

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, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867.

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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. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time will be inserted until ordered, 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.

MRS. L. A. NORRYCE.
Would kindly solicit the patronage of the citizens of Charlotte, and inform them that she is now prepared to do all kinds of

NEEDLE WORK.
Plain, Ornamental and Fancy.
Gents and Ladies Underclothing beautifully made.
A New System of Cutting and Fitting.
Three afternoons in each week devoted to teaching little girls Ornamental, Fancy Embroidery, Braiding and all kinds of Needle Work.
Mrs. N. is compelled to make her support by her Needle and close industry.
Feeling truly grateful for the great kindness shown by the community of Charlotte for the past year she has been with them, she would beg a continuance of the same. Will be found in the new house next to Mr. Allen Cruse's residence.
July 22, 1867.

**A LARGE STOCK
SPRING GOODS**

Fine white and colored Marcelline Quilts, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
Ladies' French Dainty Skirts, India Twilled Long Cloths, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes Lace, Cluny Lace, Black Silk Super Lace. Call and examine our New Goods.
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
April 15, 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 Trimmings is complete, and was selected with care.
A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Trill 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 opened a new place 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.
Bonnet and Hats made 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.

BOXES WANTED.
A Chance to Make Money.
The subscriber will purchase Boxes at 50 cents per hundred, delivered at Concord Factory, or at any Railroad Depot between Charlotte and Greensboro. Cash paid on delivery.
Those who wish to accumulate Boxes in quantities at any point on the Railroad lines, and inform the subscriber, arrangements will be made for their purchase.
R. E. McDONALD,
April 1, 1867.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
The undersigned has just returned from the Northern cities with a good stock of

GROCERIES.
And various other articles, consisting principally of Java Coffee, Rio Coffee of superior quality—none better; Black, Green and Imperial Teas; New Orleans and other Molasses; Bacon Sides, Sugar Cured Hams, Fresh Mackerel, Pickled Shad, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, White Wine and Apple Vinegar, Willow Ware, Buckets of all kinds, Tubs, Brooms, Charms, Kegs, Half-Bushels, &c.
Lorillard Snuff—best quality; Soda, Ginger and Egg Crackers; a fine lot of Biogran Shoes—extra sizes; Liverpool Salt, and best Carolina Rice.

Leather.
White Oak Tanned—fine article; large lot of good and good damaged Hides; French Calf Skins; Upper and Harness Leather.
White Lead, Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps, all sizes; Whim Rope, Well Rope, Red Cord, Cotton Cards cheap, Seythe Blades, Pad Locks, Blacking, Matches, Cotton Yarn, Durham's Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco; Crushed, Pulverized, White and Brown Sugars, and a fine assortment of best Nails.
I have selected this stock with great care, and cannot be undersold. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember my Motto,
Quick Sales, Short Profits
and best dealing to all.
W. BOYD.
Charlotte, N. C., June 24, 1867.

**JUST RECEIVED
AT
Wilson Bros.,**
Embroidered Barges, Striped Mozambique, Plain Mozambique, Lavas, Striped Poplins, and a good assortment of Prints.
May 6, 1867.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.
J. R. Kirkpatrick vs. S. C. Boyce.
Attachment—Arthur Grier and S. A. Boyce summoned as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the effects in the hands of Garnishees condemned to plaintiff's use.
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday of July, A. D., 1867.
82-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.
Charles Junker vs. The Blackless Mining Company.
Attachment levied on three Mules.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead or reply, or judgment final will be taken against them, and the property levied upon condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday in July, A. D., 1867.
82-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1867.
J. B. Alexander, Executor of R. D. Alexander, dec'd, vs. the Heirs at Law of R. D. Alexander, dec'd.
Petition for settlement of R. D. Alexander's Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that W. B. Powell and wife, general defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or deny to the petition, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office in Charlotte the 2d Monday in July, A. D., 1867.
82-6w WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

FARMERS! READ THIS.
As the season is approaching for Seeding Wheat we would call your attention to our large and varied stock of FERTILIZERS now being received.
Peruvian Guano,
Pacific Guano,
Bang's Super Phosphate,
Zell's Super Phosphate,
Kettellwell's Manipulated Guano,
Lime, Plaster and Cement.
As the demand will be great, we advise our Farmers to call early and lay in their supply.
Certificates as to the genuineness of these articles will be exhibited and published hereafter.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Aug. 19, 1867. Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

