

# The Western Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 941.

THE  
**Western Democrat**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be 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 convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.  
W. W. HART,  
Proprietor.  
February 17, 1868.

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

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.  
January 27, 1868.

**A. W. ALEXANDER,**  
Surgeon Dentist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
(Office in the Bravelly Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)  
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.  
March 24, 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, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
May 20, 1867.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**Traywick & Bland,**  
Having formed a co-partnership, tender their professional services to the public at large. Their office will be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called.  
Office near the Court House, Trade Street.  
August 10, 1868.

**JOHN T. BUTLER,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**ANOTHER NEW STORE.**  
**McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,**  
Have opened a new Grocery Store in Bryce's Building and invite attention to their  
**Stock of Groceries.**  
They keep a supply of everything usually found in a Grocery Store and wanted by farmers, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, Cotton Yarn, Molasses, Fish, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Crockery and Wooden Ware, Fish Potatoes, Meal and Corn.  
Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock and prices.  
Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for Groceries, or received on consignment for sale. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., that may be sent to our care.  
J. W. McMURRAY,  
J. N. DAVIS & CO.  
March 16, 1868.

**A. HALES,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing; Just take it into HALE'S shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year. When it is used with proper care, He will do it so low as it can be done, And do it so well it's sure to run.  
January 1, 1868.

**NEW ARRIVALS**  
At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store.  
**5,000** POUNDS OF MOUNTAIN BACON.  
1,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon,  
25 Sacks of Rice Coffee,  
50 Sacks Salt, common to fine,  
50 Boxes of superior Star Candles,  
5 Tons of Sugar Cured Hams,  
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,  
10 Hog-heads of Molasses,  
10 Barrels of Syrup.  
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.**  
**Hammond & McLaughlin,**  
(At Outlets Corner.)  
Have received a full stock of new Groceries, consisting in part of  
A large lot of Bagging,  
Iron Cotton Ties and Rope,  
Sugar, Coffee and Tea,  
Molasses, Iron and Nails,  
Salt, Leather of all sorts.  
Anything and everything in the Grocery line may be found at their Store.  
HAMMOND & MCLAUGHLIN.  
Sept 14, 1868.

**The City Bank of Charlotte**  
Solicits the Accounts of business men and others, and promises satisfaction.  
July 6, 1868. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.  
**Bank Money.**  
The highest market price paid for old Bank Notes, and orders for the same solicited, at the City Bank of Charlotte.  
W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.  
July 6, 1868.

**IMMENSE STOCK**  
Fall and Winter Goods.  
**ELIAS & COHEN**  
Have a large stock of Goods, to which wholesale and retail buyers are invited to call and examine. Our stock consists in part of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,**  
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, and Cutlery; and everything suited to the Wholesale and Retail trade.  
Our friends and customers will not only find the largest stock of Goods ever brought to this market by any one firm, but we are determined  
**NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD,**  
And we think from our long experience in the trade, and our facilities for buying cheap, that we can offer  
**BETTER BARGAINS**  
Than can be had elsewhere.  
Call and look at the largest pile of Goods in North Carolina, and see how LOW we are offering them.  
The Trade is invited to examine  
**200 cases Boots and Shoes**  
At very low rates.  
ELIAS & COHEN,  
Opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct. 5, 1868.

**Seed Wheat.**  
We have a lot of fine SEED WHEAT for sale.  
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.  
August 24, 1868.

**Important to Planters and Country Merchants.**  
**JULIUS T. COIT,**  
Cotton Factor, Commission  
AND  
SHIPPING MERCHANT,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Hardware Store, Up Stairs.  
Having effected my arrangements with responsible parties in New York, I am now prepared to make liberal CASH ADVANCES on Cotton which will be promptly forwarded, free of charge, or it will be held or sold in this market as so desired. I will receive Cotton at any of the Depots between this point and Columbia, and the money will be forwarded from Charlotte by Express, thereby saving time and expense.  
Consignments of all kinds solicited, either for sale here or for shipment. I shall give the business my closest personal attention, and shall try to promote the interest of the Planters.  
I refer by permission to Hon. J. W. Osborne, Gov. Z. B. Vance, T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; First National Bank; Brem, Brown & Co.; Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept. 28, 1868.

**THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,**  
Bankers and Brokers,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
We enter upon our second year of business on the first day of October, and return our thanks to our old friends and new friends for their custom and patronage during the year now closing.  
We are now prepared with  
**Increased Means & Ample Capital**  
To transact any safe and desirable Banking Business which may be offered us.  
We will receive deposits and pay same on call, and when left on time will pay interest on same according to agreement. We buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes, &c. Will discount for customers good business paper. Purchase and sell on commission Stocks and Bonds, and give our best attention to any other matter in the Banking or Brokerage line entrusted to us.  
**Revenue Stamps**  
Always on hand for sale.  
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,  
At Building (formerly Branch Bank),  
one door below Smith's Shoe Store, Tryon St.  
Charlotte, Sept. 28, 1868.

**NOTICE.**  
We have this day sold our entire interest in the "Long Shoal Paper Mills" to WILLIAM TIDDY, who will continue the manufacture of Paper at said Mills, and whom we recommend to our former customers and friends as well worthy of the support extended to us.  
GRADY, BANNISTER & CO.,  
Lincolnton, September 23, 1868.

The undersigned will continue the business of manufacturing paper at the "Long Shoal Paper Mills," lately owned by Grady, Bannister & Co., in connection with their well known "Lincolnton Paper Mills" and are now prepared to supply promptly large quantities of Book, News, or Wrapping Paper, and solicit a continuance of the favors bestowed upon them and us.  
WM. TIDDY,  
R. TIDDY.  
Lincolnton Sept. 28, 1868.

**Charlotte Female Institute,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The next Session will commence on the 1st October, 1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869.  
The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole session or for one term.  
**OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:**  
REV. R. BERWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.  
JOHN B. BERWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Ancient Languages.  
MRS. M. A. BERWELL, English Branches and Superintendent of Social Duties.  
MRS. SALLY C. WHITE, English Branches.  
MISS MARGARET T. LONG, English Branches and French.  
MRS. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on Piano.  
PROF. A. BAYMANN, Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
MRS. JULIA C. PATTON, Music on Piano.  
PROF. R. E. PIGER, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.  
**Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:**  
Board (with every expense, fuel, lights, washing, &c.), with tuition in English Branches, \$130.00  
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00  
" " " " College do, 25.00  
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, extra, at usual charges.  
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address  
Rev. R. BERWELL & SON,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
July 27, 1868.

**Pictures! Pictures!!!**  
The undersigned Photographic Artist, of Baltimore, Md., calls the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to his newly opened PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE GALLERY, where he is now prepared to take A No. 1 Pictures of each and of every style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed in every Picture. Copies taken from the smallest into the largest portrait. Also pictures neatly fitted in Rings, Breastpins and Lockets. All I ask is, "give me a trial."  
N. B.—Parties desiring to learn the trade and art of taking Pictures can do so by applying to  
HENRY BAUMGARTEN,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Photograph Gallery over James Hart's Store,  
Feb 24, 1868. Next door to Court-house.

**There is no Death.**  
There is no death! The stars go down  
To rise upon some fairer shore;  
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown  
They shine forevermore.  
There is no death! The dust we tread  
Shall change beneath the summer showers  
To golden grain or mellow fruit,  
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.  
The granite rocks disorganize  
To feed the hungry moss they bear,  
The fairest leaves drink daily life  
From out the viewless air.  
There is no death; the leaves may fall,  
The flowers may fade and pass away—  
They only wait through wintry hours,  
The coming of the May!  
There is no death! An angel form  
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;  
He bears our best loved things away,  
And then we call them "dead."  
He leaves our hearts all desolate—  
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;  
Transplanted into bliss, they now  
Adorn immortal bowers.  
The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones  
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,  
Sings now in everlasting song  
Amid the tree of life.  
And when he sees a smile too bright,  
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,  
He bears it to that world of light  
To dwell in Paradise.  
Born into that undying life,  
They leave us but to come again;  
With joy we welcome them—the same,  
Except in sin and pain.  
And ever near us, though unseen,  
The dear immortal spirits tread;  
For all the boundless universe  
Is life—there are no dead.

