

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 311.

## 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.

**Dr. W. H. Hoffman,**  
DENTIST.

(Late of Lincoln, N. C.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.  
A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store  
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
REFERENCE—M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAden, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.  
Jan 31, 1870

**Robert Gibbon, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store  
Office on College Street.  
Jan 21, 1870.

**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, upstairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct 29, 1869.

**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, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan 1, 1870.

**W. F. DAVIDSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Office over E. KODMANN'S STORE.  
Dec 13, 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.

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
This well known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the  
TRAVELING PUBLIC.  
Bells, Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan 24, 1870. H. C. EYLES.

**B. R. SMITH & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
60 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.  
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.  
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.  
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.  
REFER BY PERMISSION TO  
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.  
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.  
Merrill & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.  
J. Y. Bryson & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
J. Y. McAden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.  
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.  
R. M. Oates & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.  
Williams & Merchison, Wilmington, N. C.  
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept 6, 1869.

**Charlotte Female Institute,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue until 30th of June following.  
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually taught in Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.  
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to  
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,  
July 19, 1869. Charlotte, N. C.

**J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Flour and Grain,  
NEWBERN, N. C.  
Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, Newbern; T. J. Latham and Boutwell & Webb, Newbern.  
Oct 18, 1869

**LARGE STOCK**  
**Wittkowsky & Rintels**  
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.  
Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices.  
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.  
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.  
Sent 12, 1869.

**Notice to Contractors & Builders**  
**LUMBER! LUMBER!!**  
I would respectfully state that I am now prepared to furnish Lumber at the shortest notice. All orders left with Mr Samuel Grose will receive prompt attention. Or application may be made at the Mill near Jos. B. Stewart's residence.  
WALTER S. TURNER.  
Charlotte, N. C., Jan 24, 1870

## Southern Inventions.

The Hon. S. S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, in his last annual report says that one of the most gratifying results of the restoration of peace and of the introduction of a new system of labor in the South, is found in the increase of applications for patents from that part of the country. During the past year 46 patents were granted to citizens of Alabama, 11 to those of Arkansas, 5 to Florida, 63 to Georgia, 86 to Louisiana, 53 to Mississippi, 44 to North Carolina, 23 to South Carolina, 69 to Tennessee, 44 to Texas, 86 to Virginia, and 37 to West Virginia.

## Morrell's Patent Fire Engine, DEEP WELL and FORCE PUMP.

The best Pump in America—simple, cheap and durable, double-acting and anti-freezing—manufactured in Baltimore by Poole & Hunt.  
The subscriber will take pleasure in having these very superior Pumps brought on and put up for any one desiring. Address  
THOS. H. ROBINSON,  
Agent for Cabarrus and Mecklenburg counties,  
Feb 14, 1870 if Concord, N. C.

## DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,

Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.  
Office near opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.  
Feb 7, 1870.

## GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

**Gregory & Williamson,**  
(In Bryce's Building.)  
Ask the attention of the public to their large stock of Heavy Groceries, Provisions and fine Liquors and Wines.  
They give special attention to the sale and purchase of FLOUR of the best quality. And they guarantee the purity of the Liquors and Wines which they offer for sale.  
Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

- Groceries.**  
Flour, Bacon, Lard and Molasses,  
Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Soap,  
Iron Ties, Bagging and Rope,  
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings,  
Leather, Fish of all sorts, &c.
- Liquors.**  
First Proof Whisky, French Brandy,  
New England Rum, Apple Brandy,  
No. 1 Gin, Peach Brandy.
- Wines.**  
Heldale Champagne,  
Madeira, California "  
Claret, Angelica "  
Supperung, Green-seal "  
Port.

Our Goods will be sold as low as they can be purchased in this market. All we ask is a trial.  
Dec 20, 1869. GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.

## Just Received AT WILSON & BLACK'S, DRUGGISTS,

Corner Trade and College Streets, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
500 Gallons best No. 1 Kerosene Oil,  
100 " Straits or Tanners Oil,  
100 " Machine Oil,  
100 " Linseed Oil,  
50 " Turpentine.

Which will be sold very low for Cash.

