

The Western Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

NINETEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 932.

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 the 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 & Hammond's Drug Store. 250 North Main Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Business—M. P. Parnum, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAden, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 31, 1870.

DENTISTRY.
The old firm of ALEXANDER & BLAND is hereby revived, as the former resided in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed, and teeth can be extracted without pain. The patronage of our old customers is respectfully solicited.
June 6, 1870.

Robert Gibson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store
Residence on College Street.
Jan 24, 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, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 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, Pains, Oils, Urushes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over B. Koonmann's Store.
Dec 14, 1869.

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

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
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 public.
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
Jan 24, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

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. First Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.
Merrill & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. Y. Bryce & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. Y. McAden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
H. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Marchant, Wilmington, N. C.
Col Wm. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 9, 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 at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call, and see our Goods, and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
March 15, 1870.

Stoves Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.
Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spear's Chlorine, Excelsior, Columbia and Live Oak Cooking Stoves.
Tin and Parlor Stoves,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various
Housekeeping Articles.
All wares and work warranted as represented.
Feb 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

Things to be Remembered.
1. That all not heretofore registered must register before they can vote.
2. That all who have changed their residence, even though registered before, must register again before they can vote.
3. That in view of the conflicting opinions and decisions as to the extent of the present registration of voters, the safest plan is for every conservative to re-register.
4. That all the candidates voted for on the 4th Thursday in August must be voted for on one ballot—one slip of paper, which may be either printed or written.

Carolina Agricultural Works,
BY COOK & EBLYSO, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
We are selling Family Wine and Cider Mills very fast of large and small size. Would call attention to our new two-horse Flow. Call and look at our stock of Tools of all kinds for farm use.
July 11, 1870.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
By order of the Superior Court I will proceed to sell that Valuable Property adjoining the large brick store of Burroughs & Springs and W. J. Black on College street, and the residence in rear of and adjoining the property of R. M. Miller.
This property will be offered on the 15th day of August at the Court House door in Charlotte.
M. L. WRISTON, Commissioner.
July 11, 1870.

MUSIC NOTICE.
Robt S. Phifer,
Recently a scholar of the Conservatory der Musik, and private pupil of Louis Hladky and Dr. Paul of Leipzig, Germany, offers to give instruction on the Piano.
With the advantages he has received, and by strict attention to his profession, hopes to merit the approval of those who may employ him.
Charlotte, July 4, 1870.

Dress Goods.
Fresh arrival of Ladies' Dress Goods of all kinds, such as Silk, Plaid, Colored Silks, &c.
A large stock of Gents' Cassimeres, fine Cloths, Vestings, &c.
Ladies' Tucked Skirts, new style Hoop Skirts, and Hosiery, Gloves, &c., received at
BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

Hardware.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades of the best quality, Ames' Shovels, Ames' Steel Spades, and many other articles in the Hardware line, at
May 16, 1870. BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

ELECTION NOTICE.
NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners, that the polls be hereafter opened in Clear Creek Township, No. 6, at the house of R. P. Bradford, in said Township; in Providence Township, No. 3, at Providence Church, in said Township; in Steel Creek Township, No. 3, at a School House on the waters of Steel Creek near the houses of J. M. Potts, J. S. Neely and John W. Sterling in said Township; in Dewees Township, No. 4, at or near the dwelling house of V. A. Black, in Morning Star Township, No. 32, at Morning Star Church in said Township; in all the other Townships at the usual or last place of election.
It is further ordered, that the following Registrars and Judges of election be, and are hereby appointed to register the qualified voters of their respective Townships, to open and hold elections on the first Thursday in August, as required by law, to-wit:

Charlotte, No. 1—A H Martin, Registrar; Box No. 1—J Boessler and J P Alexander, Judges; Box No. 2—W S Stewart and J M Howie, Judges.
Beeryhill's No. 2—William Sloan, Registrar; G W McDonald and J B Spratt, Judges.
Steel Creek No. 3—W M Porter, Registrar; Dr J M Strong and J R Garrison, Judges.
Sharon No. 4—T K Sammonds, Registrar; J W Morrow and J B Stewart, Judges.
Providence No. 5—W E Ardrey, Registrar; Wm Rea, Sr., and J M Matthews, Judges.
Clear Creek No. 6—R S White, Registrar; Robt Simpson and D W Flow, Judges.
Crab Orchard No. 7—E C Wallis, Registrar; W L Houston and R W McCombs, Judges.
Mallard Creek No. 8—John R Cheshire, Registrar; John Kirk and James G Johnson, Judges.
Dewees No. 9—James A Johnson, Registrar; W B Wagnett and J L Stoen, Judges.
Lemly's No. 10—J M Wilson, Registrar; W A Brown and W B Withers, Judges.
Long Creek No. 11—Solomon Sifford, Registrar; Wm Caldwell and J F Barry, Judges.
New Creek No. 12—Wm Todd, Registrar; Hugh Rhine and Henry Cathey, Judges.
Morning Star No. 13—Robt McEwin, Registrar; S H Biggers and James McCombs, Judges.
The attention of Registrars is respectfully called to Section 6 of an act concerning elections and Registrars, passed 26th day of March, 1870, which reads as follows:
"Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and shall at all times, from the first Thursday in July, 1870, to the first Thursday in August, 1870, to the close of the polls on the last mentioned day, receive and register such qualified voters as may offer themselves for suffrage, taking care in each case to administer the oath provided by the second Section of the 6th Article of the Constitution, to each voter."
It is further ordered that Judges of said elections report the result of said elections and return said books of registration to this Board on Friday, the 5th day of August next, by 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS L. VAIL,
Chairman County Commissioners.
July 11, 1870.

Notice.
An election will be held on the first Thursday in August, in each Township in Mecklenburg county, for a member of Congress to represent the 6th District, for an Attorney General of the State, for a Senator and two Representatives in the General Assembly, and for County Officers.
R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.
July 11, 1870.

COTTON GINS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1870.
Messrs. BREW, BROWN & Co.—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, Cotton buyers and Grocery dealers of this City, have bought cotton ginned on the Gullett Steel Brush Gin, and have found it to be free from trash and dirt, and of superior flat, (free unbroken and free from nap), and good cotton sold for half a cent per pound and poor and stained cotton from one to two cents per pound over cotton of the same classification ginned on other Gins.
OATES, SANDERS & OATES, SHERBROOKE, MACGILLIVRAY & CO., E. M. HOLZ & SON, J. Y. BRYCE & CO.

We are Agents, and keep on hand a supply of the above Gins. Any one in want of a Gin should call and examine them before buying.
Call or send for Circular.
BREW, BROWN & CO.,
June 20, 1870.

Married in Spite of their Teeth.
Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some sixty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he desired. Among the other anecdotes told him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following:
Of the various sects which have flourished in their day and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogerites, so called from their founder, a John or Tom, or some other Rogers, who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid. The distinguished tenet of the sect was their denial of the propriety and scripturalty of the form of marriage. "It is not good for man to be alone." This they believed, and also that one wife only should "cleave to her husband," but then this couple should together and live as man and wife, dispensing with all the forms of the marriage covenant. The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John nor Sarah would give up the argument. It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound "to take up the cross," and live according to the rules of the religion they professed. The Governor's logic was powerless.
He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation as usually turned upon the old subject.
"Now, John," says the Governor, after a long discussion of the point, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"
"Yes, certainly," replied John, "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her in the form of the world's people."
"Very well. But you love her?"
"Yes."
"And respect her?"
"Yes."
"And cherish her, as bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh?"
"Yes certainly, I do."
"And you, Sarah, love him, and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?"
"Yes."
"Then," cried the Governor, rising, "by the laws of God and of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife!"
The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority of the State.—Exchange.

For Sale.
A superior STAR COGNAC and Condenser, in good order. It can be worked anywhere, in the field as well as in a house. Apply to
S. M. HOWELL,
July 11, 1870 3wpl

Wool-Carding Machine.
All Wool delivered at Barringer & Wolfe's Store in Charlotte, will be Carded and returned in good order.
W. B. COCHRAN,
June 20, 1870 3m Mallard Creek.

