

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 517.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Ordinary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
This first class and well known house, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of conveniences and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.
W. W. HARR,
Proprietor.
February 17, 1868.

A. W. SHAFER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Register in Bankruptcy,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will hold Courts in Bankruptcy in any County in which Bankrupts reside.
Office at the residence of Mr E. Fullings.
February 3, 1868.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Troy Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnson's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both day and night, promptly attended to.
Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
January 27, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Vanishes, Eye Salts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

THE DRUG STORE
of
Kilgore & Cureton
Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express-Office of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Eye Salts, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.
E. F. KILGORE, M. D.
T. K. CURETON, M. D.
Jan 6, 1868.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
I have on hand, and am constantly receiving, a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Apples, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and everything else in the Grocery line.
I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give me a call.
I deliver, within the limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store.
A good lot of Castings and Hollow-Ware for sale.
A. BERRYHILL,
Under Mansion House.
Feb 17, 1868.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Just take your watch repairing.
Don't get mad and go to swearing;
Buy your watch into HALES' shop.
He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all for a year.
When it is used with propriety,
He will do it as long as it will hold out,
And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jas. E. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent Social duties.
Prof. A. Barnham, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. E. Pignat, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For a regular and Catalogue containing full particulars address,
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

Just Received,
A fresh supply of Family Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Pickles and Canned Fruits at
SIMS & KENNEDY'S,
Opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Hardware.
Shovel, Spades, Forks, Grain and Grass Scythes, Axes, Nails, Tread Chains, Wedding Rings, Curry Combs, Coffee Mills, &c., at
SIMS & KENNEDY'S.

Crockery.
Cups and Saucers, Plates, Bowls and Pitchers, at
SIMS & KENNEDY'S.

Wooden Ware, &c.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Cotton Cords, Powder, Shot and Lead, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or bartered for Country Produce, by
SIMS & KENNEDY,
Opposite the Presbyterian Church.
April 6, 1868.

Foreign Exchange.
We draw directly on the principal cities in the following countries at New York rates: England, France, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal and South America; also in 120 cities in the German States. It is now unnecessary to order Foreign Exchange from New York. A. G. BRENNER, Cashier, City Bank of Charlotte, Trade Street, March 30, 1868.

Advertising Sales of Property.
The Lancaster Intelligencer, in seeking of the importance and great advantage of advertising sales of property in the newspapers, in addition to having hand bills printed, very truthfully says:
"A newspaper is read by hundreds who never see the notices which are posted in the taverns and store rooms. Every subscriber to our country paper reads all such advertisements carefully. He knows who is selling out and exactly what is offered for sale. The advertisements are a topic of conversation when friends meet, and arrangements are made for attending sales. The result is a large crowd, spirited bidding, and realization of ten, twenty or fifty times what it cost to advertise. No money is so sure to return a large profit as that spent on printers ink. A single additional bidder on a single article will pay all it costs to advertise a single of personal property in a newspaper. Is it not strange then, that any one should fail to advertise? Let our friends think of the matter."

Fresh Arrivals
AT THE ELEPHANT STORE.
Just received a full and complete assortment of Groceries, embracing every article in that line, together with an assortment of THOMASVILLE MADE SHOES for Men, Boys, Women and Misses. Also, Plow Moulds, superior Iron and a splendid lot of Wilson's Family Flour, And the whitest Meal in the City.
I deliver all articles purchased from me free of charge at any place within the corporate limits.
March 30, 1868. B. M. FRESSON.

REDUCED TO \$70 00!!
We have been authorized to reduce the price of the SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO to Seventy Dollars per ton cash, and Eighty Dollars on time with note and two approved securities. Quite a large number of our best farmers have already sent in their orders. One price to all.
We will sell a limited quantity of Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate at regular price, half cash and half note, with approved security.

Genuine Peruvian Guano!
Thirty-five tons received direct from Agent of consignees of Peruvian Guano.
Fifty Barrels of Land Plaster, now in store and for sale cheap. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.
March 29, 1868.