**White Lead.**  
700 Pounds of Lewis's White Lead,  
700 " of Walsler's White Lead,  
700 " of Buck Brand White Lead.  
WILSON & BLACK,  
Corner Trade and College Streets.

**Kerosene Lamps.**  
40 Dozen Kerosene Lamps, a complete assortment, and patterns of every description, lower than ever offered in this market. Try received by  
WILSON & BLACK,  
Corner Trade and College Streets.

**Just Received at WILSON & BLACK'S DRUG STORE,**  
Corner Trade and College Streets,  
A full and select Stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Soaps and Toilet Articles, Window Glass all sizes, Patent Medicines of every kind sold in this market. Greeley's Pivotal Action Braces, very good, and every person wears them.  
Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.  
WILSON & BLACK,  
Jan 8, 1870. Corner Trade and College Streets.

**Vacation in the Winter—Summer in the Mountains.**  
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE  
The Spring Session of the  
Davenport Female College,  
LENOIR, N. C.  
Will open March 1st, 1870, with very flattering prospects.  
Notes per Session of 20 Weeks:  
Board, including lodging, fuel and washing, \$70 00  
Tuition in College Course, from \$20 00 to 25 00  
" " Instrumental Music, 20 00  
" " Oil Painting, 20 00  
" " French, 10 00

Special attention is given, throughout the whole course, to Arithmetic, Composition, Geography, Grammar, Singing, Spelling and Writing.  
Uniform for Winter: Brown Merino, trimmed with Black Velvet Ribbon. For Summer: Slate-color Mozambique; White Straw Hat, trimmed with Black Velvet. No jewelry other than plain breastpin.  
For further information, address  
Rev. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M.,  
Jan 17, 1870. 11w President.

**Seed Potatoes.**  
Just received a lot of early Rose and early Goodrich SEED POTATOES—the best varieties of early Potatoes—and for sale by  
SANDERS & OATES.

**Prince Edward's Island Oats.**  
We are Agents for the sale of the Prince Edward's Island Oats, a very fine and prolific variety, and a direct importation.  
Jan 31, 1870. SANDERS & OATES.

**TIDDY'S PAPER MILLS.**  
The subscribers beg to announce that our Mr Wm. Tiddy, having bought the Buffalo Paper Mills in Cleveland county, N. C., they will be consolidated with the Lincolnton and Long Shoals Mills and will be hereafter known as  
"TIDDY'S PAPER MILLS."  
With the increased means of production now at our command we hope to receive a larger share of orders at the hands of consumers of Book, News, Manila and Wrapping Papers.  
Orders can be addressed to Tiddy & Bro., our Agents at Charlotte, who will keep a good supply, or to us at Lincolnton, N. C.  
WM. & R. TIDDY.  
Lincolnton, N. C., Feb 7, 1870.

## Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.

The following was adopted by the North Carolina Legislature in 1866, which we republish at the request of several subscribers:

A bill to be entitled *An Act to establish a Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Currency.*

Whereas, By an ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate currency from the time of its first issue to the date of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executive contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciation of said currency before the 1st day of May, 1865, and yet unfulfilled, (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State,) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency," subject nevertheless to evidence of a different intent of the parties to the contract; and therefore,

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional part of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

Months.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$60.00	
February.	1.50	3.00	21.00	60.00	
March.	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00	
April.	1.50	5.00	20.00	100.00	
May.	1.50	5.50	19.00		
June.	1.50	6.50	18.00		
July.	1.50	9.00	21.00		
August.	1.50	14.00	23.00		
September.	2.00	14.00	23.00		
October.	2.00	14.00	26.00		
November.	\$1.10	2.50	15.30	30.00	
December, 1 15		2.50	20.00		
Dec. 1 to 10th inclusive,				35.00	
" 10 to 20th "				45.00	
" 1st to 31st "				49.00	

And whereas, many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and cestuique trust, in the settlement of their accounts and trusts, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be avoided,

Be it therefore enacted, That in all such cases the parties are hereby empowered to form a fair and perfect statement of the case on both sides, and the case shall be submitted to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience; Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to stop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary.  
A true copy. J. A. ENGELHARD,  
Clerk of Senate.

