THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS,

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Is particularly invited to the

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With the New Improvements,

Which is now rapidly superseding all others, being acknowledged by all manufacturers of judgment and experience to be the

BEST LEATHER MACHINE

In the world. It uses a smaller needle to carry the same sized thread than can be used in any other machine; does not cut the leather, and the hole made by the needle is small and completely filled by the thread, resembling hand work. Its cylinder shape enables the operator to handle his work with ease, and do many kinds that cannot be done on a flat surface machine. Its work is greatly admired by all manufacturers.

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An Indispensable Family Instrument.

MESSRS. RADWAY & JOHNSTON HAVE just fitted up a superb salesroom at

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Where they have for sale every species of

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Of the famous Leavitt patent. These Machines have been long in use and thoroughly tested. They are now in operation in

Hundreds of Louisville Families,

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Machine Cards,

A superior quality: a large stock of all varieties on hand the year round.

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Warranted genuine Dufour Anchor Brand, all Numbers.

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The largest stock in the West; all sizes and kinds of Gum and Leather.

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GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

106 Green st., west of the Postoffice,

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Daily Democrat.

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SIX MONTHS	6 00
ONE YEAR	12 00

To our Country Patrons.

Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we hold ourselves responsible for all losses to us when letters are registered. We are not responsible for losses in the mails, should any occur, unless letters are registered.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,

R. R. BOLLING,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Decision Upon the Proposition to Call a Convention of the Caucus of the Conservative Democratic Members of the Legislature, Held in Frankfort February 6th, 1866.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

At a meeting of the Conservative Democratic members of the Legislature, held at the hall of the House of Representatives, on the 6th of February, 1866, on motion of W. B. Bradley, Esq., Representative from Hickman and Fulton, it was

Resolved, THAT IN OUR JUDGMENT THERE IS NOW NO NECESSITY FOR A CALL OF A CONVENTION OF THE PARTY, AND WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY URGE THE PARTY NOT TO CALL A CONVENTION, WHEN NO NECESSITY EXISTS FOR THE SAME.

J. R. BRUNER, Chairman.

D. ROSS, JAS. A. DAWSON, } Secretaries.

The above expresses the opinion of the Conservative members of the Legislature, by whom the matter was discussed fully, and to whom interested and other parties presented every reason to induce them to recommend a call. We hold that the judgment of this caucus is correct; that any effort to call a convention will tend to disintegrate and break up the party.

The vote in the caucus stood upon the motion of Mr. Bradley, fifty-six against a convention and nineteen for it.

The Radical press feel nervous now at the end of the war power. Union men South are in danger, and the negro is not safe, and, in fact, there are apprehensions of evil generally.

We expect some Union men South will not be very pleasantly situated. Those of the Parson Brownlow stripe will be very unpopular. He has occupied himself chiefly in uttering curses upon rebels and sending them to hell by the first train. They will look sour at him and feel as sour as they look. He wants troops there to protect him whilst he curses people, otherwise they might reply with something more serious than words. There are men who have the art of making themselves unpopular. They show great skill in it. It is a great pleasure to them, and they don't want to be deprived of their right to the pursuit of happiness in their own way, and they want protection. Most Union men South need no protection. They have lived there during the rebellion and have no difficulty now. It is quite likely Union men will not be generally elected to office. Men who rebelled together, suffered together and surrendered together, will be very apt to prefer one of a fellow-feeling to represent them. This may, in some instances, be a hardship, as it is the chief end of some men to hold office, and they feel ill used if they don't get it; but still it can't be helped. These Union men were really the best friends the South had, and would have saved the lives and fortunes of thousands if they had been listened to, and sooner or later they will be appreciated.

The offensive and odious measures of the Radicals are doing the Union men more harm in the South than anything else. That is the sort of government you were in favor of, the rebel can say, with effect. The odium of these measures are reflected more or less upon them. If such a policy be persevered in, there will not be many friends of the Union living in the South after awhile.

As to the negro, there is much speculation about him. He may get along better than some anticipate, and much worse than others think he will. If well-behaved and industrious, he will be taken care of. A good laborer is too valuable to be persecuted and mistreated. It is a rare instance if a well-behaved and industrious negro was ever ill treated in the South.

Still the history of these races of men in contact with the pale faces is a mournful one. The West Indies were full of population when first discovered. They were a hospitable and mostly an inoffensive people, and they were not lacking in intellect either. On one occasion, when Columbus told them that there was one God, the Creator of all things, and that the Pope was His vicegerent on earth, and had given all these lands to the King of Spain, and that they must do homage to his Catholic Majesty, the reply of the Indian was worthy of a philosopher: "That there is one God, the Creator of all things, is well; there must be one. But the Pope must be drunk to give away what does not belong to him, and the King of Spain must be mad to demand what is ours, and what we shall defend." Still this race of people in contact with the Europeans perished away; hardly a vestige of the race is left.

The Indians on the continent of North America are going the same road to annihilation.

The negro is a hardier race, but his fall is only a question of time. His situation as a slave in this country was peculiar, and quite different from that of slaves generally. He had the interested care and attachment of the white race. This relation is broken up, and he has to try a new status. So far all accounts show it disastrous in the extreme. Whether it will grow better or worse remains to be seen.

The Abolitionists think they have accomplished a great exploit of humanity. Time will show, perhaps, that they have committed a great crime against humanity. They have robbed the negro of home and protection, of support in infancy and old age, and given him nothing in return, but an opportunity to struggle against all odds to live. They tell us that Washington was an Emancipationist and opposed to slavery; and so he was; but he was a practical philanthropist. While he lived, he could not see how to free his slaves without doing them more harm than good. As long as he could take care of them he did it. Not knowing what might come after him, he chose to risk their freedom. The same is true of Jefferson. The negro ought to be free, but how to free him and not do him more harm than good, was a question. Neither of these men would have hesitated at all for self-interest in the matter, but the humanity of the process was not clear enough for them to act on. They would both have shrunk with disgust and horror from the present experiment.

The civil rights bill is a foolish attempt to put the white man and the negro upon the same level of responsibility to the law. Do they suppose that to be either just or humane to the negro? The good counsel, the advice and protection of the white man he has to deal with, is what the negro needs. He wants a home, and they give him the right to go to the penitentiary if he steals. He wants bread, and they propose to give him the right to vote. They have broken up one system for the negro, and they are utterly incompetent to fix up any other. The law can't make men of children, or give equal competition between unequal races.

