

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1858.

SIXTH VOLUME--NUMBER 309.

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W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Legal Notices.

SAM: P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
MAY ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE
OF Wm. Johnston, Esq.

W. A. OWENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining States.

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.
Office over China Hall.

R. P. WARING,
Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.
No. 5, Springs Building.

S. W. DAVIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1858.

Medical Notices.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
Office No. 5, Granite Row,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
February 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,
Physicians in the Practice of
Medicine and Surgery.
Office up Stairs in Springs Building.
C. J. FOX, M. D. W. E. WHITE, M. D.
April 3, 1858.

NOTICE.
All those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
April 2, 1858. C. J. FOX.

DR. R. WYSONG,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.
April 28, 1857. Office in Springs Building.

NOTICE.
I have this day placed in the hands of SAM'L. P. SMITH, Esq., for collection, all the Notes and Accounts due me at the Shoe Store. All persons in arrears are requested to call at his Office and settle immediately, in so doing they will save costs.
February 20, 1858. J. R. F. BOONE.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.
MISS WHELAN respectfully informs the ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends. Residence one door above the Post Office.
June 20, 1857.

Town Taxes.
I now have the Tax Lists for 1857 ready for settlement. Persons liable to pay tax will please call on the undersigned and settle forthwith. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient, as the money will be collected.
Jan. 16, 1857. S. A. HARRIS, Tax Collector.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
BY S. M. HOWELL,
THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MASSION HOUSE.
April 6, 1858.

Tan Bark Wanted.
CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED,
for which the Cash will be paid.
March 30, 1858. BOONE & CO.

D. P. McDONALD,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
For the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.
Office 198 Exchange Row,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Particular attention will be given to the Sale of Merchandise and Produce generally.
Refers to Fisher & Burroughs, J. & E. B. Stowe, and S. M. Howell, Charlotte.
April 27, 1858.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Spring Stock.
BOONE & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening the CHEAPEST stock of BOOTS and SHOES they have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public, and as they wish to do an entire cash business, they will offer Rare Inducements to Cash buyers. In every instance where goods have to be charged, an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

Ladies fine black Lasting Gaiters
at \$1 cash, at BOONE & CO'S.

Gents' fine Calf (kid top) Gaiters,
for \$2—plain do. \$1 75. BOONE & CO.

MILLS' best Ladies' Goat BOOTS and Buskins,
for \$1 50, cash. BOONE & CO.

MISSES, Boys', Youths', children's and infants' Boots, Shoes & Gaiters
in endless variety, and at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, at BOONE'S.

GENTS' FINE CALF pegged BROGANS,
\$1 25 to \$1 50—Extra \$2, cash, at BOONE'S.

GENTLEMEN who wish a fine pair of Boots or Gaiters, and have the CASH, can be suited at BOONE'S for less money than at any other house in the State. We mean what we say. BOONE & CO.

FAIR NOTICE.
ALL Notes and Accounts due us, not settled by the first of May next, will be put out for collection.
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

Men's unbound Kip Brogans,
Good article, at \$1—prime do. \$1 25. BOONE & CO.

BOONE'S is the only house in town that will sell MILLS' fine DRESS BOOTS for \$7.

GENTS' Bay State SLIPPERS,.....\$1 00
" Emannelled " " " " 75
" " " " " " 65
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

LADIES' fine Kid Buskins and Slippers, at \$1 cash,
for sale at BOONE'S.

Ladies' fine cold silk Lasting Gaiters, \$1 25—Congress do. \$1 30, cash. BOONE & CO.

NEW SERIAL.
THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the CONFECTIONERY, BAKERY, FRUIT AND RETAIL Grocery Business,
Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Iron's and Frankenthal's, at Spratt & Darner's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.
MOODY & NISBET.
January 25, 1858.

SCARR & CO.,
Druggists & Chemists,
No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
INVITE the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c., to their new and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by them.
March 30, 1858.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL—SILVER'S PLASTIC PAINTS:
Cheap, Durable and Protective; Weather and Fire Proof. For sale Wholesale and Retail by SCARR & CO., Chemists & Druggists.
Feb. 9.

Woods' Hair Restorative.
A fresh supply of this invaluable preparation for the Hair has just been received direct from New York, by SCARR & CO.

SAVAGE'S URSINA, or CANADIAN BEAR'S GREASE,
an elegant application for imparting a beautiful gloss to the hair, for sale at SCARR & CO'S Drug Store.
March 16.

