

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

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## 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 & Hammond's Drug Store, Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
REFERENCES—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.

### DENTISTRY.

The old firm of ALEXANDER & BLAND is hereby revived, at the former stand 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 Gibbon, 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 29, 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, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye 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 B. Koopmann's Store,  
Dec 18, 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 Gungy 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 10, 1867.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**MANSON 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.  
Omni-buses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
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.  
REFERRED BY  
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Elliot Nat. Bank, Boston.  
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.  
Marchison & 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.  
R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Williams & Marchison, Wilmington, N. C.  
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept 6, 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.  
March 15, 1870. WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.

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

**CLEANING PAINT.**—Wet the paint with warm water; then with a damp cloth, dipped in whitening instead of soap, rub the paint. It will look as well as new, and is much easier cleaned and saves the paint.

A young gentleman having called in his physician, said: "Now, sir, I wish no more trifling. My desire is, that you at once strike at the root of my disease." "It shall be done," replied the doctor; and lifting his cane, he smashed the decanter which stood on the table.

**Wheat Wanted.**  
5000 Bushels Wheat wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
July 11th, 1870. W. J. BLACK.

E. C. ECCLES, T. H. GAITHER,  
of Iredell county, N. C. of Mecklenburg, N. C.  
**ECCLES & GAITHER,**  
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.

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

E. M. HOLT, I. S. HOLT,  
**E. M. HOLT & SON.**  
(Successors to E. M. Holt & Co.)  
Grocers & Commission Merchants,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our stock of Groceries is complete in every department, and we hope by strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during the past year.

**Wanted,**  
Cotton, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c., for which we pay the highest cash prices.  
Agents for Holt's Yarn, Sheetings, Plaids, &c. Also, for the unrivalled Brands of Flour made at our own Mills, JAMES SANDERS & OATES, it will be to your interest to see us before buying or selling.  
June 29, 1870.

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

**100,000 Fruit Trees,**  
In Superior Quality,  
For the Fall, Winter and Spring Trade of 1870-71,  
AT THE NEW GARDEN NURSERIES,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Good, reliable and active agents are wanted to canvass, for which a paying commission will be given. Our stock comprises nearly every variety suitable to Southern culture. For further information address  
J. LINDLEY & SON,  
Catalogues free. Greensboro, N. C.  
August 8, 1870. 3m

**COTTON GINS.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1870.  
MESSRS. BREM, BROWN & CO.—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, Cotton Buyers and Grocery Dealers of this City, have bought cotton ginned on the Galt-Steel Bench Gin, and have found it to be free from trash and dirt, and of superior lint, (fine 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.  
GATES, SANDERS & OATES,  
STENOGRAPH, MACCALLAY & CO.,  
E. M. HOLT & 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.  
BREM, BROWN & CO.  
June 20, 1870. 4m

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.  
Sarah Ross against the Heirs of John P. Ross, dec'd.  
Special Proceeding for Dower.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. C. Ross, one of the defendants in the above proceeding, is a non-resident of the State, on motion it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Western Democrat," a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, for six weeks successively, notifying the said W. C. Ross to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county within twenty days from the service of this notice, then and there to answer the complaints of the plaintiff, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.  
Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our Superior Court for said county, at office in Charlotte this 9th day of July, 1870. E. A. OSBORNE,  
Clerk Superior Court.

**KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.**  
This invaluable remedy in the following innumerable diseases, Cholera Morbus, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and other kindred bowel affections, Chills and Fever, &c., has stood the TEST OF AN HUNDRED YEARS and now stands unequalled in the Southern States.  
As an Appetizer and Stomachic, its powers are immediately experienced, and so pleasantly, that it cannot be said to be a physic.  
**Thousands of Soldiers**  
In the Southern army, suffering from the above named diseases, have used it freely, and testify to its efficacy.  
Hundreds of families who now use it with unvarying success, have volunteered their certificates of its merits.  
This is no new or untried Medicine, but has been used in Germany for the last half century; and the recipe has been in possession of my father's family for 60 years past, and during the last fifteen years these Bitters have cured  
**Thousands of Cases**  
In Western North Carolina, and North Western South Carolina.  
The Roots and Herbs used in its manufacture are imported by me from Germany, where their medicinal virtues are well known.  
Families, especially those having young children, should never be without a bottle in the house.  
In marshy and swampy districts, where the malarial influences are so deadly poisonous, this Bitters is the only SURE REMEDY known, which will prevent its attack and insure a freedom from its poisonous effects.  
For Sale by all Druggists.  
B. KOOPMANN,  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Render unto Caesar.

