

The Western Democrat.

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\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1867.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 789.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday.
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE,
\$2 FOR SIX MONTHS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbidden, 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 alterations 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 thread.
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's residence.
July 22, 1867.

**JUST RECEIVED AT
C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,**
A large and well selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DEY 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 Trail Skirts—the most popular Skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.
KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best quality. 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.

BONES WANTED.
A Chance to Make Money.
The subscriber will purchase Bones at 50 cents per hundred, delivered at Concord Factory, or at any Railroad Depot between Charlotte and Greensboro. Cash paid on delivery.
Those who will accumulate Bones 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.

COWARD & HARRISS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 COMMERCE STREET, Norfolk, Va.
Will attend promptly to sales of Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.
D. G. COWARD, R. J. HARRISS,
Washington Co., N. C. Late of Halifax, N. C.
Refers to Capt. W. E. Stitt and Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Charlotte; and Hon. W. N. H. Smith of Hertford county.
August 26, 1867. 6m

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.
Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.
August 19, 1867. 3m

Charlotte Marble Yard!
I have this day sold the Stock of the Charlotte Marble Yard to JAMES TIDDY, who will in the future conduct the business and is cordially recommended to my customers of the last ten years.
RICHARD N. TIDDY,
Charlotte, N. C., July 1st, 1867.

JAMES TIDDY,
DEALER IN MARBLE AND
Manufacturer of Monuments, Slabs, Headstones, &c.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
All persons indebted to the Charlotte Marble Yard will please come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.
July 22, 1867.

CONCORD MILLS.
Having opened a House in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHIRTINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSBERGS, CARPET CHAINS, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
Cotton taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.
J. McDONALD & SONS,
August 12, 1867. Concord, N. C.

FAMILY FLOUR.
Persons desiring a fine article of Family Flour delivered at their houses, can be accommodated if they will leave their names, with the cash, at the store of
W. BOYD,
September 9, 1867.

From the Statesville American.
STRANGE OCCURRENCE.
A lady by the name of Pollie Day, aged about 70 years and residing on Stony Fork, Wilkes county, N. C., has for a long time been afflicted with what the Doctors call dry gangrene. The disease first made its appearance in her right foot, its ravages continuing until it extended about half way to her knee. Her sufferings were very great until the night of the 9th inst., when the bone of her leg cracked with a report almost equal to a pistol shot, when the pain instantly ceased, and on examination it was found that her leg had come off about two inches above the part affected. The old lady has been perfectly easy ever since, and it is believed that she will recover.
Who will deny that this was an interposition of Providence to alleviate the sufferings of the old lady? as she was too poor for the Doctors to enter her house.
The above is strictly true. T. C. L.
Elkville, Wilkes Co., N. C.

HOTEL FOR RENT.
On Wednesday the 6th day of November next, I will rent on the premises, in Charlotte, N. C., to the highest bidder, for three years from the 1st of December, the well known Charlotte Hotel, so long kept by Maj. J. B. Kerr.
Charlotte is a prosperous and rapidly growing city, with but one Hotel in the business part of it. For many years two Hotels were well sustained, until one man became lessee of both.
The public convenience and business interests of the city imperatively require that this House shall be re-occupied. The rents to be paid quarterly, and secured by bond and security.
F. S. DEWOLFE,
Adm'r of J. B. Kerr, dec'd.
Sept. 23, 1867.

GROVER & BAKER'S
First Premium Sewing Machines,
495 Broadway, NEW YORK.
For sale by BREW, BROWN & CO.,
Sept. 30, 1867. 3mpd Charlotte.

Mill Stones for Sale.
Two pair French Burrs 3 feet, and one pair Corn Stones 4 feet diameter.
Also a lot of Mill Gearing For sale at
ROCK ISLAND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Sept. 30, 1867. 1m Charlotte, N. C.

Smith's Boot and Shoe Store,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK.

B. R. SMITH & Co. will furnish Merchants their Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS and SHOES
At New York Wholesale Prices.
One of the firm has visited the Factories North, and had a large stock of Goods made to order, with a view of supplying Merchants in Western North Carolina and Upper Districts in South Carolina.
Having devoted our entire attention for many years to the
SHOE TRADE,
We claim advantages in it, and will deal as liberally as possible with all.
Call soon, or send in your orders early.
Every article warranted as represented.
We have also a large Stock of
Shoe Findings, Leather and Rubber BELTING.
B. R. SMITH & CO.
Sept. 9, 1867.

