

The Western Democrat.

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\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1866.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 740.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
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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 of October, 1866, and the other the 1st of February, 1867.
Expense 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 6, 1866, Charlotte, N. C.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN,
In the Bryce Building, on Trade Street,
Are constantly receiving and keep on hand for sale a general assortment of

COFFEES,
such as Salt, Java, Leather, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Shooting, Bale Yarn, Liquors of all kinds, &c., &c., which they will sell at moderate prices for Cash or exchange for country Produce of every description.
H. B. HAMMOND,
J. McLAUGHLIN,
Sept 17, 1866.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (40 acres in corporation). On the Tract there is a good Mill-site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race dug, and all the large timber for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided, it will attract the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber.
W. F. PHIFER,
Sept 10, 1866.

On Consignment,

400 Bushels white Corn, 250 bushels Meal, 14 boxes ordinary Tobacco, at
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO'S,
Sept 10, 1866
Opposite 1st National Bank.

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 Field 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

The Southern Express Company,

For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
We 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 Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT,
Dec 18, 1865, President.

Tailoring.

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 & Sitt's store.
January 1, 1866.

Co-Partnership Notice.

MR. R. MACDONALD is this day (July 1st) admitted a partner in the business of our House at Charlotte, N. C., which will be continued under the firm of STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,
July 16, 1865.

James River Insurance Company,

HOWARDSVILLE, VA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

C. W. DOWNING, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

This old, tried, and solvent company deals liberally, pays promptly, and asks patronage. See below, to which many others similar could be added:
-Richmond, Va., Feb. 15, 1866.
"In the month of December, 1865, we had Cotton burned which was insured in the James River Company, and its part of loss, amounting to one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, was paid promptly as soon as proof, &c., was forwarded, and over two months before it was due under the policy. Such promptness merits patronage."
A. Y. Stokes & Co.,
April 2, 1866

WHOM TO MARRY.

Some young men marry dimples; some ears; some noses; the contest, however, generally lies between the eyes and the hair. The mouth, too, is occasionally married; the chin not so often, though, should we ever be so unfortunate as to marry at all, we think our preference would be the eyes and a soft, melodious voice combined, for when is a man more happy than when seated by the sylvan-like form of some fair demoiselle, he, on looking up, meets a pair of dark or light blue orbs gazing fondly on him? Then he feels he could wait with pleasure. In connection with the tender look he hears the soft and tender strains lowly murmuring their sweet accordance of friendship and—probably something more. He that would have a wife must marry a woman. If he can meet with one of equal social position, like education, similar disposition, kindred sympathies, and habits congenial to his own, let him marry, but let him beware of marrying a curl or a neck, however swan-like, or a voice, however melodious. Young ladies do also make some queer matches, and unite themselves to a pair of big whiskers, or a love of a moustache—especially the moustache pattern.

Wagon and Team,

To hire or sell. Apply to
W. BOYD,
Sept 3, 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 Enamel 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 my sincere thanks for your kind and liberal patronage to me since my return from the army.
J. T. BUTTLER,
Sept 17, 1866.

Dr. J. M. 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 Delains, Fallords, Poplins, black and colored Silks, Prints, bleached and brown Domestic Drills, Cotton Flannel, Bird Eye Draper, 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 fashion—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, Plains and Bits, Braces and Bits, Boring Machines with Bits, Axes, Vises, Bellows, 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.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,

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, Esqrs., Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; O. G. Parsley & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; D. Paul & Co., and Robt. Ware & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Durlap, Moncre & Co., Richmond, Va.; Tannahill, McLane & Co., N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co., New York.

NEW GOODS

AT
McLEOD & STEEL'S.

We are now receiving and opening our FALL and WINTER STOCK,

which has been selected with great care. The liberal patronage received from our friends and the public generally has induced us to purchase a more extensive Stock this fall than at any previous time. We hope to merit a continuation of their kind favors. Our Stock embraces many of the most desirable styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
black and colored Cloths, Cloaks, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, Ribbons, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Goods, Furs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hollow and Willow Ware, Hardware.

Groceries and Crockery.
Our Stock will compare favorably with any in the market. We respectfully ask an examination of the same.
Oct 1, 1866.

CROPS OF THE WORLD.

At the commencement of the present year the most buoyant hopes were entertained that the harvests at home and abroad would prove most abundant and favorable. This anticipation was reasonable, as the termination of a great war in this country had restored a million and a half of men to the pursuits of peace, and Europe, at that time, was not even menaced by that short and decisive war which has been attended with such extraordinary results. It is now very well ascertained that the cereal crops of Europe and America will fall very far short of the anticipations of the public. The wheat crop of this country is, at the South, an utter failure, and in the West and North, not as large as usual. It is now a well ascertained fact that widely extending droughts and other unforeseen misfortunes have also dwarfed the corn crop North and South. In this country, therefore, the next year will not be one of cheap bread.