The Fayetteville Eagle contains a letter from a correspondent now traveling in Virginia, signing himself Tuscarora, some of the statements contained in which are evidently erroneous. In speaking of the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox C. H., this correspondent says: "He (meaning the guide) pointed out the knoll, not far from the Confederate position, where the last soldier in gray fell, and where a Yankee bit the dust. Near this spot is a small tonement, occupying an elevated position. It is here that Capt. Marmaduke Johnson, of Richmond, Va., fired the last shot at the Yankee line before the surrender was made."

It is not the first time that such an assertion has been made, and as the last shot fired at the Yankee line by General Lee's army must become a matter of history, we are not willing that our State should be misrepresented, and an injustice done to the gallant men who had fought so long and so well for the well loved native State, and whose battery must be known in history as one of the hardest fighters that the South sent into the field. This battery was that of Capt. Henry G. Flanner, of this city, who is now doing business here as the junior partner of the firm of Green & Flanner, Druggists.

Capt. Flanner's battery went into action on Sunday, April 9th, 1865, a little after daylight. At 6 o'clock it was ordered to report to Gen. Walker, commanding a division in Ewell's Corps. They advanced with them and shelled the woods, so that the division could form line of battle. They were then placed on the extreme right of the army, with cavalry and infantry in front, to protect Ewell's right. About 8:30 o'clock the firing ceased along the entire line, and on examination, Capt. Flanner found that the infantry were falling back, but marching in regular order, as if on a march. The battery was then firing. About this time a Yankee Sergeant rode up, and announced that General Lee had surrendered, and remarked, "General Custar orders this battery to cease firing." Perceiving General Fitz Lee riding along leisurely in his rear, Capt. Flanner rode up to him and asked him if it was true that the army had been surrendered, and was told that such was, indeed, the case. The battery was then immediately flung up and taken to the rear, where all of the artillery had been already parked. Previous to this, for the space of nearly 30 minutes, there had been no firing along the entire line by other than Capt. Flanner's battery. Shortly afterwards a dispute arose as to who had fired the last shot, several companies claiming the honor, but, after much argument, it was finally conceded there, on the spot, to this battery.

The above facts are indisputable and can also be well attested. The honor of firing the last shot of the war by the Army of Northern Virginia is certainly due to Capt. Flanner and his men. Tourists abroad should always be careful in recording facts, to say nothing that will in any way prejudice the claims of the gallant offspring of their mother State.—*Wm. Journal.*

**Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.**  
I offer for sale the Plantation near Charlotte, on the Lawyers Road, containing 177 Acres, lying between the Plantations of Dr. J. M. Davidson and Ira Parks. There is a Dwelling and out-houses on the place. About one-third of the tract is woodland. This Plantation is considered one of the best in this section, as the growing crop will show. For further information apply on the premises or address me at Charlotte.  
Aug 22, 1870. 4wpd W. G. STEELE.

**Seed Wheat.**  
We have on hand a large and select lot of Mediterranean and Baltimore White Wheat.  
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.

**Dried Blackberries.**  
We will pay highest market price for 100,000 pounds of Dried Blackberries.  
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.

**Bagging and Ties.**  
Large lot of Bagging and Ties at low figures—left over from last season.  
Aug 22, GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.

**Fresh Cakes and Candy.**  
I have secured the services of a First Class Baker, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of CAKES AND CANDY warranted fresh and nice. Baking every day. Orders filled at short notice. Weddings and Parties furnished at short notice. I also manufacture plain and fancy Candles.  
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER.

**Canned Fruits, &c.**  
Fresh Peaches, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn. Picked by the dozen or gallon at  
Feb 22, 1870. D. M. RIGLER'S.