So if men will be nervous, it can't be helped, and they can't alter what is fixed by nature too firmly to be altered by law. A government has to suit the people. It is a stupid idea to expect to make the people suit the government.

The negro has been a glorious political hobby. The riders hate to dismount, but the hobby can't stand many more rounds, and the humanity of the process, when the census comes to be taken, will be a sorry spectacle.

The Senate have passed the civil rights bill over the President's veto. There is no doubt but the House will pass it by the two-thirds. We presume it will be not impossible to get all these Radical measures through in some sort of shape. Whether they will impeach the President remains to be seen. It will require some schooling of the party to get up to that point. But it is not impossible that it may be attempted, and that it may succeed. It appears to be a reckless proceedings, but after what is passed, recklessness will not insure us against its being adopted. In some cases rashness is policy. In revolutions men must not hesitate or they are ruined.

The dominant party are just in the fix when to stop is ruin. At the same time, there is ruin in going on. This, however, the partisan doesn't see.

It is thought the people North will not sustain this policy; but that is not certain. Those who feel so confident underrate the power of party. Few men have nerve enough to defy party. A small per cent. of change is all that can be looked for until the revolution runs out.

The result in Connecticut shows the power of party drill, and, no doubt, produced the overruling of the President's veto. It required more than common courage in the President to veto the pet measures of his party; but the President is no common man. He defied partisan clamor worse than this when he refused to leave his seat in the Senate, at the dictation of his section and State.

The Republicans will soon come to the conclusion that there is no way to get along with him, and party will sustain them in any reckless measure; the more reckless the better. The fact is, this party can't afford to stop or to lose power. They have gone too far to relinquish their hold of purse and sword.

The Journal is charging that some county meetings have not indorsed the President's policy against the Radicals. The Journal need not make itself ridiculous. No party in this State that expects to win will fail to indorse the President now. The people are all there and the politicians know it. That is just what's the matter with the Journal. It wants to make a raise out of the popular breeze. It wants a popular hobby. But his opponents of the first of May are as smart as he is. They will indorse the policy too. They will do it first, and he will have to ride behind. The Journal ought to hold his convention first and get the call on them. There are now two other conventions proposed, so that we shall have four. They will all support the President; depend on that. We can't see that a hobby can carry four well. Still after all the great stimulus is an office. We should have had no muss about a convention; but there was an office to be obtained, and many enterprising men want it. This stirred up the call of the first of May. The Presidential hobby was not the agony. It was not known when it was called, what a capital hobby it would be. Everyone sees that as far as any political object is concerned no convention is wanting. The majority of this State are not disposed to make distinctions between those who have been rebels and those who have been Union men; but it is quite likely that politicians may succeed in making distinctions and arraying one against the other.

Messrs. C. C. Forbes and W. L. Porter, of the Glasgow Times, in a well-written valedictory, take leave of their editorial duties. The demands of their profession—the first being a physician and the latter Clerk of the County Court—forbid their further continuance in the conduct of the paper—a subject of regret to all who have read their paper. They are succeeded by Mr. C. W. Geers and young Mr. Munford, a son of Colonel Munford, who make a pleasant salutatory. We welcome them to the fellowship of the press, and do not doubt but they will keep up the standing of the excellent paper under their charge.

We are nowhere in the estimation of the Louisville Journal without a convention, as we are opposed to all these politicians' conventions and all office-seeking conventions. The Journal thinks a man must feel lonely without a convention. A convention is the chief end of man. How will men think or vote unless a convention tell them how? Well, we concede to the Journal and Courier and others all the voters that will attend all conventions, and we will take the people who stay at home and do their own thinking and voting.

"The editor of the Louisville Democrat, only a short time ago, exhibited a wolf-like ferocity against President Johnson's restoration policy; but for some time past he has obstinately refused to say a single intelligible word either against it or for it.—[Journal.

You evidently proceed on the idea that the readers of the Journal do not read the Democrat. We indorse President Johnson's policy as set forth in his veto messages. We didn't do so before. The people of Kentucky did not until those messages were issued, and you know it. The difference is, you indorse him for his sins, while we do it for his virtues.

The reason the party North hate the South so cordially is, that Southern votes kept them so long out of office, to which their superior righteousness and wisdom entitled them. It is not that they care anything about the negro.

The New York Tribune says that not $5,000 had been raised in New York to help the Republicans in that city.

Ours ought to be the best government in the world. It is the most expensive, and there is the most of it.

New Books.

STONEWALL JACKSON. By John Esten Cooke. The Appletons, New York.

The life of the most brilliant General of the rebellion is well and appropriately written, by a brother officer whose name ranks highest not only among the authors of the South, but of America. The style is graphic and picturesque, having sufficient nervousness to carry the full strength of the thought; the English is generally pure and choice.

Of the incidents we need not speak, as the country is familiar with them. We can only say that, reading this work, one feels drawn still nearer to that high christian character and life that adorns a fallen cause. The book is to be found at the GIFT BOOK STORE, Fourth street, near Main.

Edwin Forrest will sail for California on the 16th of April. Splendid offers have been made him by the theatrical managers on the Pacific coast, and there are springs in California celebrated for the healing virtues of their waters, whose medical properties Mr. Forrest desires to test, hoping to find relief from the lameness that has recently troubled him.

Some of the English life insurance companies are refusing to insure liquor-sellers, on account of the extraordinary risk. The rate of mortality among them is as high as eighty in one thousand, while the rate of trades considered unhealthy, such as tailor and shoemaker, is only ten in one thousand.

NEW YORK GOSSIP, &c.

A "Black Republic" in Favor—Isn't Ireland, Chili, or Mexico as Good as Liberia?—Negro Worship on the Decline—The Ideas that are Running through Men's Minds—Traitors in Office—A Word to the President—The Connecticut Election—Ignorance in Office, and its Results—The Alleged Distillery Frauds—The Case of Daly vs. Bateman—Rights and Wrongs of Dramatic Authors—Police Superintendent Kennedy—A Would-be Fouche, etc., etc.,

[Special Correspondence Louisville Democrat.]

NEW YORK, April 4.

"Be jabers, I wish I wur a nagur," said our honest-hearted, plain-spoken Milesian to us this morning, after laying down the morning newspaper he was reading.

"What for, Patrick?"