PICTURES AT 50 CENTS
And upwards, at the
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
Over Jas. Harty & Co's Store, next to the Court House.
Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish.
Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Gallery of
H. BAUMGARTEN,
May 6, 1867. Next to Court House

GROCERIES.
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN
Have just received a large assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices. Their Stock consists in part, of the following articles:
Iron Cotton Ties,
40 Sacks prime Rio Coffee,
30 Barrels Sugar—all grades,
5 Hog-heads Sugar—yellow,
25 Barrels Molasses—assorted grades,
5 Hog-heads Molasses—Cuba,
10 Barrels Potomac Shad,
10 Half Barrels Potomac Shad,
10 Quarter Barrels Potomac Shad,
10 Half " Family Mackerel,
10 Quarter " " "
40 No. 1 and 2 " "
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 Boxes fine English Dairy Cheese,
50 " Assorted Stick Candy,
25 " Loyer Raisins,
Fine Lot of Bacon—N. C. and Western,
" Flour, Corn and Corn Meal,
Codfish and Irish Potatoes,
Hemlock Leather, Iron and Nails—all sizes,
Bale Yarn and Shirting,
Fresh Cove Oysters, Sardines and Pickles,
Sausages, Pickering Extracts, Soda Crackers, &c.
And every other article usually found in a Grocery and Provision Store.
We invite the attention of country merchants and others to our stock, and solicit an examination.
H. HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN,
May 27, 1867.

1,000 Gallons Mucovado Molasses,
In Barrels and Hog-heads. For sale by the package at a low figure.
HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO.
September 15, 1867.

LIME, PLASTER, Cement and Hair.
A large supply always on hand, and for sale on most favorable terms, by
WORTH & DANIEL,
Wilmington, N. C.
Monthly receipts of fresh Lime from Maine.
July 15, 1867. 6m

Patent Iron Cotton Ties.
2 TONS Beard's Patent Iron Cotton Ties. This Tie is acknowledged to be the best in use, and has already superseded rope in the South and South west. A full supply will be kept and sold at a small advance on cost and transportation by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
August 12, 1867.

From the Asheville News and Farmer.
PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.
Mr. STOKES:—I think I have made a new discovery in regard to the preservation of Fruit Trees; at all events I have never heard it spoken of or seen anything of the kind in print heretofore. If, as you say, and I think, fruit growing is to become one of the leading and paramount interests of this section, and if my theory is a correct one, then I think it will (if adopted) prove to be of much value to fruit growers. I will give it to the public, any way, and if any one should wish to try the experiment they can do so, feeling well assured that it does no good it will do no harm.
I have an orchard which has been bearing for a good many years; and some of the trees for some years past have shown evidences of decline. Three years ago I put my flock of sheep in this orchard, and as a sheep is much inclined to seek protection from the sun and sleep fly, during the warmer hours of the day, they would naturally congregate around the roots and in the shade of the fruit trees; and from the first year I put my sheep in this orchard I have noticed a steady improvement in the general appearance of the trees, as well as in the yield of fruit; the present crop far surpassing that of any previous season since I have owned the place, (five years) both in quantity and quality—and the trees, instead of the yellow, sickly and dying appearance which they wore a few years ago, have many of them resumed their wonted fresh, vigorous and healthy foliage, and this, too, without any attention in the way of pruning or cultivation. My opinion is that the presence of the sheep is the cause of this improvement. Ist. From the fact that the strong urine of the sheep has driven out the worms from the roots of the trees, and their droppings have very materially improved the soil. 2d. The constant rubbing and wallowing of the sheep around the stocks of the trees has caused the "borers" to desist. This I think is a reasonable solution of my theory, when you consider the fertilizing character of sheep manure, and the fact also that very few insects are willing to stand the peculiarly offensive aroma of the sheep.
This, Mr. Editor, is my discovery, for which I shall charge nothing, and if any one thinks there is nothing in it, all I ask is that he will not condemn it until he has tried it and seen it fail. There may be nothing in it, but I know of nothing else to which I can attribute the facts that I have stated. There can no harm result from the experiment, and my experience is that a good flock of sheep, as well as a good orchard, is a good institution; and both are things that every farmer ought to have, for I think it would be difficult to find two things that make as handsome a return for the amount of trouble and the capital invested; and an orchard nicely set in grass and clover would be as well suited for the keeping of sheep as any other place.
BUNCOMBE.