The Southern Fertilizing Company,
RICHMOND, VA.,

Are now receiving and preparing their Fall stock of FERTILIZERS, and offer for sale in unlimited quantities

Crushed Peruvian Guano,
selected from the purest cargoes imported, warranted pure and of the highest standard;
Phospho Peruvian & Old Dominion,
prepared under the supervision of Professor WILLIAM GILHAM for the Wheat crop, combining a large percentage of the Phosphates, with an adequate amount of Ammonia;
FRESH GROUND PLASTER.
Orders solicited.

JOHN ENDERS, President.
Office No. 104 Fourteenth street, Richmond.
JOHN A. YOUNG, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867.
I have been using the most approved Fertilizers upon my Farm for many years. Upon my Wheat, Corn and Cotton crop this year, I used the "Old Dominion Fertilizer," and thereby testify to its merit by asserting that I have never used any that gave as much satisfaction.
JOHN A. YOUNG,
Aug. 19, 1867. 22m

Administrator's Sale.
Having taken Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Maj. Z. A. Grier, dec'd, and having obtained an order to that effect, I shall expose to Public Sale, FOR CASH, at the late residence of the deceased, on Thursday, 5th day of September, 1867, the following articles of personal property belonging to said Estate, viz:

200 Bushels of Wheat,
150 bushels of Corn, 2 fine young Mules, 8 or 10 head of N. H. Cows and Beef Cattle, in fine condition; 20 head of Stock Hogs; a lot of Wool and Ginned Cotton.
Sale to open at 11 o'clock, a. m.
THOS. GRIER, Administrator.
August 16, 1867 3w

**\$20,000 WORTH OF
GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.**

John T. Butler
Has just returned from the North with a splendid stock of

**FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,**
Table Knives and Cutlery, Meerschaum and Briar-Root Pipes, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c., which is warranted superior to anything ever before introduced into this market, and which will be sold at twenty-five per cent. less than the same class of goods can be purchased at any other establishment in the State.

Particular attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Those indebted to me will please close up their accounts, or I will be forced to put them in the hands of an officer for collection.
CALL AND SEE THE CUCKOO.
Aug. 19, 1867. JOHN T. BUTLER.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—Will you have the kindness to allow me, through the columns of the Democrat, to present to the public a few thoughts relative to the past and the present in regard to the loyal citizens of Mecklenburg county. This I desire to do, not as an exhibition of egotism, but with an earnest desire to secure the interests and advance the prosperity of the country, and as a tribute of respect due to those who, during the Confederate reign, were denounced as traitors for their adherence to the government founded by their grandfathers.

In regard to the past:
1. We regard ourselves as having been very uncharitably misrepresented in reference to the motives by which we were actuated in our adhesion to the Federal Government. That the secession policy was illegal and treasonable we firmly believed. We regarded the passing of the secession ordinance without the ratification of the people, after the legal voters of North Carolina had declared by a decided majority, on the 28th of February, 1862, that it should not be done, as an assumption of a power by the Legislature and the Convention never delegated to them by the Constitution or the people, and an indignity offered to the citizens of North Carolina to which they never should have submitted. We also believed that secession would inevitably end in abolition and ruin. If any one should now doubt the correctness of this statement we can refer them to numbers of persons to whom the writer of this article expressed his sentiment in the beginning of the Confederate struggle. That we should be denounced as abolitionists when we were opposing the policy which we firmly believed would accomplish that end without the possibility of evasion, we regarded as decidedly uncharitable.

The difference between our Confederate friends and ourselves we think may be embraced in the following statement: They believed that secession would secure the interests of the country and perpetuate the institution of slavery. We believed that secession would accomplish the ruin of the country and abolish slavery. We are not disposed to doubt the sincerity of our Confederate friends in their Confederate faith, and we hope they will have the kindness to award to us that charity which should arise from a consciousness of our sincerity in our belief.