Bouquet D'Orleans, or XX BOURBON,
From groves of sweet flowers this perfume was culled. Where deep golden sunbeams kiss the perfume, Where the breeze from the South in the deep glen is lulled, Where flowers exhale, but never resume— To impart its aroma, 'tis the sweetest, the best, It steals o'er the senses like the nectar of Jove, To the banquet of beauty it gives a new zest, In the pride of the toilet and the perfume of love. Distilled with great care from the choicest flowers of the South, expressly for the Bourdon, Toilet and Handkerchief. For sale in Charlotte by SCARR & CO.
March 16.

KID GLOVES.
LANCASTER'S KID GLOVE CLEANER, an unobtrusive preparation, easy and simple in application, removing all stains and grease from the Glove; at SCARR & CO'S Drug Store.
March 16.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
PREPARED from a prescription of SIR J. CLARKE, M. D., PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the Directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, gratis, of the Agent.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed in any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold in Charlotte by F. SCARR & CO., sole Agents, and by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, Wholesale agents.
March 2, 1858.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, May 4, 1858.

The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1858, among the several counties of the State, is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed.

The amount due the respective counties will be paid to the persons entitled, at the Treasury Department, upon a compliance with the provisions of law on the subject. Madison and Polk counties will receive their shares from the counties from which they were formed: Jackson 20 per cent. of amount allotted to Macon, and the balance from the share allotted to Haywood.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Dist. Share.
Alamance	10,152	\$1210 92
Alexander	5,603	699 36
Anson	10,756	1290 72
Ashe	8,529	1024 68
Beaufort	11,716	1405 92
Bertie	9,573	1196 76
Bladen	8,024	962 88
Brunswick	5,151	714 12
Bucombe	12,338	1480 56
Burke	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus	8,674	1040 88
Chatham	10,655	1279 32
Caldwell	5,174	620 88
Carver	6,208	744 96
Caswell	12,161	1459 32
Catawba	8,234	988 08
Chatham	10,655	1279 32
Cherokee	6,703	804 36
Chowan	5,252	630 24
Cleveland	9,657	1163 64
Columbus	5,308	636 96
Craven	12,329	1472 48
Cumberland	10,024	1216 06
Currituck	6,257	750 84
Davidson	14,123	1694 76
Davie	6,998	839 76
Duplin	11,111	1333 32
Edgewood	10,018	1202 12
Forsyth	10,027	1215 74
Franklin	9,516	1141 20
Gaston	7,228	867 36
Gates	6,878	825 96
Granville	17,003	2036 36
Greene	5,320	638 52
Guilford	18,480	2217 60
Halifax	12,067	1450 84
Harnett	7,089	850 70
Haywood	6,907	828 84
Henderson	6,882	825 06
Hertford	6,656	798 72
Hyde	6,585	790 20
Iredell	13,062	1567 44
Jackson	11,140	1337 92
Johnston	9,395	1127 20
Jones	6,181	741 84
Lenoir	6,924	830 88
Lincoln	5,741	688 92
Madison	6,169	740 28
McDowell	6,401	768 52
Mecklenburg	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery	6,456	774 56
Moore	8,852	1062 56
Nash	7,995	948 58
New Hanover	14,236	1708 32
Northampton	10,731	1287 72
Onslow	7,040	844 80
Orange	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank	7,708	924 06
Perquimans	6,630	793 60
Person	8,823	1059 60
Pitt	10,745	1289 40
Polk	15,176	1821 12
Richmond	7,936	952 32
Robeson	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham	12,323	1478 56
Rowan	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford	12,388	1486 56
Sampson	12,311	1477 32
Stanly	6,348	761 76
Stokes	8,490	1018 80
Surry	8,132	975 84
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24
Union	9,238	1110 96
Wake	21,123	2534 76
Warren	10,206	1233 62
Washington	4,780	573 60
Watauga	3,348	401 76
Wayne	10,317	1238 00
Wilkes	11,647	1397 04
Wilson	6,734	714 45
Yadkin	6,511	781 92
Yancey	8,968	1068 16
	732,342	\$89,425 04

RECEIVING,
A Large Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Bonnets and Ribbons, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Shoes, a large Stock of Groceries, a Full Supply of Hardware,
Fancy Goods; Watches and Jewelry, and 10,000 other articles not mentioned.
Please call at Springs' Corner before buying and be satisfied that it is after all the best place to buy Goods low.
HENDERSON & AIRENS.