SALE OF MRS. LINCOLN'S JEWELRY.—In compliance with Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's request, Mr. William H. Brady publishes the unenviable fact that her income—\$1,700 a year—is insufficient for her proper support, and that she has been compelled to offer for sale many costly articles which she would otherwise gladly keep. She desires to return to Springfield; but to dwell there and entertain the hosts of visitors that would descend upon her would require a larger outlay than she can afford. Hence she has resolved to sell, through Mr. Brady, about \$45,000 worth of choice jewels and costly wearing apparel.—N. Y. Tribune.

The above, no doubt, is published for the purpose of inducing Congress to give Mrs. Lincoln a big pension. Any woman who has forty-five thousand dollars worth of Jewelry is not in much danger of suffering.
A man, passing through a gateway in the dark, hit his nose against the post. "I wish that post was in hell," said he. "Better to wish it was somewhere else," said a bystander, "you might run against it again."

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
At the Building lately occupied by the First National Bank of Charlotte.
The undersigned, for many years Cashier of different Banks in this city, has this day retired from the First National Bank of Charlotte, and, in connection with parties of ample capital, opened a Banking House in the city of Charlotte, under the name and style of
Thomas W. Dewey & Co.
The new firm having purchased from the Bank of North Carolina their elegant and commodious Banking House, offer superior inducements, with their vault accommodations, to customers and dealers for the security of valuables entrusted to their charge. They will deal in Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Uncurrent Bank Notes; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission; discount business paper on liberal terms; negotiate loans for dealers; will make Collections in all parts of the State accessible to them, and remit for same on day of payment, at as low rates as are current in the city; will receive Deposits and pay same on demand, and allow Interest when left on time; and, in short, will do all that appertains to a strictly legitimate Banking and Exchange business.
On behalf of the firm, I would respectfully solicit the custom and patronage of my old friends and correspondents, assuring them and all new dealers that our whole attention and energies will be given to make our business prompt and satisfactory.
THOMAS W. DEWEY.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordcau, President Bank of North Carolina; Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer N. C.; W. B. Guilek, Cashier National Bank; John G. Williams & Co., Bankers, Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas Branch & Sons, Bankers, Petersburg, Va. William Johnston, Pres. C. & S. C. R. R.; Brem, Brown & Co., R. M. Oates & Co.; John Wilkes, Pres. 1st National Bank; W. J. Yates, Charlotte, N. C.; October 7, 1867.

Lime! Lime!!
A fresh supply always on hand. To clubs for agricultural purposes we can offer extraordinary inducements.
Address,
WORTH & DANIEL,
Sept. 30, 1867. 1m Wilmington, N. C.

STATE CONVENTION.
It is important that every voter in the State should understand who are eligible to a seat in the State Convention, to make a State Constitution, and what Congress demands, by the Reconstruction Acts, that a Constitution shall be, to be acceptable. We, therefore, append the following section of the Reconstruction Act, passed March 23, 1867:

"Section 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding section of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention."
It will be seen, from the above, that Congress requires, first, that the new Constitution shall be formed in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects—that said Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise in this State shall be enjoyed by such persons as have the qualifications required of all those who are allowed to vote for delegates to the Convention, i. e., all males twenty-one years of age, without regard to color, residents of the State for one year, and who are not disfranchised by the Reconstruction Acts, &c.—Every reader can understand the above.
By an Order of Gen. Sickles, every person, having the qualifications to vote for a delegate to the Convention, is declared eligible to be a delegate, if elected.
The following sections from the Supplemental Act, No. 1, to the Reconstruction Act, demand careful attention:

"Sec. 4. That the Commanding General of each District shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make returns to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, the Commanding General, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in Convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said Convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said Convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the District.
Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such Constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided."

When the Commanding General orders the election of a Convention, he will order, first, a box at each precinct, in which the eligible or registered voters will put a ballot, written or printed, "for a Convention," or "against a Convention."

This does not mean that every voter shall put in this box a ballot, either "for" or "against a Convention." If the voter have conscientious doubts about a Convention to make a new Constitution for the State, he may or he may not vote at all, in that box, as he may choose. Secondly, there will be another box, in which each qualified voter may put a vote for the person or persons he wishes to represent him in the Convention.
To secure a Convention, a majority of the registered voters must vote, and a majority of that number must, of course, be in its favor.

