

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

One of the most useful essays that could be written would be upon the responsibility of the press—the responsibility of those who conduct it to God and man. The press is the lever that moves the world. It moulds public sentiment to a great extent, both in Church and State, and the responsibility of those who wield an instrument of such great power is almost beyond comprehension. How many engage in journalism without ever for a moment considering what an awful responsibility they are taking upon themselves? How many duly consider the account which they must one day render at the bar of God for the manner in which they have exercised so important a trust? How many reflect calmly upon the influence which they are exerting for the weal or woe of mankind and govern themselves accordingly?

That the Press should be free in all free countries is an axiom recognized in every free government. But the difference between the liberty and licentiousness is very great. A free Press, controlled by high moral and religious principles, is one of the great bulwarks of the State. Its influence is exerted on the side of virtue and morality which is the basis upon which all free government rests. It should ever be the aim of the Press to inculcate a high standard of morality, in whatever interest it is engaged. It should strive to elevate and guide public sentiment, and not pander to the vitiated taste to be found in every country. It should never invade the domestic sanctuary and hold up to the gaze of the public the common frailties of our nature—Vice, in all its forms, may be attacked and made hideous without doing this. If examples are wanting, enough of them may always be found in the records of the courts which have already been made public. But it may even be doubted whether the publication of the statistics of crime which demoralize—we believe that it should be avoided in most cases. A licentious press is the curse of any country. It is always ministering to and simulating the worst passions of the worst portion of the community. Unperceptibly it leads the young, the thoughtless and the heedless into the ways of crime and folly. It engenders feuds and animosities and sets whole communities by the ears. It engenders a spirit of bitter partisanship which jeopardizes the peace of society and the safety of the State. Yet we have had men everywhere that seize upon this instrument to elevate themselves to power. They generally wield it without regard to the feelings, rights or interests of others. They are often quite as reckless of the claims of decency and justice. The purity of the public morals, and the general welfare and safety of society, they never permit to stand between them and their unhallooed ambition, whether that ambition be to elevate themselves to official position or to make money.

And yet there are multitudes of well meaning persons who are constantly encouraging these pests of society. Fond of excitement and prone to self indulgence they are constantly aiding in demoralizing the country by subscribing to the most sensational and corrupting publications that ever issued from a depraved press.—We might instance a publication of this character, which we have before taken occasion to denounce, that has a circulation of many thousands in the Southern States because it panders to the passions and prejudices just now dominant there, when, apart from its demoralizing tendencies, it is well known to be damaging to us in a political sense. As long as these are the kind of publications most encouraged among us we may never expect even such imperfect peace and happiness as are to be found in this world by an exercise of the virtues of faith, hope and charity.

That the Press, even with its frequent licentiousness, is a great blessing we do not pretend to doubt. Kept within the proper bounds of a free press none can estimate its value to the cause of human happiness. And how can it be kept within those bounds? Only by a refusal on the part of the people to patronize a licentious press. When will they learn their true interests in this matter? Will they not soon awake to a sense of the contaminating influence of much of the literature which they patronize?

In writing thus we do not set ourselves up as one fitted to be a censor. We frankly admit that in our very brief editorial experience articles have found their way into our columns whose appearance there we have ever since regretted. And should we continue in the profession, which is doubtful, we intend to be much more guarded in the future than we have been in the past.

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We are gratified to learn that Dr. H. S. Beall has been elected to fill the seat in the State Senate made vacant by the banishing of Maj. Avery. He carried the District by an increased majority.

THE LAST.—This No. of the *Tri-Weekly Old North State* closes its existence under the present editors and proprietors. A few days must elapse before its fate shall be definitely known, of which due notice will be given hereafter. Until, then the weekly *Watchman and Old North State* will be sent to the subscribers to the *Tri-Weekly*.

Our obligation to those who have paid for either the *Tri-Weekly* or *Weekly* beyond the present year, will be fulfilled as satisfactorily as possible.

A large number of the subscribers to both *Weekly* and *Tri-Weekly* are due us, and we trust they will now see the necessity of promptly paying. The business of the firm must be settled as speedily as possible.