"Fast for? Because, I might thin hope to do something for the poor ould country. Seward would give the Fenians a gunboat if they wur all nagurs."

"How's that?" said we.

"Don't yez see here, in the Congress proceedings" (pointing to the telegraphic report) "the Sinate has just passed a bill allowing the government to turn over one of Uncle Sam's gunboats to Liberia, and shure, isn't Liberia a nagur republic? An' shure, if the Irish Republic warn't white, wouldn't it get a gunboat too?"

"You're about right, there, my friend," chimed in a Chilian merchant who overheard the conversation. "It's a great pity that the republic of Chili wasn't black too, for in that case [he continued] Mr. Seward would not have prevented the sailing of the little gunboat Meteor from this port the other day, to help defend ourselves against the Spanish men-of-war on our coast."

"I wish we Mexicans were all black, too," sighed M. Romero (the Juarez Minister), who happened to be standing by; "for then Mr. Seward, no doubt, would have lent us a gunboat or two to maintain the republic against the French and the Austrians, at the same time that we would have supported his Monroe doctrine."

It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that ideas like these are getting into the heads of the people, and, as such, I place them on record. It is an indication that the monstrous negro worship, which, under the manipulation of fanatical demagogues, has been in fashion so long, is beginning at length to experience a wholesome reaction, and that, though the State Department and some other "heads of the Government" still cling to the *fetish* from habit, the time is coming when they and it will not only be indignantly thrown overboard, but people will wonder how it could ever have been so long countenanced in a professedly civilized and Christian land. If the negro republic of Liberia is in need of a gunboat, let it go and get one, as white men's republics have to do.

The President must get rid of the traitors about and around him if he expects his "policy" to have a fair chance with the people. He must not keep men in office who are spending time and money, openly and in secret, to back up Charles Sumner and Thad. Stevens. For example, here is our city postmaster (his name is Kelly) who went off to Connecticut a few days ago to promote the success of the Black Republican candidate. And not only that, but I am credibly informed he has been at some pains, of late, to give his subordinates to understand that their continuation in office is contingent upon their political opinions coinciding with his. Now there is reason to believe that this Black Republican postmaster would not thus be so bold were he not confident of support from his particular friends, Seward and Stanton. It was through Seward's influence that he was appointed to office, and it has been through the same influence that he has managed to keep in so long. In view of his electioneering for Hawley in Connecticut, however, it remains for Mr. Johnson to consider whether patience has not ceased to be a virtue, and whether it is not now his duty to turn all such conspirators adrift. It is madness to keep at the public crib men who are backing up the demagogues whom the President has publicly stigmatized as traitors. Kelly ought to be given his walking papers instanter, and it would be no harm to intimate to Seward that any encouragement to such men, at this crisis, is wholly incompatible with the line of conduct which the President's constitutional advisers are expected to pursue. We can track Seward's hand in politics here at home clearer and quicker than you can out West, and hence the necessity for these repeated warnings to the President and Conservatives to beware of him. As long as that double-faced demagogue is in the Cabinet things will never work exactly right.

A great noise was made a few weeks since, about certain "astounding frauds" upon the revenue, on the part of some of the leading distillers of this city. Seven or eight establishments were seized by the internal revenue commissioners, the persons employed in them (several hundred in number) turned adrift, and the buildings placed under lock and key. Well, after a protracted official investigation of the whole affair, all the parties accused have been discharged from arrest, it plainly appearing that they had violated no existing law. It never seems to have occurred to the "gov'ment" officers that it was their business to know what the "existing laws" are, before they proceed to arrest people on suspicion of violating them. As it is, the vast business of these establishments has been brought to a stand, and the men employed in them deprived of the means of earning bread for themselves and families, simply through the ignorance of the revenue officers. I do not know whether the parties thus wrongfully accused have any redress in the United States courts or not, but nothing is clearer than that, in equity, they ought to recover damages. This whole thing comes of appointing to office persons who are utterly unfit to discharge intelligently the duties devolving upon them. The Revenue Department at present is composed, in the main, of remarkably small politicians, to whom places were given simply as a reward for their services in helping to elect negro-worshiping Congressmen, and for denouncing loyal Democrats as rebels and traitors. Until these blockheads are turned out, ignorant intermeddling with one's business, as in the case of these distillery men, must be expected.

A dirtier dog even than Forney, is John P. Kennedy, the chief of our city police—a personage so universally loathed that, but for the "Radical" influence at Albany, which keeps him in that office, he would have been displaced long ago. This fellow Kennedy, during the war, you must know, was a sort of Fouche, without Fouche's brains. He was probably the meanest spy and pimp Stanton had in all this part of the country. He used to dog the steps of Democrats, by day and night, in order to catch some chance expression, in their conversation, that might afford him a pretext for causing their arrest. He would place his ear at the key-hole, even of hotel bed-rooms, to hear if any treason were lurking within. It was his especial delight to get on the track of some helpless woman from the South, so as to worry and threaten her. Even little children, suspected of secesh proclivities, were frequently annoyed by his impertinences. The wretch had the effrontery, on one occasion, to make out what he called a "black list" of leading citizens suspected of "disloyalty." This list he kept in his private drawer, at the same time that he caused the fact of its existence to be published far and near. The effect was to keep some of our fellow-citizens under constant apprehension of arrest, and to create a general reign of terror. The war has passed away, heaven be thanked, but these things are not forgotten. In due time, Kennedy will be attended to. People, meanwhile, avoid him as they would a hangman. When they see him on the street they cross over on the other side. The creature ought to leave New York and seek employment in Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna.

The case of Daly vs. Bateman was in court again this morning—the plaintiff making an effort to bring the issue to a fair and square trial before a jury. The points in dispute have heretofore been explained. The result is looked for with much interest by literary men, and especially those who deal in dramatic literature, as likely to determine definitely how far an author is entitled to his own brains, or, what is about the same thing, his own labor. There have been, by the way, some very loose notions running through the hair of theatrical stars and theatrical managers, in matters of this kind, which need to be corrected; and if Daly's action against Bateman accomplishes nothing more than that, he will have performed a substantial service to the profession. One of these notions is that the writer of a successful play is not entitled to a fair share of the profits accruing from its performance. Another, that the actor, or actress, is everybody, and the author, who puts the brains into his or her head, nobody. Another, that elaborate biographies of this or that "star" should be written up as cheaply as a dime novel. Another, that contracts with dramatic authors can be set aside *ad libitum*, on the theory that said authors have no money to defend their interests at law. Another, that public opinion will countenance the theater or manager who threatens to taboo the productions of any playwright who thus dares to enforce his claims in the courts. Public opinion is a very erratic thing, it is true; but, in the long run, as the plaintiff in the Daly suit will probably discover, it will be found pretty steady and pretty strong, at least on the side of brains and talent, when these are forced, in self-defense, into a tilt with something that has a striking likeness to assumption and brass.