The Union men of Mecklenburg were as ardent in their desires to promote the interests of our common country as were those who made the most inflammatory speeches to secure the disruption of the government.
2. When the Confederate struggle was past and had failed, we believed that the interests of the country imperatively demanded that all those who had participated in the rebellion, however great their talents or prominent their position, should retire from all official positions and give their aid and influence to the most prominent and patriotic loyalists to enable them to accomplish the reconstruction of the government on terms as equitable and honorable to all as could be obtained. But we regret that at this time there was as great a contrariety in our sentiments as was during the Confederate struggle. The Union men were regarded with distrust and scorn, while the original secessionists and half loyalists were fawning upon the military authorities for favor and position.

In the elections which were held under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, candidates were selected who had actively participated in the rebellion and sustained because of their military services, to the exclusion of those who were known to have been firm in their adhesion to the Federal Government. According to the best information which we can obtain from the speeches made by prominent members of Congress, if loyal citizens had been elected to fill the offices in the State government and as members of Congress that organization would have been sustained by Congress and our difficulties relative to that subject would have been at an end. But we regret that these things were not so. That some of the loyal citizens of the country may have spoken injudiciously in those times which tried Confederate souls, we will not controvert. But in consideration of the treatment which they had received during the Confederate reign they may not have been entitled to so much censure, as the recollection of the want of Confederate charity may have goaded them to impetuous independence when the Confeds were laid low.

But we come to the present:
1. We regret exceedingly that to a considerable extent the same estrangement of thoughts and words exist between the loyal and the rebels which existed during and immediately after the Confederate day; and while some few of the loyalists may favor extreme measures, the rebels would rather vote for a darky than a Union man. Brethren of both parties, will you permit me to address you kindly, respectfully, affectionately. What benefit can arise to ourselves or our common country from those extreme sentiments and unkind words? Will it not be bitterness in the end? Is not this our government and country, the inheritance which our fathers have transmitted to our care? Shall we prove traitors to our trust? Can we not cast the veil of charity over all the errors of the past and unite to elevate this our own, our native land to her pristine glory? The interest of all persons and parties are inseparably connected, except it may be a few designing political demagogues who may desire to luxuriate upon the oppression and miseries of others. The consideration which should engage the mind of every patriot is, who will be best qualified, under our present circumstances, to secure to every citizen his rights and to restore our State to her former position in the Union.

2. The present position of the loyalists of the South is particularly anomalous. The law of the land requires that they shall be elected to fill the official positions of the government, while Gen. D. E. Sickles informs the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in Congress that but very few of them are fit to hold office. We regret that such a sentiment has been so conspicuously presented to the world, and we are disposed to hope

that there may have been some misunderstanding upon the part of Gen. Sickles relative to the numbers and intelligence of the loyalists. In regard to the more elevated judicial offices we shall not say much. The legal fraternity are competent to defend themselves; but some of the members of the bar, whose talents would do honor to any position in the State or of the United States, we know to have been decidedly opposed to the secession policy; but we cannot say that they may not have so far participated in the rebellion that they could not conscientiously take the required oath. But in regard to the county judiciary, executive and legislative offices, we believe that these could be as creditably filled from the loyal class as those offices were filled before the rebellion. We may admit, without hesitation, that comparatively few of this class has formerly occupied official positions; but as the diamond is valuable though buried in the sand, and would display its worth and brilliancy if elevated from its humble position and freed from the incumbrance of foreign bodies, so many of the loyal citizens of the South if elevated from their humble retirement and freed from the incumbrance of odious Confederate epithets which have been hurled upon them, and clinging to them as the slime of the snail, would display a brilliancy of talents and genuineness of patriotism worthy of the grandsons of the sires of the revolution of 1776, which otherwise may forever lie buried useless and unknown.

