

# The Western Democrat

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

Eighteenth Volume—Number 583.

**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, and in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**Robert Gibbon, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Tyrone Street, Charlotte, N. C.  
Office and Residence, one door south of Old State Bank.  
(Formerly Wm. Johnston's residence.)  
Jan. 1, 1869.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct. 26, 1868.

**DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,**  
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in the Park Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.  
May 31, 1869 7m

**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.  
Jan. 1, 1859.

**WM. M. SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
OFFICE IN DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.  
Nov. 9, 1868

**ALEXANDER & BLAND,**  
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.  
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their services may be solicited.  
Office in Brown's building, Gas administered.  
Office in Brown's building. Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
March 8, 1869.

**J. C. MILLS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in the United States Court.  
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
June 28, 1869 6m

**Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.,**  
General Life and Fire Insurance Agents.  
Office on Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Sept. 7, 1868.

**JOHN T. BUTLER,**  
PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock Maker,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**The City Book Store,**  
Has been removed to P. Loevis's Old Stand.  
One door below its former location.  
Everybody is invited to call and examine our Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Pass Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class book store.  
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.  
Our prices are as low as any other booksellers in the State.  
Jan. 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

**J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants  
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.  
We'll give the best cash price for Cotton.  
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
J. Y. BRYCE,  
W. H. BRYCE.  
March 5, 1868.

**A. HALES,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
Next Door to the Democrat Office, 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 as low as it can be done. And do it so well it's sure to run.  
January 1, 1869

**NEW GOODS!!!**  
I am receiving New Goods every week, and am determined not to be undersold by anyone. Give me a call before buying.  
D. G. MAXWELL.

**Coffee! Coffee!!!**  
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, all grades at MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

**Sugar**  
From 12 to 20 cents per pound by retail, at MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

**Tobacco and Snuff**  
Leak's Tobacco and Lorillard's Snuff always on hand at MAXWELL'S.

**Confectioneries, Toys, &c.**  
The largest stock in the City. Call and examine for yourselves.  
D. G. MAXWELL,  
Parks' Building  
May 10, 1869.

**QUERY**  
Is receiving daily his Spring Stock of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which he asks the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine.  
MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her friends with the LATEST STYLES  
In BONNETS, HATS, DRESS-MAKING, &c.  
May 1, 1869.

**CURIOS LOSS.**—An industrious German of Milwaukee, who had by dint of hard labor and economy saved \$500, put it in an old stocking, stowed it away behind a rafter in his house, and lately was in despair to find the nice had made a nest of it. He gathered the fragments, and they made a peck measure of scraps of paper, stocking, wood, gut shells, &c. A friend advised him to send the whole mass to the Treasury Department at Washington, and he did so. This was several weeks ago, and Saturday he received a draft for \$250 from the Treasury Department, and a letter stating that so much only had been saved out of the \$500. Two girls in the Department were at work seventeen days sorting, picking and pasting, and had finally succeeded in getting \$250 so that it could be re-issued.

**DR WILSON'S SCHOOL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Exercises will be resumed on the 9th of August. Terms for session of 20 weeks \$25 for English and \$30 for Classical and High Mathematical course.  
Sons of Clergymen and bona fide candidates for the Ministry, taught gratuitously, and special terms made for promising boys in indigent circumstances.  
A few good boys taken to board with Principal upon moderate terms. Others placed in good families and under his supervision.  
JNO. WILSON, Jr.,  
Principal.  
July 5, 1869.

**J. H. HORNER'S**  
Classical & Mathematical School,  
OXFORD, N. C.  
The Fall Session will open the Fourth Monday in July. The Spring Session, the first Monday in January.  
The Winter Vacation will not exceed three weeks, so that students need not be at the expense of returning home before the close of the Spring Session.  
The charge for board and tuition has been reduced to one hundred and twenty five dollars.  
Oxford, N. C., June 28, 1869. 5w

**Alexandria Academy,**  
KLEBURG COUNTY.  
The exercises of the 4th term, under the auspices of A. J. HARRISON, begins July 19th, 1869, and ends December 7th. Charges made from time of entrance into school as follows:  
Classics ..... \$15 00  
Higher English ..... 12 50  
Primary English ..... 7 00  
Board from \$8 to \$11 per month.  
Also, in the same neighborhood, on the same day, in the basement of Temperance Hall, a School will be opened for Misses and Little boys, by Miss Hattie Harrison, who comes highly recommended, and who has had some experience in the business.  
Patronage respectfully solicited.  
TUITION—Higher English ..... \$10 00  
Primary English ..... 7 00  
Science ..... 12 50  
Board as above.  
For further particulars address,  
A. J. HARRISON,  
Care of Brem. Brown & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
July 12, 1869 3w