ECLES & GAITHER,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
For the sale and purchase of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds, Mausion House Building, Charlotte, N. C.
REFERENCES—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Parnum, Cashier, First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor "Western Democrat," Charlotte, N. C. March 28, 1870.

New Hardware Store.
McLAUGHLIN & WALTER BREW,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Corner Trade and Tryon Streets,
Under Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JOE McLAUGHLIN,
WALTER BREW,
April 18, 1870. y

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANVILLE, N. C.
The Session of 1870-71 opens August 24th. For Catalogue address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
June 20, 1870 6w Mebanville, N. C.

Turnip Seed.
Received this day, a supply of fresh Turnip Seed—
Large White Norfolk, Red Top,
White Globe, Rata Baga,
Golden Ball, &c.
At
WILSON & BLACK'S,
June 27, 1870. Drug Store.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JAMES HARTY,
Old China Hall Man.
(Next Door to the Court House.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand an elegant variety of
China, Glass and Crockery,
Also, a good assortment of House Furnishing Articles, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Tea Trays, &c., Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Rolling Pins, Towel Rollers, Bread Trays, Corn Browns; Clothes, Market and Traveling Baskets.
Crockery reduced to as low a price as before the war, and many articles far less. Common Cups and Saucers 25 cents per set, retail; good clear Glass Table Tumblers 50 cents per set.
I am determined to sell as low, if not lower, than can be bought in the City. Give me a call and I will satisfy you. I mean what I say.
JAMES HARTY,
March 14, 1870. next door to the Court House.

Catawba English and Classical HIGH SCHOOL.
JEBTOW, N. C.
The Tenth Session of this Institution will begin on the 3d Monday of July, 1870. Students entering this School will find suitable classes and agreeable classmates in almost any branch of a business education, or of a classical and mathematical course below the Junior year in College.
Tuition per session of 16 weeks from \$7.50 to \$18. Board, in families from \$7.50 to \$10 per month; in clubs about \$5.50.
For Circulars and particulars address
REV. J. C. CLAPP, A. B.,
S. M. FINGER, A. B.,
June 13, 1870. Principals

The Condition of Mormon Women.
From Lippincott's Magazine for July.
Although the men are educated thoroughly, especially upon points likely to affect the spread of their belief, the women are left in utter and complete ignorance. In all the many homes, even of the highest in the land, to which we afterward had access, we saw scarcely a book save those on Mormonism, and not a single paper or magazine. We spoke of the topics of the day both at home and abroad, and met with entire blankness; none of them had any idea of what we were talking about. Then, before a girl has reached full womanhood, while her ideas are still unformed and childish, she is married probably to a man old enough to be her father. Take any girl of fourteen or fifteen—which is the common marriage age in Mormonism—even an educated girl, and how able she is to form opinions and judgment? Then leave out the education, and her abilities will surely be at the minimum. So by these three levers the Mormon men, wise in their generation, act upon the hearts of the women among them: First, by appealing to the religious element so strong in every woman; next by keeping her in ignorance of everything that might show her the fallacy of the claims to superiority of the men; and lastly, by throwing upon childish shoulders burdens of care and weights of responsibility under which mature womanhood must often faint. We are reminded of Him who pronounced woe of old upon those who "bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne," and lay them upon other's shoulders.
The place occupied by a Mormon wife in her husband's household is simply that of a servant, with fewer privileges than has Jane the cook, or Lucy the waiter, in our domestic economy. She has no "afternoon out"—no wages to do as she will with—no "followers," and no chance of a change. But she has hard work, unrelaxable in our comfortable houses; the privilege of waiting upon the master of the house when he chooses to call upon her services; and the belief that the more patiently she bears the cross of the present, the more beautiful will be the crown of the future she hopes to wear.

