

# The Western Democrat.

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WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. } CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1866. } FIFTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 789.

**THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT**  
Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance,  
\$2 for six months.  
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.  
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\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

**CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The next session commences on the 1st of October, 1866, and continues until 30th June, 1867.  
The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each; the one commencing the 1st October, 1866, and the other the 15th February, 1867.  
Expenses per Term of Twenty weeks:  
Board, including every expense, except washing, \$105 00  
Tuition in Collegiate Department 25 00  
" Primary " 20 00  
Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough instructors at usual prices.  
For circular and catalogue containing full particulars, address  
REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals,  
July 9, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

**CORN MILL and SAW MILL.**  
The undersigned has in successful operation at his Steam Mill on the front of Charlotte, a mill for grinding Corn--at which he can grind 150 bushels per day. Will be pleased to see his friends. Send your Corn.  
Orders for Lumber will also receive prompt attention.  
S. S. WHISNANT,  
Sept 3, 1866. Irapd

**VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.  
Claims collected anywhere in the State.  
April 2, 1866

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
DRS. GIBBON & MCCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.  
From a large experience in private as well as in City and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.  
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.  
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.  
J. P. MCCOMBS, M. D.  
Dec 11, 1865

**NOTICE TO DEBTORS.**  
All persons against whom I have claims, (some of them half as old as myself) and who do not intend to take the benefit of the Statute, (aforesaid) will do me a favor and themselves a credit by calling on me at Wm. Boyd & Co's store, and renewing their paper, and paying as much as the interest, if no more, as I am in want of the money.  
JAS. H. CARSON.  
July 16, 1866

**The Southern Express Company,**  
For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, &c, for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.  
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnett's, Kinley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.  
For particulars, rates of freight, &c, &c, apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway, N. Y. H. B. PLANT, President.  
Dec 13, 1865.

**Tailoring.**  
JOHN VOGEL,  
PRACTICAL TAILOR,  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style, and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.  
January 1, 1866.

**State of North Carolina.**  
**\$300 REWARD.**  
A Proclamation by His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.  
Whereas, It has been represented to me that JOHN H. ALLEN, late of the county of Mecklenburg, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Titus, a freedman, late of said County of Mecklenburg, and that the said Allen is a fugitive from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of this State--  
Now, THEREFORE, in order that the said alleged murderer, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue his Proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.  
In witness whereof, His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, has hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.  
Done, at the City of Raleigh, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1866.  
JONATHAN WORTH.  
By the Governor: WM. H. BASLEY, Private Secretary.

**LIFE SAVED BY WHIPPING.**  
Many years ago two men were traveling in one of the Northwestern States, in the depth of winter, on horse-back. It was a long time since they had passed any human habitation, when one of the men became so benumbed with cold that he told his companion that he could not sit on his horse and could not go any farther.  
They both dismounted in the midst of some very large pine trees. As soon as they were on their feet, the other traveler commenced applying his horsewhip to the numb one. This course warmed him up in more senses than one. He ran after his companion, who to avoid him also ran round one of these pine trees about ten feet in diameter. After thus exercising for a few minutes, they were soon both able to pursue their journey. A good whipping perhaps saved the man's life.

Many years ago in one of the Western counties of North Carolina, an Irishman got lost in the woods. He had a little dog, and after floundering about a long time, and could not find his way out, he finally took up his little dog and whipped him severely, and hit him a few strokes after he let him go. True to his natural instincts the dog ran in the nearest direction towards home, and the Irishman, following him, was extricated from his difficulty.

**NOTICE.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, obtained at July Term, last, we, as Administrators of C. J. Wilson, dec'd, sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 22d day of October next, a valuable Tract of LAND, lying on the waters of McDowell's Creek, adjoining the Lands of Hopewell Copper Mine, Thomas M. Kerns, David Allen and others, known as the McKnight place, containing about Two Hundred and Fifty Acres. Sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
ALBERT WILSON, } Admrs.  
J. M. WILSON, }  
Sept 10, 1866

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale.**  
My farm containing 175 acres, lying two miles east from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's Road, in a good neighborhood. About one half of this tract is wood-land. The improvements consist of a double Log-Cabin, Barn, &c., a Well of excellent water, and an orchard of selected fruit on the premises. Possession given 1st January, 1867, and permission given to sow small grain in this fall.  
Also, a small brick Dwelling House in Charlotte containing 5 rooms, located near the Depot and convenient to business.  
Also a large brick two story Store room at Davidson College, 110 by 30 feet,--finished and centrally located, with a counting room and cellar attached, and a small frame Dwelling House and Well of water on the premises.  
Any or all of these properties will be sold on terms to suit the times, and must be sold.  
JAS. H. CARSON.  
July 23, 1866.