**Charlotte Female Institute,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The 13th Annual Session of this Institution commences the 30th of September and continues until 30th of June, 1871.  
An accomplished corps of Teachers has been employed in all branches usually taught in first-class Female Seminaries.  
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address  
REV. R. BUIWELL & SON,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
REFERENCES:  
W. J. Yates, Editor Democrat, Charlotte, N. C.  
Gen D. H. Hill, "Southern Home, " "  
Col Wm Johnston, Pres't C. & A. R. " "  
Gen John A. Young, " "  
Hon J. H. Wilson, " "  
T. W. Dewey, Banking House 1st Nat. Bank, " "  
Hon R. Y. McAden, Pres't 1st Nat. Bank, " "  
Rev A. W. Miller, D. D., " "  
Col Jao Y. Bryce, " "  
Rev Chas Phillips, D. D., Davidson College, N. C. "  
July 18, 1870.

**Wool! Wool!**  
We want to purchase a large amount of WOOL, for which we will pay the highest market price.  
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.  
June 27, 1870.

**Lumber! Lumber!**  
We have a Steam Saw Mill in operation at Cherryville, in Gaston county, at the head of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and are prepared to furnish Lumber of the best quality to any person desiring it, at short notice and on fair terms. Either Ash, Birch, Poplar, White oak or Pine Lumber will be furnished of a superior quality. For further information, address  
QUINN, BAKER & CO.,  
July 11, 1870. 3m Cherryville, N. C.

### A Wanderer meets his Wife at the Grave of her Second Husband.

Some fifteen years ago there lived in the northern part of Portage township, a young married couple by the name of William and Annie Clarkson. They owned a little farm and made enough to keep themselves comfortably in the world, and were apparently happy. William was handsome and well educated, having graduated with honor at an Eastern university. He did not like the honest but humble occupation of farming. Wealth accumulated too slowly following the plough; he wanted to make money by thousands of dollars. So the farm was sold. Mrs. Clarkson went to live with her parents, and William started for the Golden State of California, with the expectation of "picking up" a couple million dollars in a couple of years.

For a few months Mrs. Clarkson occasionally heard from her husband, either directly or through some of the neighbors with the same train with which her husband was going. Then there was a long interval, during which no word came. After an interval there were rumors that the train had been attacked by Indians and every one killed. This was at last too truthfully verified by one poor fellow, who was found by another party a few days after, with just enough life to tell how the train had been attacked one dark night, and before any could recover from the surprise all were killed and scalped, and the Indians rode triumphantly away with their booty.

For three years Mrs. Clarkson mourned for her dead husband. After this lapse of time she married again, and moved to Wood county. For nearly twelve years she was as happy as a king and affectionate husband and two beautiful children could make woman. At the end of that time (which carries us up to the last inst.) a illness again cast its mantle over her. Death claimed her husband, and again she was a sorrowing weeping widow.

She follows weeping to the grave; she hears the sad, solemn words, "Dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," the earth falls with a dull, dreary thud upon the coffin, as the sexton slowly covers up all that remains of him whose spirit has gone before to the other world.

The widow raises the black veil and looks around. As she does so, she meets a pair of eyes fixed intently upon her. She starts—memory rushes back fifteen years, and brings up the picture of her first husband. There can be no mistake; 'tis he! The recognition is mutual. There is a scene; the widow and wife faint; the bronzed stranger explains his relation to the woman, and all repair to the house of her, who ten minutes ago was a widow, but now again is a wife. Then Mr. William Clarkson tells how he was not killed by the Indians at the time of that sudden onslaught on the ships, but was taken prisoner by the Blackfeet, and carried far away among the mountain fastnesses, and during all these long years had been forced to be a slave for his cruel captors.

He had finally escaped, and during his flight through mountain gulches he discovered a rich gold deposit. How he had written back to his old friends, but could get no answer. He then went back and worked the gold mine which he had discovered. He grew rich, and longed to again visit the home of his youth and happiness. He had got off the cars at Pittsburg, and taken the stage to Bowling Green; had hired a buggy there, and was driving to his old home when he overtook the funeral; a strange impulse induced him to follow; the widow's person seemed strangely familiar, and as she drew aside her veil he recognized her as the wife he had bid adieu fifteen years before, and whom he had thought to be dead. They now live happily together.—*Findly (Ohio) Courier.*