Racing on the Mississippi.
The great Mississippi river steamboat race of the R. E. Lee and the Natchez, from New Orleans to St. Louis, the progress of which, with all its attending incidents, has been regularly announced, culminated on the 4th of July in the victory of the Lee. The time of the steamer was extraordinary for brevity, being but three days eighteen hours and fourteen minutes, beating all previous time by the fastest boats and alarmingly suggestive of boiler explosions and a repetition of those terrible steamboat scenes which sometimes distinguish racing and travel on the Western rivers. It is true that in this case the steamboats carried no passengers or freight, and therefore the risk of life and property was confined to the crews and the owners of the steamboats, but all serious-thinking persons will regret to see the indications of a revival of the criminal practice of steamboat racing, once so prevalent on the western rivers, to say nothing of the immediate and heavy gambling losses that have directly attended the present contest. As has been well said by an observing New York contemporary, the great evil to be apprehended is in the reckless spirit of competition as to speed, which is sure to be engendered by a race like this. After such contests an epidemic of racing seems to prevail for months. Captains and crews, and even passengers, seem to lose their usual discretion, and to be carried away with a mad desire to test the speed of their boats. The result may be expected to be a boiler explosion or a configuration, involving a terrible loss of life. Some years ago the practice of steamboat racing became so prevalent, and so many fearful disasters occurred in consequence that it was finally prohibited by law, under severe penalties, and for years it has been in disfavor. We hope that the present occurrence will remind the civil authorities of the necessity for an earnest enforcement of the law. The practice it was intended to repress is so fraught with peril to the community that nothing can expiate individual indifference to the subject.—Wf. Star.

Come to the Springs.
Saratoga Water on Draught at McAden's Corner Drug Store, fresh from the Springs twice a week.
This water, brought from the Springs in gas-tight Reservoirs lined with pure block tin, and is forced out at our counter precisely as it flows from the Spring. It is invaluable, removing and preventing, by its aperient and alterative effects, the incipient forms of disease. It is used with great success in Dyspepsia, Constipation, affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Scrophula and catarrhus affections. For sale on draught and by the bottle at
McADEN'S CORNER DRUG STORE,
July 11, 1870. Charlotte, N. C.

A CARD
To the Voters of Mecklenburg County.
Having been solicited by many friends in different parts of the county to become a candidate for County Commissioner at our August election, I take this method to inform the voters of the county that I am a candidate for County Commissioner, and should I be honored with a majority of their votes, and consequent election, I can only promise that what I may believe to be right and for the interest of the county I shall endeavor to accomplish. And as there is no political question or feeling connected with the office, I deem it sufficient to say that if elected my best exertions shall be directed to a faithful and honest discharge of my duties.
Respectfully,
WM. S. NORMENT,
July 11, 1870 4wpl

MERCHANTS
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
WM. T. PHIPPS, President. A. D. HOLLY, Secretary.
T. C. DeLEON, Superintendent of Agencies.
On the Mutual Plan.
All Policies NON-FORFEITABLE.
No restrictions on TRAVEL, nor on RESIDENCE.
CHARLOTTE AGENT, Tryon Street, next door to the National Bank.
ROBERT GIBSON, M. D. Medical Examiner.
JAMES G. HARRIS,
July 11, 1870 3m Agent.

A Correction.
To the Editor of the Washington Republican:
—Sir: In the personal column of this morning's Republican you make the positive statement—as incorrect as positive—that "Hinton R. Helper is a Conservative candidate for Congress in North Carolina." I am no candidate nor seeker for any office whatever. The only office I ever held—that of American Consul at Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic—I soon found to be, in a very embarrassing degree, not worth the holding, and resigned it time and again, year after year, without having been so fortunate as to be relieved from its burdens, and then quit it abruptly and returned to the United States. In other words, I found it to be an office with a salary that paid but little more than one-half of my actual, necessary, unavoidable expenses; and, in my case at least, it proved to be an office far more difficult to get rid of than to get. For aught I know, I should have been in charge of our Buenos Ayres Consulate even to this day had I been sufficiently able and ambitious to hold it at so great a sacrifice of time and money as was required of the incumbent, especially during the period that I was there, when war here and war there, and other circumstances rendered it peculiarly oppressive in more ways than one.

Such, in brief, was the beginning and the end of my office-holding, and I assure you that I have not had a particle of desire to resume occupation in any branch of the profession since. In truth, I have already peremptorily refused three offices, of as many different grades, that have been tendered me since my return from South America. Yet I am free to say that, according to my comprehension and views of the distinctive tendency and meaning of the several parties and party names now existing, if I were a candidate for any office within the gift of the people, I could not conscientiously announce myself as a Conservative, nor as a Democrat, nor as a Radical; but only as a plain simple Republican—a Republican standing, or aiming to stand, upon the just and true principles of government which were so ably defended and advocated by such enlightened statesmen as Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Horace Mann and Abraham Lincoln. I certainly should not deem it an honor to be sent to Congress, or elsewhere, by such voters as have delighted to elect and re-elect to office individuals like Whittemore and Dewees.