Lime! Lime! Lime!!!
A good supply always on hand.
Hydraulic Cement.
A fresh supply of Hydraulic Cement just arrived.
Nails! Nails!!!
Fifty Kegs of Nails for sale by the Agents, HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Bank Notes.
Highest market price paid for Southern Bank Notes at the Banking House of THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Revenue Stamps,
For sale at the Banking House of THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Deposits
Received and interest allowed at the Banking House of THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Gold and Silver Coin
Bought and sold at the Banking House of THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.
February 17, 1868.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
At Tully & Bro's Book Store, near Starr's Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
Bingham's English and Latin Grammars.
Mitchell's and Cornell's series of Geographies.
Sterling's series of Books.
Davies' series of Algebra and Arithmetics, with Keys.
Emerson's series of Arithmetics.
Quackenbush's series of School Books.
Botanics of various kinds.
"Bridges' Pomology's Books—Sense and Nonsense.
St. Elmo—another lot of that popular Book just in.
Surry of Eagles Nest, a few left, call and get one.
Four Years in the Saddle—by Harry Gilmore.

Stationery.
A large lot of Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens and Holders, and in fact everything usually found at a first class Stationery House.
Music.
We are Agents for a large Music House, and can furnish any piece of music published in the United States at publishers price, by giving us six days time.
Wrapping Paper,
18x28 for \$1.60 per Ream and Paper half that size for 90 cents.
Rags! Rags!!!
100,000 pounds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags wanted, for which the highest price in money will be paid.
TUDY & BIRD,
March 16, 1868. At "the New Book Store."

Profanity.
The habit of using profane language is alarming prevalent in many communities, and that too, by men of sound judgment and common sense. It is strange why man, civilized, enlightened man, will pollute his lips with vile language, when he knows it is contrary to reason and politeness, and a violation of God's holy law. For most of the violations of the moral law, man often tries to justify himself by offering some excuse, but for the use of profane language there cannot be the shadow of an excuse rendered. Yet, it is no strange thing, either in high or low circles, to hear the name of the Supreme Being appealed to, on the most trifling occasions.
Parents set the example—children follow it, and thus the wicked practice of profaning the Lord's name, and blaspheming the Spirit with the sounds of oaths and blasphemies, is kept up from one generation to another. Is it a disposition to appear brave, that causes such language to be used? Instead of showing bravery, it betrays the want of true moral courage.
All will admit that profane language is impolite, and most of those who are guilty of this social and moral outrage, refrain from it on certain occasions. In the society of ladies and in the presence of some venerable divine, they will, for the time, withhold such language, but as soon as this restraint is removed, decency and morality would blush to hear the vicious oaths that are uttered. How unreasonably and unthoughtful! You imagine, O man, immortal! that when you have no human being near to restrain you that you are not in the presence of your maker? Reflect! He hears those horrid oaths, and His name profaned, and "He will not hold him guiltless who taketh His name in vain."

"It chills my blood to hear the best Supreme Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme. Maintain your rank! vulgarly despise; To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise. You would not swear upon the bed of death; Reflected! your Maker now could stop your breath."

Let those who are not guilty of this crime—this outrage upon morality—labor earnestly to impress upon those slaves of profanity, the imminent danger of such a vice, and the propriety of a speedy and thorough reformation.

Groceries.
BOYD & MOODY
Have just received a fresh supply of Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Lard, Bacon, Sugar Cured Hams, Lardlard, Snuff, Leak's Best Chewing Tobacco and Durham's Smoking Tobacco—best quality.
On consignment, and for medical purposes, a lot of London Dock Brandy and fine Apple Brandy, Robertson county, Tenn. Whiskey—superior article, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, Pure Mountain New Whiskey, from West Virginia, Pure North Carolina Corn Whiskey, Gaines' Cotton Plant Bitters, Port, Madeira and Malaga Wines.
A fresh supply of Scotch Ales—can't be beat, Ailsopp's Ale, London Porter, Zuke and Jim. All of which will be sold at short profits.
On hand and for sale Two Thousand Bushels Corn
April 13, 1868. Im BOYD & MOODY.

