

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 755.

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.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., President,
Assisted by accomplished instructors in all the Departments.
The buildings and grounds, known as the N. C. Military Institute, located in Charlotte, having been secured for a term of years for the purpose of a Female College, the Institution will be opened as such January 29th, 1867.
The first school year will be of irregular duration. It will comprise one long Session of Twenty-six weeks.
This Session, or scholastic year, will be divided into two Terms of Thirteen weeks, each.
Rates per Term, payable in advance in lawful currency of the United States:
Board with Lights, \$50 00
Tuition—Collegiate Department, 15 00
Tuition—Primary Department, \$11 00 to 13 00
EXTRAS:
Music on Piano or Guitar, 22 Lessons, \$50 00
Latin, Greek, French, German, etc., each, 8 00
Painting, Drawing, Embroidery, etc., at fair rates.
Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow cases, towels, table-napkins, and counterpane.
The standard of Scholarship will be high, and the instruction thorough.
The building is eligibly situated with more than twenty acres of land attached, the premises being delightfully adorned with native oaks. Ample means of exercise and recreation will be thus afforded. For Circular apply to
A. G. STACY,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dec 17, 1866

VANCE & DOWD,
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

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 is worth 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.

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.

REMOVED.
We take this method of informing our friends and the public, that we have moved to the large and commodious Store Room formerly occupied by KAHNWEILER & BRO., where we will continue to carry on the General Mercantile Business in all its various branches, and will respectfully call attention to our variety and styles of Goods, unsurpassed by any other House in the State, which we offer at exceedingly low prices.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
French Black and colored Cloaks, Bazaars, Bazaars and Circulars, Rich Sackes and Basques.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
We have now in store one of the largest Stocks of fine Dress Goods ever offered in Charlotte. Our Stock consists in part of all Wool Delaines, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Poplinettes, Alpacaes, Lustres, together with a general assortment of all the low priced Domestic, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Best Kid Gloves in all colors. Ladies' finest lined Silk, Lisle, Hair and Woolen Gloves, Meehan's Gloves. Superior English Hosiery for Ladies' and Misses', all of which are equal to any ever offered in this city.
WHITE GOODS
Of every description. Table Cloths and Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Knappkins, &c., &c.
CLOTHING
Of every description. Frock and Sack Coats, Cassimere Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and a complete line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Boots, Shoes and Hats, all of which we offer at enormously low prices at Wholesale and Retail.
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
Of every description received every week, and sold at prices warranted to prove satisfactory to purchasers. We take great pleasure in showing our Goods to those who will favor us with a call.
A. WELLS & CO.,
Kahnweiler & Bro's Old Stand, Trade St.

NOTICE.
We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies that we will attach to our House early in the Spring, a first class French Millinery Establishment, of which due notice will be given.
A. WELLS & CO.
Nov 26, 1866.

"The Love Bird."
SONG for the Piano, by Fannie Downing, just received at the new Book Store.
Also, GODEY'S LADIES BOOK for February, at the new Book Store.
Jan 21, 1867. TIDDY & BRO.

PLANT CORN.—If our people are wise, or will be guided by experience, often a costly teacher, they will not fail to plant for an abundant supply of corn this season. How much better off would the whole South have been, had but half the land, planted in cotton last season, been planted in corn. A full crop, besides securing plenty and independence, would touch the Western Radical's pocket-nerve—the only sensitive part of the animal. The South this year will pay to Sherman's burners and robbers, many millions of dollars for their surplus corn, which otherwise would be used as fuel. Will the South forever continue in a course that profits not, but impoverishes themselves and enriches her deadliest enemies? Well may she be charged with the blindest ignorance, by those who reap all the reward of her labors.—*Charon Gazette.*

GARDEN SEEDS.
Just received at the Corner Drug Store, a large and fine assortment of
Buist's Genuine Garden Seeds,
Consisting of every variety grown in this climate.
Warranted Good and Reliable.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail by
Feb 4, 1867. J. H. McADEN.

