

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Fine white and colored Marcelline Quilts, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
Ladies' French Dimity Skirts, India Twilled Long Cloth, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes Lace, Cleney Lace, Black Silk Garter Laces, Call and examine our New Goods. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon.
Black Challis for Mourning Dresses, English Crape and English Crapes Veils, at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
April 15, 1867.

COOKING STOVES, OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.

D. H. BYERLY,
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.
Has for sale "New's Anti-Dust Cooking STOVES," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any stove heretofore used.
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.
TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.
REPAIRING promptly executed.
D. H. BYERLY,
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.
March 25, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,

A large and well selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DRY GOODS, at extremely low prices.
WHITE GOODS, a full assortment, which will be sold low for cash.
TRIMMINGS—Our stock of Trimming is complete, and was selected with care.
A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Trail Skirts—the most popular Skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.
KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best article. Ladies' and Children's Mitts, all sizes, and of the best quality.
FANS AND PARASOLS—A full assortment of all kinds.
SHOES—Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots, shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadelphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and hats.

MILLINERY.
MRS. QUERY would inform her friends that she has spared no pains in selecting her stock of Millinery and Trimmings; and having had a long experience in the business feels satisfied that she can please all who will favor her with a call.
Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.
Dresses Cut, Fitted, Trimmed and made, on reasonable terms and at short notice.
Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profit, and just dealing to all.
April 1, 1867.

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.**
D. BLUM,
Respectfully informs the public that he has a large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, in great variety, which he will sell on reasonable terms.
RAGS WANTED.
I want to purchase 200,000 pounds of clean cotton and linen Rags. Highest cash price paid.
D. BLUM,
April 8, 1867 3m Opposite Court House.

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

Just Received,
A large lot of Provisions and Groceries, such as Corn, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c., and Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Some fine Baltimore cured Hams.
P'ESSON & GRAY.
April 8, 1867.

Wheel-Wright Shop.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has a shop on College street, in the rear of Mr. Cruse's residence, where he is prepared to do all kinds of wood work in his line with neatness and dispatch.
Particular attention paid to Repairing Wagons and Buggies.
WILLIAM FOSTER.
Feb. 11, 1867 3m

**H. M. PRITCHARD,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION DEALER.**
The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of Produce.
Always on hand at the lowest prices all kinds of
GROCERIES
and Family Supplies.
I have recently resumed business in my own program and shall be thankful to friends and the public for patronage.
OLD STAND OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Charlotte, N. C., April 15, 1867 3m

NO ONE LIKE A MOTHER.

A poor old woman lay upon her sick bed in a close uncomfortable room, with a daughter and little grandchild to take care of her. But whom do you think this aged woman called for all the time, and longed to have come and nurse her?

It was "mother"—her own mother.
"O, there's nobody like mother to take care of you when you are sick," she said.
A person present asked how long her mother had been dead.

"About fifty years, I reckon," she answered. Do you think you will remember your mother's loving care for fifty years? No doubt you will, if God spares your life. You may think but little of it now but you will think a great deal of it then. This woman's children and grandchildren had grown up about her, but her heart reached back over all that waste of years to the time when she was a child at her mother's side.

It was for "mother," "mother," that our poor boys, in tent and hospital, called and prayed when sick and wounded they were laid down to die.

O, there is nobody like a mother in love and care for us. What return are you making her every day for all she does for you? Do you feel run willingly to do her bidding, as soon as it is known? Do you try to save her trouble, and lighten all her burdens? O, nothing in this world can do it so effectually as to know that her children are growing up good and noble, and useful in the world.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Rent.

The attention of the public is invited to that valuable Hotel property known as the
"JANISOT HOUSE,"
situated in the centre of the City of Charlotte, N. C. The lease of the present occupant expires on the 1st day of June proximo, and the entire Hotel property will be for lease or rent to a competent Landlord, the Lease will be made very reasonable. The building is of brick, large, roomy and was arranged for the special purpose for which it has long been occupied.

The owners intend to put the property in FIRST RATE REPAIR, and invite the attention of those who "know how to keep a Hotel" to its advantages. There is no other Hotel in the business part of the City to come in competition, therefore the occupant may be said to enjoy a monopoly.
Communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention, and would be glad to receive them on or before the 15th of May.
M. L. WRISTON, Agent.
Charlotte, N. C., April 29, 1867 4w

NEW GOODS AT MCLEOD & STEELE'S.