In glancing over recent files of the European and English papers, we find the most depressing and gloomy statements as to the probability of universal scarcity of breadstuffs abroad. The London Saturday Review of the 22d of September says, "that, after the almost continuous rains of the past few weeks, the most hopeful cannot expect the result of the grain harvest of 1866 in England to be favorable." When it is recollected that the harvest commences in England during the last week in July, and usually ends about the middle of August, we can well conceive that almost "continuous rains" for two or three weeks prior to the 22d of September, have greatly damaged the outlying wheat in a damp climate like that of England.

Turning from Great Britain to the principal grain-producing portions of Europe, we find the accounts of the wheat harvest not cheering. In Russia the crop is a good one. In Prussia the wheat is in bad condition. In Holland and Belgium the crops are so poor that they will import and not export wheat. The districts of country which have Trieste for a shipping port have had crops, where there was abundance last year. In the north of Europe there is hardly wheat enough for home wants. In France the wheat crop was secured much earlier than in England, and we have very accurate information as to the supply in that country. So short is the crop there that the English agricultural journals say "we have to dread France as a competitor in purchasing the surplus of countries that England had looked to for supplies." Last year France sent to England nearly a million and a half quarters of wheat, and nearly two millions sacks of flour. Now England will not only be deprived of that supply, but will find France an active competitor in all the markets of Europe. In their report upon the prospects of a surplus in North America, the English journals report crops of wheat as very good in Canada and California, but short from a fifth to a tenth in the Atlantic States.—Richmond Times.

No doubt there will be bread enough in the land.

A WONDERFUL OLD LADY.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says an old lady named Martha Carson, aged one hundred and three years, six months and three days, died lately in Bibb county, Ga. She had cut three sets of teeth, the last being small and like a squirrel's. She never took an active dose of medicine in her life. Up to within six years she would walk two or three miles with the greatest ease. About eight years ago her sight failed, but when she cut her last set of teeth, about two years since, it improved very much. She was born in North Carolina, but has lived in Georgia for sixty years. Her oldest son, William, died in Louisiana a few months ago, at the age of eighty-one or eighty-two years. She had eleven children, five of whom are now alive.

OSBORNE, BARRINGER & OSBORNE,

Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. W. OSBORNE, RUFUS BARRINGER, R. D. OSBORNE.

One of the firm may always be found at their Office, near the Court House.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, MY DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on the East street, in the Town of Statesville, situated a few hundred yards from the Public Square. Possession can be had by the 1st day of January next. The Dwelling House is 40 by 32 feet, 5 rooms below and 4 fire-places, 4 rooms above and 2 fire-places, a piazza in front and back of the dwelling; 4 good kitchens with brick chimneys and fire-places, a flour room, larder, wash house, and a good smoke house—all in good repair—a well of excellent water, milk house and wash house, a carriage and ice house, a large stable with 2 large sheds, corn crib and first rat, cow shed with 6 stalls and a room to set the milk pails in; calf stall and hog pen attached; a good garden, clover and cow lot.

Also, 5 Acres of Land,
well improved, attached for truck patches.
More desirable property has not been offered in this town for sale.

J. W. STOCKTON,
Statesville, Oct 15, 1866

Seed Rye,

For sale by
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN,
Oct 1, 1866

State of North Carolina, Union Co.

In Equity—To Full Term, 1866.

William H. Simpson, Administrator of William Ringstaff, against Hilliard J. Wolfe and others.

It appearing in this case to the satisfaction of the Court that D. Marion Rose and Sarah his wife, defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State so that process cannot be personally served upon them, and it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks successively, in the Western Democrat, commanding them to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1866, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso, will be entered against them.

Witness, Thomas D. Winchester, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Monroe, the 4th day of October, 1866.

T. D. WINCHESTER, C. M. E.
32-61 [pr. adv. \$10]

MANUFACTURES.

The North has been made rich by its superior skill and enterprise and by its happy system of dividing the labor of its people. This, added to the indomitable energy of the Northern people, has been the chief source of its wealth. This has been accomplished by the labor of white men; colored society every where, when reduced to free labor, being greater consumers than producers.