NOTICE.—The citizens of Anson, Stany, and Rowan counties who are friendly to the proposed Rail Road from Cheraw to Salisbury, are respectfully requested to meet at Albemarle in Stany county, on Friday the 1st of January next, for the purpose of interchanging views, and taking such preliminary steps as may seem advisable, with reference to the object in contemplation.

MANY CITIZENS.—Our market has been very active for a number of weeks past. The streets have been crowded from day to day with all sorts of country produce, and all bringing good prices. Corn 75 to 80 cents; Flour \$5.50 to \$6 per hundred; Pork, 10¢ to 12¢; Cotton, 21¢, &c. &c. Business is brisk.

TOWN REGISTRATION.—Three days, to wit: Dec. 24th, 25th and 26th, have been assigned to register the voters in the corporate limits of the Town of Salisbury. The work is now going on at the Post Office, Calhoun street.

DISTILLERS will be interested in an article in another column, signed E. A. ROLLINS, U. S. Commissioner, and in the circular of Mr. H. H. HELPER annexed thereto. They comprise important information to those engaged in Distilling or those proposing to engage in it.

A RECOVERY.—A negro woman from the country, who spent yesterday in town, seems to have enjoyed her time in stealing goods from the stores. She was detected late in the evening by Mr. V. Wallace, who sent an officer after her. Deputy Sheriff Smith found her about ready to leave town with a wagon in which she had two or three bags. He examined these and found in them all kinds of merchandise in great plenty—bottles of calico and domestic, shoes, balms, &c., &c. The discovery doubtless blighted her prospects for a pleasant Christmas. She will spend it in jail.

We have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. PAUL BAGLEY, formerly a Missionary to China. He has been engaged lately in getting a petition to the President for a general amnesty, including all who were engaged in the Confederate movement. He has been encouraged in this undertaking by the most distinguished men in the country of whatever party, and hopes it will succeed.

MR. SHOTWELL, of the Rutherfordton *Vindicator* retires from the editorial chair, and is succeeded by Maj. L. P. EWING, who already has considerable editorial experience. The *Vindicator* is to be enlarged.

There are two apparently prosperous papers in the little Town of Rutherfordton.

CAPT. T. C. EVANS, of Milton, has purchased the *Hillsboro Recorder*, succeeding the venerable DENNIS HEAR, who is, by many years, the oldest editor in the State, if not in the whole South.

JOHN ALLEN KETCHY.—We are in receipt of a communication from this man, which he requests may be published. It is addressed to the Salisbury Press. It is too long for our paper to-day, if there were no other reason for declining to give it a place. We will state its contents briefly: It is a confession, in general terms, of having wronged many persons in this Country; of having provoked them very much. But he is now very sorry for it all, and if allowed a chance to do so, will prove the genuineness of his repentance. He is afflicted with a fatal disease, and hopes no one would feel disposed to increase his sufferings

before he must necessarily reach a premature grave. He asks the forgiveness of all, and prays for their active sympathies in his behalf. He does not, and hopes the people of Rowan cannot desire that he should be kept confined and compelled to linger out the remainder of his days in a gloomy prison.

We submit this appeal to the people of Salisbury and vicinity, without a word of comment. Any one wishing to see original letter may do so by calling at this office.

We have seen a copy of the *Baltimore Medical Bulletin*, published at Baltimore, and edited by EDWARD WARREN, M. D., formerly of this State. Terms \$2 a year.

Dr. WARREN has numerous friends in this State, many of whom would doubtless be pleased to have his paper.

Virginia is becoming famous for ghosts. A little while back a great one made its appearance at the house of Moon, in Albemarle county, and kept the surrounding country in a ferment for nearly a month. But another has recently appeared, this time at the house of Mr. Brown, in Prince William County; and from the description given, it must be the veritable Prince of Evil—three times the size of a man, (but poorly resembling him,) having great claws, and horns—bluish in color, changing to white as it becomes enraged, belches fire and smoke of sulphurous smell, and throws stones at those who approach it. It has been seen four times near Mr. Brown's barn, and has driven off all assailants. We trust that none of our readers will be alarmed at this story, for we hope the demon has no business in this part of the country.