SPECTATOR.

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

So Let Me Live.

INSCRIBED TO DR. W. W. LAMBERTH.

So let me live, that when at last
I come the vale of death to tread,
The storms of life all over—past!
I on his breast may lean my head.
Let me shall poverty contend;
So I but gain the recompense,
The prize that waits me at the end—
Eternal, rich inheritance.

Let me, with the Apostle, say:
"I've kept the faith, I've fought the fight,
Gained over death the victory;
Reserve for me a crown of light."
Let no regret my homeward wing,
For Christian duty left undone;
Let mem'ry no remembrance bring
Of crosses that I sought to shun.

No time of murm'ring at my lot,
Or almost yielding to despair;
God's grace and mercy half forgot,
Borne to me on the wings of prayer.
No time of silentness, when I
A word of comfort might have given,
And pointed, with Faith's eager eye,
The mourning heart to Hope and Heaven.

Let those on earth I love the best,
In that dark hour around me stand;
With whom life's weary path I've pressed—
Heart linked to heart, and hand to hand.
And when these hands grow icy-cold
Upon my slowly-heaving breast,
In sweet tranquillity I'll fold,
And, smiling, whisper "This is rest."

Let those with whom I've met so oft,
In Christian converse, here below,
Sing songs to cheer me, sweet and soft,
As o'er the billows still I go.
When on my ear the cadence dies,
With angels, Jesus, for my guide,
O, let my soul unfettered rise
Where streams of living waters glide.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., April 4, 1866. ELLOIE.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

Ladies' Dresses and Dress Goods, Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Shawls, Cloaks, Laces, Skirts, Shoes, &c.—New Designs and Novelties.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The spring styles, not only in bonnets, which have been described; but in dresses and dress materials, cloaks, shawls, laces, and the thousand and one articles that make up a lady's wardrobe, are now pretty well established. There have never been richer assortments or more tasteful goods than are now on exhibition, manufactured or ready to be converted into wearing apparel.

There is a tendency to revive styles long since looked upon as too antiquated for resurrection. It does not appear, either in millinery or dress goods, that any one color is a decided favorite, but green, blue, lavender and gray will be the prevailing shades. The tinsel ornaments which cost so much or are tarnished so quickly, and always had a vulgar appearance, are displaced by cameos, medallions and jet pendants, and, to a considerable extent, by the material known as vulcanite jewelry.

SILKS.

In silks the styles are neat and elegant. Chenes have reappeared, and rival in beauty the dotted patterns; but stripes in the richer qualities are much sought after. There are narrow stripes, and wide showy stripes very becoming to some figures; but, perhaps, the most admired are those of medium width, comparatively few ladies choosing a style decidedly conspicuous.

Among the new designs is one in lavender. On the material narrow stripes of cluny lace are wrought. A novelty is a ground of delicate pearl color, with the figure of a half moon in scarlet wreathed in flowers. Another is of the same shade, with designs which, at the first glance, seem only of flowers; but a closer scrutiny reveals a human figure, with folded arms and gipsy hat, sitting among the flowers. This material is costly—a fact chiefly relied on to recommend it to favor. Robes, in silks, are becoming very fashionable. A number of these robes, of beautiful designs, and in green, pearl color, blue, onyx and the ophelia shade of lavender were recently imported; and so great was the demand for them that all were taken immediately.

A rich moire imperial has a narrow stripe of Mexican blue and a wide stripe of white, with flowers in *jardinier*. Grisoille silk in little checks, or in white dots on a black ground, is very desirable for traveling dresses.

In plain light silks, one of the color of *water de lite* is new, and will be a favorite. It is of a delicate and beautiful appearance. The old-fashioned colors, such as olive green and olive brown, have been revived for street dresses. Black has been worn so much in cheap alpacas that it became a necessity, the fashion-makers say, to introduce some dark colors in silk instead of black, and these were chosen. The Gladiator cloth, and the Eugenie in dark blue, green and brown, are also new styles for walking suits.

For full dress, colored satins take the lead. The cashmere white satin is soft and beautiful, and is preferred for bridal dresses in place of white corded silk.

MOURNING GOODS.

In mourning there is a new material called poplin grenadine. It may be worn in full mourning instead of bombazine, and is more durable. It is two and a quarter yards wide, and trimmed with crape makes a handsome mourning shawl. But bombazine takes the precedence for the deepest mourning. The *gaze armure* is new in thin black goods for summer wear, and there are the Henilique, the Byzantine, the Florentine and the Hernani—quite a variety from which to select.

GRENADINE.

Grenadine muslins, with a black ground barred in narrow white stripes, forming a large square, or a white ground barred with black, and variegated flower in each square, are new and pretty. A beautiful design, in the same material, is of a delicate brown ground, with a richly tinted flower, and a small, irregular defined form, of a darker brown than the ground, resembling a shadow.

GOATS' HAIR CLOTH.

Fabrics of goats' hair will be considerably used for spring and summer walking dresses. They are in stripes and checks, and are also plain. When without any mixture of cotton they are durable, and look well until they are worn out. The plain will make good suits for ordinary wear, but stripes and checks are not desirable except in single garments.

ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

Next to grenadines the organdies are probably the most admired of the goods for usual summer wear. Last year the designs were grotesque and unattractive; but some of the new patterns are quite pretty, particularly those in variegated flowers and delicately formed leaves. The robe patterns are very handsome, and many selections have been made.

DRESS MODES.

Nearly all dresses of thick fabric are now gored or partially gored. If the wearer does not wish to gore each breadth, there is an easy method of folding under a part of the width. It was introduced by a leading modiste, and is found to give a graceful sweep to the skirt.