Within the last two days I have learned that my brother, Mr. Hardie Hogan Helper, is an independent or reform Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional district of North Carolina, and I suppose it is from this fact, regarding my brother, that you have been led into making incorrect mention of myself. When we consider how very near North Carolina has been brought to the brink of utter ruin, first by the rebels, and since by the incompetent and corrupt party now controlling the State, (and thus we see in the almost hopeless depression of her bonds and other securities, in the ominous absence of immigration, and in the general stagnation and torpor in every department of business,) it would seem that a reform of some sort, in some quarter, ought to be imperatively demanded; and I sincerely trust that such reform may soon be had as will add unity, harmony, prosperity, strength, durability and renown to our common country.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER,
Georgetown, D. C., June 18, 1870.

Horse Feed.
It is well known that horses which have to travel fast do best on oats; while for heavy, steady hauling there is nothing like corn for feed. The reason of this has never been known. But recent investigations made by the French government have given some clue to it. The officers in the cavalry service entrusted with the examination of the subject, have come to the conclusion that the bulk of food really has as much to do with giving a horse wind, as the more nutritious part of it. It makes no difference about the chemical analysis of the elements of the food. Indeed, it would seem that if a good portion of it contains articles of no nutritional value, so much the better.
Now corn contains a very much larger percentage of nutritious elements, chemically speaking, than oats; but the thick hulls of the oats supply the bulk, which they believe to be so necessary to the healthy action of the elements of nutrition. This theory is further confirmed by the observation of our own cow-feeders, who find that corn meal, when ground up, cob and all, is just as good for cows as when the bulk is made up of pure corn alone. There is much matter for reflection here.
It shows that it will not do to go altogether by what is called pure chemical science in our agricultural operations. Indeed, it gives us only a very small insight into the workings of nature. Chemical laws are derived from an analysis of dead matter, while the laws of life are evidently of another order. We would not depreciate the real value of chemical science. We have learned much, and can learn much more from it. But chemistry and vitality are essentially distinct things, as we want nothing better than these new discoveries in the Law of food to show.—Exchange.

Something About Ice.
In this hot weather, the following are interesting facts: Besides the fact that ice is lighter than water, there is another curious thing about it which some persons do not know—namely, its purity. A lump of ice melted will always become distilled water. When the early navigators of the Arctic seas got out of water they melted fragments of those vast mountains of ice called icebergs, and were astonished to find that they yielded only fresh water. They thought that they were frozen salt water, not knowing that they were formed on the land and in some way launched into the sea. But if they had been right the result would have been all the same. The fact is, the freezing turns out of it all that is not water—salt, air, coloring matter and impurities. Frozen sea water makes fresh water ice. If you freeze a basin of indigo water it will make it as pure as that made of rain water. When the cold is very sudden these foreign matters have no time to escape, either by rising or sinking, and are thus entangled with the ice, but do not form any part of it.

Catching a Fly in Church.
A lady in one of our churches rested her head on the back of the pew in front, as all devout people do in time of prayer, but in the pew before her sat a young man who neither bowed his head nor kneeled. A beautiful plume nodded and danced upon the head of the fair one behind him, occasionally touching the neck of the youth, who evidently considered it a fly or some other troublesome insect. For a time he bore the unpleasant sensation without a murmur, but at last patience ceased to be a virtue, and from the flash of his single eye one could plainly see that the hour of "that fly" had come. Instead of saying "shoo fly, don't bother me," cautiously his hand moved toward the supposed offending insect; then followed a frantic clutch and a spring behind him. Imagining the horror of the youth to find in his hand the noxious fly of the fair one, which he had torn violently from her head, sadly disarranging the contour of braids and chignon. The lady was indignant, of course, and the youth could have been purchased at an immense sacrifice about that time. Explanations and apologies followed, and the disorganized was put in order as soon as possible, and the devotional exercises were resumed.—Lima (Ohio) Gazette.

Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, once said to a clergyman who asked him why he was so often silent, when he had so much to say that was worth saying: "I talked as much as anybody when I was young, and I said a great many foolish things that I have been sorry for; I have never been sorry for anything that I never said."
They have "Maiden Assurance Companies" in Denmark. A father may deposit any sum at the birth of a daughter, and the child receives, during her minority, four per cent. annually; at eighteen she comes into a higher income, which is increased at stated periods through life.

Thousands of our people in primary assemblies, and may be fairly taken as the exponent of the views of the great mass of those who oppose the political party now in power in the State.
That the opponents of the party now in power, have acted up to these professions cannot be truthfully gainsayed. Acts of lawless violence, if it be true, have occasionally been committed, but these have been confined to neither of the political parties of the State. They have been owing in a great degree to the state of the times and society in which we live and doubtless, in no small degree to the misgovernment under which our people have suffered and yet suffer.
With an inefficient State government, known to be wasteful, extravagant and profuse of the public money, beyond the measure of anything hitherto known in the State; enforcing systems and amounts of taxation most oppressive and burdensome, with no returning benefits to the people, to their credit, be it said, that they have generally remained quiet and obedient to the laws and constituted authorities, and have never been more so than in the last few months past.
Notwithstanding this, to the great surprise of many, the Governor of the State, acting as we believe, under evil counsels and for sinister purposes, has thought proper lately, to order the enrolling, equipping and calling into active military State service of a large body of armed soldiers.
Quiet and orderly citizens of whatever shade of political opinion, cannot but have witnessed this extraordinary movement with serious concern. What does it mean? Are these troops to aid the civil authority merely? Hitherto there has been no resistance to that authority in any part of the State, and we cannot do but believe that armed men and especially in such numbers, are needed for any such purpose.
Is martial law to be virtually declared, the writ of habeas corpus suspended and the persons and property of every citizen placed at the mercy of armed men, clothed with power and having no inclination to respect the rights of others? From what appears in the Governor's organ, the Standard, these things are not only to be inferred, but even to be stated in fact. But, by what authority of law, we beg to ask, does our Governor do these things? We are not aware of any. And if he violates the law how can he expect others to observe it?
In every point of view, this grand military movement is mischievous. It will entail an enormous expense upon our already overtaxed people, and instead of preserving, will seriously endanger the public peace. In a word, it is sheer usurpation of power, which, in better days, no Governor of the State would have dared to attempt. The time is most inopportune. An important election is near at hand. It is more than suspected that these armed men are to be used in some way to overawe the people and control the ensuing elections. We do not undertake to assert that such is the case, though it is believed by many of the best and most ardent citizens of the State to be true, and many circumstances are coming to light day after day, indicating some such design. But, if in fact, no such wicked design exist on the part of those high authorities, what guaranty will the people have, that their rights will be respected by their subordinates in command, and by the rank and file of such a force, composed, as it will be, in a great degree, of the very worst material in the State?
We submit these matters to the calm consideration of the people of the State. We believe this military movement is fraught with danger to the peace and good order of the community, and that it endangers the rights and liberties of our people. We call, therefore, upon all reflecting men of every party, creed and color, to form a committee, to be the chief ones of it. We counsel no violence, but let the mischief makers see and made to know that the rights and liberties of a people are of more value than the mere success, in an election, of a political wrong. The peaceful means of the ballot box are ours. To our own political friends, especially in these trying times, we would again counsel peace, quiet, forbearance and obedience to the law of the land. Let no provocation, if it can possibly be avoided, drive you into any violent measures to redress your wrongs. The peaceful means of the ballot box are yours, and, if exercised as they should be, they will afford ample redress for the grievances under which you now labor. These means you have a right to exercise, quietly, but freely and independently, and we trust that you will not fail to do so, unawed by the power of numbers, and unmoved by the threats. If this is done we think you may confidently rely upon success at the coming election, and thereby secure a restoration, at no distant day, of peace, good order and a greater state of prosperity to the people of the State.
THOMAS BRAGO,
City Centre Executive Committee.