**Wagon and Team,**  
To hire or sell. Apply to W. BOYD.  
Sept 2, 1866.

**J. T. BUTTLER,**  
**WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Has just received the finest Stock of GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting of  
**WATCHES.**  
Fine Gold Hunting American and English Watches of the best makers. Ladies fine Gold Hunting Geneva Watches; fine Silver American, English and Swiss Watches. Watches of all sorts and all sizes, from Five Dollars to Three Hundred.  
**CLOCKS.**  
I have some of the best, which I will sell at prices to please any one.  
**JEWELRY.**  
I would say to the ladies, come and see for yourselves, the finest Stock ever offered in this city, consisting of fine Jet Sets; fine Gold and Emerald Sets; fine Coral Sets; Locket Pins, Ear-rings, &c.  
**SILVER WARE.**  
Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Forks and Thimbles; plated Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter-Knives and Cups, Castors, &c.  
**SPECTACLES.**  
Fine Gold, Silver, Steel, &c., to suit all ages.  
Guns, Pistols and Cartridges, and Musical Instruments.  
The above Goods I will sell cheaper than you can buy them in New York or elsewhere.  
The highest price paid for  
**OLD GOLD AND SILVER.**  
Watch Glasses only 25 cents.  
Please accept of my sincere thanks for your kind and liberal patronage to me since my return from the army.  
Sept 17, 1866. J. T. BUTTLER.

**Dr. J. H. Davidson,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte, and the surrounding country.  
Sept 10, 1866.

**READ THIS FOR YOURSELF.**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
We are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, and we ask the public to call and see our Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
consisting of Delaines, Fallades, Poplins, black and colored Silks, Prints, bleached and brown Domestic Drills, Cotton Flannel, Bird Eye Deaper, Table Linens, and in fact everything that the public need.  
**GENTS' GOODS.**  
Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, black and colored Kerseys, Jeans, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, Collars, &c.  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
of the best style and fashions--well made.  
**HATS.**  
Ladies' Hats, in the latest style, Park Hats, Sea Side, Sailors, and every style of the season.  
**HARDWARE.**  
Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hammers, Planes and Bits, Brace and Bits, Boring Machines with Bits, Anvils, Vises, Belovs, and in fact everything in the Hardware line.  
**GROCERIES.**  
Sugar, coffee, molasses, cheese, candles, soap, spice, pepper, ginger, and all kinds of Groceries of the best quality.  
**SHOES.**  
We ask every body if they want good Shoes to give us a call.  
As for prices we only ask a fair show. It is to our interest to deal fair, and our principle to do right. Call and see for yourselves. We thank the public for past patronage, and desire a continuation of the same.  
Sept 17, 1866. BARRINGER, WOLF & CO.

**MILITARY ORDER.**  
The following General Order, which applies to North and South Carolina, has been issued by the Commandant of this Military Division, and we publish it for the information of the public:  
HQ's, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, }  
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1st, 1866. }