**DRUGS IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
At DR. J. N. BUTTS.  
Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C. you can buy Mustang Liniment, Vermifuge, Holloway's and Van Deusen's Worm Candy, Queen's Delight, Rosadalis, Radway's Resolvent, Radway's Relief, Hostetter's, Hoodland's, German, Baker's, Kooptomann's, and Drake's Plantation Bitters; Ayer's and John Bull's Sarsaparilla; Number Six; Burnett's, Wilson's and DeWitt's God Liver Oil; Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Hair Vigor; Ayer's, Wright's, Jayne's, Deems', Strong's, McLane's, Radway's, Maggell's and Compound Cough Pills; Blue Mass, Pain Killer, Solid Opodeldoc, Winsor's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hall's and Wood's Hair Restorer, Bachelor's Hair Dye, Tarrant's Compound Extract Cubebs and Capsella, Jacobs' Cordial, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Philothen's, Hembold's Buechi, Ayer's Age-Care, Osmond's Liniment, Chologogue, French Capsules, Kissel's Tobacco Antidote, Rat Pills and Poison, Carrier's Spanish Mixture, Sulph. Morphine, Opium, French and Power and Wightman's Quinine, Hampton's Tincture, Essence Jamaica Ginger, Horse and Cattle Powders, Calomel, Sweet Oil, Castoreo, Butter Prunes, Ladies' Toilet, Citrus, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.  
Oct. 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
All kinds; non-explosive Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Garden Scissors, Window Glass, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Tooth Brushes, Brushes of all kinds, Toilet Powder, Chamber Ice, Lip Salve, and all other articles kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. Prescriptions carefully prepared at.  
DR. JAS. N. BUTTS,  
Corner Trade and College Streets,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
May 3, 1869.

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF**  
China, Crockery and Glass Ware.  
**JAMES HARTY,**  
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE,  
IS just receiving a very large stock of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Together with a good assortment of House-keeping articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Butter Prunes, Ladies' Toilet, Citrus, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.  
Oct. 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

**BINGHAM SCHOOL,**  
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.  
WM. BINGHAM, ROBT. BINGHAM, W. B. LYNCH.  
The Session of 1869-70, begins 25th of August and continues forty weeks.  
The course of instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-Keeping and the elements of Natural Science.  
Expenses, including Tuition, Board, Books, Fuel, Washing and Clothing, \$8.00.  
Circulars sent on application.  
June 21, 1869 6w

**Sewing Machine Depot.**  
You will find for sale at the Sewing Depot, 22 Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C., the celebrated "COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINES," that are becoming so popular throughout the country, combining all the latest improvements of under-feed and upright Spool-Holder. Price only \$15.  
Also, the "BUCK-EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE MACHINES," price \$30.  
Extra Sewing for sale.  
Agents wanted everywhere.  
W. S. HALTOM & CO.  
June 14, 1869. 6m

**Wheat and Onions.**  
I want to purchase a large quantity of Wheat, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
Also, Onions wanted at market rates.  
W. J. BLACK.  
July 12, 1869.

**DR. GODDIN'S**  
Compound Gentian Bitters  
Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.  
A SURE, SAFE AND RELIABLE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR ALL MALARIAL DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES REQUIRING A GENERAL TONIC.  
Prepared only by Dr N. A. H. GODDIN, and for sale everywhere. JAMES T. WIGGINS,  
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale Dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia. [April 26, 1869 1y]

**JUSTICES' Summons, or Warrants**  
Just printed and for sale at this Office.

## The Wife Market in Russia.

A French writer, whose name I forget, has truly said: "the Russians are a nation of polite savages;" a remark that is not very apt, but it helps us toward a proper understanding of the social condition of the people. The rich are very rich, the poor are very poor. The nobles are courtly, polite, and as refined in manners as those of the same class in Germany, but the serfs, or those who belonged to the nobles with the soil, before the emancipation, are rude and not half civilized.  
Almost as soon as a girl is born in the better ranks of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband. For this is indispensable in the eyes of an Russian young gentleman who proposes to be married. She must furnish everything for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband.