## 1870. HARRIS & PHARR, 1870.

**Old China Hall,**  
Between Tate & Dewey's and First National Bank,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in China, Glass, Crockery and all other Household Furnishing Goods to be found in any first-class grocery House.  
Our Goods having been selected with care and with the intention on our part of meeting, to the fullest extent, the wants of Merchants making purchases for retailing, and also for the wants of families, all of which we offer for Cash.  
We solicit orders by mail or otherwise, and a call from buyers, when they visit our City, before making their Spring purchases.  
Jan 31, 1870. HARRIS & PHARR.

## FARMERS!

We are manufacturing the celebrated "Watt," "The Charlotte" and "Uley C" PLOWS.  
We also invite your attention especially to the  
NORTH CAROLINA COTTON-PLANTER  
Manufactured by us.  
We also deal in all kinds of Farming Tools, Horse Powers, Threshers, Corn-Shellers, Feed-Cutters, Cotton-Gins, Well-Fixtures, Churns, &c.  
In the old Navy Yard, Charlotte, N. C.  
Jan 31, 1870. COOK & ELLYSON.

## E. M. HOLT & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
20 BARRELS prime Corn Whisky,  
10 Barrels North Carolina Mountain Dew,  
10 Barrels Old Rye for medicinal purposes,  
1 Barrel old Scuppernon Wine,  
Pure Cherry Wine, Champagne, &c.  
10 Cases Canned Peaches,  
10 Cases Tomatoes,  
10 Cases Oysters,  
20 Barrels Crackers, fresh,  
20 half boxes M. R. Raisins,  
20 one-eighth boxes M. R. Raisins,  
200 bags Family Flour, Holts and others, warranted good.  
Feb 14, 1870.

## Steam Mill and Fixtures.

The Steam Saw Mill and Fixtures located near the Lincoln Depot are offered for sale. Engine 75 horse capacity. The property can be seen by calling at the Auction House of  
Feb 7, 1870. M. L. WRISTON & CO.

## WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 1, 1870.

The United States ) Position and decree for the sale  
Exports ) of the perishable property,  
in the matter of the )  
Hornet sails Cuba. )  
By Decree of the United States Circuit Court, November term, 1869, at Raleigh, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 3d day of March, 1870, in the City of Wilmington, North Carolina, the following property, viz:  
The Provisions and Ship Stores, Clothing and Wearing Apparel, Trawl Ware, Cooking Utensils, the Gun Powder, the Sails and Canvas, and all the Furniture belonging to the said vessel, on board of her at the time of seizure.  
By order of the Court.  
SAMUEL T. CARROW,  
U. S. Marshal.  
JOS. H. NEFF,  
U. S. Deputy Marshal.  
Feb 14, 1870.

## Hanging a Husband.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.]

Hans is good at "pitch," but not a success as a provider. He won't make any money for himself, and spends what Gretchen makes. She interviewed a druggist. He promised arsenic, Gretchen started instead of poison. Hans threw up his hand, and went home. It was somewhat late, and he could risk it for an hour or two by the side of the would-be murderer. The next day everything moved on just the same. Hans didn't eat a very hearty breakfast, and went up town to buy his provender. At dinner time he came home hungry, and pitched into the victuals with unpeppable avidity. His jaw soon lighted on the treacherous starch. He gave a yell and doubled himself up like a wounded bon-constructor. He fell on the floor and had spasms. In short, he took on scollaps high. His wife sat by, enjoying the spectacle and tenderly inquiring, "Wat is der matter mit Hans?" When he had become insensible, she went up stairs, three at a time, and let down a good-sized rope, through an augur hole, into the room where Hans lay. Then she came down and fastened the rope around his neck, propped him up in a sitting position, and again went up stairs. But Hans had an inkling of her full intent, and, coping to himself, with remarkable presence of mind he quickly undid the noose from his neck and slipped it around the leg of the dinner table; then he calmly sat down in a chair and awaited developments. The way that tablet across the floor the next minute was a caution. It was yanked all out of shape, and every dish on it smashed into a thousand pieces, and then the piece of furniture drawn tight up against the ceiling. Soon after was heard the voice of his beloved wife from the upper chamber window, calling out in accents of grief that her dear lord had committed suicide, and the neighbors commenced to run towards the house. Coming down stairs she met the irate Hans, who advanced threateningly, brandishing a formidable switch, with which he proceeded to behave her most unmercifully. Gretchen could not see "how it come to was" that Hans could swallow poison with impunity, and gives it up as a bad job. Hans enjoys his customary evening game, and has his opinion of a man who can't govern his household.