I. Organizations of whites or colored persons bearing arms, or intended to be armed, not belonging to the military or naval forces of the United States, are unauthorized, and will not be allowed to assemble, parade, patrol, drill, make arrests, or exercise any authority. This will be construed to prohibit the lawful enrollment of the militia.  
II. Armed bands of outlaws known as "Regulators," engaged in acts of hostility against the United States forces, or in depredations and outrages upon the persons and property of well disposed citizens, will be deemed and treated as guerrillas, by Commanding Officers, and when captured, will be summarily punished according to the circumstances of the case, pursuant to General Order No. 90, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 11th, 1865. Commanding Officers of Posts are authorized, when these Banditti cannot be dispersed by means of the regular garrisons, to accept the services of such citizens as may be willing to assist in capturing the offenders and their accomplices.  
III. Associations, or assemblages, composed of persons who served in the rebel forces, having for their object the perpetuation of any military or civil organization engaged in the rebellion, or the commemoration of any of the acts of the insurgents prior to the final surrender, will not be permitted. This prohibition will not be enforced against any society formed for a charitable purpose, which shall in good faith confine its action to the relief of the poor.  
IV. All flags, ordnance, arms, equipments and other materials of war used by the insurgents during the rebellion, excepting only the side arms and private property of officers reserved to them by the terms of surrender, together with all official records, books, papers and correspondence relating to the rebel forces and agents and their operations, are the property of the United States and will be turned over to the nearest Post Commander, who will receipt for the same.  
By command of  
Major Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

**How to Avoid the Three Cent Tax.**--If our planters would only take advantage of the "protection" which the Radical Congress has unwittingly offered them, they would ask that the present internal revenue tax on cotton be continued in its present terms for ten or fifteen years, with collection districts, just as they are now, or at least not enlarged. This tax is not to be charged unless the cotton leaves the collection district. Now if they will manufacture the cotton within the collection district, the manufactured goods will pay no more tax for manufacturing than Butler's Lowell neighbors pay, while the three cents on the raw material may be wholly saved to the home producer and manufacturer. If the Kads had thought of it, they never would have given so much protection to the South. Let us make hay while the sun shines.--N. O. Pycogone.

**How to Do Up Shirt Bosoms.**--We have often heard, says the Norfolk Virginian, ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linen shirt bosoms is produced, and in order to gratify them we submit the following receipt for making gum Arabic starch: Take two oz. fine white gum Arabic powder; put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water--according to the degree of strength you desire--and then having covered it, let it set all night; in the morning pour carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to either white or printed lawns a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. Much diluted, it is also good for thin muslin and bobinet.

**Just Received,**  
40 Bales Guany Bagging,  
100 Quells Rope,  
500 Sacks Liverpool Salt. For sale by  
STENHOUSE, MACALAY & CO.  
September 24, 1866.

**STENHOUSE & MACALAY,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
Charlotte, N. C., and 66 Pearl St., New York.  
Prompt personal attention to the sale of cotton, cotton yarns, naval stores, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally.  
REFERENCES--John Wilkes and T. H. Brem, Esq's, Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; O. G. Parsley & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; D. Paul & Co., and Robt. Mure & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Moncreaf & Co., Richmond, Va.; Tannabill, Melrose & Co., N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co., New York.  
Aug 15, 1866.

**NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD**  
Change of Time.  
On and after Sunday, September 23d, 1866, Trains will run as follows:  
**GOING EAST.**  
Mail Train. Accommodation.  
Leave Charlotte 9 40 P. M. 4 30 A. M.  
" Salisbury 12 01 " 8 40 "  
" Greensboro 2 50 A. M. 1 00 "  
" Raleigh 8 00 " 9 00 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro 10 45 " 1 00 A. M.  
**GOING WEST.**  
Mail Train. Accommodation.  
Leave Goldsboro 1 30 P. M. 1 30 A. M.  
" Raleigh 5 00 " 6 20 "  
" Greensboro 9 35 " 2 27 P. M.  
" Salisbury 12 53 A. M. 5 50 "  
Arrive at Charlotte 2 19 " 10 50 "  
Mail Train runs daily. Accommodation Train does not run on Sunday. Mail connects with C & S R R for the South, and with R & D R R and R & G R R for the North. Also with the W & W and the A & N C R R's.  
E. WILKES, Eng. & Supt.  
Oct 1, 1866.

**SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.**  
The following which we copy from the Montgomery Advertiser of the 16th, tells a story which, we fear, has many parallels throughout the South:  
"About two or three weeks ago, in a house near the fair ground, a woman was found dead on the floor. She had fallen from the bed and must have died during the night. Around her lay her four little daughters, the oldest one about twelve years of age. Day-break revealed to them their mother's dead body lying on the floor. But this was not all; these little girls lying around her were dying, yes, dying for the want of bread and attention. In this fix they were brought by some one, in a little cart, to Bishop Cobb's home for orphans. They were brought there on Friday. Their mother was buried by some one in the country. When these little girls came to the home, they were the picture of misery and want, and not scarcely a rag on to hide their nakedness; emaciated and sallow, they looked like living skeletons, and they were crying for bread. The baby, about three years of age, died on Saturday. The poor little thing was too near gone for any human aid to do her any good. She begged for bread until she died.  
Another one named Lizzie, about seven or eight years of age, died on Wednesday. She was a pretty, sweet little girl, but reduced to a mere skeleton. She begged those around her to give her some meat and bread to the last. Mr. Tiehner read the burial service over their remains, and they were laid in a narrow little grave by the side of their mother. The other two are still at the home. It was thought at first that they would die too, but the oldest one is a bright, sweet little girl, in improving under the kind nursing of Mrs. Cleveland, and it is probable she will get well. Her account of the suffering they underwent is enough to melt the hardest heart to tears--how they cried for bread, and could not get it; that they had been drawing rations, but when they all got down sick they sent their ticket by a negro woman, but that the ticket was torn up, and the answer was, 'no more rations'; and how their poor sick mother, the evening before she died, with tears streaming down her cheeks, pressed them to her bosom; and much more, which this little girl told me in a straight forward manner, and which had truth stamped upon what she said.  
The other little girl, named Mary, about nine years of age, is still very low, and it is doubtful whether she will ever get well, though she has improved some since she has been at the home. She at first begged every one who came near her to give her some meat and bread, as she had been literally starving.  
These are the plain facts as they are. They need no embellishment. A mother and two little daughters dying, in a few days of each other, from want, and two others found in a dying state, and all this for the want of bread and assistance. The wife of a soldier who died in the Confederate army, and those little girls his children. Her name was Mrs. Brooks, and she came from Randolph county. If any one doubts these facts, by going to the home for orphans, they can find out about them.

**THE TRADE OF NEW YORK WITH THE SOUTH.**--The New York Herald says: New York is now in the height of the fall business with the Southern States. Several thousand merchants from the larger cities South are here, and our hotels are crowded to overflowing with them. The sight of so many homespun suits and slouch hats on Broadway reminds the strict New York eye of the prosperous ante-bellum era. The lines of steamers and sailing packets running South are crowded with goods. They are generally filled up with freight within twenty-four hours after they commence loading. The Charleston, Mobile, Wilmington, New Orleans and Galveston lines find themselves run down with business.  
Since the resumption of peaceful intercourse with the South, merchants from that section have found little difficulty in procuring time for their payments. Individuals coming here last year, exhibiting a fair record for integrity and business capacity, and offering to pay up as far as in their power on their old liabilities, were met in the most liberal spirit by New York merchants, and were given credit on all the goods they required. With few exceptions they have met their payments promptly. The usual time given has been about four months. This fall, however, and within the past few days, circumstances have arisen which have occasioned great anxiety to large merchants, and which may have the effect of seriously curtailing credits. The ability of the Southern merchant to meet his notes four months hence depends greatly upon the condition of the coming cotton crop, about which there is now so much doubt.

**SEED WHEAT.**  
200 Bushels of very fine White SEED WHEAT from Maryland. 100 Bushels May Wheat,--all of the very best quality. For sale by  
STENHOUSE, MACALAY & CO.  
Sept 24, 1866.

**SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.**  
The several Railroad Companies in this State, and all persons who have complaints to make of excessive or unequal charges, or violation of their charters by said roads, will take notice that the following joint resolution of the General Assembly, was adopted at the last session:  
Resolved, That a Special Commission, consisting of two members of the Senate, and one from each Congressional District in the House, be appointed to investigate and report to this General Assembly at its next regular session, the complaints made of excessive and unequal charges by the different Railroad Companies of this State, and to inquire if, and in what manner, they have violated their respective charters. That the said Commission have power to summon such witnesses, and to require the production of such books and papers as may be necessary, and also to inquire and report what charters are subject to amendment, and in those cases where amendments are practicable what changes should be made to protect the interests of the public.  
The Commission appointed under the foregoing resolution, hereby call upon all persons having knowledge of material facts relating to the matters embraced in said resolution, to forward statements duly authenticated to the several members of the Commission as hereinafter indicated.  
Complaints and charges relating to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, the Blue Ridge Railroad, the Laurens Railroad, the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, may be forwarded to G. F. Townes, at Greenville C. H., or to W. S. Grisham, at Wallhalla.  
Charges and Complaints relating to the South Carolina Railroad may be sent to M. C. Butler, Edgefield C. H., or R. S. Duryea at Charleston.  
Those relating to the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and the King's Mountain Railroad, may be sent to B. W. Ball, at Laurens C. H.  
Those relating to the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, may be sent to Harris Covington, at Bennettsville.  
Those relating to the North Eastern Railroad and Charleston and Savannah Railroad, to R. S. Duryea, at Charleston.  
The Commission will meet at Columbia, on Friday, the 23d day of November next, to make up their report; at which time any persons interested may appear before them, and furnish such information as may be considered necessary, relative to the matters under consideration.  
G. F. TOWNES,  
Chairman Senate Committee.  
M. C. BUTLER,  
Chairman House Committee.

**FIFTY YEARS IN AN IRON CAGE.**--There is now living at Backland, Massachusetts, a maniac named Josiah Spaulding, who has been confined in an iron cage for over fifty years, and for more than thirty years has not stood erect, till he has become so deformed that it is impossible to straighten his limbs by manual force. He refuses to be clothed, and will not suffer anything to remain on him, and is only kept warm in winter by warming the room in which his cage is placed.  
His human nature seems to have totally deserted him; he is only a being of senseless existence. His father, Rev. Josiah Spaulding, was the first minister that settled at Rockland, and this, his only son, was the only survivor of a premature triplet birth. During his boyhood and youth he was indulged to the fullest extent, and though an extremely dull and backward scholar, finally applied for admission to Williams College, after the continued efforts and persuasion of his parents and teachers.  
He was unsuccessful in his application, and commenced a district school, which the symptoms of insanity compelled him to give up. His madness manifested itself in attempting to murder his father and mother, and was chained for the safety of his family. After months of rubbing the links of his fetters against each other, he succeeded in freeing himself when his first act was to attempt to murder his sister. Since then he has inhabited the cage in which he is now kept, and his insanity has been growing more and more hopeless, until it is now utterly incurable.

**A good-for-nothing looking wretch** was brought up, charged with drunkenness. It was a clear case. The testimony showed that he had been on a spree for a week. He was asked what he had to say for himself.  
"Well yer Honor," said he, "me and my old woman never did live easy together."  
"That's no excuse for getting drunk," said the court.  
"You're right yer Honor, and so it ain't. We used to fight like cats and dogs together."  
"Drinking only made it worse," put in the court.  
"That's true; she discouraged the life out of me and kept me poor, until last week, when--"  
"Well, what did she do last week?"  
"She died, yer Honor."  
"And you have been drunk ever since?"  
"Yes, yer Honor; I never could bear prosperity."

**A LESSON FOR LAZY WIVES.**--One day, a study peasant was at work in the field amid storm and rain, and went home in the evening, tired and drenched to the skin. His loving wife said:--"My dear, it has been raining so hard that I could not fetch water, so I have not been able to make you any dinner. As you are wet through, I shall be obliged to you to fetch me a couple of buckets of water; you cannot get any water." The argument was striking; he, therefore, took two buckets and fetched some water from the well, which was at a considerable distance. On reaching his house he found his wife comfortably seated by the fire; there, tipping one bucket after another, he poured the contents over his kind, considerate partner. "Now, wife," said he; "you are quite as wet as I am, so you may as well fetch water for yourself; you can't get any water."  
"Heard from your goods, Jake; did they get there safe?"  
"Every one broke," replied Jake, sullenly; "lost the whole lot! Bang the Express company."  
"Did you put on 'this side up,' as I told you?"  
"Yes, I did; an' far fear they shouldn't see it on the kiver I put it on the bottom, tew--confound 'em!"