We are receiving a general stock of all grades of Seasonable Goods. We have now in store many desirable styles of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Such as black and colored Silks, black and colored Silk Grenadines, black, white and colored S. Warp Shawls, Barges, Tissues, Tamartine, Crap. Morettes, Shawl Crap. 8-4, black English Cassimeres, black, white and colored Alpaca, Lustres, Poplins, &c.
A beautiful line of French Organdies, printed; linen and cotton Lawns, Table Linen, Napkins, Doilies, Damask Merino, cotton and linen Sheetings, brown and bleached Domestic, black French Cloths and Cassimeres, French *Drab de ete*, Linen Drills and Plaids, Perchala Solid and Printed, sariselles and Alcantara (Ovile), Printed—all grades; Alarmance Ducks, Rock Island Cassimeres, at factory prices.
Bradley's Duplex Hoopskirts, Summer Balnoiral Skirts—a beautiful article.
A full line of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Goods, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Crockery, Groceries,
and a general stock of Hardware.
Our entire stock was selected with much care, and we feel confident will compare favorably with any in the city, in style and price.
We are anxious to sell, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock, here our prices, &c., as we are determined not to be undersold.
April 22, 1867. MCLEOD & STEELE.

Special Notice to Ladies.

Fashionable Millinery & Dressmaking.
MISS BETSY WILLIAMS has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment located over
Wittkowsky & Rintel's Store.
She invites the attention of the Ladies to the above, feeling assured that those giving her a call can be suited both in style and price.
Miss E. R. WILLIAMS.

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT
WITTKOWSKY & RINTEL'S**
April 15, 1867.

Groceries and Confectioneries

NISBET & MAXWELL
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND HAVE IN STORE,
50 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2 Sacks Old Java Coffee,
2 Boxes Choice Green Tea,
4 Barrels Choice Molasses,
1 Barrel Cider Vinegar,
10 Barrels Coffee Sugar,
Rio Coffee, Crushed and Pulverized Sugar,
Rice, English Dairy and New York State Cheese,
10 Gross Carolina Belle and 3 Dble. Louisville Sausage,
Also, a large and assorted Stock of Pickles, Jellies, Prunes, Dates, Ginger Preserves and fresh Fruits, Flavoring Extracts, Olive Oil, Lemon Syrup, Ground Cinnamon and Pepper, Tomato Catsup, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Sardines, Lobsters and Oysters, a superior lot of

Raisins and French Candy.
1,000 pounds assorted Candy in boxes, 5 barrels assorted Nuts, Citron, Cocoanuts and Figs, 250 pounds fresh Currants, Table Salt, Durycs' superior Starch, Parlor and Telegraph Matches, superior lot of Toilet Soap and Perfumery, Castile and Turpentine Soap; Anderson's Solace, Leak's and other choice brands of Chewing Tobacco, Durham's and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, choice Havana and American Segars, Violins, Banjos, and a large assortment of Toys, Notions, &c.
In fact everything usually found in a first class Confectionery and Family Grocery. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere. We propose to sell cheap for cash or barter. All orders attended to with promptness.
April 15, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOS CASARILLEROS; Or, Bark Gatherers of Peru and Bolivia.

BY LARDNER GIBBON.

[These Notes are based on the practical experience of the author, who was an officer in the "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," in 1852-3.—ED. RURAL.]

Los Casarilleros—bark gatherers of Peru and Bolivia—are men of European descent. In the middle of May, at the commencement of the dry season, they supply themselves with hatchet, knife, short club, dried meat, parched corn and medicine, and descend the Andes into the Amazon basin in search of bark. They follow the spurs of the mountains, and from the upper branches of tall forest trees they look out and survey the surrounding wilderness. With practiced eye they distinguish the large bright green and yellow shining leaf of the cinchona tree from the ordinary foliage.

The tree is felled, and the bark stripped off, dried, and made into small bundles, ready to be carried on their backs to the nearest point to which a mule may be brought. That taken from the trunk of the tree is the best, that from the larger branches the second in quality, and that from the smaller, or upper branches, the least valuable. Two quintals of green bark will make one quintal (one hundred pounds) when dried. The process of gathering the bark is destructive, the tree being entirely killed. The value of the forest has been injured. The trees are found with difficulty.