THE NEWBORN *Journal of Commerce* records various thefts and homicides in that vicinity recently. It says that it is an unfortunate fact that for the last few weeks the Corner has been one of the busiest men in the county. Occurrences of a tragic nature, it says, have recently hurried, one upon the other, as to hardly allow our startled community to fully recover from the effects of one before the other follows in quick succession, and asks, when will it end?

For the Watchman and North State.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT SPELLING.—Every one knows that there is a great deal of bad spelling in the country, or if any one doubts it let him ask the merchants, men of business, clerks of the courts, editors of papers, and soon he will learn how much amusement is often had over a communication; not from a plain lettered man alone. But from some one who has an "Hon." a "Rev." or a "Prof." attached to his name. The writer has heard of some such who made great mistakes in this respect. He had a letter some years ago from a young preacher, in which "understand," was spelled "unstand." He had a letter from a teacher not long since inquiring for a situation, in which, in the space of a page of note paper, five important words were misspelled.

A preacher of some pretensions took the text, "write blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." From not knowing how to spell, he misspelled "write" for "right"; and endeavored to show how there was a "right blessedness," and a "wrong blessedness," and the distinction between them.

Another took the text, "Lest haply ye be found to fight against God"—and made it "happy," and endeavored to show how a man could happily fight against God.

Another in speaking of Christ's first miracle of turning water into wine, made him use "fur-skins," in the process; instead of "firkins"—Another on the passage "thou hast made my feet like hinds feet," called it "hens feet," and explained it of fowls holding on to the limbs of trees, when roosting at night in a storm.

We have heard of cases where preachers were corresponding with congregations in reference to a settlement, but their letters were so deficient in orthography that no attention was paid to them. It is with this as with many other things; to do them properly—as to be dressed decently and in order—confers no credit; it is considered a matter of course with every person who lays any claims to respectability; but the want of it is greatly to his discredit.

So with spelling; it is expected of every one who has had any means of education, that he will know how to express his words on paper by proper letters—or else it will be set down as a defect, as clownishness. If he cannot do this which is so easily acquired in early life, we conclude that he is not much of a scholar in anything.

A KISS IN THE DARK. HORACE VERNET, a distinguished French painter, happened once to be traveling from Versailles to Paris in the same railway carriage with two English spinster ladies, very prudish and of uncertain age. Vernet's appearance was striking, and the ladies, after scanning him attentively whenever they thought he was looking the other way, began to communicate to each other their observations upon him in a rather loud whisper, thinking, apparently, that as they spoke in their own language they were at liberty to make what comments they pleased. The veteran painter was intensely amused, but was too much a man of the world to manifest the slightest consciousness of what was going on.

It was not long before the train had to pass through a tunnel. Vernet, seizing the opportunity, leaned forward, so as to be within hearing of his neighbors, and applied a smacking salute to the back of his hand. On emerging from the temporary obscurity, his face had assumed a mischievous expression, which, as he intended, was soon interpreted by each lady to the prejudice of the other, each charging the other with having received from the mystified stranger the mysterious kiss in the dark. Arrived at the terminus, all were alighting. Vernet offered his hand to help his fellow travelers out of the carriage, and then, with a graceful bow, took leave of them, saying, as he retired, to their dismay, in perfectly correct English, "Adieu, ladies; I suppose I shall never have the satisfaction of knowing to which of you I am indebted for the unexpected but valued favor I received in the tunnel."

WHAT THE NEGRO WILL DO.—Hiram Wentworth writing from California to *The Revolution* advocating woman suffrage, but blaming that paper for supporting negro suffrage, says: "Could you travel through Mexico and see the once noble Caucasian now in a state of semi-barbarism and fast approaching extinction because he has transgressed the laws of nature by amalgamating with inferior races—could you visit Hayti, and see how rapidly negroes who have been apparently civilized by intercourse with the whites go back to their native barbarism when left to themselves—could you live a few months in San Francisco, which is cursed with some fifty thousand Chinamen who have no more sense of moral responsibility than have the Minnesota Sioux, I am sure, Miss Anthony, you would not disgrace the noble cause by advocating 'Negro Equality' or 'Universal Suffrage' as a counterpart of 'Woman's Rights.' Why, there would be just as much propriety in asserting the equality of the various metals. A negro is no more equal to a Caucasian than copper is equal to gold."

