, wit and grace" to learn all the duties of housewifery. Those who have been dispossessed of a luxurious living must not despond, but must join in an humble effort to rise once more, and, by all means, stimulate their children to do so.

No longer look on the past, but forward, hoping that while your pathway through life is rugged, your children may enjoy a bright future.

Interesting about the Bible.
It is not known by all, that the very first work ever printed after the invention of the art of printing, was the Holy Bible. It was about the middle of the fifteenth century—between the years 1450 and 1455. It was the Latin version first translated by Jerome, and called the *Vulgate*, because soon after he translated it, it became very popular among the vulgar or common people.

In the year 1525, after many editions had been issued in various languages on the continent, the first edition of the New Testament in the English tongue was translated by William Tyndale. He left England on account of persecution and finished his great work and had it printed in Germany. The King of England and Cardinal Wolsey and Sir Thomas More tried to induce him to return, their object being to carry him to the stake. He was too cautious and escaped them. His associate in the work of translating, John Frith, did return and was martyred for his devotion to the truth. Tyndale was at length caught near Antwerp by an emissary of King Henry and executed on the charge of heresy.

The following literal version of the Lord's Prayer, taken from this first English Translation, is interesting as a specimen of our tongue in that day, showing the vast change for the better through which it has passed within the last three centuries:
"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled, as well in earth, as hit ys in heaven. Give vs thise daye our daily breade. And forgive vs our trespasses, even as we forgive them which trespass vs. Led vs not into temptation, but delyve vs from yvell. Amen."

The first English edition of the whole Bible was published by Miles Coverdale, in the year 1535. Even in those few years the orthography had passed through favorable changes, though still very awkward and quaint. The following version—Gen. 29th chapter and 32d verse—is taken *literatim* from his translation:
"But when the Lorde sawe that Lea was nothinge regarded, he made her frutefull and Rachel barren. And Lea conceived and bare a sonne whom she called Ruben, and sayde: The Lorde hath looked upon mine adversities. Now my husbande love me."

LITTLE AND MEAN—A Washington dispatch says: "Special orders No. 149, just issued from the War Department, directs that Hospital Steward W. P. Tancy, United States Army, be discharged from the service of the United States, from July 1st, 1869. Tancy, it will be remembered, was married to Miss Annie Surratt a few days since."
The Government murdered Miss Surratt's mother, and now it attempts to starve her husband. Pretty mean.