I have heard of a lady of rank and wealth who had prepared a costly dowry of silks, linens, jewels, plate, &c., for her beloved daughter, who died as she became to be twenty years old. The mother resolved to endow six girls with these riches, and actually advertised for them. A host of applicants came, and she selected six. None of them had lovers. But now they had a respectable dowry secured, each girl was speedily engaged, and, with the husband, took the dowry, and paid the rich lady by promising to pray for the repose of her daughter's soul.

In no country is this arrangement of terms carried on with more caution and completeness than in Russia. The young man goes to the house of his proposed bride, and counts over the dresses, and examines the furniture, and sees to the whole with his own eyes, before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain. In high life such things are conducted with more apparent delicacy, and the business being in the hands of a broker or a notary. The trousseau is exposed in public before the wedding day.

At Whitsunday there is a curious custom which is gradually giving way with the advance of civilization. The young people of a neighborhood come together and the girls stand in a row, like so many statues, draped, indeed, and not only draped but dressed in their best, and painted, too; for the young ladies, and the older ones also, of this country use cosmetics freely, and a box of lady's paint is a very common present for a young man to make to the girl he likes. Behind her mother, and her mother's choice the terms are settled between the parents of the parties.

The ladies in Russia are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the maternal eye until they are given up to the husband, and then they take their own course, which is a round of gaiety and dissipation, only regulated by their means of indulgence. The Greek Church, like the Roman, permits no divorce; but the Emperor, like the Pope, can grant special dispensations. The Greek priest must marry once, and if his wife dies he cannot marry again. No one in Russia can be married more than three times.

**North Carolina Land Company,**  
RALEIGH, July 2, 1869.  
Messrs. Editors:—We are receiving letters daily, making inquiry as to the connection of the North Carolina Land Company with the agency in this city that is carrying on the Lottery business.  
We wish to inform the public generally, that our Company is a separate and distinct organization, conducted upon entirely different plans, and presided over by different officers.  
GEORGE LITTLE, President.  
R. W. Best, Secretary.  
July 12, 1869 1m

**Fresh Cakes and Candy.**  
I have secured the services of a First Class Baker, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of CAKES AND CANDY warranted fresh and nice. Baking every day. Orders filled at short notice.  
Weddings and Parties furnished at short notice.  
Also manufacture plain and fancy Candles.  
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER.

**Canned Fruits, &c.**  
Fresh Peaches, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn. Pickles by the dozen or gallon at  
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER'S.

**TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**  
Spices! Spices!!!  
Just received a lot of fine ENGLISH SPICES of the very superior quality to anything ever offered in this market in  
NUTMEGS, CLOVES,  
MACE, GINGER, SPICE,  
BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER, &c., &c.,  
F. SCARR'S  
Drug Store.  
April 12, 1869.

**RIVES & PROCTOR,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Window Glass, Putty, Spices, &c.  
SOUTHERN DEPOT FOR ROSADALIS  
Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Physicians, Planters, and others, to their extensive stock of superior inducements.  
107 Sycamore Street, Petersburg.  
N. F. RIVES, M. D. W. H. PROCTOR  
April 30, 1869 6m

**T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
No. 6, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.  
Always on hand a full stock of all articles in the Grocery line, at lowest market rates.  
Strict personal attention to consignments, and returns promptly and regularly made.  
April 19, 1869 1y

**DR. GODDIN'S**  
Compound Gentian Bitters  
Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.  
A SURE, SAFE AND RELIABLE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR ALL MALARIAL DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES REQUIRING A GENERAL TONIC.  
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(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale Dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia. [April 26, 1869 1y]