Thin dresses will not generally be gored. The question whether they could be, which was for a time perplexing, is solved. They are gored when mounted on a stiff lining, and are trimmed with puffings or with one deep flounce. An organdie trimmed with a flounce box plaited, or with a heading of some contrasting color, is very pretty. An attractive style is the gored skirt with a few plaits at the back, resembling somewhat a style that was in vogue among our grandmothers. There are two sashes with fringe of the color of the dress; the heading, of a contrasting color, depending from the back at each side. Corresponding sashes, twelve inches long, are attached to each seam, and fall within a few inches of the bottom.

A good way of making two silk dresses of different colors, into one dress, is to gore one, and put a trimming of the other around the lower part of the skirt, the upper edge being pointed or scolloped, and the sleeves and waist trimmed to match.

The newest pattern in sleeves is the empire, which is the coat sleeve, with a wide puffing on the top. While the coat sleeve is the prevailing style, there is such a variety of patterns that all tastes can probably be suited.

In Paris, the looped up dress is still worn on promenade, but for evening dresses, or on extraordinary occasions, the skirt has a train of nearly two yards in length, and is worn without the large hoops. Which are the most difficult to manage, these trains or the immense hoops, is a serious question for the ladies. Suits are made with either round or shawl-shaped mantles.

Suits for little girls, comprising skirt and basquine, trimmed to match, are fashionable. The Knickerbocker suit of light cashmere, with a sash of blue, is a pretty suit for a boy of five to seven years of age.

PARASOLS.

Parasols are richer, smaller and more beautifully decorated than ever. They are usually lined with white, and have gilt or ivory handles, carved in singular devices. Some of black silk are embroidered with jet and gold; others with steel or crystal beads, the edge being finished with a cord or narrow fringe. The old-fashioned canopy-top parasol is brought out again, but it has not yet found many purchasers. Parasolets are also revived. They are suited for carriage use. Being small, and turning over at the top, they can be employed for fans. Parasols are likewise made of pongee. These are larger and more durable than parasols of ordinary silk, and are appropriate for the sea-side or for country use.

SHAWLS.

There is nothing new in shawls, except square ones of silk and wool of so light a shade they can be worn all summer. There are among these garments, fine assortments of the India or camel's hair, French cashmere, the Alpine, etc. Shawls are more worn this spring than formerly, possibly because they are gracefully burnoused—arranged to fall in an Arabian hood.

SPRING CLOAKS.

There have recently been one or two openings of shawls, and another will take place in the present week. The styles have never been more varied nor richer than now, and each particular fancy may be gratified. The only difficulty that can arise is, probably, that of selecting from so many. It has been supposed that the days of the basquine would be past, this spring, but it is still a very fashionable outside garment, though differing in outline and trimming from the former basquine. It does not fit closely on the back, and the front is loose, like the front of a sacque. Some of the new styles are in deep scollops around the lower edge, with a double fall of guipure lace. A few are partially open at the back, and the others are open to the waist, with a wide, long sash, trimmed to match, depending from the waist; or a long sash passes from each arm, and, crossing at the waist, is fastened with a medallion. This kind of ornament is also in front, with no two heads alike. If the cloak is made without a sash, broad ribbons, having jet decorations are attached to the back of the neck, with two loops—the two ends being more than a yard long.

Something novel, if not decidedly "odd," is the new style of basquine in rich silk, and ornamented with a trimming of black and white feathers two inches wide, with tufts of the same in front, to resemble buttons. One new style is a basquine cut low and square in the neck, with a fall of lace. The circular mantle of silk, with a coachman's cape trimmed with jet bead fringe, is quite a novelty, and is considered handsome.

Talmas or circulars, with or without the cape, as may please, will be worn to match the dress; but when of different material from the skirt they have a careless look, and are not "dress." Circulars are made of rich black silk, and are suitable for elderly ladies, but for young and graceful figures there is nothing more beautiful than the present style of basquine.

LACES.

The lace shawls, both white and black, are handsome, and can be bought at prices to suit all. They are in both shawl and circular shape, and are more particularly intended for receptions and matinees.

Elegant lace barbes and coiffures are displayed. In collars there is nothing newer than the Empress and Judge. Cuffs and handkerchiefs are made to match.

LINENS, COTTONS, WOOLENS, &c.

Among linen collars is the Empress, edged with lace, having a cameo on each point; while on the cuffs of the sleeves there were cameos to match. Another collar has a red and white cord around the neck, with tassels in front. Handkerchiefs beautifully embroidered with an initial or some strange device in the corners, are among the attractions.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Dark balmoral skirts are nearly lost sight of. The gay and elaborately trimmed skirts, so much in vogue during the winter, disappear as the warm weather draws near. For spring wear there are skirts of white mohair, or wool, with a border of some bright color. Sometimes they are trimmed with scolloped bands, and sometimes edged with a narrow fluting. White cambric skirts, with tucks and fluting, look well when perfectly new, but an hour in the street robs them of their beauty; still they are the only skirt suitable to be worn with a thin dress or a silk dress. The India muslin skirts, beautifully embroidered, are for elaborate breakfast toilets; a sleeveless jacket, in some bright color, worn over an embroidered vest, completes the costume.

Of the present style of hoop, with its great circumference, a lady writes:

"It is said the Empress Eugenie leads the fashions, but it has never been said of her that she appears in unmanageable attire. American ladies, in following what they call the mode, persist in walking in the crowded streets, and in entering public conveyances, in hoops that require the space of a circle six feet in diameter. The strange antics of these hoops suggest the words:

O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

SHOES.

The only novelty in shoes is the Congress and promenade boot combined. The elastic reaches just above the ankle joint, and the top buttons on each side. The advantage is that it can be put on much quicker than one buttoned the entire length. Slippers are trimmed with elaborate bows, sometimes embroidered with gilt beads. Bows of morocco are occasionally seen on gaiters, but they are not in good taste, as they give the foot a clumsy appearance, and should be worn only on slippers. There is the usual variety of children's shoes.

JEWELRY.

The designs in jewelry are many—some of them only attractive on account of their oddity in having numerous angles, curves and pendants. Ear-rings and brooch are set with brilliants, pearl and diamonds, and are usually finished with pendants of some fanciful device.

In vulcanite jewelry, which is coming into use, there is a new chain intended to be worn over the basquine. There are also sets with white onyx, with pearls and gold, in curious designs. Chains in this material, fastened with a pin at the throat, and long enough to hold the watch in the belt, are worn. Pendant charms are also attached.