Planting Potatoes.
20 BARRELS NORTHERN IRISH POTATOES, expected daily, for sale at the Corner Drug Store.
Feb 4, 1867. J. H. McADEN.

HOUSES, LOTS AND LAND SALE.
LINCOLNTON, N. C.
A good opportunity to purchase Houses and Lots in the Town of Lincolnton, N. C., and valuable Land conveniently situated within 13 miles of the Town. As Executor of the late Mrs. E. Schenck, I will sell in Lincolnton, N. C., on Thursday the 7th day of March, 1867, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following valuable property, viz:
The undivided interest of the Estate of Mrs. Schenck in the improved Lot (No. 2) whereon I now live, together with my own interest in the same, including the entire interest of the whole.
This Lot is very well improved, having upon it a large and substantial Brick Building containing 12 large and comfortable Rooms—10 with fire-places—and four large rooms in the basement—2 with fire-places. This House is situated in the business part of the Town—only a few doors from the Court House. It was erected for a Public Hotel, but is well adapted to the wants of a private family, or may be used as a Boarding House. Stables, Corn-cris, Smoke-house, Kitchen, &c., all in good repair.
Also, one unimproved Lot, No. 44. This Lot is under a good fence, and is in fine cultivating order.
Also, One Hundred and Thirty-one Acres of Land, lying on the South-fork of the Catawba River, with 13 miles of Town. A good part of this Land is well timbered—the balance is in fine condition for cultivation. On the premises is an excellent Orchard and a fine site for a residence.
Also, Cattle and Farming Implements.
A. A. McLEAN, Executor.

NOTICE.
Having qualified as Administrator of Miss Eliza B. Lowrie, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to her Estate to make payment to me, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
ROBERT GIBBON,
Feb 4, 1867 1m Administrator.

GROCERIES.
Having purchased the interest of JAS. H. CARSON, in the late firm of W. BOYD & CO., I shall continue the
Family Grocery Business
at the Old Stand in the Springs Building, one door above Hutchin, on Burroughs & Co.
Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on the Old Firm, I would solicit a continuance of the same. My motto shall be, Quick Sales and Short Profits, with fair dealings.
Old friends as well as new customers will find a general and full assortment of Family Groceries at low prices.
Come one, come all, and if you do not wish to buy, you may find a comfortable seat by a good fire. In addition to the Family Grocery Business, I buy and sell on Commission.
Cotton, Grain, Flour, Tobacco, Cotton Yarn, Bacon, Fertilizers, &c., to which punctual attention and prompt returns are given.
Orders or Consignments solicited. My profits will be conducted exclusively for Cash, as business in my line of Trade are too small to sell on credit.
From a long experience in business as well as a general knowledge of Transportation, I hope to give entire satisfaction and share a liberal patronage.
Feb 4, 1867. W. BOYD.

Just Received.
A superior article of country FLOUR, Corn Meal, Grits, Durham's Smoking Tobacco, a fine assortment of Chewing Tobacco, Genuine Lorillard Snuff, a prime article of Sugar and Coffee.
For sale by,
Feb 4, 1867. W. BOYD.

Cotton Yarn.
Several Bales COTTON YARN, just received from Rocky River Factory. I have sold this Yarn for two years. It gives entire satisfaction. Persons cannot do better than by calling on
Feb 4, 1867. W. BOYD.

Administrator's Sale.
On Monday the 25th of February, I will sell at the residence of the late John M. Springs, all his household and Kitchen Furniture.
S. P. ALEXANDER, Adm.
Feb 4, 1867.

DR. J. M. MILLER
Has removed his Office and Residence to the house lately occupied by Mr David Elias, next to the Charlotte Hotel.
January 25, 1867 1m

HIDES
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
S. M. HOWELL,
Near the Post Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
September 3, 1867.

MUNIFICENT DONATION

For Educating the Destitute of the South.