**New Firm and NEW GOODS**  
The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the style of  
**J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,**  
for the purpose of conducting the  
**Merchant Tailoring**  
And Gents Furnishing Goods Business,  
Would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades of French, English and American  
**Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,**  
In great variety of makes and colors.  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods:**  
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas.  
In fact everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of which were selected with great care, and warranted to give satisfaction.  
Special attention will be given to the  
**TAILORING DEPARTMENT,**  
and all goods sold will be made up in the very best style, and at a fit guarantee.  
**FALLS' TRIMMINGS,** of all kinds, kept constantly on hand, and sold to the Trade at wholesale prices.  
**CUTTING AND REPAIRING** of all kinds, promptly attended to and satisfaction given.  
We will be found at present in the room over the Express Office, where our friends are invited to give us a call.  
We will occupy the Store at present occupied by First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House is completed.  
J. S. PHILLIPS,  
JAS. H. ORR.  
Oct. 5, 1868.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
At the City Book Store,  
A lot of handsome Albums,  
Initial Paper and Envelopes,  
Blank Books of all kinds,  
And a lot of handsome Walking Canes.  
S. RUFUS JOHNSTON,  
next door below McAden's building.  
Oct. 5, 1868.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
**Wittkowsky & Rintels**  
Have now in store one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever brought to this market.  
They keep a full assortment of all kinds of Goods, and will sell at remarkably low rates.  
Country Merchants and wholesale buyers generally, as well as retail purchasers, are requested to examine this magnificent stock of Goods.  
**Millinery and Dress-Making.**  
A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.  
OCT. 5, 1868.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
A. SINCLAIR, at Springs' Corner,  
Would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving his NEW STOCK of Fall Goods.  
He is offering a full supply of everything found in a first class  
**Dry Goods House**  
At as REASONABLE RATES as they can be purchased in any house in the city.  
Remember the House, the Old Stand at Springs' Corner.  
A. SINCLAIR.  
October 5, 1868.

**KNOX & GILL,**  
Cotton Factors and  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 125 Smith's Wharf,  
Baltimore.  
[LAURENCE L. PRINCE.]  
Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited, and liberal advances made thereon.  
Orders will receive prompt attention,  
October 5, 1868.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
A splendid lot of Bagging, Roping and Ties, at  
B. M. PRESSON'S.  
Also, a splendid lot of Country Bacon.  
B. M. PRESSON.  
Also, a lot of Cheese, at  
B. M. PRESSON'S.  
Farmers can come and get their Bagging and Roping to be paid for in Cotton.  
Sept 21, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

**BANKRUPT SALE,**  
At Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday the 21st of Oct. 1868  
By an order of A. H. Abrams, Esq. Assignee of L. Drucker, a Bankrupt, and by order also of Court, will be sold in the City of Charlotte on the 21st of October, the following property belonging to the Estate of said Bankrupt:  
That two-story frame building and double lot on College street, known as the residence of L. Drucker. It has a handsome flower garden in front and all necessary out-buildings.  
Also, at the same time, 16 shares of Charlotte Gas Co. Stock, and 11 Shares of Char. & S. C. Railroad Stock.  
Terms made known on day of sale.  
Oct. 6, 1868. A.