N. B.—We have also a full Stock of the above Goods at our Store at MORROWS' TURN OUT.
To which we would invite the attention of the public in that neighborhood. HENDERSON & AIRENS.
April 6, 1858.

NOTICE.
OUR NOTES and ACCOUNTS are in the hands of W. A. OWENS, Esq., for collection; and those wishing to save time and money, must settle by CASU before the 1st of July, 1858.

NOTICE.
LOST, on or about the 14th March last, a Note on E. A. McLeod for \$125, given 8th March last, and due twelve months after date. The payee is hereby notified not to settle said Note except by my presentation or order.
M. B. CALDWELL.
May 4, 1858. 3t-pd

NOTICE--Trust Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by J. C. Moore and M. D. L. Moody, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 22d of May next, a

in the town of Charlotte, on Trade Street, now occupied by J. C. Moore as a residence. The building contains a convenient Store Room.
A credit of three months, with interest from date, will be given. Note negotiable in the Bank of Charlotte will be required.
SAML J. LOWRIE, Trustee.
April 20, 1858.

TAXES.
The Tax Lists for 1857 are now in my hands ready for inspection.
Those owing Taxes for past years are earnestly requested to make payment.
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.
April 20, 1858.

Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE CONFERENCE KANSAS BILL.—The Richmond South says:

"It achieves a Congressional recognition of the Lecompton Constitution. It affirms the principles for which the South has contended throughout the struggle. It admits Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and thus consolidates the victory of 1854. In practice as well as principle, it is now established that no Federal prohibition will avail to restrict the expansion of pro-slavery power."

Mr. E. Fountain, of Halifax, N. C., while superintending the saw mill of Er Wm. Hunter, near Enfield was killed by the circular saw On Tuesday last while placing a stick of timber on the carriage, he fell against the saw which was then in motion, and both arms, and his spine were horribly mutilated. He died in a few hours.

CAPTIVITY OF THE OATMAN GIRLS.—In 1851 the report reached California, and speedily traversed the Atlantic press, that an enterprising white family, of the name of Oatman, consisting of nine persons, while endeavoring to reach California from the Eastern States, by the old Santa Fe route, and after suffering from the misfortunes of jaded teams, approaching famine, and many other ills, were set upon by Apache savages; six of the nine murdered, the seventh, a boy of fourteen years, left for dead, and two girls carried into a cruel captivity, where the youngest died of starvation, and the other suffered the most inhuman cruelties. The boy recovered, and finally reached California. But nothing was heard of either of the girls up to March of last year, when, by a singular train of circumstances, it was ascertained by persons at Fort Yuma, that one of the girls were still living among the Mohave Indians; and by the offer of a ransom and strenuous endeavors on the part of a Mr. Grinnell, a mechanic at the Fort, aided by a sagacious Yuma Indian, the girl Olive was restored to liberty and to her long lost brother.

JUDGE LOHNG.—This honest and fearless judicial officer, who was thrust out of office in Massachusetts by a Black "Republican" Legislature, on the pretext of all pretenses, was confirmed by the U. S. Senate as Judge of the Court of Claims, to which post the President appointed him in place of Judge Gilchrist, deceased.

The President could not have made a more judicious selection, and it is a fitting rebuke to Gov. Banks and his pliant Legislature who were but too ready to sacrifice their honor to reach a political opponent, and he holding a judicial office.

The Boston Post says:

"Our country never witnessed so malignant a hunt of an official as was seen in the persecution of Judge Loring by the 'Republican' party; and his removal was the worst political act ever consummated in this State. The act of President Buchanan, in conferring on him, a national appointment on the bench of the Court of Claims, is simply rendering justice to a wantonly abused man, and will meet the hearty approval of the candid of all parties."

DISOLUTE FEMALES IN NEW YORK.—The anniversary of the Magdalen Society in New York, was held Friday, at the Asylum in Eighty-fifth street. As usual the majority of the audience were ladies. Statistics were produced, showing the frightful increase of prostitution in this city, and from these it would appear that there are within three miles of the City Hall, no fewer than four hundred houses of ill fame, containing at least four thousand abandoned females. Including street-walkers, the police returns show that the whole number of professedly disolute women in the city cannot be short of twenty-five thousand! The Society is not able to accomplish much in the way of reclaiming these women, not only for want of funds, but because of an indifference on the part of the public to identify themselves with it, from motives of false delicacy.