There may have been different considerations conducive to the sentiment that very few of the loyalists are fit to hold office. The first of which I will mention is the Confederate policy. This I think may be clearly exhibited by an extract from a speech which I heard made in the Court House in Charlotte in the Spring of 1866. The speaker in referring to the want of confidence exhibited by the loyalists in regard to the Confederate professions of loyalty to the Federal Government, said in reference to the incredulous crowd: "We can do this—we can place our heels upon their necks and grind them down and keep them down—we can do it and we will do it." In consideration of this grinding policy we regard it probable that the Confeds may have impressed the military authorities that none but themselves have the talents and patriotism to restore the rebel States to their former position in the Union. And we admit, without hesitation, that if a loyal citizen should come to the rescue of his country his progress would be very slow, his movements very tardy while a thousand Confederate heels were grinding on his neck to put him down and keep him down. But will the rebels have the kindness to allow me respectfully to request them to change the position of their heels and to raise them from the necks of the loyalists who were conscientious in their principles and ardently desirous of the good of their country, and to place their heels on the necks of those who got up the fight and produced so much misery and calamity.

There may have been another consideration which may have been productive of the sentiment that very few of the loyal citizens of the South are fit to hold office. The few professed loyalists who have formed the acquaintance of the military authorities and gained their confidence may have contributed to the sentiment that none but them and a few of their friends are qualified for any official position. Of the circumstances which may have contributed to this sentiment I will refer to the following:
1. Two of the registers of Mecklenburg county are filling other official positions within the gift of the Federal Government, one of whom, not a native of North Carolina, is collecting the internal revenue tax; the other, not a native of Mecklenburg, is, according to the newspapers, acting as postmaster and is said by some to have two or three other official appointments, while numbers of others equally well qualified to fill those offices have never had an office offered to them. From the profound deference which has uniformly been exhibited by the military authorities for the civil laws, we are satisfied that they would make no order or appointment to conflict with those laws unless the laws were in conflict with the federal laws by which they are governed. We would respectfully ask them if acting as register, while the person is collecting the internal revenue tax or acting as postmaster conflicts with the common principle that a person can hold but one office at the same time. Do not a register's oath and obligations imply official dignity?

2. It is reported that since the end of the Confederate struggle there have been persons recommended to the military authorities for offices which those persons were neither legally nor morally qualified to fill. I cannot aver personally for the correctness of this report, and will therefore pass it over with this superficial notice, although it is said it can be substantiated without difficulty.

While then we entertain sentiments of the most profound deference for the military authorities, we are compelled to believe that the loyalists of the South have been decidedly misrepresented to them, either by the rebels or the professed fawning loyalists, so that the military official have but an imperfect knowledge either of the numbers or intelligence of the loyal citizens.

I know not how to present the sentiments which I entertain relative to some of our professed loyalists better than to suppose that they must have taken a political congestive chill. To illustrate cases of this character I will give, according to the best of my recollection, a brief outline of a case which one of our medical brethren was called to treat in one of the adjoining counties. After the little patient was dead the doctor to account for his want of success, informed the friends that it had a congestive chill, and that the blood was just fluttering around the heart all night until it died. One peculiarity of those congestive cases is that there is sometimes danger of fatal internal hemorrhage. Those hemorrhages may sometimes be restrained by styptics or astringents, but if the bleeding vessel can be found, taken up and a ligature applied to it the case is safe so far as that vessel is concerned, and there is

some hope that by judicious management a healthy reaction may take place after a time and the patient may be saved. From the political symptoms of the day we are disposed to infer that some of our professed loyalists are so fearful that there may be a fatal exudation of the vital current of Federal patronage and Federal funds from their lovely persons and friends that they have taken a most alarming political congestive chill. They and their attendants have for some months past been dancing about before the jarkies with their styptics and astringents to ensure no fatal hemorrhage while in the recommendation of registers. Care has been given to notice the pulse of the congestive patient, and upon the slightest indication that any artery was pulsating in the wrong direction, which would indicate danger to the congestive patients, that artery has been taken up and secured by a ligature, hoping that if they can only keep the vital current fluttering around the heart until the next elections, by the judicious application of mustard and any amount of good brandy, a healthy reaction may take place and the patients may come forth new men without the slightest apprehension of danger afterwards. But without a judicious change of treatment we fear that before the light shall emanate from the election ballot those patients will be politically as dead as was the little case to which we have referred as an illustrative before the dawn of morn.