**AFRAID OF THE ITCH.**  
Pete Whetstone, of Arkansas, was once traveling on horseback through the interior of the State, and called one evening, to stay all night, at a little log house near the road, where entertainment and postoffice were kept. Two other strangers were there and the mail rider rode up just about dark. Supper being over, the mail carrier and the three gentlemen were invited into a small room furnished with a good fire and two beds, which were to accommodate the four persons for the night. The mail carrier was a little shabby, dirty-looking wretch, with whom none of the gentlemen liked the idea of sleeping. Pete Whetstone eyed him closely as he asked:  
"Where do you sleep to-night, my lad?"  
"I'll sleep with you, I reckon," lisped the youth, "for one o' them other fellers, I don't care who's it."  
The other two gentlemen took the hint, and occupied one of the beds together immediately, leaving the other bed and the conflagration to be enjoyed by Pete and the mail boy together as best they could. Pete and the boy commenced hauling off their duds, and Pete getting in bed first, and wishing to get rid of sleeping with the boy, remarked very earnestly--  
"My friend, I'll tell you beforehand I've got the itch, and you'd better not get in here with me, for the disease is catching."  
The boy, who was just getting in bed, too, drawled out very coolly--  
"Well, I reckon that don't make a bit o' difference. I've had it now seven years," and into the bed he hopped, along with Pete, who pitched out in as great a hurry as if he had waked up a hornet's nest in the bed.  
The other gentlemen roared, and the mail boy, who had got peaceable possession of the bed to himself drawled out--  
"Why, you must be a set o' darned fools; mam and dad's got the catch a heap worse than I is, and they sleep in that bed last night when they were here at the quilting."  
The other two strangers were now in a worse predicament than Pete had been, and, bounding from their nest like the old house had been on fire, stripped, shook their clothes, put them on again, ordered their horses, and, though it was nearly ten o'clock, they all three left and rode several miles to the next town before they slept, leaving the imperturbable mail carrier to the bliss of scratching and sleeping alone.

**THE LAW.**--Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required, and one of them positively refused to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of a plank. Finally, the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand, said:  
"I'll give you all diah moneys if you'll make Hans do justice mit de bridge."  
"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.  
"Not more than five dollar," replied the Dutchman.  
"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes and giving him the other; "take this and go get the bridge repaired; 'tis the best course you can take."  
"Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly, "yaas, dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans; but as he want long home he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained anything by going to law.  
"One of the greatest absorbent of gases is charcoal. Of some kinds of gas it will absorb 80 times its volume. This was strongly illustrated some time since, by a blacksmith, who had a pile of iron lying exposed not far from his shop. A poor old horse, just ready to die was feeding in the vicinity of it, and finally lay down and died on the side of it. Perceiving no bad smell to arise from the carcass, the blacksmith did not remove it, but let it decay where it was. But when he came to burn the coal he discovered that all the gas that arose from the decaying animal matter, had been taken up by his fuel and was by the fire driven out again, rendering his shop insupportable.

**PET BIRDS.**--Caged birds are the source of much pleasure, and while they give great happiness if they are kept in good healthy condition, seem to enjoy life nearly if not quite as well as their mates in the bush or the wildwood--especially if, either from the lack of memory or from blissful ignorance, the caged birds do not know what pleasure they lose. Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." One of the drawbacks to the happiness of birds, and to the pleasure of keeping them, is lice, and having recently learned of a safe and sure way of removing them, we give it to our readers--  
"The Michigan Farmer says:  
"Lay a piece of cotton or cotton flannel over the cage at night, several nights in succession, taking it off at daylight. Multitudes of them will be found upon it, which are easily killed. After a few days all will be removed. A case in which this was very successful has just been brought to our notice, from a pair of bob-links; hundreds of these parasites were removed in this way."

**THIS SIDE UP.**--We saw Jake nailing up a box the other day containing some articles which he intended sending by express. From the nature of the contents we knew it was essential that the box should not be inverted on the passage, so we ventured the suggestion to Jake to place the much abused "This side up, etc." conspicuously upon the cover. A few days after we saw Jake.  
"Heard from your goods, Jake; did they get there safe?"  
"Every one broke," replied Jake, sullenly; "lost the whole lot! Bang the Express company."  
"Did you put on 'this side up,' as I told you?"  
"Yes, I did; an' far fear they shouldn't see it on the kiver I put it on the bottom, tew--confound 'em!"