**The Chances in Battle.**  
When the famous Marshal Soult visited England, a story appeared in the newspapers to the effect that some English veteran had declared the hero must bear a charmed life, for that he (the soldier) had offered him with his rifle upward of thirty times, and yet never hit him. It is not at all surprising that the uneducated believed some men to bear charmed lives, when we remember Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi, and again at Arcola, where, it is set down in history, the Austrian artillery swept off everybody but himself within a circle where he was standing; yet he led the way across the bridge unharmed—though the grape rattled in a perfect hail storm around him. The game may be said of Wellington at Waterloo, where it is reported, that every man of his staff was either killed or wounded, and he had for a while to do their work until others could be brought up from the other line, he escaping all the while untouched. Many more instances of such exemptions from the havoc going on all around can be found in history, but these are two remarkable cases, familiar to some people. It will be found that the majority of officers of the higher grades survive not only one but many battles. Mr. Galton estimates this majority at sixty per cent, but his figures do not bear out this theory. He has selected a list of thirty-two of the most eminent commanders; but of these only seven died on the field of battle, which would make the proportion seventy-eight per cent. The most formidable enemies an army has are camp fever, privation, over-fatigue, and too great exposure to heat, cold, and damp, and the carelessness of the men. Those kill three times as many men as the bullet kills its thousands, notwithstanding the large chances in favor of the escape of any individual soldier.

**FOR SALE.**  
I will sell my HOUSE and LOT in Concord, N. C., located on Main Street, in a quiet and growing village, where there are excellent Schools; and in a county the most wealthy, moral and intelligent, perhaps, in the State. The House has 8 Rooms, with every convenience and a fine Garden. Terms made easy to purchaser. Apply to myself at Concord, N. C., or to Gen. Rufus Barringer at Charlotte, N. C.  
VICTOR C. BARKINGER.  
August 22, 1870. 2w

**Bagging and Ties.**  
If you want good and cheap Bagging and Ties, call at  
GRIER & ALEXANDER'S.

**Bacon**  
Just received 500 pounds good Country Bacon, which we are offering cheap.  
Aug 22, 1870. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

### The Lincoln Assassination.

*Why J. Wilkes Booth Shot the President.*  
From the New York Democrat.  
To attract the attention of the North, and to give a chance for a respite to the South, John Yates Beall was sent into Canada to operate on the frontier. His was a nature much like that of Booth—hot-blooded, yet cautious. Daring but not rash. Booth tried to dissuade him from the step, but in vain, but promised to stand by him if there came a time when the life of Beall should be in jeopardy.

For years previous to the arrest of Beall and his trial, between John Wilkes Booth and himself had existed the closest intimacy. They had drunk from the same cup—slept in the same bed—admired the same girls—spent convivial nights together, and so ran their social lives into each, that, like Damon Pythias, they were more than brothers.

When last we saw John Wilkes Booth in Chicago, at a time during the war, when he, Artemus Ward, or Charles F. Browne, and the writer heretofore, were in the refreshment room under McVicker's Theatre, as certain men in Chicago remember, he was then, as for four years, a friend of Beall. The friendship began long before—it never ended.

With the plan to abduct Lincoln and hold him in some isolated retreat in the South till his release, all Southern prisoners in Northern hands should be given up, Beall and others, including poor Mrs. Surratt, were familiar.

When Beall went as the special agent of the South on a hazardous mission, the friendship of Booth went with him.

At last Beall was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to death. Then, with him looking into the Eternal Mirror, our chapter begins its ending.

John Wilkes Booth resolved to make a grand attempt to save the life of his friend Beall, and conveyed information of his purpose to him, with a whisper of hope apart thereof.

At this time Booth loved with strange and tender devotion a daughter of J. P. Hale, United States Senator from New Hampshire. He worshipped her as, in his mind, the best and purest woman he had ever seen. She admired him, but not with that eternal reaching wildness of love he was for her.

For the purpose of our recital we must draw aside a curtain to reveal a glimpse of a family picture.

Booth loved her for her worth, virtue, purity and goodness. But he was reputed a gay man of the world, and she feared to trust her heart and destinies into his keeping, though he had reason to believe she greatly admired him. And her father, looking to the happiness of his daughter, as he thought, was not quite willing the alliance Booth desired should be formed. But for the gifted genius he had a liking and an admiration.

One night in Washington, after Beall was doomed, John Wilkes Booth and John P. Hale, called on G. W. McLean, of Cincinnati, who was then in Washington. They got McLean to go with them to find Colonel John W. Forney, and with him in company, call upon Lincoln.

McLean was unusually intimate with Lincoln, and had more influence with him than any other Western Democrat. And he was cheek by jowl with Forney. McLean was to vouch for Booth, with Hale and Forney to join in asking executive clemency for Beall.