The South must now profit by this example. Our colored population, under proper direction, can accomplish more for themselves and more for the country in agricultural pursuits than at any thing else. As laborers, as planters and farmers, they can become more truly independent as a class, than at any thing else. As mechanics, or domestic servants, some few of them may get along respectably, but it is only as tillers of the soil that any large number of them can hope long even to obtain the necessities of life. But industry, frugality and a determination to become superior laborers in agriculture, will make them comfortable and independent in a few years. This, therefore, is their proper vocation. Experience has proven that few of them can make skillful mechanics, or merchants, or manufacturers or miners. These seem to be special vocations for the white race.

If we had the capital in the State, and we think it might be obtained in some way, we should strongly urge the immediate establishment of large factories of various kinds, especially in every town in the State with 2,500 inhabitants. In this City we ought to have two or three, and so it should be in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Charlotte, and other places. We regard W. H. Willard, Esq., as a public benefactor, for his efforts in inaugurating a factory in this City for the manufacture of colored cotton goods, such as stripes, plaids, gingham, and possibly prints or calicoes at a future day. We learn that the lot has been purchased, and in a few days, the machinery will be procured to commence the work. The plan is to work the factory by steam. The spinning will be done elsewhere. No money will be expended for building houses and tenements for the employees, as they will be drawn from the city, and the location of the factory will be such as to enable the operatives to live at their own homes. Thus a number of females, who find it difficult to make a living, will be furnished with remunerative employment. Would that we had two such factories, employing 500 employees each, in this City, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern and Charlotte as an experiment.

The profit of such factories to the stockholders is unquestionable. The statistics of the Georgia and Northern factories show this to be the most remunerative investment that can be made. Besides this, they furnish a comfortable support to large numbers of the indigent persons who find it difficult to make a living. Let us have the factories a-going.—Raleigh Sentinel.

EARTHQUAKES.

The extremely rare occurrence of an earthquake at Paris gives some interest to the following general view of the most remarkable phenomena of the kind, nearly 7,000 in number, recorded in history since the year 288 B. C. Up to this day it has been found impossible to prove any periodical recurrence of earthquakes in any part of the world. Among the violent commotions of our earth's crust recorded by the earlier writers we may mention one in the year 33 of our era in Palestine, by which 30,000 persons lost their lives; a series of others in the year 416, and which lasted six months, causing immense ruin all over Europe. In the year 494 the towns of Laodicea, Hierapolis, Tripoli, and Agathicum were overthrown. In 684 upwards of 500,000 acres of land, comprised within the province of Josa, in Japan, disappeared in consequence of an earthquake. In 842 France was sorely tried under seismic influence; in 1021 it made itself felt throughout Germany; and in 1089 all over England, which was often visited by the phenomenon, as for instance in 1158, when the Thames suddenly fell so low that people could cross it on stepping stones; in 1179, when the ground all about Durham was seen to swell, and then sink down again with a loud noise, after forming several ponds; and in 1185, when Lincoln Cathedral and various edifices in other parts of England were overthrown. The year 1348 was calamitous throughout Europe from the same cause; in 1580 the county of Kent was devastated by an earthquake, the bells of Westminster Abbey felt its influence, several of the houses in the neighborhood were thrown down, the sky being clear all the time. On the 19th and 20th March, 1750, the phenomenon occurred with such violence, that thousands of the inhabitants of London quitted their dwellings and encamped outside the town. Italy has always been subject to earthquakes; those of 1626, when 30 towns and villages were destroyed in the kingdom of Naples; of 1692, when 49 towns and villages, including 972 churches and convents, were overthrown in Sicily, causing the death of 93,000 persons; of 1720, when part of Palermo was laid in ruins; of 1733, in Calabria and Sicily, when the shocks continued for nearly nine months; and in 1857 in the province of Basilicata, will long be remembered as awful calamities. The great earthquake at Lisbon is too well known to deserve any particular description. Turning to the New World, we there find appalling instances of terrestrial commotion. In 1797 Riobamba, Tacuzna, and Hambato were levelled to the ground. The soil opened under men's feet, and whole caravans were swallowed up, and so were houses; whole avenues were shifted from one spot to another, without the trees being in the least torn up or damaged. In 1822 Chili was severely visited, and an upheaval of 100,000 square miles of ground to a height of 7 feet was the result. On the 22d of March, 1853, the town of Quito was transformed into a mass of ruins, and upwards of 3,000 persons lost their lives. Lima was visited in the same way on the 23d of April, 1860; and on that occasion also lives were lost and property destroyed to a large amount.—Galignani.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION NEAR MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, October 9.
For some time past the planters living on and about the Burgett plantation have been watchful of the conduct and manoeuvres of the negroes about them, who, our informant states, number somewhere in the vicinity of five hundred. As many as three or four times have they (the planters) been warned by their friends here to watch their every act, as it was known that they had purchased arms and ammunition in this city, and had unwittily hinted at their murderous designs. On Tuesday last a number of the negroes arrived here, and, obtaining a keg of powder and a couple of bags of shot, left that same evening on the Natoma for the plantation. A mile or two this side of the plantation the negroes went ashore and instantly started for a little trading boat lying about three hundred yards below. Here they found three rifles offered for sale. They purchased these articles also, and, with the ammunition, buried them in the woods.