3. But the last consideration to which I will refer, which may have conducted to the sentiment that very few of the loyalists are fit to hold office is the difference of the loyal class in presenting themselves to the military officials. That we have been represented by the Confeds as green and mean we know. What influence those representations may have had upon the military authorities we know not. That we have been denounced by some of the copperhead Journals as the mean men of the South we know, but we know not what influence those denunciations may have had upon those officials now in command in the South, and we know not but similar representations may have been made by some of the professed loyalists who have the confidence of the military authorities. In consideration of these facts we know not but when we present ourselves before those military officials and announce that we are of the loyal class they may regard us as one of the mean men of the South. Considerations of this character are superlatively depressing to any one of intelligence and refinement.

The result of the call for registers I trust may satisfy the public that whenever there is a call for persons to fill offices with good pay there will be a cheerful response upon the part of the people, and that by a judicious selection from among the applicants, all the offices necessary to the administration of the Government may be creditably filled by those who can take the required oath.

From the Wilmington Journal.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

The use of this kind of manure has grown so rapidly within a short time as to threaten the more material interest of the farmer with injury. I do not disapprove of the use of them as auxiliaries and under proper conditions, but I do believe that the practice of dosing land repeatedly with these powerful stimulants, has a tendency to injure it permanently. Some writer in your paper a few weeks back, was regretting the impossibility of farmers analyzing their own soils, and being thereby able to select just what his soil needed, with even more accuracy than a doctor would tell his patient what medicines and what diet would give him strength. This would simplify matters wonderfully; but the fact is, that all this knowledge is unnecessary; and for the best interest of the farmer the fertilizers are equally so.

Practically all the soil of this region of North Carolina is of the same chemical composition. It is all deficient in one element which is essential to productiveness, and that element is lime. If we supply this, the soil is permanently improved with proper culture. Geologists have long noticed the difference in the two sections which they have named respectively the mountain and the lowland districts, and they find their dividing line at the rocky falls in the rivers. The region above presents throughout features of uniformity, but differing from the region below. There we find a broken country, hills increasing in height till we reach the mountains. The growth is of such trees as yield the greatest amount of potash, oak, hickory, dogwood, &c. The soil is greatly mixed with rock.

This land is generally more fertile than ours, for the reason that from the gradual disintegration of the rocks, all containing a certain per cent of lime, through the agency of frost this essential element is supplied to the soil. The soil of the lower region is altogether different. Here there is no rock of any consequence. The soil is sandy, the face of the country level, and the growth almost entirely of pine. This soil is acid. Whoever will taste the pine leaf will readily test its acid quality. A thousand cords of pine wood will not yield as many grains of potash. This is true of the gum, bay, laurel and sassafras. See the great fertility of localities where there is an outcropping of marl as at Rocky Point, in this county. Lime is no manure. All that can be hoped from its use is to correct the acid of the soil and allow the natural strength to be applied to the production of valuable crops. And if this can be done, where under the sun is there a finer soil? Certainly, if we can control the pine producing power and direct it to the production of profitable crops, we have the very best of land. I have much that I would like to communicate on this subject, but I have already extended this paper too long. If this meets your approval, more anon.

J. S. D.

New Hanover county, N. C.
Two thousand dollars worth of bottled Congress water is sold daily at Saratoga, and about an equal value of something stronger. The sales of liquor at one bar, last season, were over \$12,000 on which the profit was 50 per cent.

BIG TREES.

It is popularly supposed that California has the biggest trees in the world, but Professor Swallow, of the Missouri Geological Survey, claims the distinction for his own State. He gives the following actual measurement of big trees in Southeast Missouri: "The largest is a sycamore in Mississippi County, sixty-five feet high, which, two feet above the ground, measures forty-three feet in circumference. Another sycamore in Howard County is thirty-eight and a half feet in diameter. A cypress in Cape Girardeau County, at a distance of one foot above the ground, measures twenty-nine feet in circumference. A cotton wood in Mississippi County measures thirty feet around at a distance of six feet above the ground. A pecan in the same county is eighteen feet in circumference. A black walnut in Benton county measures twenty-two feet in circumference. A white oak in Howard County is twenty-six feet in circumference. A tulip tree (poplar) in Cape Girardeau county is thirty feet in circumference. There is a tupelo in Stoddard county thirty feet in circumference. There is a hackberry in Howard county eleven feet in circumference. A Spanish oak in New Madrid county twenty-six feet in circumference. A white ash in Mississippi county is sixteen feet in circumference. A honey locust in Howard county is thirteen feet round. There is a willow in Pemisot county that has grown to the size of twenty-four feet in circumference and one hundred feet in height. Mississippi county boasts of a sassafras that must be king of that tribe; it measures nine feet in circumference. There is a persimmon in this same county nine feet in circumference. In Mississippi county papaws grow to a circumference of three feet and grape vines and trumpet creepers to a circumference of eight to twenty-two inches."