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.—This is a principle of extensive application, in the course of Divine Providence, and it is one in which we may rest when wronged and oppressed. Men often receive back the same treatment which they have given to others. They fall into the ditch which they have digged. We may watch the course of events and we shall find it so. When a man is contriving by deceit to injure another, God is providing a way to repay him in his own coin. A man reputed rich, by the name of Flint, in a country village, was doing a good deal of business, and wanted to monopolize the whole business of the place, a chair maker, known to the writer, went there to set up his business; but that other man set off to another place and bought a large lot of chairs to under sell the mechanic; and so he treated every mechanic that came to the place. Thus he would break down every one that stood in his way.

But did he end well? Did his flourish? Mark it—there was the hand of God in it—at last he failed and went to nothing, and died poor.—Let over-bearing, proud, laughing men, who cast about them instruments of ruin to others. There is an eye upon them that they cannot see; a power and wisdom that they cannot control, which will make them after a while drink of their own cup. Like the man who put arsenic in a cup of tea for his wife, but she, knowing nothing about the matter, put her cup in place of his because a fly had fallen into it. He came back, drank the poison, felt the effects immediately—enquired about it, confessed what he had done and died. How came that fly to fall in the right spot, at the right time?

EFFECTS OF SMOKING OF TOBACCO.—Dr. Decaise, in the course of investigations on the influence of tobacco on the circulation, has been struck with the large number of boys, aged from 9 to 15, who smoke and had been led to inquire into the connection of this habit with the impairment of the general health. He has observed 38 boys, aged from 9 to 15, who smoked more or less. Of these, distinct symptoms were present in 27. In 22 there were various disorders of the circulation—bruit de souffle in the neck, palpitation, disorders of digestion, slowness of intellect, and a more or less marked taste for strong drinks. In three the pulse was intermittent.

In eight there was found an examination more or less marked diminution of the red corpuscles; in twelve there was rather frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep; and four had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. In children who were very well nourished, the disorder was, in general, less marked. As to the ages, eight of the boys were from nine to twelve years old; nineteen, from twelve to fifteen. The duration of the habit of smoking was, in eleven, from six months to a year, and in sixteen more than two years. The ordinary treatment of anaemia in general produced no effect as long as the smoking was continued; but, when this was desisted from, health was soon perfectly restored, if there was no organic disease.—*British Medical Journal*.

IF J. A. Gleason, who was shot down and blood-gored by two negroes, (one of them a policeman,) had been black, we should have a howl of indignation throughout the North. As it is we expect nothing of the sort.

If the sinners of Charlotte had taken the law into their own hands, we should have had resolutions on the subject introduced in the United States Senate by Charles Sumner, prefaced by the most virtuous horror over "Southern civilization." But we hear not a word said in that, and but little in any other, quarter, relative to the recent executive, under circumstances of horrid atrocity, by a vigilance Committee in Indiana, of three white men who were confined in one of the jails of that State for a robbery!—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

CONTINUOUS DISTILLATION OR RE-DISTILLATION IN PRODUCTION OF TAXABLE SPIRITS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Dec. 4, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, rendered on the 14th ult., I have ruled that a distiller is authorized to convey the products of his distillation from the outlet of the worm, either directly or through a tank (or low wine tub) to a still or doubler through which such products has not previously passed, and to redistill or double such products therein, and convey the proof of spirits through a worm to the receiving cisterns, and the low wines back from the worm to the tank, or if no tank is used, to the still or doubler above specified.

It is however, provided by the terms of the opinion that no connection with the distillery of apparatus or processes for rectifying proof spirits, or of manufacturing alcoholic compounds, is permissible; and further, that the process of distillation in such case must be continuous, and no opening or access can be allowed to any part of the apparatus between the original still and the receiving cisterns, while the distillery is in operation.

In what is called the ordinary American still, a wooden or copper doubler is placed between the still and worm, through which the alcoholic vapor passes on its way from the still to the worm or condenser, and the products of this apparatus is partly high wines and partly low wines; the latter being carried back to the doubler and there re-distilled.

In another form of apparatus, the beer is distilled in a wood or copper still and the alcoholic vapor passes directly from the still without the intervention of the doubler to the worm, where the whole product is condensed as low wines, or as it is ordinarily termed, singlings. The singlings are then placed in another still or re-distilled or doubled, the product of this second distillation being high and low wines; the low wines being carried back to such second still or doubler for re-distillation.