WHITE SAVAGES.—The Owyhee (Idaho) Avalanche says that at a recent meeting the following outrageous resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That three men be appointed to select twenty-five men to go Indian-hunting, and all of those who can fit themselves out shall receive a nominal sum for all scalps that they may bring in; and all who cannot fit themselves out shall be fitted out by this committee, and when they bring in scalps it shall be deducted out.

Resolved, That for every buck scalp be paid $100; and for every squaw, $50; and $25 for everything in the shape of an Indian, under ten years of age.

Resolved, That each scalp shall have the curl of the head, and each man shall make oath that the said scalp was taken by the company.

A MONOMANIAC.—A murderer named Phillippe has just been tried in Paris. Crime appears to have been a monomania with him, and inquiry has brought to light not less than sixteen murders committed by him on women; of these, five were in Algeria, three in Italy, and eight in France, and all by cutting their throats with a razor. He displayed a remarkable cynicism, and on entering the office of the examining judge expressed his astonishment that he should not be permitted to smoke there.

On Saturday morning last some workmen made a blast in a post-hole on Mr. Hukill's lot in Paris, when a rock was thrown up and fell upon the head of a colored girl, in Mrs. Webb's yard, killing her instantly. The girl was named Laura, formerly belonged to Major S. M. Hibler, and was about eleven or twelve years old.

On Thursday, the farm of Willis Jones, deceased, in Woodford county, containing 404 acres, was sold to Mr. Varnon, of Georgetown, Ky., for $126 65 per acre. The personal property, consisting of stock, crop, &c., sold at higher rates than we have before known.

Gen. G. W. Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York, and during the war a Major General in the Confederate army, has been appointed Superintendent of the Chattanooga railroad.

THE CHAMPION FOX CHASE.—The fox-hunters of Madison invite owners of hounds or hunters only to a fox-chase in that county, on April 27th, for the "championship of the State."

The Augusta Transcript reports the death, on the 28th ult., of Wm. M. White, foreman in that office and treasurer of the Augusta Typographical Union.

The people of Smithville, N. C., recently captured a whale at the mouth of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington. The monster was fifty-six feet in length.

James Dillard, clerk in a store in Atlanta, was killed in a drunken affray in that place on the 30th, and a German was badly wounded.

J. B. Jones, a Virginian by birth, author of "Wild Western Scenes" and several other works, died recently in New Jersey.

The Southern Methodist churches in Kentucky are blessed with extensive revivals of religion.

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

The "Death-Watch,"

[Suggested by a time-worn superstition.]

BY BOLINE.

Night her black mantle cast o'er th' earth,
The stars flashed forth one by one merrily;
And th' fire blazed high and bright on th' hearth,
Warming the cricket that chirp'd cheerily.
Vainly striving my heart to cheer,
To cast from my brow th' gloom so drear,
Ever feeling an evil hovering near,
Yearning to be a prophet or seer,
And watching th' flames th' pine-knots licking,
I heard the "death-watch" ticking, ticking!

I shudder'd with horror at that dread sound—
Alas, I knew what it meant too well;
That tick, tick, breaking the silence profound,
Seem'd like the invisible ringing a knell,
And saying, "Ere passes another day
A loved one from earth 'll flit away,
Flit, like th' sunbeam's golden ray,
From sin and sorrow for aye to stay."
And th' fire burns low, scarcely flickering,
Sadly th' "death-watch" keeps ticking, ticking.

Alas, must I mourn another one "dead,"
Must my heart-strings quiver again,
'Neath grief's dark pall must I bow my head,
Are heart pleadings all in vain?
Now thunders forth th' midnight bell,
Th' sentry's voice proclaims "all's well!"
My heart grows cold as 'neath a spell,
Awe-stricken by that tiny death-knell;
While each moment seems my life's hopes wrecking,
As I list to th' "death-watch" ticking, ticking.

HOPEDALE.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

[Under this head, such thoughts, statistics, facts and items of news as are calculated to interest the friends of education in our city and State, will be inserted weekly in the Sunday Democrat. Brief items of this kind are solicited from the readers of the paper, and should be addressed to G. A. CHASE, Box 500, Louisville Postoffice.]

EXTRACT FROM SUPERINTENDENT TINGLEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—Statistics of the Ward and High Schools, for the month ending March 30, 1866:

SCHOOLS.	Number enrolled.	Number [illegible]	Average No. belonging.	Average daily attendance.
First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germantown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shippingport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Ward Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Male High School	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Female High School	142	130	124	112
Total High Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Ward and High Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In March, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[For the Educational Department.]

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.

Mr. Editor: It was my happy lot to receive an invitation to a concert, and, as "Barkus was willing," I went. Our escorts were Mr. county of Maryland, county of Rhode Island, and Mr. county of South Carolina, county of Delaware, accompanied by Miss a State, county of Vermont, and Miss city of Italy, county of New Jersey. The gentlemen's surnames were the same, also their initials, but no relationship existed between them. They presented to each of the young ladies a bouquet, composed of a county of Louisiana, county of Mississippi; some county of Tennessee, county of Kentucky, city of Italy violets, county of Missouri, county of Indiana, with county of Missouri and county of Kentucky leaves. I being fond of city of Pennsylvania, received the last new novel, county of Virginia, with which I am much pleased. The programme for the evening was Blind Tom's celebrated Battle of the plains in Virginia, composed by him in city of Tennessee hospital; the mountain of Oregon, county of Pennsylvania; the Maid of a city of Spain; the Flowers of a city of Scotland, with variations; Byron's beautiful song of Maid of a city of Greece, ere we part; Beautiful city of Italy; Maid of a city of Mexico; Boys of a city of Ireland; the Battle of the city of Austria; and last, but not least, was sung county of New York; the Gem of the county of New Jersey, by the whole company. I enjoyed the supper to which we were invited, consisting of a son of Noah, islands of Polynesia and river of Missouri Territory, bottles of a fine city of Arabia and a city of Chin India wines; also, good hot county of Alabama. We came home in an old-fashioned county of Indiana, as it was mountains in Nevada. The entertainment was delightful, and I have promised the same party to go with them to a menagerie. Till then, "adios."

Louisville, Ky. L. M. R.

ENIGMA No. 136.

I am composed of 40 letters:

My 11, 33, 19, 7, is the builder of Samaria.

My 34, 4, 15, 22, is a king of Israel whose blood was licked up by the dogs.

My 31, 5, 36, 10, is an instrument that was used by a woman to kill a captain of the Canaanites.