## The Increase of Crime.

Referring to the newspaper record of crimes and casualties in New York and vicinity within a few days, the Episcopalian says: "The casualties, such as boiler explosions, the collisions in the harbor, and the railroad accidents, are things bad enough in their way, but what shall we say of the crimes? What of the bank president, who was killed on the Long Island Railroad, and who was subsequently discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$200,000? What of the wealthy citizen in Fifth avenue who attempted to make way with his life, simply because he was embarrassed in pecuniary affairs and amazed at the extravagance of his family? What of the various murders and other atrocities, the participants in which embrace all ages, from boyhood to hoary age? What, but that crime at times puts on the character of an epidemic, and seems to carry everything before it? What, but that the rampant worldliness, the criminal extravagance, the hot haste to be rich, no matter how, the passion for pomp and display, which are so painfully promised, are doing their inevitable work, at the devil's bidding. Not that the devil is any busier to-day, however, than he has been from the beginning; not that 'the mystery of iniquity' is more incomprehensible now than it was yesterday, last month or last year, but that the powers of evil may be concentrating their strength to regain ground, which has heretofore been lost to them through the efforts of Christianity and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. We put this view of the case to the hearts and conscience of all christian men, and of all who are anxious to labor for moral reform. We put it also, to the churches, as such, in the hope that it will quicken them in their efforts to extend the kingdom of God. If Satan increases his devices for the destruction of souls, they must likewise seek to increase their influence to save and preserve. We must look facts, forbidding as they may be, straight in the face, and adapt our course accordingly. If 'action,' earnest action is the word with business men and men of the world who would accomplish any thing, so must it be with the church in its conflict with evil. Let us be in earnest.

**Railroad Matters.**  
A meeting of the Presidents and Superintendents of various Railroads in the Southern States convened in Columbia, South Carolina week before last. On motion of Wm. A. Smith, Col. Wm. Johnston, President of the Columbia, Charlotte and Augusta railroad, was called to the Chair. He explained the object of the meeting to be to arrange the schedule to meet the opposing lines from New Orleans and Mobile points North, and, as far as possible, to harmonize the conflicting interests of the various lines. Delegates reported from nearly all the principal connecting lines of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. A committee were appointed to frame a schedule as soon as practicable. A committee were also appointed to devise some plan to protect growers and shippers of vegetables from Southern to Northern markets against fraud. Resolutions favorable to reduced rates for immigrants were adopted. A resolution was also adopted relative to the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of tickets at reduced rates to land buyers.

**A Curious Case—Poisoned by a Razor.**  
A barber named William Brewster, doing business at Chatham, Ontario, about six weeks since, was called to shave a man whose death was occasioned by lung fever; the instrument he used was afterward laid by, to be used no more as a razor. But being one morning without a knife, and desiring to sharpen his pencil, Brewster used the razor for the purpose, and during the operation cut a slight gash in the left forefinger. In an hour or two the finger commenced aching, and continued to grow worse, until the whole hand and arm were fearfully swollen, and the flesh in spots, assumed a mottled appearance. Having doctored for four weeks, without success, Brewster came to this city to seek relief at the St. Mary's Hospital. He had lost the entire use of the arm and it had swollen to four times its natural size, the flesh emitting a bad odor.

**Carding Machine.**  
I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public that my CARDING MACHINE, on the waters of Mallard Creek, is now in first rate order, and ready to card into rolls all Wool that may be brought in. The Machine now runs by water, and I guarantee to do as good work as can be done anywhere. All Wool left at the store of Barringer & Wolfe, in Charlotte, will be taken out, carded and returned. Carding done at 10 cents per pound.  
W. BRUCE COCHRANE,  
Mallard Creek, July 19, 1869 3w

**State of North Carolina, Gaston county,**  
Superior Court.  
W. T. Shipp and David Rhyne, Administrators, vs. Geo. C. Rhyne, the defendant above named, has left the State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for four weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant to appear before the Superior Court for Gaston county, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1869, and answer the plaintiff's complaint, or the plaintiff will take judgment against him for four hundred and eighty dollars, with costs of this action.  
Witness, E. H. Withers, Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Gaston, at office in Dallas, 14th July, 1869. E. H. WITHERS, C. S. C.  
80-4w [88 adv.]

**TURNIP SEED,**  
Early Flat Dutch,  
Purple Top,  
Large Norfolk,  
Seven Top, and Ruta Baga.  
Just received at  
KILGORE & CURETON'S,  
Springs' Corner.  
July 10, 1869

**Machine Oil,**  
Tannery Oil,  
Bank Oil,  
Strait Oil,  
For sale by  
KILGORE & CURETON.  
July 19, 1869

**DAVIDSON COLLEGE,**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.  
The 3rd Collegiate year will open September 2, 1869. Preparatory Department discontinued. For Catalogue or other information apply to the President, the Rev. G. Wilson McPhail, D. D., LL. D., By order of the Faculty.  
July 12, 1869 4w W. G. RICHARDSON, Clerk