It was past midnight when the carriage containing Hale, Booth and McLean left the hotel where the latter was stopping, and was driven to Forney's residence. Forney was in bed, under the influence of liquor.

After some little talk and explanation he rose, bathed his head in ice-water, made a hasty toilet and took a seat in the carriage.

The party were then driven to the White House, reaching there about two o'clock in the morning. They were admitted past the guards, and found President Lincoln in his room, not yet retired.

### Short Time to Australia.

The line of steamships between Australia and California has now been established for a sufficient length of time to enable parties most interested to form some estimate of the results and of the probable consequences hereafter. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the time between Auckland and San Francisco was, on the occasion of the first trip in May last, thirty-one days, and in sixteen days more it was estimated that passengers and light freight could be carried to London. Forty-seven days from Australia to England is a shorter time than can be made between the same countries by the Suez route, which occupies, on the average, about fifty-five days, so that fully a week would be gained by taking the American route; but the time has already been reduced between San Francisco and Auckland, and the Australians believe that the trip to London, by way of the Pacific Ocean, the Central Pacific Railroad, and its congeners and the Atlantic Ocean can be made in forty-one days, thus actually saving two weeks. Telegrams from England by the way of San Francisco, they yet hope to receive in twenty days which would be a vast advantage, because there is no telegraphic communications with London except through Mediterranean ports, and the time saved will not be near so much. Thus by Railroad and telegraph we have the advantage in this country, and that is a matter of the utmost importance to trade as well as to passengers. To the latter is also to be offered a much more pleasant passage than can be obtained from Australia by any other means. If they navigate the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea the entire voyage is fraught with discomfort in consequence of the great heat, and likewise the want of needful accommodations on the steamers.

If they go by the Panama route the disadvantage is equally great, and the dangers from fevers in crossing the Isthmus is not to be dispensed. But by the steamships which go to California there is more comfort, a cooler atmosphere, and the monotony of the trip is varied by an excursion across a great continent, which is replete with objects of the utmost interest and curiosity to a stranger. Passage by the Atlantic steamers is also of great importance to one who likes comfort and health. They are finely managed, and are, in fact, floating palaces. The result of this new means of communication to Australia must be to Americanize it. It has hitherto been the most thoroughly English of all the British Colonies. It has been so isolated from the world that it has been walled off from improvement, and if it had not been for the gold discoveries there, it would to-day have been in no better condition than when its most important station was at Botany Bay. It only wants to be waked up to American ideas, to be indoctrinated in the spirit of American progress; to throw off its British notions and to become ambitious and prosperous.

Australia is by nature so far out of the ordinary line of commerce, and so little attractive naturally, that, as a British colony, she could never occupy other than a semi-commercial position. Her productions are only of value in proportion to the facilities by which they can be sent to those parts of the world where they will command good prices. She is so far distant from Europe, Asia and America that it is doubly important to her that she should have facility of communication. Hence steamship advantages with the United States are to her of inexpressible value.

**THE TWO PRINCE WILLIAMS OF PRUSSIA.**  
As some confusion may arise between these two Princes, both prominent officers and corps commanders, it may be useful to again describe them.

Frederick William is the Crown Prince, and only son and heir of William I., now King of Prussia. He was born in 1831, and in 1856 married Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. He distinguished himself at Sedowa, and by his timely arrival saved the battle.

Prince Frederick Charles is a nephew of the King. He is forty-two years of age, and ranks with the first military generals of the age.

It is said he forced the Sedowa fight, risking the junction of his cousin the Crown Prince, who came up in time to gain the victory. He is considered as having as much military ability as any officer in Germany, though all deference is paid to Frederick William as his apparent, who possesses quite a fair share of warlike prowess, he yields to his cousin Frederick Charles.

It will help the reader to understand that the Prussian forces of the North are under General Steinmetz, who commands the Eighth and Ninth Corps. The army of the centre is under Frederick Charles, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth and Twelfth Corps. The army of the South is under Frederick William, consisting of the Fifth Corps, Royal Guards and the South Germans.

**SCHOOL NOTICE.**  
The exercises of the School of Rev. N. ALDRICH will be resumed on the first Monday in September, at his residence opposite Carson & Grier's Store, Tryon Street.  
August 22, 1870.