LOST,
Bond No. 5, due January 1st, 1861, to H. B. Williams, Guardian, or order, for the sum of \$295, for the hire of three Negroes, viz: Charles, Zeke and Jim. The above mentioned Bond or Note was signed by H. W. Guion, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Railroad Company, and sealed with the seal of said Company, and was lost or mislaid in the year 1863. All persons are hereby warned against paying, purchasing or transferring said note, as measures are now being adopted to procure its payment to the proper party.
E. A. OSBORNE,
Assignee of the Estate of H. B. Williams.
April 13, 1868.

Cleveland Mineral Springs,
Situating in Cleveland county, N. C., on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton railroad, will be open for visitors on the 1st of June.
Waters—Chalybeate, Red and White Sulphur.
Charges per day, - - - \$3 00
" " week, - - - 18 00
" " month, - - - 60 00
Children under 7 years, and servants, half rates.
For further particulars address the Proprietors, Shelly, N. C.
April 13, 1868. 3m

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Brantley Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

FREIGHT NOTICE.
From Portsmouth to Charlotte, via Goldsboro' (on W. & Weldon R. R.)
An arrangement has just been perfected by which freight can be transported from Portsmouth to Charlotte in
Forty Hours,
At as low rates as on any other Road.
J. A. SADLER,
April 13, 1868. General Agent.

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, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABERGS, CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
Cottons taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.
J. McDONALD & SONS,
Concord, N. C.
August 12, 1867.

Notice in Bankruptcy.
United States of America, &c.—
That on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of ELLISH S. BARRITT of the county of Pettis, and State of Missouri, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the Payment of any Debts and Delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Covgrove & Wear, Booneville, Cooper county, Missouri, before Milo Blair, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Jefferson City, Mo., 24 day of April, 1868.
THOS. B. WALLACE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Missouri.
By ALF. S. KREKEL, Deputy Marshal.
April 13, 1868. 2v

Notice.
The Notes and Accounts of A. Aschkinas & Co., having been transferred to me for collection, all those indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.
March 30, 1868. JAS. H. HENDERSON.

\$10 Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, the 3d Monday in February last, an apprentice boy (colored) named Sam Rowe—may change his name to Sam Archie. He is about 18 years old, yellow complexion, large mouth, a sort of smiling countenance. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me near Deep Well, Iredell county, N. C.
April 13, 1868. S. J. BROWN.

More Careful Culture of Cotton.
There is nothing that does not improve by careful culture. This is proved by all our fruits and flowers. We were once riding with a friend through his magnificent estate, and he showed us some Indian corn with grains three times the size of the ordinary grains. We asked him how he obtained such a product. He answered, "by careful selection and cultivation. I selected the very largest grains out of a crop, and planting them by themselves in my very richest land, I cultivate them with the very greatest care."
It is a known fact that the most charming roses are descended from the common wild stock, which has neither beauty nor sweetness of smell, but having been properly nurtured for ages, such generation has improved, till the rough wild rose has become the queen of flowers. Now has the improvement yet stopped, for the roses of 1968 will be far more beautiful and far sweeter than the greatest boasts of our present florists.
So it is with the luscious peach, which was once a rough, wrinkled and foul-tasted bitter almond, and the golden pippin, now without a peer in the productions of our orchards, was once the common crab-apple, that twisted the mouth away like a green persimmon.
It is strange that up to the late war the principle of cultivation, in the scientific sense in which we have used it above, was not applied to cotton—but such was the fact. The growing of cotton was properly named a *planting* interest; for all that was attended to was the mere planting it in rich ground. The principles of careful selection and of the diligent cultivation of the plant, were ignored beyond the most primitive processes. All that was required was *rich ground*, and when that became poor, or gullied, it was "turned out."