BURIAL OF A GREEK BISHOP AT CAIRO.—Yesterday a patriarch died, and to-day we went out to witness the funeral procession with the thousands gathered in the streets; but we saw a great many candles from the officers, who bear them along lighted to the tomb. The sword and the bayonet were raised to quiet the mob. At length the grand procession was seen advancing in great splendor. A large car, drawn by six black horses, upon which the corpse, in a recumbent position, was borne under canopy, dressed in his robes of state, with a golden mitre upon his head, elevated upon cushions so high that we could see him distinctly with his long flowing beard, as if asleep; a bishop behind as if supporting the head, dressed in his Greek costume shining with gold; other priests in clerical robes at his side, and before the car were many more with long robes of different colors, and badges of mourning, chanting as they went bearing ornamental glass lamps with lights in them. In the procession. It was a strange and repulsive sight.

We were told that the corpse was carried to the Greek church and seated in a chair as if alive, that the priests advanced and kissed his hand, after which a sermon was preached and his virtues eulogized. After the services his embowered robes were removed leaving him clad in white satin. The people were then privileged to advance and kiss his foot, or robe, or any part of his garments. He was then conveyed to the tomb below, placed upright in a chair, to remain in that position until the priestly malediction was pronounced, after which he was placed in the same manner. They are thus scattered around the vault until decomposition changes their attitude in mouldering away. It is twelve years since one has been interred in this dreadful charnel house.

SOMETHING NEW.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville (Tenn.) Observer, writing from Boss Station, Jackson county, Ala., under date of the 5th inst., says: "A large sorrel mare foaled two mare colts a short time since—one was a mule and the other a horse colt."

CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.
Reported by Robert M. Sterling, M. D., of Va.

A case of somnambulism (I so call it, in default of a better name) came under my notice about a year since, which presented some interesting and novel features; and with the hope that its publication may tend to throw light upon the physiology of the brain, but more particularly upon that condition of mental action known as mesmerism, I send it for insertion in the American Journal.

The subject of this affection was a man thirty-two years of age. He had spent the greater part of his life as clerk in a mercantile house, and during the spring of 1856, came to Markham Station, to live with a relative of his who had established a store there. For many years he had been very dissipated, and had been treated several times for delirium tremens he told me.

During the course of the following fall, one of the young men who lived in the house with him, found that when suddenly awakened, he would commence to talk about his goods, imagining that he was making sales to a purchaser, and urging him to purchase some article. He found then, if he pretended to be a purchaser, Mr. A. would go on recommending his goods, would get out of bed, search for his yard stick, measure off any number of yards called for, whether it was of silk, cloth, or calico, from a newspaper. That if he represented one of the young ladies who usually made purchases at the store, Mr. A. would treat him with all the deference he usually bestowed upon ladies, never for an instant seeming to doubt that he was dressed and waiting upon the lady in the store, but would talk about lunch at and joke over his goods as he was known to do while selling goods to ladies. When in this state, one after another the young men were brought up and introduced to him, sometimes as ladies, and sometimes as gentlemen; always after he would call them by the name by which they were introduced, and behave in all respects towards them as if they were the real persons represented. Sometimes one would represent a rowdy, and curse and swear; Mr. A. would immediately seize him and attempt to put him out; often the scuffle was very severe and long-continued, and during the scuffle some persons standing by would pinch and slap him, to which he seemed very sensitive, but was not at all aroused from the delusion by it.

Whilst in that state he knew no one, not even his employer, who was often present; indeed, until introduced to any one, he would pass them as a pillow or post, not seeming to be aware that he was a human being, but when once introduced, he never after forgot the imaginary person, but would recognize and talk to him whenever he met him. He would, when told to go to the books and make off a long account, put on his overcoat and spurs, though he was in night-dresses and had on neither socks nor shoes, and start out of the room on a collection expedition. When brought back and told the gentleman he sought was in the room, he would, in his usual bland manner, present the account and request payment, urging him after his custom to do so. He was once captain of a militia company, and if at any time one of the company struck up a march, he would hasten to put on his drill-coat, sash and sword, though his legs and feet were bare, and commence to arrange those present in a line to go through a regular drill. In fine, tell him he was at a ball, he would immediately think he was there, and would act accordingly; so if you told him he was in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York. He could not be made to lose sight of his own identity, but upon every thing else, his mind seemed to act upon any suggestion, no matter by whom made.