EMIGRANTS ARRIVED.
We were pleased to see in our streets a few days ago a family of Swiss Emigrants, who had been induced to come to this country by a very wealthy and intelligent gentleman from that country who has been sojourning among us for some months. These emigrants are of the right sort. They are not picked up promiscuously, but come among us endorsed as intelligent and respectable farmers, and by a proper encouragement from our people may be made to form a nucleus around which thousands of similar people would undoubtedly gather in a very short time. Even now thirty other families are awaiting the report of those now here, and if that report is favorable, a tide of immigration will set in towards this section that will soon drive out our present unreliable and ignorant labor, and re-place it with an intelligent and industrious people, who will help build our Railroads, our Commercial interests, and make our mountains blossom as the rose.
These first settlers must have lands—homes. They do not come to hire out. Most of them have means to purchase lands, but if our land owners are not willing to sell it at reasonable prices they will go where they can do better. We unhesitatingly say that lands in Western North Carolina are held at too high prices. You must come down, if you wish to sell. Money is scarce there, and less expensive to keep—except by some of our subscribers, who know, for they keep it from us just as easy as an old glove.
There is a chance now for our land owners to make their lands valuable, and create a market for them by settling these emigrants on portions of them, by gift, or at very moderate prices. You may rest assured that ten families from Switzerland or Germany, if made comfortable in this country, will be followed by as many hundred.—Asheville News.

HOW "SUT" DOSED HIS DOG.
When I was a boy, and my legs not longer than John Wentworth's, dad fetched home a durned worthless, mangy, flea-bitten, gray old fox houn, good for nothing but to swaller up what other lined the bowels of his brats. Well, I naturally took a distaste to him, and had a sort of hankerer inter hurtin his feelins and discomfurtin on him every time dad's back wern turned. This sorter kept a big skeer allers afore his eyes, and a awful yell ready to pour out the fust moshun he seed me make. So he larnt to swaller things as he run, and allers kept his laigs well under himself, for he never knowd how soon he might want to use em in totin his infernal carous beyond the reach of a flyin rock. He knowd the whiz of a rock in moshun well, and he never stoped to see who flung it, but just let his head fly open to gin a howl room to cum, and set his laigs a gwin the way his nose happened to be a piutin. He'd shy round every rock he seed in the road, for he looked upon it as a calamity to cum arter him sum day. I tell you, Georgy, that rumin an the greatest inwhansun on yearth, when used keertfully. Wherd I a bin by this time of I hadn't relied on these ere laigs? D'ye ye see em? Don't they mind you or a pair ov cumpusses made to divide a mile inter quarters? They'll do.
Well, one day, I tuck a pig's bladder n into the size ov a duck's sig, and filled it with powder and corked it up with a piece ov spunk, rolled it up in a thin sculp of meat and sot the spunk a fire, and flung it out; he swallowed it at a jerk and sot intin gutting away fur duin it. I heard a noise like bustin sumthin, and his tail lit on top ov my hat. His hed were away down the hill and his hed tuck a deth hold ont'er a root. His fore legs wern fifty feet up the road makin rumin moshuns, and his hine ones a straddol ov a fence. Es twed the dogg himself, es a dog, I never seed him agin. Well, dad flung five or six hundred under my shurt wad the dried hide ov a bull's tail and gave me the remainder the next day with a waggin whip that he borrowed from a feller while he were watering his hosses; the wagoner got sorry fur me, and hollered law me tew turn my beggin and equalin inter frustate rumin, which I emjutey-did, thanks to these ere ham strings, and the last lick missed me about ten feet.—Sut Lovengood's Revelations.