Geo. Peabody (an American, but who lives in England) addresses a letter to R. C. Winthrop of Mass., Hon. H. Fish of N. Y., Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlwaine of Ohio, Geo. U. S. Grant, Hon. W. C. Rives of Va., Hon. J. H. Clifford of Mass., Hon. Wm. Aiken of South Carolina, W. M. Evans, Esq., N. Y., Hon. W. A. Graham, N. C., Chas. McAlister, Pa., G. W. Biggs, Esq., Washington, Samuel Wetmore, N. Y., E. A. Bradford, La., Geo. N. Eaton, Md., and G. P. Russell of Mass., in which he says: "with my advancing years my attachment to my native land has but become more devoted. He gives to the gentleman addressed a million of dollars in trust, the income to be used for the promotion and encouragement of the intellectual, moral or industrial education of the young in the more desolate portions of the South and Southwestern States. Besides this income, he authorizes them to use forty per cent. of the principal within two years. In addition he places in their hands Planter's Bank bonds of Mississippi, amounting with interest, to eleven hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be added to and used for the purposes of the trust.

He leaves the details with the trustees, requesting that Mr. Winthrop be made Chairman, Gov. Hunt and Bishop McIlwaine Vice Chairmen. The trust has been accepted and an organization already effected, of which Mr. Winthrop is chairman. Committees of Finance and Enquiry were appointed, and it is the intention of the Trustees to commence as soon as possible.

Mr. Peabody is now in Washington, and a dispatch says:
President Johnson called upon George Peabody, as a private citizen, and in the course of conversation, paid that gentleman a high compliment for his magnificent gift in behalf of the educational interests of the South. Peabody, replying, said he had some knowledge of official cares bearing upon the Executive, and appreciated his efforts to restore the lately rebellious States to their full relations to the Federal Government. Alluding to his residence in England, he said there was more friendly feeling among the people and Government of that country than heretofore.

CUFFEE'S BRILLIANT IDEA.—A week or ten days ago a stalwart darkey applied to the county clerk for a license to marry, which was promptly issued in due form by our affable clerk, and Nig bowed himself out hat in hand, the happiest darkey alive.
The circumstance had been forgotten by the clerk, when yesterday in walked the same darkey, with his hat under his arm, when the following conversation occurred:
Nig—"Mr. Clerk, you 'member 'bout dem licenses?"
Clerk—"What licenses?"
Nig—"Why dem what you give me for to marry?"
Clerk—"No I remember nothing of the kind. Did I issue you license to marry?"
Nig—"Dat's it; Boss. Dat's it."
Clerk—"Well, what do you want?"
Nig—"Why I 'se tried dat 'oman and don't like her. I jist wants you to rub out her name to de license, and put in a nudder one."
Clerk—"Why you rascal didn't you marry the woman whose name I put on the license?"
Nig—"Of course I did; but you see I keeps de license in my pocket all the time, so's I could change dem 'dat one didn't suit—and she don't suit wuf a cent!"
When the "man and brother" was assured that nothing could be done for him he retired very much disgusted with "de Yankee way warrin' folks."—*Cairo Democrat.*

GOOD NEWS FROM B. & L.,
At Corner Store under Mansion House.
We are now prepared to sell all goods at cost, in order to make room for Spring Stock.
Calicoes, Shirtings, Delaines,
Poplins, Alpacaes, French Merinos,
Hoopskirts, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias,
Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Kerseys, &c.
Also a full stock of Ready-made Clothing, and a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. All we ask is a CALL, we will make prices satisfactory.
BUXBAUM & LANG,
Corner Store, under Mansion House.
Feb 4, 1867.

Garden Seeds.
The largest and most complete Stock ever brought to this market, from the celebrated Houses of
LANDRETH,
THORBURN and BUIST.
For sale at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
Feb 4, 1867.

TO RENT,
A very desirable residence with all necessary out-buildings and a large garden attached.
Apply to
M. L. WRISTON,
at Hutchin, Burroughs & Co's.
Feb 4, 1867.