The consequence was that at the beginning of the late war, the land in many districts, that twenty years before had been deemed inexhaustible, had deteriorated to such an extent that the planters were moving further West in order to find lands rich enough to *plant* in.
Yet in spite of this wasteful and improvident mode of growing cotton, instead of cultivating, such was the special adaptation of our climate and soil to the cotton plant, that the product of our third rate soils so far surpassed that of the very best of foreign lands, that no other cotton but that of America was used for anything but the coarsest fabrics, and no other produced a price that justified its being made the production of a country.

The cotton of India did not pay, even though the labor of that country cost but twelve dollars a year for the best hands. It was so worthless that no manufacturer would buy it—it was almost impossible to clean it, and after it was cleaned, to spin it. The same was the fact with regard to the cotton of most foreign countries.
But the war came, and the supply of England was cut off. Her operatives began to starve and her manufacturers saw ruin staring them in the face. That necessity, which has been ever the mother of invention, caused them to try to invent better machinery for the short staple. All would not do, however, for nothing could be made of it. The price of cotton went up, up, up, until it justified the employment of *scientific cultivation* in India in place of merely *rudimentary*. The consequence has been that the improved methods of growing cotton have produced an article that is fully as good as the best Georgia uplands, and often even better, and our people will be knocked out of the market if they do not pay more attention to cultivating cotton with a view to improve its quality to such an extent as to beat the rest of the world.

Moreover the abolition of the duty on foreign cotton will remove whatever protection our planters have thus far possessed, and unless their cotton is superior to that of the rest of the world, they can never all round to raise it.
We believe that the planter is gone forever from the South; but the farmer will always flourish in our section. Yet we would not advise our farmers to abandon the cultivation of cotton entirely. As we said in a former article, there is no reason why it should not be made an auxiliary money crop on every farm, putting at least a few acres of it in cultivation. If our farmers will cultivate it with more care than they formerly did, it will pay far better than ever. If such is the soil and climate of the South, that with *rudimentary* it was able to surpass the whole world, with proper attention to the scientific culture of this staple to the extent which it has attained elsewhere, we should still have the same advantage that we had ten years ago, and again drive all other cotton but that of America out of the Liverpool market.—*Norfolk Journal.*

VARIETY STORE.
Dry Goods and Groceries.
JAMES H. HENDERSON,
(One door below B. Koopmann's, Trade Street.)
Takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he is now carrying on the Dry Goods and Grocery business in his own name, and asks a share of public patronage.
He has on hand
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
And indeed everything that can be found in a first class Dry Goods Store.
He is thankful for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him in former days, and hopes by fair and honest dealing, and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Groceries.
In the Grocery line he has a good supply of everything needed for family use, such as Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c., &c.
Give me a call as I am determined to sell as cheap as any house in the City.

To Farmers.
I am now prepared to pay the highest cash price, or exchange Goods, for Country Produce.
JAS. H. HENDERSON.

Notice.
The Notes and Accounts of A. Aschkinas & Co., having been transferred to me for collection, all those indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.
March 30, 1868. JAS. H. HENDERSON.

\$10 Reward.
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April 13, 1868. S. J. BROWN.

Daniel Webster and Jenny Lind.
Jenny Lind gave a concert at Washington during the session of Congress, and sent invitations to the President, Mr. Fillmore, the members of the Cabinet, Mr. Clay, and many other distinguished members of both houses of Congress. It happened that on that day several members of the Cabinet and Senate were dining with Mr. Bodison, the Russian Minister. His good dinner and choice wines had kept the party so late that the concert was nearly over when Webster, Clay, Crittenden, and others came in. Whether from the hurry in which they came, or from the heat of the room, their faces were a little flushed, and they all looked somewhat flurried. After the applause which these distinguished gentlemen had been receiving had subsided and silence was once more restored, the second part of the concert was opened by Jenny Lind with "Hail Columbia." At the close of the first verse, Webster's patriotism boiled over; he could stand it no longer; and rising like Olympian Jove, he added his deep, sonorous, base voice to the chorus. Mrs. Webster, who sat immediately behind him, kept tugging at his coat tail to make him sit down or stop singing; but it was of no earthly use, and at the close of each verse Webster joined in, and it was hard to say whether Jenny Lind, Webster, or the audience were most delighted. At the close of the air, Mr. Webster arose, hat in hand, and made her such a bow as Chesterfield would have deemed a fortune for his son, and which eclipsed D'Orsay's best. Jenny Lind, blushing at the distinguished honor, courted to the floor; the audience applauded to the very echo; Webster, determined not to be outdone in politeness, bowed again; Miss Lind re-crossed, the house re-applauded, and this was repeated eight or nine times.