TRICKS OF A JUGGLER.

The far-famed Robert Heller, who is now delighting crowds by his weird performances, cannot be satisfied with his legitimate triumphs before an audience, but occasionally does a neat thing for his own amusement, very much to the surprise of those who happen to be present. A short time since, while passing an itinerant vender of cheap provisions, Mr. Heller suddenly paused and inquired:

"How do you sell eggs, auntie?"
"Dem eggs," was the response, "Jey am a picyune apiece—fresh, too, de last one of 'em; biled 'em myself, and know's dey's fast rate."
"Well, I'll try 'em," said the magician, as he laid down a bit of fractional currency. "Have you pepper and salt?"
"Yes, sir, dere dey is," said the sable saleswoman, watching her customer with intense interest.

Leisurely drawing out a neat little pen-knife, Mr. Heller proceeded very quietly to cut the egg exactly in half, when suddenly a bright new twenty-five-cent piece was discovered lying embedded in the yolk, apparently as bright as when it came from the mint. Very coolly the great magician transferred the coin to his vest pocket, and taking up another, inquired:
"And how much do you ask for this egg?"
"De Lord bress my soul! Dat egg!—De fact am, boss, dis egg is worth a dime, shuah."
"All right," was the response; "here's the dime. Now give me the egg."
Separating it with an exact precision that the colored lady watched eagerly, a quarter eagle was most carefully picked out of the centre of the egg, and placed in the vest pocket of the operator, as before. The old woman was thunderstruck, as well she might have been, and her customer had to ask her price for the third egg two or three times before he could obtain a reply.

"Dar's no use talkin', marse," said the bewildered old darkey, "I can't let you hab dat ear egg, now, for less dan a quarter. I declare to de Lord I can't!"
"Very good," said Heller, whose imperturbable features were as solemn as an undertaker, "there is your quarter and here is the egg. All right."
As he opened the last egg a brace of five-dollar gold pieces were discovered snugly deposited in the very heart of the yolk, and jingling them merrily together in his little palm, the savvy coolly remarked:

"Very good eggs, indeed. I rather like them; and while I am about it, I believe I will buy a dozen. What is the price?"
"Say price!" screamed the amazed daughter of Ham. "You couldn't buy dem eggs, marse, for all de money you's got. Not dat you couldn't, Ise gwine to take dem eggs all home, I; and dat money in dem eggs all belongs to me. It does dat. Couldn't sell no more of dem eggs, now!"
Amid the roar of the spectators, the benighted African started to her domicile to "smash dem eggs," but with what success we are unable to relate.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.—An old Dutch farmer had a handsome daughter, named Minnie, who lately joined the Church, against which the old farmer was somewhat prejudiced. The young minister under whose instrumentality Miss Minnie was converted, visiting her frequently, excited his suspicion that all was not right. Accordingly, he visited the church on Sunday night and seated himself, unobserved, among the congregation.

Soon after taking his seat, the minister, who was preaching from Daniel V. 25, repeated in a loud voice the words of his text, "Mene, mene, tekel upharisim," upon which the old farmer sprang to his feet, seized the frightened girl by the arm, and hurried her out of the meeting house. Having reached the church yard, he gave vent to his feelings in these words:

"I knows dere was something wrong, and now I sehawe to 'em."
"Why, father, what do you mean?" replied the bewildered and innocent girl.
"Didn't I," shouted the old man, striking his fists together, and stamping with his foot, "didn't I hear the minister call out to you, 'Minnie, Minnie, teckle de parson!'"

It is stated that Rosa Coloste, a California tight-rope equivoisist, has come East with the intention of traveling Niagara Falls on a rope, a la Blondin. If she succeeds she will be made maid; if failing, a maid of the missed.