## A LOAD FOR SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND HORSES.

The United States National debt is \$2,500,000,000. If it had to be paid in Spanish dollars, it would present the peculiar characteristics here set down, viz: The Spanish dollar of silver is usually estimated as an ounce and sixteen to the pound; then \$2,500,000,000 weighs 156,250,000 pounds.  
If divided by 2,000 pounds it amounts to 78,125 tons, or as much as 78 ships of 1,000 tons each could carry, or as much as 78,000 horses could draw, each drawing 2,000 on a good road, or as much as 1,562,500 men, carrying 100 pounds each, could march off with, one-fourth of a mile; and if these men were put in single file, one yard apart, they would form a line 888 miles long.

Or allowing the Spanish dollar to be (as it is) one and a-half inches across the face, and eight dollars to measure one foot. Then \$2,500,000,000 would make three hundred and twelve million, five hundred thousand feet, which divided by 5,280 feet in one mile, it will give fifty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-five miles, equal to twice and one-third times the circumference of the earth, at 25,000 miles.—*Philadelphia Star.*

"STAY IN THE LAND."—We clip the following extract from a letter received from a subscriber in Mississippi. Let those desirous of "bettering their condition" by removing read it carefully.

"As a North Carolinian, I regret to see so many of her citizens leaving the old State. I have been here in the West for a great many years; have seen and known of hundreds of families who have emigrated to all parts of the West, a large majority of whom would have been far better off if they had remained at their old homesteads.  
Tell your people to abandon the idea of moving to the West, thinking to better their condition; not one in ten will ever realize a bettered condition; the expense, etc., attending a removal, and the encounters to be met with, if applied to the improvements of their homes, will, in a few years, make them better satisfied, their lands richer, and themselves in a condition to bring their noble old States back to its former status, which should be the pride of every true Carolinian."

## Just Received,

A large lot of Plow-Moulds and Bar Iron, Northern Potatoes of the best brands, Smoking Tobacco and Sauff, Bacon, Lard and Flour,  
Liquors of all kinds,  
And a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and examine our stock before purchasing.  
Those of our friends who are still in arrears for 1868 and '69, will please come forward and settle. Money is worth something to us.  
Jan 24, 1870. GRIEK & ALEXANDER.

## GREAT BARGAINS!

At the Blue Store!  
In consequence of the late decline in gold, I will sell my entire Stock of Goods at greatly REDUCED PRICES. All those who wish to purchase for the Holidays will save money by calling at the BLUE STORE. A large and well selected stock of  
Dry Goods,  
Also, a splendid assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, and a complete Stock of  
Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,  
All of which I will sell at extremely LOW PRICES.  
Dec. 6, 1869. B. KOOPMANN.

## W. L. SPRINGS, JAMES OSBORNE, L. W. SPRINGS.

**Springs, Osborne & Co.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
125 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

Consignments of Yarns, Tobacco, Dried Fruits and Southern Produce generally, solicited. Prompt returns made.  
We have made special arrangements to sell Cotton Yarns to an advantage, and solicit consignments of the same.  
REFERENCES—R. M. Oates & Co., Burroughs & Springs, M. L. Wriston & Co., E. M. Holt & Co., and W. J. Yates, Editor of Western Democrat, Charlotte, N. C.  
[Dec 20, 1869] 5m

## The Gulf Stream—Lecture by Prof. Maury.

The announcement that Professor T. B. Maury would lecture on the Gulf Stream before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, attracted a large audience at their rooms, in the Cooper Institute, New York. After the usual reading of scientific items by Professor Tiltman, the speaker of the evening was introduced. With the aid of several large charts and maps, he traced the equatorial current of the Atlantic from the Western Coast of Africa, and showed how it formed the great commercial highway known as the Gulf Stream. This current, he claimed, is more than 1,000 times larger in volume than the Mississippi river. It moves across the Atlantic on the track of a great circle of the earth. Combating the prevailing notion that the shores and banks of Newfoundland deflect the current from its natural and normal path, evidence was brought to show that it moved in obedience to the diurnal rotation of the globe on the one hand, and, on the other, that being of a different specific gravity from the waters of the Polar sea, it seeks to find an equilibrium by changing places with them.