Next Door to the Court House.
FRESH GROCERIES—FEB. 1st, 1867.
Just received an elegant article of Molasses, Cheese, C. Coffee Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Rio Coffee, Tea, Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Soda, Table Salt, Mustard, Ginger Preserves, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. &c.
Also, a good assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., &c.
Store under Baumgarten's Photograph Gallery, newly established.
JAMES HARTY & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C., Feb 4, 1867.

A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscribers having united themselves under the style of ROBINSON & GRAHAM, for the purpose of conducting the Tailoring Business, nearly opposite the National Bank, flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction, and thereby merit a liberal patronage.
CUTTING attended to promptly, and done in the best style. We warrant all our work.
R. M. ROBINSON,
A. GRAHAM.
Feb 4, 1867.

INSIDE VIEW OF A DISSECTING ROOM.

A New York reporter has recently taken a few notes in a medical college, where he found hundreds of young men, and a few women, sitting themselves for the business of prescribing for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." The following, relative to the dissecting room, will be found interesting:

In the evening, the medical students—who are earnest enough to seek, by hard work, to obtain a knowledge of their profession—resort to the dissecting rooms, of which there are several, located in different parts of the city.—The largest and finest of them is located in the upper part of a college building, where twenty-five or thirty tables are ranged between half a dozen rows of bright gas lights. Around the sides of the rooms forty or more closets are numbered and set apart for the use of students, who change their clothing whenever they engage in the work of dissection. The tables are about six feet long by eighteen inches wide, and three feet six inches high, one end being inclined for drainage purposes. Under direction of the college faculty, "subjects"—i. e. dead bodies—are procured and brought to this room, which, although thoroughly ventilated, smells very much like a slaughter-house, which it resembles in some respects. Headless, legless and armless bodies occupy some of the tables. On others, untouched bodies await the disposition of the "demonstrator," who apportions it according to the demand; one student asking for a head and neck, another taking the trunk; one gets an arm or leg; in short, the body is divided according to the inclination or desire of the different dissectors to pursue their investigations of certain portions of the human anatomy. It is a ghastly sight to witness a score of dead bodies, or as many portions thereof, lying in all stages of dissection, stiff and stark, surrounded by young men clad in butcher's overalls, and armed with small scalpels, with which they cut away flesh, fat, or muscular fibre, while following up veins or arteries to their connection with vital parts; or searching into the structure of heart, lungs or kidneys, according to the bent of their studies. Upon one table lay the uncovered form of a woman, but a few hours dead. Near by the inanimate corpse of a pretty little child, with flaxen curls, was being cut up for the benefit of living children; two students working together upon this small "subject," which they treated somewhat tenderly. With open books before them, these young men deftly ply their sharp steel instruments, the incised flesh being held open by small hooks chained together in a manner that enables the operator to obtain an untrammelled working space upon that part of the body which he is investigating.

When these subjects are first brought to the dissecting room, an attendant injects into the veins a preparation of plaster, colored with vermilion. This brings out distinctly all minute courses through which the blood passes, and materially aids the student in tracing their direction and function, besides hardening and preserving, to some extent, the subject. Periodically, a "demonstrator of Anatomy" makes his appearance in the dissecting room, and discharges learnedly upon some portion of anatomy laid bare before the class, whose scalpels are laid down and tables are deserted, while they crowd around the Professor during the delivery of his lecture. In this manner the medical students are practically taught much that other people only hear of, or read about. It is not, therefore, surprising that they soon become accustomed to scenes which, at first sight of the dissecting room, curdled the blood in their veins. This familiarity with the dead, and the handling of different portions of a body, very soon becomes attractive work to some of the students, who composedly eat their luncheon while sitting alongside of one corpse and surrounded by many others. Undue levity is frowned upon by the Professors and gentlemen in attendance; but, nevertheless, at times some fun-loving youngster perpetrates a joke, which is quite out of place in the dissecting room.