The belt of country in which the cinchona tree is found is a boisterous region of the earth. The east winds pass over the low lands of Brazil. When they reach the Andes, twenty thousand feet in height, the way is disputed by stupendous odds in favor of rock. The winds seem to double themselves, and battle with great fury. Clouds rise up on the broad Atlantic, and are brought as if to assist the winds—They roll against the mountains with increased atmospheric pressure, electrical flashes of fire, and thundering. Trees are torn up by the roots; the earth is disturbed; rocks are loosened, fall, and roll over the precipice, as in an earthquake. Yet these mountain stand, and bear it with wonderful composure. The winds and clouds weepingly give way. Some go down where it is very hot, and rains fall over the valley. Some go up where the last drop of rain falls amidst the crowned heads of the Andes, in pyramids of perpetual snow, where there is formed an atmospheric veil for the animal and vegetable kingdoms of Lima—on the shore of the Pacific Ocean—where it never rains.

The Casarilleros roam through the wilderness of huge trees, tangled briars, creeping vines, and thickets. When he meets a tiger or lion, he walks up to him with short club in hand. As the animal springs upon him, he suddenly steps aside, and strikes to break the back. Should he miss his aim, there is danger; for when the animal renews the attack he goes in with much anger, and sometimes kills his man. When he meets a troublesome serpent, he runs or calls for help.

Thin, sallow complexioned and worn down, he may be seen slowly walking after an old horse or mule, loaded with bark, on his way up the mountains in November, to escape the rainy season in the valley of the Amazon.

By law the bark is taken to a government agent who pays a fixed price in merchandise or specie. It is then put up in cotton bales, and covered with rawhide, each weighing one hundred and fifty pounds—two bales, or three hundred pounds, being a mule-load over the Cordilleras to the seaport of Arica, where it arrives in ten days from La Paz, paying a freight of twelve dollars per mule load. The price at Arica varies according to the demand for quinine in far and near countries. It is carried to the chemists in the United States and Europe, where it is manufactured and bottled, and some of it is reshipped and sold in the apothecary stores of the towns of these mountains, to those who enter the cinchona region, where the disease for which it is intended as a specific frequently prevails. Casarilleros have paid for one ounce of quinine what they are willing to sell one hundred pounds of bark for at the foot of the tree.

The forest is common to all persons who choose to employ themselves in gathering bark. All men may enter the territory, live in it, and are at liberty to take away with them their property, paying duties to the Treasury, according to the laws of police and the custom-house.

The home of the Casarillero is among the Andes. His house is built of stone and thatched with mountain grasses. A few fagots and a little fire produce a dense smoke, which fills the dwelling with an atmosphere which protects him from the cold mountain blasts of rain and snow. The fire is placed in the middle of the ground floor. The smoke has no escape but through the doorway, which at night and in cold, stormy weather is closed by suspending a raw-hide in the passage. The inmates cook, eat, rest and sleep by the fire. Guinea pigs are great favorites in the house. They burrow under the ground floor near the wall. Dogs crawl in and form a circle. Fowls have their roost in the upper part near the roof, along with pet parrot, who feels thankful for the fire below, but chatters his objection to being smoked in Spanish. A sow with pigs may crowd under the raw-hide, while the others sleep. The quantity and activity of fleas is startling to a stranger.

Potatoes, onions, garlic and pepper, boiled with dried or fresh mutton, furnish a meal for the day, which is called "chupe,"—a national dish of Peru. It is turned into a wooden platter and one large wooden spoon serves the whole family. The father is relieved by the mother, and so on, when the father in turn is handed the spoon by the youngest child. The dogs sit up behind, looking on, quiet, respectful and good natured, until a bone is cast, that way—a jar which occupies a retired position in the darkest part of the house is kept supplied with a stimulating drink called "chicha," of which they all partake. Chicha is made of corn. The

process of manufacture is rather peculiar, but the mode is very popular among these people. The women steep themselves by the side of a wooden trough, each supplied with a lap full of corn, which they masticate by the mouthful, and spit it into the trough. Where there is a deficiency of a sound and complete set of grinders, the work is both laborious and tedious. The occupation is somewhat stimulating, however, and the oldest inhabitants are among the most active millers. The time being occupied with laughing and gossip, the interval is made gay. The glow brought to the cheeks of the young girls attract their admirers, who usually stand looking on in pleasant anticipation. When the trough contains a goodly supply, a little water is added. The composition is deposited in earthen vessels, and after it has undergone the necessary fermentation, the liquor is placed in jars ready for use as an intoxicating drink.

Greenview District, S. C. 1867.

THE TURNER AND GABRIEL INSURRECTIONS.