So long as he was acting under a delusion it was impossible to awaken him; numerous attempts were made by myself and others, but we could by no effort succeed in the slightest degree, but if left alone for a few minutes he would return to his bed and close his eyes in sound sleep; then if aroused in a natural manner, he would awake perfectly rational, and without the slightest consciousness of what had just passed. Usually in the morning after he had been experimented upon, he would awake complaining a good deal of soreness and lassitude, but had not the slightest idea of its cause. At last his employer, at his urgent request, forbade any repetition of the experiment; all saw, too, that his health was growing more precarious, and abandoned it, for fear of doing him injury.

A short time after, his employer told me, while standing conversing with him on business, he suddenly commenced praising his goods and trying to sell to him, evidently falling into that state of somnambulism whilst awake, and mistaking him for a customer. It required a considerable effort, he said, to arouse him.

During the time we were experimenting upon him, he was drinking a good deal, but I never saw him intoxicated, and he attended to his business with great regularity. Soon after, however, he commenced drinking more, and his stomach becoming irritable, an attack of delirium tremens supervened. Opium, morphia, brandy, and the nervous stimulants were used, but to no avail; he sank daily, though the irritability of the stomach had been subdued, and he could retain whatever medicine was administered. He would lay in bed all day and night, imagining he was selling goods to some one, handing a dun to some one, or engaged in his usual avocations, but when spoken to he would answer any question rationally about his feelings or condition. He remained in this state for a week or ten days, gradually sinking during the whole time, until the night before Christmas, when I was sent for in haste to see him, the messenger at the same time telling me he was dying. I hastened to him and found all pulse had left the wrist, his extremities cold, and his face wearing the Hippocratic expression. The only signs of life were gasps at short intervals, but they more resembled spasms of the diaphragm than any combined effort of the muscles to effect respiration. He was pronounced dying, and all sat awaiting the result, when, from the much prolonged intervals between his gasps, I supposed the next one to be the last, he suddenly sprang into the middle of the floor, and it required the combined exertions of three of us to replace him in bed; then, upon feeling his wrist, the pulse was very perceptible in it and seemed to increase in force. Some brandy was given, which he swallowed with but little difficulty, and seemed to revive him more. Soon after he sank into the same state again. Again,

when expecting death, he sprang up as before. He continued in this state for about a week, when on the morning before new year's he suddenly expired.

No post-mortem was made, circumstances prevented, but so far as the symptoms went they gave no evidence of any serious organic lesion of any of the viscera. The prominent symptoms in the case were great prostration, accompanied with delirium, but the delirium was never violent, and he never became comatose; on the contrary, up to Christmas eve, there was no time when he would not answer rationally any question put to him. He seemed to die from complete exhaustion of the nervous force, which for the week preceding his death seemed to be flickering like a candle that had burnt out.

Such was the history of the case, as far as I thought it important to note it down. His somnambulistic exhibitions and illness were witnessed by numbers of gentlemen and several physicians besides myself, attracted some from interest in the patient, and some from curiosity.—*American Journal Medical Science.*

AN INTELLIGENT WITNESS.
Not many years ago a criminal was tried in an adjoining county, in which one Ben—was a material witness for the State. The charge was that Foster made an attempt to kill one S. with a four pound weight. Ben was a stout, strong man, with huge lungs, and not in a habit of refusing a social drink with a friend. He was only a tolerably good natured fellow when he had "a brick in his hat," and feasted on the details of a fistfight with great relish. Ben was called up by the State, and politely requested to tell all he knew about it. After squaring himself round a time or two, and adjusting his quid, he began in his nasal voice:

"Well, we all went to the sale—there was a big crowd there—some was drinkin' and some was't—I was, Judge, sorter so myself. Well, Noel Hales was thar tryin' to be an old spotted sow that run close to him. Noel is a good fellow, Judge, but he ain't smart; he went to Jackson onst, and his daddy got out of sight, and he went about axing every man he met, 'Whar's daddy?'"

"Go on, Mr.—, tell us all about the fight."
"Well, as I was sayin', Noel wanted the sow, and was afeared he couldn't buy her without gettin' somebody to stand for him, and I told him of he'd make a safe 'I'd do it or die; and he said he'd pawn