Two new positions were advanced by the lecturer as to this mysterious flow of the ocean. He denied that the usual easterly curve of the Gulf Stream (as the maps give it), by which it is made to sweep toward the Azores and around to the shores of Africa, have any existence. There is a current—an offshoot, apparently, recurring in this direction, but it is a mere drift. This, he explained, is caused by the "brave west winds," or, more properly, southwest winds, which, he said, "everywhere on the globe, north of the tropic of Cancer, are the same." The true Gulf Stream, however, flows on in a mighty and resistless course. Even as far north as Hammerfest, in Norway, the most northerly town in the world, it makes its genial and balmy influence felt. In 1831 the harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1,800 miles south of Hammerfest, had been frozen up as late as the month of June. But the harbor of Hammerfest has never been known to be closed by ice, even in midwinter.

Mr Maury advanced the idea also that the Gulf Stream is much more than its name purports. It is not a mere stream from the Gulf of Mexico, but a volume nearly as large as the great equatorial current itself. Though the stream, as it comes through the narrows of Florida, is a thousand times as large as the "Father of Waters" at New Orleans, it is afterward reinforced by an immense shaving of the main equatorial current known as the Northwest branch. This body of water, being of the same or nearly the same temperature and specific gravity as the Gulf Stream proper, readily unites with it after the latter has passed the Bahamas. The lecturer then read a letter from Captain Silas Brent (the co-worker of Commodore Perry in his Japan expedition), whom he had consulted on the views he entertained, and who, in a clear and concise statement, endorsed his reasoning.

If this be true, the lecturer said, the views now entertained by geographers of the climatic power of the Gulf Stream must undergo a serious revision, if not a decided revolution. It would no longer be regarded as the comparatively small issues through the narrows of Bermuda, but a stream more than double as large, and one which was fully equal to the office claimed for it, penetrating the region of the extreme north, and breaking through the massive ice-walls which surround and guard the avenues to the pole itself. The "blue" color and "phosphorescent" features of the Gulf Stream were described and explained. Professor Maury compared the Gulf Stream to the Milky Way, because its warm water at night was made by the myriad insects to glow and sparkle like a sea of fire.—*New York Tribune.*

## Luxury of Easy Dresses.

The following, clipped from the "Laws of Life," is especially commended to the careful perusal of ladies who indulge in tight lacing:  
Very few ladies know how to appreciate an easy, healthful dress. They think their dresses are loose, when a man or boy put into one as tight would gasp for breath, and feel incapable of putting forth any effort except to break the bands. Ladies are so accustomed to the tight fits of the dressmakers that they "fall to pieces" when relieved of them. They associate the loose dress with the bed or lounge. To be up, they must be stayed up, and to recommend a comfortable dress to them is not to meet a conscious want of theirs.

It is a great pity none the less. If they could once know what a luxury it is to breathe deep and full at each respiration, to feel the refreshment which the system takes in by having the blood enlivened and sent bounding through the arteries and veins, to have the aids to digestion which such process gives, to have their own strong, elastic muscles keep every organ in place, and themselves erect, if they could for a good while know this blessed luxury, and then be sent back to the old, stiff straight-jackets, they would fume and fret and rave in very desperation if they could not get rid of them.

As it is, they prefer to languish and suffer dreadfully, and the young, and leave all of their friends and their husbands, and their little children, and I do not see any other way but to let them be sick and die till they are satisfied. If only the sinner was the sufferer it would not be worth while to make a great ado about it, but the blighting of the future innocent lives which must follow renders the false habits of our women in the highest degree criminal.