The following letter to the New York Tribune gives an interesting, and we believe, accurate account of the negro insurrections in this State in 1801 and 1831:

SOUTH-SIDE, VA., April 27, 1867.

In the Tribune of a recent date the insurrection of Nat Turner is spoken of as being the only uprising of any importance which has occurred among the Southern negroes. This is, perhaps, the general belief of persons at a distance—and of many in the South too—for very few seem to have any knowledge of the one which preceded Turner's by about thirty years, and which, but for a remarkable Providential interposition, would have been followed by consequences tenfold more shocking. Presuming you would like to have the historical truth in this matter, and for other reasons, it has appeared to me that a brief sketch of that affair would be both acceptable and interesting to the general reader.

In the summer of 1801, in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, occurred what is known as Gabriel's insurrection. Gabriel belonged to a gentleman named Prosser who lived in Richmond, but who owned a cottage about three miles from the city on the Brook turnpike. One evening about dusk, Mr. Prosser rode up to this place, intending to remain all night. He was surprised to find a large number of negroes collected in the yard and on the premises whose countenances were a threatening aspect. He was evidently not expected. He was quickly approached by one of his servants, as if to take charge of his horse, who warned him of his danger, and besought him to fly for his life without a moment's delay. Putting spurs to his animal he escaped capture, and hurrying to Richmond gave the first alarm of the projected outbreak. The bells were immediately rung and the citizens called to arms. At the time Mr. Prosser rode up to his house a fearful thunder storm was impending, which burst with unprecedented fury before he reached the city. It has been described by the old inhabitants as being accompanied with thunder and lightning such as none of them had ever witnessed and the rain descended in perfect torrents. The scene was in fact terrific. The large capitol building was provided with a number of lightning rods, and the electric fluid played from one to another in the most fantastic manner, ever and anon covering the whole roof with sheets of living fire. Many houses were struck, and every soul quaked with fear. What with the apprehension of murder by a crowd of fanatic slaves, and the imminent danger of being struck every moment by a thunderbolt, it was a night of horrors such as has not been experienced by any community since a century. It was in reference to these terrible trials that John Randolph made the remark several years ago in Congress, that the Virginia mother never heard the alarm bell in the dead of night that she did not press her infant more closely to her bosom.

But it was that terrific storm that saved the city. Mr. Prosser's cottage stood just beyond a small stream called "The Brook," and before the negroes had time to organize, the fall of rain was so overwhelming as to render it impassable, and, indeed, to deluge the whole country. The next morning the officers of the law were placed on duty, and a number of arrests were made, including some of the ring-leaders. Gabriel, however, eluded pursuit for several weeks. After wandering in unfrequented places he sought concealment on board of a vessel in James river, with a view of getting out of the State, but was discovered by a fellow servant, who gave the information to the authorities. He and about forty others were brought to trial, the greater number of whom were convicted, and suffered the penalty of the law.

The plot of the conspirators was to fire the city, massacre the men and children, and to make captives of the women. Turner destroyed life indiscriminately; and in so doing, pursued what was practically the more merciful course. Gabriel is represented to have been a brave, determined man, with much more than the average ability of the negro race. He met his fate with firmness. A number of negro songs, which became very popular, and in which Gabriel was the chief character, were founded on incidents connected with this insurrection. They were sung in the harvest fields and at corn-huskings for many years, and some of them are probably not yet obsolete.

Nat Turner's insurrection took place in the year 1831. Nat was a preacher, and a fanatic; he professed to have communication with heaven and it was from the faith in his mission with which he inspired his followers that he gained his ascendancy over them. His plot was badly conceived and worse executed, so far as any reasonable success could be counted on. It is, to say the least, a most remarkable coincidence that both Gabriel's and Turner's rebellions should have been accompanied by extraordinary atmospheric phenomena—with this difference, however, that in the one case the plans of the insurgents were frustrated by the elements,

while in the other their execution was hastened by what Nat deemed a favorable omen, and the harbinger of success.

As the writer's recollection of the scenes of the latter period is still vivid, though not an eye-witness to any of the horrible atrocities, it may be interesting to furnish a rapid sketch of some of the prominent circumstances.