A BRIDE IN THE WRONG BED.
A newly-married pair put up at the Spencer house—they went out shopping—returned—bride had left something—she slipped out—found her lost articles—returned—mistook Main street for Broadway—got into the Madison for the Spencer—it looked a little strange—asked a boy if she was in the Spencer—boy said yes, not fully understanding her—she told him to lead her to 48—she partly disrobed, got into bed—expected husband momentarily—fell asleep. The occupant of 48 Madison, Indiana merchant, returned from the theatre, a little tight—quietly went to the room—to bed—to sleep.
How long the two reposed there side by side, with only a foot space between them, unconscious of each other's presence, is not exactly known, but probably about an hour, when a tremendous noise was heard in the apartment, from which female screams issued wildly, piercingly and ceaselessly.
The hotel was in an uproar; proprietors, clerks, waiters, porters, guests, dressed and half-dressed were at the door of 48 in a few minutes, blocking up the entrances, and asking each other eagerly: "What is the matter? For God's sake tell us what is the trouble?"
The cause of this outcry may be imagined. The bride had awakened about midnight, and putting her arm over her husband, it fell upon the Indian's face, and the soft warm touch, aroused him at once. He did not dislike it, and in a moment Mrs. R. said: "My dearest husband, where have you been all this while?"
"Husband?" echoed the merchant, beginning to see, like Lord Simeon, that he had made a small mistake here; "I'm nobody's husband, I reckon, my dear madam, you'er in the wrong bed."
In the wrong bed—horror, horrors, thought the young bride. What would her lord—that would the curious world say? And Mrs. R. screamed terribly and sprang from the couch just as her companion did the same. He was fully as much alarmed as she, and entreated her to give him time and he would leave the apartment, though it was the one he had engaged—he'd make oath to that.
Scream, scream, scream, was her only reply to his kindly proposition.
"My God, madam, don't yell so! You will wake the house. Be reasonable; I swear it's only a mistake. Have some thought of the consequences, I don't want to hurt you; I swear I don't. You will get meshot and yourself."
Just at this juncture the crowd outside presented itself at the door and beheld Mrs. R. cowering in one corner exercising her lungs magnificently, with a sheet wrapped over her form and head, and the Indian in the middle of the room enveloped in a coverlet, and ejaculating, "My God, madam, don't!"
The junior proprietor, Dr. Canbill, saw there must be some mistake, and requesting the others to retire, called the merchant, went into another room, and there learned the whole story. The doctor then sent one of the ladies to Mrs. R., and the entire affair was explained graciously to her relief, though she was overwhelmed with confusion at a circumstance that might have ruined her reputation forever.
Under the escort of the doctor, she was conveyed to the "Spencer," where the husband was found pacing the corridors with frantic mien, and half crazed with grief, at the mysterious disappearance of his wife, whom he believed had been spirited away by a villain, or murdered for her jewels, in this "infernal city," where as the expressed himself, they would kill a man for a dollar.
As soon as he beheld his spouse he caught her to his bosom and wept like a child. He was melted with happiness at her discovery, and told her that he had searched the city for intelligence of her whereabouts.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BILL SIMPSON'S LEGAL EXPERIENCE.
Many years ago the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act to organize the county of McNairy, alias Snake. At that time the county embraced within the limits of Snake was occupied, by a sturdy set of backwoodsman, totally unacquainted with courts, jails, &c. The county assembled at the appointed site for the purpose of cutting logs, making boards, etc. to build a courthouse and jail. The only theme of daily conversation, when the men were assembled, was the court, etc. None of them had ever seen a court in session, as yet developed. Each one would give his idea of what a court was, etc.
None, however, were entirely satisfactory, until Bill Simpson was called upon to give his ideas. He said he knew all about a court—that he was once engaged in a lawsuit in North Carolina. One of his neighbor's hogs kept coming where he fed his hogs, until it got fat. One morning he got so mad that he shot the hog. He thought it would not do to throw it away, so he cleaned and salted it. Shortly after, his neighbor and a man came to his house, examined the meat-house, and took him to town and put him in a little office. About three months after that, this man came and took him up to a large room. A large man sat upon a high bench—a man was sitting at a desk—about a dozen fine dressed men sat in a place that was paved around. The man put me in a pen just behind them. He then called in twelve men—they took seats in a box in front of the fine dressed men. The man that was writing gave the twelve men a book and said something about Bill Simpson and State. Then one of the fine men read something about Bill Simpson and the hog, and he said another of the fine dressed men had the biggest quarrel you ever heard. I thought they would fight every minute, but they didn't. It was Bill Simpson and the hog, and the hog and Bill Simpson, and sometimes Mr. Simpson, but seldom. After they had quit quarreling, the big man talked awhile to the twelve men, and they went out and staid a short time, and came back and said something to the man at the desk. The man on the bench said something to the man that put me in the office, and he took me out and tied me to a persimmon tree and commenced fighting me with a cowhide, and it made me so d—d mad, that I shook all the persimmons off the tree.
Industry, perseverance and economy is the only means to acquire wealth.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The following are among the resolutions adopted by the New York State Democratic Convention:
"That, regarding the National debt as a sacred obligation, we demand economy of the administration, honesty in the collection and application of the revenues, simplification of equality in taxation, and a currency for the benefit of the people, instead of Corporations, to the end that the public faith may be preserved and the burdens of taxation lessened.
That we denounce the effort of the Radical party to retain the power it has usurped, by establishing negro supremacy in the South by military force, coupled with the disfranchisement of the mass of the white population, as an outrage upon Democratic principle, and an attempt to undermine and destroy the Republic; and that we stigmatize the refusal of that party, in this State, to submit the question of negro suffrage to the people, as a cowardly evasion of a prominent issue in the pending struggle."

The dinner given by the New York Club to General Grant engaged the services of seven French cooks for ten days. It is fortunate for us all that ordinary dinners are secured at less outlay of time and labor, or we would be apt to get hungry.