Questions for a Wife.
Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, and ever will be your evil genius! It is the temper which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds on those unspoken emotions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip. Never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will abide as well as teach him.—Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him—your softness subdues him; and the good natured twinkle of those eyes, now filling beautifully with priceless tears, will make him all your own.

Whitewash.
Take a clean, water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Shake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly until thoroughly soaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve it in water, and add two ounces of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. It is desirable, a beautiful cream color may be added to the above wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For a brown color, add four pounds of umber, Turkish or American—the latter is the cheapest—one pound Indian red and one pound common lamp black. For common stone color, add four pounds umber and two pounds lamp black. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE REPUBLICANS.—The New York Independent formally reads Judge Chase out of the radical party. It says:
"We now have reason to believe that Mr Chase would not accept the republican nomination for the Presidency, even if it were tendered. We have equal reason to believe, also, that he would accept the democratic nomination, if it could be tendered on a platform not inconsistent with his well-known views of negro suffrage."
Whereupon the New York Post (republican) remarks:
"There must be something seriously wrong or rotten in the republican party, if it is true, as the Independent so pointedly asserts, that a statesman of as high principles and great abilities as Mr Chase is, stands ready to abandon it, and refuses even to be its standard-bearer. The Independent flings Mr Chase away with quite a royal air; but it will occur to many, not Mr Chase's special friends, that a party has need to be rich in statesmen which can drum out a man like the Chief Justice."

A FATAL SPOON AMONG OFFICERS.—The Lawrence (Kansas) Republican publishes the following communication:
"In the winter of 1864 I was stationed at Vicksburg, Mississippi. While there the officers were idle, and drank, as usual, a great deal of bad liquor. One night, when on one of our protracted sprees, in a hall on Washington street, Captain Jessup and Capt. Sholes thought they would play 'William Tell.' Sholes measured off ten paces, planting himself against the wall, telling Jessup to shoot at a tin cup which he placed upon his head. Jessup was known as the best pistol shot in the regiment, but remonstrated a little against running such a great risk of his life, but was prevailed upon by Sholes to try his skill. He fired, and just as he pulled the trigger Sholes raised up a little and the ball penetrated his forehead, killing him instantly. I knew Jessup for more than a year afterwards. He was almost a raving maniac, to think he had killed his best friend, all for nothing else than having too much whisky aboard."

A few nights since, a party of young gentlemen, in St. Joseph, serenaded a young lady. At the close of their musical performance, a card was dropped from a window, by the young lady, upon which was written the following: "Compliments of the young ladies to Robinson's menagerie. The monkeys perform admirably."

N. C. Sea Coast.
Beaufort Harbor, N. C., April 5th, 1868. J
I wrote you last from the strip of land that runs along our coast; it is a long and narrow sand bar, a kind of break-water between the numerous and fine sheets of water that lie inside, and the old ocean itself.
Beaufort Harbor is one of the finest bodies of water on the Atlantic coast. It is large enough and deep enough for a fleet. It will accommodate vessels of 15 feet draft. Old Topsail Inlet, which connects it with the ocean is 17 feet deep. It is 200 miles from the ocean, and is a 200 mile strip of water, the ship lies itself on a placid bay, two or three miles square.
The town of Beaufort, Morehead City and Fort Macon lie at the points of the triangle, and about two miles distant from each other, on three sides of the harbor. In front is Old Topsail Inlet. To the left stretches Core Sound, to the right Bogue Sound. Calico Creek is to these large waters what the rat terrier is to several large dogs. It comes round from the left of Morehead, as you face the sea. To the right again is Newport River.
Beaufort Harbor lies in the midst of these surroundings, as placid as a lake, much of the time.
Never was there a place that offered finer sport in the amusement of sail boating. The sail boats themselves are abundant, and can easily be hired, with boatmen who know how to manage a boat, as well as an up-countryman understands a wheelbarrow. The route is almost endless, to the Fort, to the banks, around Harter's Island, etc., etc.