The county of Southampton, near the village of Jerusalem, was the scene of Turner's conspiracy. He had long been brooding over it, but either his mind was undecided how to carry it into execution, or he had not fully secured the fidelity of his associates, when the supposed omen happened which inspired both him and them with fresh courage. It was on a Saturday, near the close of August, a cloudless summer's day, when a strange appearance of the sun attracted the attention of all the simple no less than the wise. Though not a cloud was visible in the heavens, the light was so softened and modified by the peculiar state of the atmosphere that the spectator could gaze at the sun without pain or inconvenience. And as the sun gradually neared the horizon, its apparent size became greatly magnified, it assumed a blood red appearance, and numerous large spots were visible on the surface to the naked eye. It may be stated, in passing, that this singular phenomenon attracted the attention of scientific men in various parts of the country, several of whom attempted a solution of the mystery. Among the rest, Professor Halliwell, of Alexandria, subjected the rays of light to numerous experiments, such as decomposing them by means of the prism, and published the results in the newspapers; but as nothing of the kind had ever been seen before, and has never been repeated since, no explanation was accepted as being at all satisfactory. It may, therefore, be regarded as remaining to the present day as much a mystery as ever.

The next day, being Sunday, Turner preached to his congregation. He labored with those whose assistance he sought to enlist; and having made up his gang, they were engaged in preparing for active operations during most of the night, and at length sallied forth on their desperate foray an hour or two before day on Monday morning. It had been determined to murder every white person on their line of march of whatever sex or age, and this was carried out almost to the letter. Some few, but very few, escaped during the confusion while the houses were being sacked, by hiding themselves in secret places. For awhile the insurgents did their work so quickly, and moved from house to house, with such celerity, that no intelligence of their advance preceded them. But as their hands became more and more steeped in blood, they abandoned themselves to eating and drinking from the larders and cellars of their victims, and soon became so completely debauched that their march was easily arrested by the time the sun was an hour high though not until they had exterminated a number of families, and destroyed about 50 lives.

The number of insurgents is not recollected precisely, though it did not exceed 30 or 40.—But such were their murderous excesses that, though but a handful in all, and madmen at that, the whole country, far and near, was seized with a panic surpassing anything of the kind ever witnessed before or since. The investment of Petersburg two or three years ago by a Federal army of 50,000 or 100,000 men, produced no effect comparable to it. In the one case the enemy was in the dark and might be lurking in every household; in the other the operations were conducted in open day. Far from the scene of action strong men were afraid to absent themselves a moment from their homes; delicate women, even mothers with infants at their breasts, were known to seek the woods for protection at the midnight hour, in some cases leaving their children behind them. Armed men riding along the public highways in broad day time were afraid of being waylaid by an assassin concealed behind every bush. And patrols were organized in every neighborhood, who visited nightly every negro cabin within their precincts, to see that the occupants were at home, and to quell everything like disorder. That a good deal of rigor was sometimes exercised during their rounds cannot be gainsaid. Among so many irresponsible persons, at such a time of excitement, nothing else could be expected.

And yet it has never been definitely ascertained that anything like a general uprising was contemplated. There was good reason, however, to believe that the movement was known far beyond the limits of Southampton; that secret intelligence had been conveyed to the negroes of all the adjoining counties to the distance of 100 miles or more; and that they had knowledge of the outbreak before the whites obtained it through the usual channels of information. It is among the characteristics of these people that they have a system of telegraphy among themselves by which they communicate with each other between distant points in an incredible short time. But they are great night-walkers, or travelers, visiting each other at remote places between bed time and day-break, and this may account for the mystery. It can only be a matter of speculation, however, as their private matters are kept with the most profound secrecy.

As soon as the massacre was discovered, messengers were dispatched to the Governor of the State imploring him to send troops to the assistance of the people. Several companies of infantry and cavalry were immediately ordered from Richmond. When they reached the scene of carnage and beheld the horrible spectacle their rage was uncontrollable. The poor negroes who had no hand in the affair fled for safety, or if discovered were pursued and shot down without remorse. For some days reason appeared to have fled to brutish beasts. But after a while order was restored. The military returned to Richmond, and the insurgents were tried and condemned to death. Turner was hung with several others—the precise number not now remembered.

[From the Charlottesville Chronicle.]

THE BAT.

Once upon a time a fierce quarrel arose between the birds and the beasts. The dispute was upon this point: that the birds claimed the right of roosting and flying in certain subterranean caves. The Magpie, the Blackbird, the Cuckoo, and the Kite urged in a number of public meetings the rights of the birds; while the Fox, the Hyena, the Coy, and the Beaver were strenuous in urging upon the beasts that the claims of the birds should not be allowed. The quarrel resulted in war, in which prodigies of valor were performed on both sides and much blood was shed. But the beasts were finally victorious. This was mainly owing to the fact that the Jackal, the Wolf, the Hound, and the Rhinoceros, who had promised to maintain the pretensions of the birds, deserted their allies when the battle commenced, and fought against them. The Jackal especially acted with the most shameful perfidy, for he had warmly pressed the birds to take up arms, and pledged them the support of all conservative beasts; he did not distinguish himself on the field until the fight was concluded, but he roamed among the wounded and dead with unexampled rage, stripping them of their plumage, and plundering the camp.