As a general rule the remains are treated respectfully as the pursuit of science permits, and when a "subject" has been sufficiently dissected, the flesh and bones are gathered up and disposed of for proper burial. From two days to two weeks is sometimes occupied in the disposal of the body, although it not infrequently happens that a head, an arm, or a leg, is retained for a month or more, during which time some student is engaged, for several hours daily, investigating its structure. When the work of one day is left over, to be continued on the following day, it is usually covered with oiled silk, or wrapped in a cloth, for the purpose of excluding the atmosphere, which would decompose the "subject." During the winter season, such precautions are not so frequently resorted to. In cold weather the bodies are better kept uncovered; therefore, each student, when he leaves his "dissection," merely pins upon the flesh a piece of paper bearing his name.

THE TARIFF BILL—A Gross Outrage on the Country.—The manner in which Congress is piling on increased and additional duties in the Tariff bill now under consideration shows that the public interest and sound principles of legislation are utterly ignored. Every manufacturing interest, large and small, has its representative or advocate in Congress, and propositions to give protection to all sorts of things are admitted without hesitation or examination. Never before was there such loose and reckless legislation. Washington is full of lobby-men working up and pushing through the new Tariff bill, and they have it all their own way. Whether this bill will increase the revenue or not remains to be seen; for the duties are in some cases almost high enough to be prohibitory. But we do not want an increase of revenue; it is too large now. We cannot characterize this tariff in any other way than as a gross outrage upon the country upon the mass of the people, both North and South. We fear, however, there is no remedy till the country wakes up, to see the iniquity of such partial and ruinous legislation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HOW IT IS DONE.

Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to know how robberies are committed in the saloons and other places of public resort in the large Northern cities.

I will cite one or two cases which came before the County Court during its last term. One case was that of three girls who were convicted of conspiracy to cheat and defraud one Joseph Fritz, a Prussian. Joseph told his story about as follows: "My name is Joseph Fritz. I arrived in town from Plumas County with fourteen hundred dollar, which I carry in mine coat pocket. I think I will take a glass of beer, so I go into a cellar and see dem tree girls, I says 'I dakes a glass of beer.' One of 'em says to me, 'aint you go to drink?' and I says 'yes, I don't mind!' so I dreads em. Den we calls for more beer, and I pays for it, and after we had drink lots of beer, Maria says, let's have some jampane; so I calls for jampane and we drinks four or five bottles at five dollars a bottle; den I was leetle tight; Cecelia says to me, 'Fritz, Maria is in love mit you, and will marry you.' 'Vell,' says I, 'dat is goot, I likes her and wants to get married; den I asks Maria if she will marry me, and she say 'yes,' but she has got no clothes to be married in. So I gets a carriage, and takes Maria, Cecelia and Julia, and we go to some stores, and I buy wedding dresses for Maria, and dresses for Cecelia and Julia to stand up mit us ven we is married. Den we goes to a house on Broadway, and de girls order more jampane, and keeps ordering jampane, and I pays for it, vive dollars and ten dollars a bottle. Bimeby I want to go away, and the girls say, 'take one more drink,' and I takes one more glass of jampane, and I don't know no mor until I wakes up and finds my moneys all gone, and I am locked into the room. I jumps out of the window and goes to the Geef of Police and tells him, and that is all I knows." The evidence in this case showed that Fritz was wheeled out of some \$800 worth of presents, which were solicited on the ground that Maria was to marry him. The girls are all serving out terms of imprisonment in the county jail.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