**Color.**—Some simple facts concerning color will be useful to many when deciding how to dress for a photographic picture. Dark brown, dark green, maroon, and plain black goods, without gloss, will take a rich black color. Silks of the same color will take considerably lighter. Souff-brown, dark leather, dark drab, scarlet, cherry, dark orange, crimson, and slate, will take a very rich drab color. Violet, blue, purple, pink, and usgensia will take very light, and should be avoided in dressing for photographs. The hair should never be very wet or glossy.

Precepts, says Billings, are like cold buck-wheat-salads, nobody feels like being sassy to them, and nobody wants to adapt them.

Letters—like fashionable young ladies—must have the stamps before the nails (males) will take them.

## Notes on the New Testament.

The New Testament in a single volume, as we now have it, is about fifteen hundred years old. During that time it has been used publicly in the Christian assemblies for worship, and privately in the devotional reading of individual Christians. It has been the authority to which Christians of every name have appealed in the various controversies which have arisen during all those fifteen hundred years. Any investigation of its origin, and of the order in which the several books were written and collected, must therefore be mainly confined to the first three centuries after the ascension of the Saviour.

The New Testament was quite widely extended before the invention of printing. It existed in the form of manuscripts for many centuries before the English language was born. These manuscripts were written in Greek, and were very numerous.  
As the transcribers were not always highly educated men, and sometimes failed to get the real sense of what they copied, it was inevitable that mistakes should now and then creep into the text, and as the transcribers copied one from another, it is evident that the later manuscripts would be likely to contain more of those errors than the earlier ones, for each transcriber would be likely to copy the errors of his predecessors, and to add some of his own.

This accounts for the fact, that scholars, in settling the true reading of disputed passages in the original Greek of the New Testament, attach more weight to the most ancient of the manuscript copies. There is no doubt that in some passages of doubtful meaning, the ambiguity is the fault of the transcriber of the Greek text, and not the fault of the translator.  
The vast multitude of manuscript copies which existed in various countries makes it remarkable that there are so few, rather than so many serious differences in the various editions put forth. It must be remembered that the New Testament was more frequently transcribed than all other books together; and this fact will impress us with the wonderful provision which has been made for perpetuating the book in a form substantially correct.

Even if the New Testament had been utterly destroyed in our country, by some terrible civil commotion, still it would have been immediately introduced from some neighboring country. Of any such destruction, however, there is no instance on record. Even in the Ethiopian Church, which was lost to the rest of Christendom four centuries, the Bible still retained its place, and when the Church was discovered, at a comparatively recent date, they were still in possession of tolerably correct manuscript copies of the New Testament.

It is believed that the Emperor Julian, commonly called "Julian the Apostate," once entertained the purpose of destroying all the copies of the New Testament then in existence. Some scholars were once talking about this circumstance at an entertainment in England, and the question arose, "Suppose Julian had carried out his purpose, could the New Testament have been reproduced from the quotations made by the writers before this period? The question was a curious one, and aroused the antiquarian disposition of one of the guests, who, having access to extensive libraries, determined to investigate the matter; and, after some research, he reproduced from the writings of the "Fathers" and others all of the New Testament with the exception of about eleven (or fourteen) verses, we do not precisely remember which.

All the books of the New Testament have not always been regarded as possessing equal authority. Even before they were collected into one volume some excellent Christian writers and preachers entertained doubts as to the genuineness and authority of particular books. During the Reformation the claims of the several books were canvassed quite freely, and Luther led the van in the investigation. He concluded that most of the books were of unquestionable authority, but rejected *James* and *Revelations*. Notwithstanding his great influence, his error did little harm, for those two books are now as firmly established as any in the canon—i. e. the collection which receives the universal assent of Christendom.

There is not much difficulty in determining Luther's reasons for rejecting *James* and *Revelations*. Luther was the great modern apostle of the doctrine of "Justification by Faith alone," and he supposed (erroneously) that *James'* earnest plea for the necessity of a Christian life in direct conflict with Paul's letters to the Romans and to the Galatians, in both of which letters the doctrines of Grace are earnestly insisted upon. Revelation was probably rejected because the great Reformer failed to appreciate its true nature, (namely, that of unfulfilled prophecy,) which never was meant to be understood until its fulfillment.

If men could understand prophecy before its