The beasts laid very hard terms upon the birds, which they had so completely overwhelmed that they surrendered in discretion. The Eagle, the Hawk, the Falcon, the Robin, the Partridge, and many others among the birds fought with the most conspicuous gallantry, and continued to fight even after it was evident that fighting was hopeless. Their plumage torn, covered with wounds, they were the last to surrender. The Buzzard did not take part in the fight, but sailing high in the air, he urged the birds never to give up, and reproached them when exhausted nature could fight no more. The Magpie grew silent as soon as the firing commenced, and was early compelled by fatigue to take refuge in the top of a tall poplar, from which, however, he did not fail to watch the combat with great sympathy.—The Cuckoo was so disgusted with the dust, that he too climbed up a wall to avoid rolling his brilliant colors. The Blackbird was prevented from his position as a member of the Ornithian Assembly from going to the army. The Kite fought with great bravery, and was as furious on the field as he had been violent in council. The Bat did not do any fighting, but exerted great influence from the beginning of the war by a series of lectures which he delivered on the resources of the Ornithian Kingdom, and subsequently by some admirable criticisms on the *Art of War*.—He delivered a very fine discourse after the Eagle had surrendered, to the effect that the cause was so far from being lost, that the struggle had just commenced—and that when the birds were driven from the fields and the groves they could take refuge in the air. He manifested a more unyielding spirit than any other bird, and, indeed, it was suspected that he circulated reports reflecting in very severe terms on both the Eagle and the Cuckoo for what was termed their dastardly behavior.

The great mental activity of the Bat continued to make itself felt on the birds after the whole thing was over, in keeping up their courage, and dissuading them from entering diet. The first proposal of the beasts, as a basis of peace, was that the wings of the birds should be clipped.—The fiery spirit of the Bat resented this with great warmth, and his views made such an impression on the birds that they positively refused to submit to any such operation. But unfortunately the Bear was sent down into the realms of the birds with a considerable force, and with orders not only to clip their wings, but to pull out a number of plumes from their tails. The Bat of course had no plumes to lose, and his peculiar habits made it difficult to draw a bead on him when the military arrived.

The beasts, irritated by the bitter invective of the Hyena, availed themselves of the delay on the part of the birds in closing up the pacification, to impose new conditions, one of which was that the Magpie should have his tongue cut out, and that the Bat should not fly about the Towers of State. The Bat induced the birds to give a peremptory rejection to this, on the ground that it would be a stigma upon the honor of the birds to sign any such article. The Parliament of the Beasts took this rejection in great indignation, and made it the pretext for the most violent measures. They sent the Bear back to take military possession of bird-land, dispersed the Ornithian Legislature, and uprooted their whole civil polity.

Now said the beasts—"Submit to these terms—and if you do not submit to this, we will come and cut down your groves, and break up your nests, and give your land to the Bugs."

The Bat counselled inaction. His idea was this; that the Elephant, who was Chief Justice of the Beasts, would join the Bear from carrying out the order of the Beasts-Congress. The Eagle and the Cuckoo recommended earnestly to the birds to take the best terms they could get, and to close the matter as speedily as possible, as the Jackal and Hyena were stirring up the beasts to confiscate bird-land with more ado, and give it to the bugs.

"But," said the Bat, "I urged you to go to war in the beginning; I urged you to reject the terms of peace offered before the battle was ended; I urged you to take refuge in the air after you were driven from the trees; I urged you not to allow your wings to be clipped; I urged you not to agree that the magpie and myself should be singled out for punishment; and now I urge you to—let them give your land to the Bugs."

"And what will become of you?" said the Kite.
"As for me," said the Bat, "I am a Philosopher, and my favorite haunts are amid ruins and the desolate places of earth—and, besides, on my mother's side I am a Mouse, one of the most influential families in Beast land."

A man in Indiana who had been overpaid five dollars, hanged himself through fear that he would be indicted for receiving the money.

A meeting was held in Henderson on the 26th instant to take into consideration the formation of a new county out of Granville, and small portions of Warren and Franklin.