On Friday evening, while the negroes were weighing cotton, the suspicions of the overseer were aroused by hearing them interlope the text "Dixie" with the words "Ous will be wine to-morrow," and "to-morrow;" "We'll have fun," &c. He said nothing, but when the time arrived dismissed the negroes from their labor and repaired as quickly as possible to his own quarters, where he found the owners of the plantation, the brothers Burgett. He related to them what had occurred, and suggested the propriety of immediately taking such measures of defence as in their judgment was necessary to preserve the lives of all the white people about the place. In the meantime they had learned that on the following day the negroes intended to attack them in the field. They then determined on devising plans which they thought would entirely circumvent those of the negroes and obviate the necessity of shedding blood. With this end in view, they started next morning for the field, two of the party riding off toward the road, two riding in the rear of the plantation. The brothers Isaac and Henry took the road, each being armed with a shot gun and a revolver. They had not advanced far before they were met by a body of about fifty negroes, who ordered them off their mules, accompanying the order with rapid and indiscriminate firing.

Fortunately none of the shots had any effect. Mr Isaac Burgett quickly alighted from his animal, and raising his gun to his shoulder, fired, killing the leader of the crowd and wounding two others. His brother, Mr Henry Burgett, had by this time got in the rear of the scoundrels, and, together with the other two gentlemen, who it will be remembered, had started in another direction, poured a volley into their ranks, which had the effect of scattering them in all directions. It was here that the other negro was killed and two more wounded. By this time some ten or twelve white men gathered around the place and quickly succeeded in arresting and placing under guard the entire gang. Forty new rifles, thirty-five revolvers, a keg of powder and two large bags of shot were captured. In about an hour after the capture, two more squads of negroes were discovered about half a mile off, but immediately dispersed in confusion upon hearing of the disastrous defeat of their infamous brother-plotters and assassins.

An examination afterwards of about twenty of the negroes showed plainly that it was concocted by heads far more capable of doing mischief than those of the ignorant, deluded negroes, but the planners lacked the courage of executing their damnable plans. This part of the work they left to a negro named Bill Dickinson, who assumed the leadership, and who, as is stated above, was killed. This outbreak which was the result in the murder of all the whites in the neighborhood, to be followed by an indiscriminate plundering, was planned and originated here in Memphis. There can be no question about it. The ammunition and arms for them were purchased by white men in Memphis. This is the testimony of the negroes. They say, too, that they were forced into the insurrection by the negro leaders, who told them that if they would but once take possession of the plantations, their friends in Memphis and at the North would stand by them.

The result of such teaching is plain. It is to incite the negro, with his low brutal nature, to murder, rapine and bloodshed. What can be plainer? We answer, nothing; and in this occurrence the world is furnished with another illustration of it. True it is that in comparison with the Jamaica outbreak it is but insignificant. But the same principle is involved though on a smaller scale. A desire to possess the land undisturbed; a desire to rid themselves of white rulers, or have such rulers as they themselves would choose. Who could tell where it would end, had it been successful in the beginning, and with the numerous bands of negroes coming up as reinforcements? The matter should be thoroughly investigated, and the investigation should begin in Memphis.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The London Times compliments Lord Stanley's speech at the Cable banquet, which was, it says, designed to satisfy the U. S. that our relations with that country is safe in its hands. It suggests that his Lordship should take in hand the differences relating to the Alabama claims, which it is persuaded can be set at rest if the necessary temper and judgment can be brought to bear.

It is stated that the recent wet weather in England has destroyed a very large wheat crop. The Windsor Arsenal has been leveled to the ground by an explosion of gun cotton. No lives lost.

A most terrible fire occurred in Quebec last week, in St. Rocks and St. Stephens suburbs. Fifteen hundred houses were destroyed, four men killed, one soldier blown up, and one officer wounded.

About 3,000 sheep have just been started from Vermont for Virginia. They will foot it at the rate of ten miles per day, and get their living on the road.

SYSTEMATIC CHILD MURDER IN FRANCE.