The effect of the opinion in question is simply to allow this latter process of distillation. If the product of the first distillation is singlings, that product may be re-distilled in the same or another still to bring it into the condition of proof spirits. When the product once becomes proof spirits, then such product, or that portion of it which is proof spirit, must be conveyed directly to the receiving cisterns.

It is to be remembered, however, that the re-distillation of high wines or proof spirits cannot be allowed in a distillery, but on the contrary the opinion expressly denies the right to do this; and the attention of assessors and collectors is especially called to this point.

No general rules can be laid down in relation to the minor points in the construction of distilleries under this decision, but such questions will be determined upon presentation of the plan and such statement of the facts as may be necessary to a fair understanding of the questions raised.—Yours, respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

CIRCULAR. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INT. REV. SIXTH DIST., N. C., Salisbury, Dec. 26, 1868.

It is evident from the instructions contained in the above letter addressed to Assessor Needham, by Commissioner Rollins, that the distillers of this district may consume the distillation of spirits in the usual manner, after they have complied with the requirements of the law.

1st. By filing notice on Form 27 in this office.

2nd. Every distiller must register on Form 26, in duplicate, his still or distilling apparatus with the Assistant Assessor in the division in which he resides.

3rd. By filing bond under Act 20, July 1868. This section of the law will be rigidly enforced. The sureties will be required to swear on Form 33 as the owners of unencumbered real estate at least equal in value to the penal sum of the bond, which, in no case will be less than \$5,000.

4th. "No distiller's bond shall be approved unless he is the owner in fee, unencumbered by any mortgage, judgment, or other lien, of the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, or unless he files with the assessor, in connection with this notice, the written consent of the owner of the fee, and of any mortgage, judgment, creditor, or other person having a lien thereon, duly acknowledged, that the premises may be used for the purpose of distilling spirits, subject to the provisions of law, and expressly stipulating that the lien of the United States for taxes and penalties shall have priority of such mortgage, judgment, or other encumbrance, and that in case of the forfeiture of the distillery premises, or any part thereof, the title of the same shall rest in the United States, discharged from any such mortgage, judgment, or other encumbrance." See section 8.

5th. Every person must, before his bond can be approved, cause to be made under my direction, an accurate plan and description in triplicate of the distillery and distilling apparatus, as provided in section 9. Such plan must be on good paper fifteen by twenty inches in size, with a margin of at least one inch on each side for a drawing. One of said plans is to be kept displayed in some conspicuous place in the distillery.

6th. Before the approval of any bond a survey must be made by myself in order to determine the true producing capacity of each distillery.

7th. Every distiller must provide a warehouse in conformity with section 10, and report to Collector Wiley in fully the precise location, size, and construction of the room or building used for such warehouse, specifying location, &c., &c.

8th. Every distiller must erect and maintain cisterns. See section 14.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration: "Life bears us on like the steam of a mighty river. Our boat first glides down the mighty channel—through the playful nurseries of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers seem to offer themselves to the young hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still on hands are obliged a deeper and wider flood, among objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry all around us, we are excited at some splendid display of intellect. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our grieves are alike behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river has to tell the roar of the ocean in its ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal."

THE OLD MAN.—Bow low the head—do reverence to the old man, once like you. The vicissitudes of life have silvered his hair and changed the round, merry face to the worn visage before you. Once the heart beat with aspiration, crushed by disappointment as yours, perhaps, is destined to be. Once that form stalked promptly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beam ideal of grace; now the land of time, that withers the flowers of yesterday, has bent that figure and destroyed that noble carriage. Once at your age, he possessed the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain, now wishing to accomplish deeds equal to a nook in fame; anon imagining life a dream that the sooner he awoke from the better. But he has lived the dream very near through; the time to awaken is very near at hand; his eye never kindles at old things, and the hand takes a firm grasp of the staff. Bow low the head, boy, as you would in your old age be revered.