My 35, 15, 24, 3, 33, 5, 39, is the father of Jorim.

My 32, 23, 16, 25, 8, are the habitations used by the children of Israel.

My 22, 34, 28, 38, 2, 10, is where Jacob saw a vision.

My 12, 1, 20, 13, 18, 29, 14, 27, 21, 26, 9, are the animals on which Christ and his followers came to put to death his enemies (as John saw in a vision).

My 6, 40, 19, 23, is an ancient city, not noted for morality.

My 35, 30, 37, 14, 17, is the son of Japheth.

My whole is one of the proverbs of Solomon. EXODUS.

ENIGMA No. 137.

I am composed of 22 letters:

My 21, 10, 15, is a woman's name.

My 14, 13, 2, is a girl's name.

My 9, 12, 5, 22, is part of the eye.

My 1, 11, 6, is part of a wheel.

My 20, 4, 16, 12, 15, is a coin.

My 10, 19, 9, 4, 18, 11, is worn by the ladies.

My 8, 3, 6, 17, is a town in Missouri.

My 21, 16, 8, 5, is a man's name.

My 19, 7, 3, plays upon my whole, which is the greatest and most valuable musical instrument in the world.

E. W. L.

—Answer to Enigma No. 135: 1, Haman; 2, sent; 3, Ehud; 4, River of Ahava; 5, Manasseh; 6, Hebron; 7, Shekel; 8, Ossifrage; 9, Titus; 10, Host; 11, Lot's wife; 12, I and O.

Whole—"A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother." NEHEMIAH.

[From the American Educational Monthly.]

ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., LL. D.

Died, on the morning of January 29, the venerable president of Union College. His early life was spent in poverty, his parents having lost all their property by fire shortly before his birth, which occurred June 25, 1773. His earliest intellectual developments were extraordinary, and his desire for knowledge was insatiable. The lack of school facilities was more than supplied by the instructions he received from his mother, a lady of excellent sense, fine culture, and exemplary character. To this best of teachers, Dr. Nott was wont to ascribe whatever of success or excellence he attained in after years. She died when he was twelve years of age; and shortly after he left Ashford, his birthplace, and went to live with his brother, Rev. Samuel Nott, at Franklin, Conn. Here he worked during the summer, and studied under his brother during the winter. He commenced teaching at the age of sixteen. Two years after, he took charge of the Plainfield Academy, prosecuting his classical studies at the same time, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Joel Benedict, whose daughter he subsequently married. At twenty he entered Brown University, where he continued about one year. He ranked at the head of his class, both in mathematics and languages, and graduated out of due course in 1795. After graduating, he studied for the ministry; was licensed to preach by the Congregational Association of New London county, and sent on a mission to the then destitute part of New York, bordering on Otsego Lake. After spending a time in this thinly-inhabited region, he was invited to settle in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., in the double capacity of preacher and teacher. Both church and school flourished under his care until, in 1798, he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. In 1804 he was chosen President of Union College, then in its infancy, burdened with debt, and without suitable buildings, library, or apparatus. Under the successful management of Dr. Nott the college rose rapidly from the humble condition in which he found it—one professor and forty students meeting in a cabinet-maker's shop—to the honorable position which it has long occupied among the institutions of the land.

A teacher for nearly three-fourths of a century, his services in the cause of education have been equaled by few. His influence upon the young men of the country is beyond estimation, upward of 4,000 having graduated at Union College during his long incumbency. His last appearance in the lecture-room was in September, 1860; at commencement, in 1862. Since that time he has been gradually declining. He was buried in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady, Friday, February 2d.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

A youth, desiring to become a painter, enters, as a pupil, the studio of Mr. Artist. He listens with patient attention to the preliminary lecture upon the greatness and utility of his chosen art, anxiously awaiting the instruction that shall open the way to its mysteries and rewards.

Just as he is ready for his first lesson, he is told—"Here are all the requisite materials—canvas, colors, pencils—everything that you need. Set to work immediately. Take any subject from life, or history, or nature—anything that you choose, and express your conception clearly. Be very careful that you do not copy or imitate any one, and be careful to use proper colors." "But," cries the pupil, "I never painted a picture in my life; I don't know how!" "Of course you do not," replies the teacher. "If you did, you would not come here to learn. But you know what a brush is, and can tell red from green, and blue from yellow; there is no reason, then, why you should not be able to paint. You can see as well as others; all you need is a little practice. It is not necessary that you should take a difficult subject at first. In fact, it would be best for you to choose something simple—a landscape, for example, or a street scene—anything that you are perfectly familiar with. Do the best you can, and bring your picture to me next week; I will examine it, and correct the errors, and then you can have it framed for exhibition!"

Writing is no less an art than painting. How is it, then, that a course commonly adopted for composition seems so absurd when applied to painting? Is not the absurdity as great in one case as in the other, only custom makes it less apparent?—[American Ed. Monthly.

ROLL-CALLING.

Much time is wasted, especially in large schools, in "calling the roll." Sometimes it is thought necessary to read in fire-company style the names of the pupils in attendance—those present responding "present," unless, as is often the case, they prefer the less musical, but more easily uttered, if not more significant Anglo-Saxon "here." In certain mixed schools, the amount of time thus consumed is considerably reduced, by causing the lists of the two departments to be read at the same time. The writer has been present during this exercise, on several occasions. The effect produced by such a jargon of *heres* is exceedingly ludicrous, and the cause ought not to be tolerated where there is any desire that "all things" should "be done decently." There are other objectionable devices, less consumptive of time than those already mentioned, but only one need be specified. It is that which places the responsibility of determining who are present upon one or more of the teachers, or upon monitors, who, during the exercise which would otherwise follow the roll-calling, determine by the eye who are to be numbered as absentees, and mark them accordingly. This method is objectionable, because the teachers or monitors ought to be allowed to spend the season thus appropriated in the same manner as their associates. Especially should their claims be regarded, when the exercise is of a devotional character.

The best practical method known to the writer is the following: An alphabetical list is prepared as usual, and each pupil receives a number corresponding to the position of his name in the list. This number he retains during the term.