A subject of deep interest is now being discussed at the Academy of Medicine to which I have already alluded—namely, the frightful mortality among French children according to the fashion of the country put out to nurse. Every year 20,000 babies are sent out of Paris under the care of peasant nurses, and of that number 5,000 on an average are returned to their mothers, the other 15,000 having died of cold, starvation and bad treatment. Since 1846 it has been calculated that in the neighborhood of Paris alone 300,000 of these nurslings have died in the hands of their foster mothers. Why should such barbarous murders be allowed to deplete the country? It is entirely owing to the bad management of the bureaux de nourrices, over which Government has not till now exercised a proper amount of surveillance. These officers receive indiscriminately every woman who applies at them for employment. A frightful trade is carried on by speculators of the lowest class, denominated meneurs, who enroll country women in their pay, convey them to Paris in carts justly called "purgatories," obtain for them babies whose mothers have applied at the offices for a nurse for their child, and convey them and the children back to the country. The horrors that take place during the journey to Paris and back in the vehicle of meneurs are of so startling a nature that one could hardly believe them to be true were it not for the undoubted proofs which have been laid before the Academy of Medicine. Thus the country women make no scruple in exchanging the babies entrusted to them, and several among them undertake to nurse two or three children at a time. "I have seen," exclaimed Mr Chevalier, addressing the Academy, "one woman professing to nurse seven infants, and yet she herself had neither milk nor a cow." Fed with bad broth, exposed to every species of dirt and neglect, the miserable infant sickens and dies. The nurse, however, writes to its mother that her baby is prospering, that it had grown out of its clothes, and required a fresh supply. The mother naturally spends her month's wages in supplying her child's wants, and goes on paying its board for months after it has been lying in the village cemetery. A considerable number of nurses come annually to Paris and carry back a supply of children and not one has ever been known to bring a child back to the capital. In their charge the children simply appear and disappear. Dr Brochard cited in his speech to the Academy two communes of the Eure et Loire Department, where the nurslings invariably die. It appears there are women among the nurses whose reputation is well known, and, horresco referens, these nurses are specially sought for by certain ill-famed houses. Entrusting a newborn infant to one of them is tantamount to infanticide. Dr Brochard read several copies of the lying letters written by nurses to the children's parents, describing in pathetic language the rosy cheeks and increasing charms of their infants dead weeks before the epistle was indicated. The doctor also gave several curious details of the annual pilgrimage to St. Criard, in the department of La Perche. St. Criard, he remarked, is the real name of the place, and not a calumny. On a given day, late in autumn, it is the custom of the country to bring every infant in the vicinity before the painted image of the saint, there to do him homage. The saint statue happens to be in a chapel at the top of a steep hill, exposed to all the winds of heaven. The country itself is bleak and the climate peculiarly cold at any time of the year. Naturally, this long pilgrimage at the worst season of the year to the top of a great height proves fatal to all the delicate infants who are carried in the procession, and the amount of deaths from bronchitis which ensue in the course of the week following is something incredible. These horrible facts are highly discreditable to the mayors of the various villages where these infants are nursed. Naturally, if M. le Maire, instead of cultivating his apriots and peaches and gaining prizes at agricultural shows for his fat pigs, were to look sharp after the extraordinary number of little graves in his village cemetery, and insist on medical reports as the cause thereof being laid before him, infant mortality would rapidly diminish. Messieurs les Maires will probably read this opinion from the pens of their respective prefects, expressed in a somewhat startling form, as once the French Government takes up a subject it does not trifle with it, and undoubtedly possesses the rare gift of making itself obeyed.—Paris Correspondent of the London Star.

A CURIOUS EXHIBITION.—A forthcoming exhibition of wet nurses is announced in the papers. The points to be considered will be the amount and quality of the milk, the age and temperament of the nurse, the kinds of food used by them, &c. Experiments will be made to demonstrate to what degree malt liquors or spirituous liquors partaken of by the nurse impregnate the milk; also, whether a passionate or fretful temper of the nurse is conveyed to the nursing child. The exhibition promises to be a very curious, interesting and instructive affair.

There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noised abroad, echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and the social circle, find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best, like sunshine, quietly through the world.

ONE KIND KISS BEFORE WE PART.—A friend relates the following: A young lady having purchased an assortment of music at a music store, on returning to her carriage recollected a piece she had neglected to buy. "Sir," said she, on re-entering the store, "there is one thing which I had forgotten."
"And what is that?" asked the young music seller. "It is, sir, One Kind Kiss Before We Part." She meant the song of that name. The gay youth, vaulting instantaneously over the counter, saluted the fair stranger. He lost his heart and his situation, and has doubtless gone for a "soldier boy" with the Penians.—Montgomery Mail.