FOSSILS.—The minutest fossil horse yet discovered was lately found by Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College in the tertiary deposits of Nebraska. Although fully grown as the ossification of the various bones prove, it is only about two feet high. This makes seventeen species of fossil horse now known to have lived in North America, although until quite recently it was generally believed that there were none indigenous to the continent.

An Alabama editor, in puffing a grocery kept by a woman, says: "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks; her indigo as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper as hot as her own temper."

9th. Every fermenting still must be painted thereon in oil colors its entire contents in gallons, and the doors of every fermenter, still or boiler used in any distillery must be so constructed that they may be securely fastened and locked. See section 17.

10th. Every distiller must keep constantly on the outside of his distillery, a sign in plain and legible letters, not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, and of a proper and appropriate width, the name or firm of the distiller, with the words "registered distillery."

11th. Every distillery warehouse must have a Storekeeper, who will be required to take the test cask.

12th. Application for the Tax Meter must be made to Collector Wiley.

13th. Every distiller is required to make true and exact entry daily, in books to be kept for that purpose, in the form and manner set forth in forms 12, 13, 25, and 26, and to render an account in duplicate on form 14, taken from such books on the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of each month, or within five days thereafter, to the Assistant Assessor.

14th. Every rectifier must pay a special tax of \$200 per annum. Any person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits by any process, shall be regarded as a rectifier.

These are some of the more important requirements of the law to be considered by those who may desire to commence the distillation of spirits in this district. No person will be permitted to commence distilling until all the provisions of the law are complied with, and a Storekeeper assigned to each distillery warehouse.

MANUFACTURERS OF STILLS.—Any person who manufactures any still or worm to be used in distilling, it to be deemed a manufacturer of stills, and in addition a tax of fifty dollars; and, in payment thereof, twenty dollars for each still or worm for distilling, made by him; i. e., twenty dollars for each still and twenty dollars for each worm.

Any person manufacturing any still, boiler, or other vessel to be used for the purpose of distilling, must before the same is removed from the place of manufacture, notify in writing, the assessor of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is to be set up; by whom it is used; its capacity, and the time when the same is to be removed from the place of manufacture.

No such still or boiler can be set up without the permit of such assessor for that purpose.

Every wholesale liquor dealer is required to place and keep conspicuously on the outside of his place of business, a sign in plain and legible letters not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, and of a proper and appropriate width, the name or firm of the wholesale dealer with the words, "registered wholesale liquor dealer."
H. H. HELPER, Assessor.

A LITTLE THREAD. Payson once gave notice in Portland that he would be glad to see any person who did not intend to seek religion. About forty came. He spent a very pleasant interview with them, saying nothing about religion, till, just as they were about to leave, he closed a very plain remark thus: "Suppose you should see a coming down from heaven, a very fine thread, so fine as to be almost invisible, and it should come and gently attach itself to you. You know, we will suppose, it came from God. Should you dare to put out your hand and thrust it away?" He dwelt for a few moments on the idea, and then added:—"Now such a thread has come from God to you this afternoon. You do not feel, you say, any interest in religion. But by your coming here this afternoon God has fastened one little thread upon you all. It is very weak and frail, and you can easily brush it away. But you will not do so! No; welcome it, and it will enliven and strengthen itself until it becomes a golden thread to bind you forever to a God of love!"—*Sunday School Times*.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—In connection with the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, only second to it in point of interest, is the promotion of Mrs. Grant to the post of "Lady of the White House." It is gratifying to think that the position is one which Mrs. Grant will fill with the true simplicity of an American woman. There will be no attempt to ape the grandeur of a regal court, and no vulgar striving after mere magnificence. Mrs. Grant is a lady who has maintained, through every event which has marked the vicissitudes of her husband's life, a marked propriety of demeanor. She has been helpful in days of adversity, and has shared his honors without being dazzled by the position, or contaminated by the foolish adulations of those who worship at the shrine of success.
Boston Journal.

THE SPOKEN WORD.—"Says and giveth is that you can never reach, the you chase after it as on the wings of a wind! You can never catch the word that has once gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; do your best, you can never recall it. Therefore, take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word, an impure word, a lying word, or a profane word.

AND MEN'S FAULTS.—If the sun be covered for one day, it attracts more attention than for years. Men's faults are the same.

Fifty thousand dollars in fractional currency have been shipped to Charleston.