The roll is called thus: At a given signal, the pupil whose number is one, says "one." If he is absent, the teacher calls the number and notes the absence. Pupil number two, if present, says "two." If not, the teacher does as in the first case, and thus the numbers are all called, none being named until the preceding one has been spoken either by pupil or teacher. Some have objected to this method, because a pupil may call a schoolmate's number and relieve him of the penalty of the absence, but this is an objection which does not hold in practice, for the quick ear of the teacher will more readily detect any attempt at deception than if, with the primitive method, a pupil should shout "here," when the name of his absent school-fellow is called. I know of no other objection.

[American Ed. Monthly.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

—M. Frantz, a metallurgist, and M. Henri Faure have announced that they have discovered a method for transmuting silver, copper, and mercury into gold; all these, they say, being only one and the same metal in different dynamic states.

—Engraving upon glass has hitherto not unfrequently been effected by the use of fluoric acid, which often produces dangerous wounds when by accident it comes in contact with the skin. M. Henri Sainte Claire Deville has recently exhibited to the Academy of Sciences of Paris some very fine examples of glass-engraving executed by means of a solution of fluoride of calcium in hydrochloric acid, with which there is no such danger. The results obtained by this method are said to be exceedingly satisfactory.

—Stone is now sawn in France with great rapidity and economy by means of perforated disk of iron, on which a coating of lead has been cast, the perforations serving to connect and bind together the plates of lead thus formed on the two sides of the disk. The lead is kept well covered with emery, which falls on it from a reservoir above.

—A method of coating wood with a varnish hard as stone has been recently introduced in Germany. The ingredients are forty parts of chalk, forty of resin, four of linseed oil, to be melted together in an iron pot. One part of the native oxide of copper and one of sulphuric acid are then to be added, after which the composition is ready for use. It is applied hot to the wood with a brush, in the same way as paint, and, as before observed, becomes exceedingly hard on drying.

—The works of Mr. Krupp, in Prussia, the largest steel-maker in the world, in 1852 produced 68,000 tuns; in 1861 the production was 454,000 tuns, and in 1865, the works turned out nearly 2,500,000 tuns of steel. This immense establishment contains 350 casting places and muffles, 136 steam-engines, 41 steam-hammers, and other appointments in like proportion.

—It has been somewhat too hastily said that coal is formed directly from wood, that much of it is found to retain its woody structure. There is great doubt on this point. That wood may be eventually converted into coal is admitted; but in changing, it entirely loses the form of wood—retains no evidence of fiber. It may, under the influence of heat and moisture, be converted into a bituminous mass, which is eventually consolidated into coal; but we cannot discover any evidence of wood being transmitted directly to coal. The remains of woody trees found fossil in the coal-measure strata, may become limestone, may be iron ore—certain it is they are never coal.

ELECTRICITY AS A MEANS OF TAKING CORRECT SOUNDINGS IN DEEP WATER.—In taking deep-sea soundings, the great difficulty is to determine the exact moment at which the lead touches the bottom. It is now proposed that the sounding-line should be a kind of light telegraph cable, which, by means of the electric current, could be made either simply to give warning, by ringing a bell or otherwise, of the lead having touched the bottom, or to put in action an automatic brake, and so prevent any more line passing into the water.

—A new color is reported by the Parisian journals, as produced from coal tar. It is called saafrose, and occupies a medium position between the deep purple and the brightest rose color.

—A portion of the mud brought up from the bed of the Atlantic by the ropes and propels employed to raise the Atlantic cable after it had parted, has been subjected to microscopical examination, and found to be almost the same as the chalk from Dover. It is made up entirely of organisms chiefly in fragments, and has all the appearance of a chalk bed in process of formation. This is merely an additional proof to an old theory; but as a project is suggested, and will probably be carried out, for compiling a complete list of all the species found in the mud, a considerable interest to science may be made.

—M. Trecul has recently given an account of some observations, showing that plants are sometimes formed within the cells of other plants. In the bark of the elder, and in plants of the stone-crop order, he finds vesicles full of small tetrahedral bodies containing starchy matter, which he has observed to become gradually transformed into minute plants by the elongation of one of their angles.

—Before remelting cast-iron it is often necessary to reduce large masses of it to pieces. The following is a simple and ingenious mode of producing the required fracture: A hole is drilled in the casting for about one-third of its thickness, and filled with water. It is then closed with a steel plug, which is accurately fitted, and the ram of a pile-driver is let fall upon the plug. The first blow separates the casting into two pieces.

ADVICE TO AN APPRENTICE—FOURTEEN RULES NEEDED EVERY DAY.

1. Seize every opportunity of improving your mind.
2. Be careful as to who are your companions.
3. To whatever occupation you may be called as a means of obtaining a livelihood, determine to understand it well, and to work heartily at it.
4. Accustom yourself to act kindly and courteously to every one.
5. Carefully avoid all extravagant habits.
6. Determine to possess a character for honesty.
7. Cultivate a strict regard for truth.
8. If your parents are living, do your utmost to promote their happiness and comfort.
9. Recollect that your progress in life must depend upon your own exertions.
10. Be a respecter of religion, and do unto others as you would they should do unto you.
11. Be strictly temperate in all things.
12. Avoid all obscene conversation.
13. Be especially regardful of the Sabbath, and on no account desecrate it.
14. Make yourself useful.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

—AT—

NUGENT'S.

OWING TO THE LATE DEPRESSION IN the Eastern Markets, and the decline in Gold and Cotton, I am enabled to offer some FINE BARGAINS in

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Consisting of

DRESS GOODS, NEAT PLAID, beginning at 15 cents up to the finest fabric.

LADIES' KID GLOVES at 90 cents a pair.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES at 50 cents a pair.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, beginning at 10 cents and 15 cents up to the best.

A full line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES, very cheap.

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Pillow-Case Linen, all widths;

Irish Linens and Linen Bosoms,

Very cheap.

Lace Curtains,

Bought at auction, very cheap.

Striped Dimity, for Spreads;

Marseilles Quilts, in assortment;

Shawls,

In every grade, suitable for the season.

Small Wares,

A full assortment of everything worth having.

Embroideries,

A full line in Jaconet Edging and Inserting, Swiss and Nainsook Edgings.

Corsets, both German and French.

Full line of Ladies' Colored and White SKIRTING.

HOOP SKIRTS,

The latest and best shapes and styles. Also a full line of

Men's Furnishing Goods,

All of which will be

SOLD CHEAP.

ONLY ONE PRICE IN THIS HOUSE.

Country and City Merchants will find a great many Goods here cheaper than in any other house in the city.

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[illegible]

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