Yesterday evening we were made acquainted with the facts of a case which fully represents the vicissitudes of life, and illustrates in unmistakable characters the old adage "that the way of the transgressor is hard." Several years since John Lefevre, a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania, died, leaving his little daughter Jane an orphan, and entirely destitute of both friends and money. A family by the name of Ratigan, living in the immediate vicinity of the house occupied by Lefevre at the time of his death, became interested in the girl, and finally took pity upon her helplessness and adopted her.—She soon forgot her bereavement and became very much attached to her new parents. Years passed and the girl grew to womanhood, comely and dutiful, and was the pride of the household. Her company was much sought after by the young people of her acquaintance, and in consequence she visited her friends and was with them a large portion of her time. In an unguarded moment she was tempted with many fair promises made by a young man, and yielding to the fall. Shortly after the Ratigans moved to this city and rented a house on Orleans street, where they are now living. The evidences of the girl's guilt began to manifest themselves, and finding it useless to longer attempt concealment she last Sunday morning confessed her guilt to her adopted mother, who, enraged at what the girl had done, turned her out of doors. Jane begged and pleaded to be received back, but the mother was flatter in her course, and she was forced to seek shelter elsewhere. She applied at several places for admittance, but was repulsed, and finally, weary at heart, and with a consciousness of her guilt oppressing her beyond endurance, she wandered to Windsor, and subsequently toward Sandwich. Night came on, and fearing to ask for shelter lest she should again be turned from the door, she sank down by the road side and wept herself to sleep. The wind howled around her and played among her hair, the snow fell upon her and gradually covered her as with a blanket, but she heeded it not. She was fast losing consciousness and strength in death. Morning came, and with it assistance to the fallen girl. A gentleman passing by saw a portion of her dress above the snow, and upon making an investigation discovered Jane with life nearly extinct. He at once took her in his sleigh and carried her to Sandwich, where she was placed under the care of a kind family; but her exposure was too much for her, and on yesterday she died. Her adopted parents in this city were notified, but they refused to own her or to bury the body, which was accordingly taken care of by the authorities of Sandwich.—*Chicago Post.*

And these are some of the people who call the Southern people brutes and barbarians! No Southerner would treat a negro as that poor white girl was treated.

A ROMANTIC LOVER.—A romantic story is told of an Englishman who sought the hand of a very charming lady, with whom he was passionately in love. As he had reason to believe she loved him, he entreated her to know the reason why she refused her consent to their union. The lady, subdued by his constancy, told him that her only motive for refusing him was, that having by an accident lost her leg, it had been replaced by a wooden one, and she feared that sooner or later this circumstance would chill his affection for her. This she declared to be her only motive. The lover protested that he would never make him change his love; but she persisted in refusing to marry him. Bred with love, and determined that nothing should obstruct his design, he, under the pretext of going on a distant voyage, left the lady and hastened to Paris, where he had one of his own legs amputated. When he had recovered, he returned to London, went to the lady, and told her that now there was no obstacle to their union, for he was equally mutilated with herself. The lady, conquered by such a proof of affection at last consented to marry him.

ENGRAVING BY MACHINERY.—We have received from J. C. Guetrant and B. J. Field, of Leaksville, N. C., a very nice little specimen of engraving by their machine, patented Dec. 18, 1866. They inform us that their machine will do all kinds of engraving; that it can engrave the "Declaration of Independence" in a circle of one quarter of an inch diameter, and that it can be read distinctly with a magnifying glass.—The machine is adapted to engraving the insides of finger-rings and all other surfaces. We hope shortly to publish an illustrated description of this ingenious machine.—*American Artisan.*

Speaking of fillets, reminds us of a story of a certain famous Massachusetts judge. Once upon a time, as he rode up to the door of a country inn, he saw the lady's daughter jump over the fence.
"Do that again, Sally, and I'll marry you," he said.
The girl again leaped the fence. The judge was as good as his word, and a year from that day married the light-hearted Sally. He was doubtless a good judge of ankles.

JOSH BILLINGS ON COURTSHIP.

Courtin is a laxy, it is ice water, it is the pla spell of the sole. The man who has never courted has lived in vain. He has been a blind man among landscapes, he has been a deaf man in the land of hand organs, and by the side of musicain canals. Courtin is like two little springs of water that starts out from under a rock at the foot of the mountain and runs down hill, side by side, singing, dancin, spatterin each other, edyin, and frothin, and kaskadin, now hidin under the bank, now full of shadder, byemby they jine, and then go slow. I am in favor of long courtin; it gives the parties a chance to find each others trump cards. It is good exercise, and is just as innocent as 5 merino lambs.