**The Earthquakes.**  
The following correspondence is published by direction of the Secretary of State:  
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
LIMA, Peru, Sept. 14, 1868.  
To the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States:  
Sir—In my dispatches Nos. 144 and 145, dated the 22d and 28th of August, respectively, I gave you a slight account of the terrible earthquake which, on the 13th ult., laid desolate a large part of Peru, and now again it is my painful duty to inform you that a large and the most prolific part of the republic of Ecuador is in ruins, caused by a similar shock at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 16th of the same month. This earthquake seems to have had its centre in the province of Imbabura, near the volcano of Ocampo, about sixty miles north of the city of Quito. Eight towns, with the adjoining haciendas and populations, are said to have been destroyed, numbering from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. The cities of Otavato and Catacachi, containing respectively about 12,000 and 8,000 inhabitants, and both situated on the shores of the Lake Mojanda, are said to have been swallowed up with their entire populations and their sites have become a part of the lake. The city of Ibarra, with a population of thirteen thousand, is totally destroyed, only about three thousand of the inhabitants escaping, and the town of Atunlague is levelled with the earth, burying all its inhabitants in its ruins. Nor is the injury confined to the cities and towns, but all of the haciendas of the province, the richest in Ecuador, growing sugar and grain, and producing large numbers of cattle and sheep, have, as it were, been swept out of existence. Quito did not suffer in the same ratio in the loss of life, but its walls and houses are destroyed. The most of the inhabitants, including the English Charge d'Affaires, Mr Hamilton, with his large family, were driven to the open square or plaza in the centre of the city, and he, more fortunate than the others, is now enjoying the great luxury of a tent, while thousands of the best citizens are without shelter. To heighten the gloom, despondency and misery of all, the terrible thunder storms of the tropics seem to have redoubled their force, and have literally deluged the whole country. The losses in Imbabura will cause great suffering in Quito, as nearly all the necessities of life for that city were drawn from that province. The difficulty of conveying food from Guayaquil will be very great, as the journey requires twelve days' severe travel, with mules carrying small burdens over rugged and precipitous mountains, deep gorges and narrow passes. If relief in some form is not speedily given many of the sufferers will be compelled to reach the seashore or perish. Extracts from private letters and public documents published in the Lima journals (see enclosures Nos. 1, 2 and 3), show the destruction and desolation to which I have referred. Indeed, these shocks have almost ruined the republic of Ecuador. The mentioned representations have been fully corroborated by the statements of his Excellency Don Antonio Flores, Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in Peru. In Peru also, as I have heretofore informed you, proud and rebellious Arequipa is levelled with the dust. Arica swept from the seashore, with but one solitary house remaining, while the district and city of Moguana, with its rich vineyards, haciendas, and with the wreck of their cities that were. Had the earthquake in Peru taken place at night time, as it did in Ecuador, the loss of life would have exceeded 100,000 souls. As it was, that loss in Peru is less, but the loss of property far greater.  
Want, hunger and famine in these now unhappy countries are striding through all classes in the midst of the unburied dead, and a general paralysis of thought and action seems to pervade the land. This, is no doubt, caused by the continuous shocks since and the great fear of other calamities, and to add to the consternation of the weak, fearful and helpless, robbers in some localities are said to be sacking and pillaging everything within their reach.  
I take great pride in informing you that Rear Admiral Thomas Turner, Captain McDougal, commanders James H. Gillis, James S. Thornton, Austin Pendegast and the other officers and crew of their commands in our navy near the scenes of danger have done all that noble hearted, brave soldiers could do to alleviate the sufferings of all within their reach.  
The generosity of our country in days gone by has left a record that will never be forgotten. Greece, Poland, Hungary and Ireland, with no greater, if not far less claims for aid or charity, have found that in the United States there were feeling hearts and open hands for those who deeply suffer. Will not our generous hearted countrymen aid Peru and Ecuador to their noble relief? Our government, I know, can do no more than has been done by our navy, but I most earnestly urge and entreat that you appeal to the good men of our country to aid by charity the suffering people of Peru and Ecuador. Let those who gave bread to starving Ireland repeat their generosity, and let the Protestant and Catholic now join and vie with each other in showing by their works that the Christian's creed means good will and charity towards their fellowmen; and let all others who have a heart that can feel for the sufferings of their fellow beings aid by sending a mite from their riches to the hungry, starving, naked and desolate people of these two countries. Money, clothing, or any other necessities of life would be bread cast upon the waters; but the supplies, to do good, must come quickly. The people are too much terror stricken to act with vigor, and the governments of Peru and Ecuador cannot now give the aid the necessities of the people imperatively demand.  
I have the honor to be your obedient servant,  
ALVIN P. HOVEY.