The duck tribes are most abundantly represented in this Harbor and the surrounding sounds and marshes.
The highest priced duck is the Mallard, a large fine-looking fowl. It has dark colored feathers.
The Raft, or Red Head Duck comes next to the Mallard in quality, perhaps. It is large, and the meat fine.
The Black Head Duck is abundant. A parcel of corn is deposited, convenient to the ranges of the Black Head, and in a few days flocks of them gather at the spot, when they are shot; invite him to dine, then dine on him.
The Spoon Bill Duck has a beak almost exactly like the bowl part of a tea spoon.
But it would be impossible, in a letter like this, to give you details of all the Ducks in these waters. There is the Little Sprig-Tail Duck, the Dye-Dipper, the Black Brant, Eel Pot, and some twenty or thirty varieties in all.
For the most part they are obtained by means of powder and shot. Ducks sleep on the water at night. A bright light is placed in a canoe, and the duckers row out into places frequented by these fowls, and the light seems to stupefy them. The hunters fire into the flocks, and secure a good number. They can get but one shot at each flock, however, as the birds take to their wings at the first fire. It is rather calculated to interrupt the slumbers of the duck family than to fire upon them, but it is admirably calculated to give part of the human family a good breakfast next morning.
These ducks are divided into two habits: the grass feeding, and the fish-feeding. The former are far more palatable. The flesh of the fish duck is impregnated with the fish taste, and disliked by many, but there is a fine grass at the bottom of the waters, which is an elegant pasture for these fowls. The ducks like the grass, and the people like the ducks, so it works well all around.
There are many other members of the feathered tribes here. The Long Bill Curlew is a noble bird and fine for food. Willets, Snipes, Sea Chickens, and Strikers abound and afford fine sport for the summer visitor. The Marsh Hen is one of the most abundant fowls of the vicinity. It is web footed and makes a poor job of walking. It seeks the marshes to lay its eggs and hatch its young often 24 in number, at one setting. They are easily caught, provided you do not mind wet feet and muddy boots.

All through this country, there are what are called marshes. They are islands in the salt water. They are not always above water, when the tide is in, they are submerged. When the tide is out they are slightly above water, enough so as to afford a foot hold. They are composed of sand, oysters, grass and mud. The latter rather abundant. The Marsh Hen selects the highest spots, such as are never overflowed. They are hid from the view of boatmen, and it is only by going into the marsh that they are found; they are heard, however, in passing. They have a note something like a guinea chicken, and make good use of their cackling faculties. But I think this is the case with most females. I substitute some other word for cackling, however, when I come to the human females, especially in their presence.

The Gull is one of the most abundant birds of the coast. It lives mostly on the wing. It floats over the water, and fixing its eye upon a fish, it poises over a few seconds, then folding its wings, it drops upon the victim. The Gull is mostly white, but not infrequently they are found mixed with black and black. They will follow vessels for miles, to pick up the refuse from the cook's department.
There are two Herring here, the white and the blue. If there were a red species, it would be a right loyal set. They are remarkable for their long legs. The body is small in proportion to their height. It is a good fisher. It stands in shallow water, and keeps a sharp lookout for fish, which it has not only a liking for, but faculty for catching. The bill just suits, and, likely, the herring thinks he has a pocket that also just suits.

More about the harbor next week.
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