Courtin is like strawberries and cream; wants to be did slow, and then you have got the flavor. I have seen folks get acquainted, fall in love, get married, settle down and get to work in three weeks from date.
This is the way that some folks learn a trade, and accounts for the great number of fallimny men, Mechanics and poor jobs they turn out.
Perhaps it is best I should state sum good advice to young men who are about to court with a view to matrimony, as it was.
In the first place, young men, you want to get yure system aw right, then find a young woman who is willing to be courted on the square.
The next thing is to find out how old she is, which you can do by asking her, and she will as she is 19 years old, and this you will find not be far out of the way.
The next thing is to begin moderate, as once in every nite in the week for the first six months, increasing the dose as the patient seems to require.
It is a fast rate way to court the girl's mother a little on the start, for there is thing a woman never despises, and that is a little good courtin, if it is done on the square.
After the first year you will begin to like the business.
There is one thing I always advise, that is not to swap photographs oftener than wunst every 16 daze unless you forget how the gal looks.
Occasionally you want to look sorry and draw in your wind as tho you had a pain; this will get the gal to teazin you to find out what ails you.
Evenin meetins are a good thing to tend. It will keep yure religion in tune, and if yure gal happens to be there, bi accident, she can ask you to go home with her.
Az a general thing, I wood'nt brag on other girls much when I was courtin. It might look as though you knew tew much.
If you court three weeks in this wa, all the time on the square, if you don't as it is the sleekest time of yure life, you can go to the cheap store and get measured for a plug hat at my expense and pay for it.

"THE GRAY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."
The application of this proverb is well known, but not so well the story upon which it is founded. A gentleman, who had seen the world, one day gave his eldest son a span of horses, a chariot, and a basket of eggs. "Do you," said he to the boy, "travel upon the high road until you come to the first house in which is a married couple. If you find that the husband is the master there, give him one of the horses. If, on the contrary, the wife is the ruler, give her an egg. Return at once if you part with a horse, but do not come back so long as you keep both horses and there is an egg remaining."
Away went the boy full of his mission, and just beyond the borders of his father's estate, to a modest cottage. He alighted from his chariot and knocked at the door. The good wife opened it for him and courtised.
"Is your husband at home?"
"No; but she would call him from the hay-field."
In he came wiping his brows. The young man told him his errand.
"Why," said the wife, bridling and rolling the corner of her apron, "I always do as John wants me to do; he is my master; ain't you John?"
"Then," said the boy, "I am to give you a horse; which will you take?"
"I think," said John, "as how that guy gelding seems to be the one as would suit me the best?"
"If we have a choice, husband," said the wife, "I think the gray mare will suit us best."
"No," replied John, "the bay for me; he is the more square in front, and his legs are better."
"Now," said the wife, "I don't think so; the gray mare is the better horse, and I shall never be contented unless I get that one."
"Well," said John, "if your mind is set on it, I'll give up; we'll take the gray mare."
"Thank you," said the boy; "allow me to give you an egg from this basket; it is a nice fresh one, and you can boil it hard or soft, as your wife will allow."
The rest of the story you may imagine; the young man came home with both horses, but not an egg remained in the basket.

ENGRAVING BY MACHINERY.—We have received from J. C. Guetrant and B. J. Field, of Leaksville, N. C., a very nice little specimen of engraving by their machine, patented Dec. 18, 1866. They inform us that their machine will do all kinds of engraving; that it can engrave the "Declaration of Independence" in a circle of one quarter of an inch diameter, and that it can be read distinctly with a magnifying glass.—The machine is adapted to engraving the insides of finger-rings and all other surfaces. We hope shortly to publish an illustrated description of this ingenious machine.—*American Artisan.*

Speaking of fillets, reminds us of a story of a certain famous Massachusetts judge. Once upon a time, as he rode up to the door of a country inn, he saw the lady's daughter jump over the fence.
"Do that again, Sally, and I'll marry you," he said.
The girl again leaped the fence. The judge was as good as his word, and a year from that day married the light-hearted Sally. He was doubtless a good judge of ankles.