**A True Woman—A Detective's Story.**  
What life is more thrilling than that of a police detective, what more full of startling adventure? An incident in the experience of two men well known in the city of New Orleans, as the most skillful and accomplished detectives in the Southern country, has been related to the reporter. The event about to be related is of recent occurrence. It is one of the unpublished histories of crime, one of the heart-beats underneath the social current of the great city. But the words of the detective are more potent than the reporter can accord it. Let him tell his story:  
A robbery had been committed in one of our large commercial houses under very singular circumstances. The day preceding the crime a large amount of money had been received and left in the safe over night. Part of this money consisted of \$20 and \$50 bills. Unknown to any one but the proprietor, they were marked with a small cross in red ink in the left hand corner. The safe was looked at night, in the morning it was open, the night clerk asleep under the influence of chloroform and the money gone. The cashier was a young man of high social position, and about to be married to the daughter of the proprietor. He alone carried the keys of the safe. It was evident the lock had been picked, or opened with the key. Our observations convinced us it was the latter. Still we kept our own counsel. At the request of the merchant the whole matter was kept a profound secret. It furthered our chances of detecting the robber that it should be so. Before we had left the store, we had settled in our minds the identity of the thief, but it was necessary to obtain the proof before our suspicions were divulged, or his arrest attempted. Description of the money stolen was left with certain parties, under whose observation it was most likely to come if put in circulation, with instructions to detain the person offering it until we were sent for. This was all that could be done for the present. We went home to await developments. Still we kept our eyes on the cashier. He was young, and although he never drank to excess, was fast. He spent a great deal of money, and to use a common expression, was the deuce among the girls. Once or twice we saw him walking in the squares of evenings with a very pretty young English girl, a milliner, working on Canal street. There was something very noticeable about the girl's face—a sort of melancholy and sadness that went straight to our hearts. Any one would have felt kindly towards her by just looking at her. Somehow or other, I felt a presentiment that this girl was mixed up in the robbery. I couldn't get rid of the idea. It haunted me. In this way several weeks passed. One day we received a message in a great hurry to come to the steamboat landing. It was late in the afternoon, and the boats for St. Louis were about leaving. Arriving there, we went at once on board the Republic, and up to the clerk's desk. Standing at the counter was the pretty English girl, and in hands of the clerk were two of the marked \$20 bills. She had just offered them in payment for her passage to St. Louis. I felt now that the cashier was in my clutches. But it was necessary to proceed carefully and not frighten the girl. As gently as I could, I told her that the money she had just offered at the counter had been stolen; that it was necessary for me to know where she obtained it. At my words her face took the livid hue of death, but she shook her head as much as to say she would never tell me. I plied her with importunities, entreated and begged; but it was of no avail. I had no recourse but to take her into custody. Still I hoped to be able to discover from her the proof of the cashier's guilt. He was evidently her lover, but I doubted much if she knew his real name or actual position. I plied her with questions on this head, and although she was on her guard, and her answers evasive, I was soon satisfied that the real name of her lover was unknown to her. As I left the cell I heard her mutter in the most poignant grief:  
"Oh, Charley, Charley, can this be true?"  
This was, indeed, his first name. I returned on the instant and said to her that I knew the person who gave her the money, that his name was Charley. At the mention of this name she clasped her hands and laughed. It was not the name she knew him by. I was almost at my wits end. The girl must confess or the real criminal would escape punishment. I thought, however of a resource, and put it in execution at once. I went to the store and told the merchant that I wanted a picture of every member of his establishment, himself included. He looked puzzled, but complied with my request. Armed with these I returned to the cell. I told the girl I had something to show her—my heart ached as I did so. I knew she worshipped the heartless scoundrel who had betrayed her. I held the pictures so that she could see it in full, as the light flashed on it, I said to her, "Mary, this is the Charley I am after."  
She gave one quick, hurried glance at the pictures, and then, with a low moan of anguish, fell fainting to the floor. The tears would come to my eyes as I looked at the poor, beautiful creature in her agony. Only heaven knows how I pined her; but justice as well as her own good, required that the mask should be lifted and the criminal exposed. As soon as she had time to recover, I went to her again. I found her calm, but with a look of sorrow that pierced me to my heart. I told her who her lover was, his crime, and begged her to reveal all she knew of him. I might as well have talked to stone. She sat deaf silent in her tearless anguish. Only once she murmured, "he loves me, he is true to me." I told her she was mistaken—he cared nothing about her—would never marry her. She laughed at me in bitter scorn. As a last resource, I went to the place at which she had been working. I found out all about her friends and with whom she associated. From these I learned that she was engaged to be married to "Charley," who represented himself as a young mechanic, that he had persuaded her to go to St. Louis for that purpose, where it was said that he had relatives. I knew it was only to get rid of her while he married the merchant's daughter. I had got all the information I wanted. As I returned I passed by the theatre, brilliantly lighted for an evening's entertainment. I stepped in. The beauty and fashion of the city were there. In one of the boxes sat Charley and his betrothed. She was radiant in beauty—he attentive and

love-like. My resolution was taken on the instant. I left the theatre hurriedly and went to the station. In a few minutes I returned accompanied by Mary. I took her to a seat commanding a full view of the box. One glance was enough; I saw that her heart was breaking. Silently I led her out of the theatre and back to the station.  
"Will you tell me now?"  
"I can die, but I have nothing to tell."  
She never did. It was useless to detain her. We let her go, but three weeks afterwards she died of a broken heart. The mystery of the robbery has never been explained.

**How Many Balls Hit.**  
The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy presents many interesting facts as connected with gunnery—small arms and heavy guns. The report explains one theory which had been accepted as to the number of balls or cartridges expended in hitting one man. Estimates have been made that from 3,000 balls fired, only one ever hits its intended mark, and another calculation says that from 3,000 to 10,000 cartridges were usually expended in killing or wounding one man. How erroneous these estimates may be, if compiled from the expenditure of ammunition in battle, can be judged of by this report of Captain Wise, Chief of Ordnance, who, in speaking of the advantage of breech-loading small arms over those which load at the muzzle, says: "The fourth advantage 'is impossibility of multiplying the loads under any circumstances,' as only one cartridge can be placed at a time in the opening at the breech, and in the event of a failure to explode, generally the cartridge is withdrawn by the movement of cocking and opening the breech. The report says:  
"Singularly enough, the lesson of one of the greatest battles of the war proves how immensely important this last mentioned advantage of the breech-loader really is. Upon the field of Gettysburg, after the battle, an immense number of muzzle-loading arms were picked up, both of our own and rebel soldiery. Nearly all of these were found to be loaded—and this of itself is perhaps not to be wondered at; but the curious fact was discovered that about one-half of the number loaded contained two loads each, one-fourth from three to ten loads, and the remainder one legitimate load. In one or two instances as many as thirty-two and forty-two bullets were found in the barrels!  
"The official report of the examination of the arms collected upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, states that of the whole number received—27,574—we found at least 24,000 of these loaded;—about one half of these contained two loads each, one fourth from three to ten loads each, and the balance one load each. In many of these guns from two to six balls have been found at the bottom of the bore with only one charge of powder. In some the balls have been found at the bottom of the bore with the charge of powder on top of the ball. In some as many as six paper regulation calibre, 58 cartridges have been found, the cartridges having been put into the guns without being torn or broken. Twenty-three loads were found in one Springfield rifle-musket, each load in regular order. Fifty-two balls and sixty-two buck-shot, with a corresponding quantity of powder, all mixed up together, were found in one percussion smooth-bore musket.

A youth in this county was bit during the summer by a snake known as the "pilot," and was cured by the application of bruised onions and salt. He was also subjected to sweating by "herb" teas. We learn that he was ingested pain until the onions were applied. This is the second case we have heard of persons being cured of snake bites by the application of onions.—Wadesboro Argus.

**GEN. GRANT'S WEALTH.**—Gen. Grant was presented with one hundred thousand dollars by the wealthy men of New York. This, we believe, in 5-20 bonds. He has also received a fine house from the capitalists of Philadelphia, and another from his friends in Illinois. Both these houses were ready furnished in elegant style.

His position as General of the Armies gives him a noble salary—about \$20,000 a year, besides allowances, mileage, and we don't know what. Moreover, this is an office for life, and he will have to surrender it if he is elected President. Should that event take place in November, we think that Gen. Grant will regret when he has four years of trouble over, that he gave up \$20,000 a year for \$25,000, all of which he will have to spend, and at the end retire to private life with nothing to live on but—fame. Of what sort this will be, we know not; but we fear that with General Grant's preparation for civil duties, it will be none of the brightest.

**ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.**—Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make a leisure hour useful. Think twice before you spend a dollar; remember you will have another to make for it. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in your business, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will fly at last; then you will be honored, but shrink, and you will be despised.

Of seven Governors in as many "reconstructed" Southern States, only two have resided South more than three years. Of ten United States Senators elected in five Southern States, eight are recent emigrants from the North. Of thirty-three Representatives elected to Congress from seven Southern States, twenty-two are recent emigrants.

Those who are most weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such who have lived to no purpose, who have rather breathed than lived.

He that can not forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

Secret marriages are so common in Boston that the young women can't get better. Every man is afraid of courting some other man's wife.