## A London Horror.

Domestic Devotion—Poverty, Desperation and Death.  
Less than three weeks have passed since a terrible domestic tragedy occurred in London. In Hosier Lane, Southfield, almost within a stone's throw of the spot where so many martyrs were burned at the stake three centuries ago, lived a family named Duggan. The family consisted of Walter Duggan, the father, Emma, his wife, three sons and three daughters. The children ranged as to age, from thirteen years down to between one and two years, the eldest being a son, the youngest a daughter. The whole of this family—father, mother and six children—on the morning of the 28th of June, were found by the police lying dead in two chambers of the house which they occupied. The children had been poisoned during the night by the father, the wretched mother consenting to their death. For four hours subsequently Duggan and his wife sat together in the chamber surrounded by their dead children. Before them, on a cot by himself, the eldest boy "was lying on his back and slightly 'on his side.' On another cot were two girls, one twelve and the other six, decently covered up and both dead. On the mother's bed were the three younger children, two boys and a girl, also dead. What passed between Duggan and his wife in that awful interval before the death of their children and their own suicide will never now be known. But, towards morning, the evidence goes to prove that Mrs. Duggan undressed herself, and lying down on the bed beside her three youngest children took a spoon containing about thirty drops of prussic acid, from the hands of her husband, and swallowing the terrible dose put her hands beneath the bed clothes and died. Only Duggan then remained alive. After drawing the bed clothes over his dying wife, until they covered her breast, he took with him the fatal poison and went into the adjoining room, "on the second floor back." Here he undressed himself, and drinking from a small glass the remainder of the poison, staggered into bed, but before he could compose himself to die, was seized with the mortal agony. When Sergeant Evans, of the police, entered the room, Duggan was lying on his back with one arm beneath the coverlet and the other drooping relaxed over the side of the bed and close to the chair on which he had placed the vial labelled "Poison," and the empty glass. In the description given by Evans of the members of the dead family as they met his eyes—seven in the front room of the second floor, and one in the adjoining room back—he says, with a simplicity of diction that is inexpressibly touching, "They all looked as if they were asleep and had not struggled."  
The prelude to this tragical is a piteous story. The man Duggan was a native of Bristol, and a silversmith by trade, and he and his wife had lived happily together during the whole period of their married life. "They were very fond of each other," says the mother of Duggan, "and anything which affected him would greatly grieve her." He was a sober and industrious man, but had for some time previous been laboring under great depression of spirits. His children were sickly. Some of them, he thought, were consumptive. He himself had been suffering for several years at intervals with an affection of the throat. Recently it had become worse, and symptoms of consumption had made their appearance—the post mortem showing disease of the lungs of some months standing. These disorders acting upon his mind rendered him unfit to work. He continued at his trade, however, until the 19th of June, when he either left Adams, his employer, of his own accord or was harshly dismissed. Duggan's letter to his brother, written in the full contemplation of the tragedy, which occurred a few hours later, charges Adams with being "a hard, selfish and narrow minded man," who, on Duggan's leaving him, gave him also notice to quit within a week the house he occupied, and which was owned by Adams. "I appealed to him," writes Duggan, "for some consideration for my wife and little ones, and asked if it were possible he could go to such extremes after my having been between four and five years in his employ." His answer was "that I must be out of his house at the expiration of a week, or he would put my things into the lane." Ten days had elapsed since the conversation thus referred to had taken place. Duggan had sought employment elsewhere, but failed to get it. The week's wages received from Adams on parting from the latter were nearly exhausted, and pressed with "the alternative of starving in the streets, the work-house, or death," the Duggans, both husband and wife, determined on putting themselves and their six children to death. "Myself, and Emma, and the children," he writes, are far from strong; we are deeply attached to each other; separation alone would be as bad as death, and we love the children dearly—too dearly to condemn them to utter wretchedness and want." Then follows in the midst of his own great agony, a touch of filial tenderness. "Break the news gently to mother," he writes, and next adds, in a burst of uncontrollable anguish—"Oh! the horror of this night!"  
A little later—perhaps almost before the ink was dry with which the concluding words "Farewell, forever" were written—a neighbor, whose house is exactly opposite that occupied by the Duggans, saw a light in the front room, first floor. It was then ten minutes after midnight, and from other testimony which was elicited by the Coroner's jury, it marks the time when Duggan, in the presence of his wife, "a very sympathetic woman, and very affectionate towards her husband," awakened the children and administered the poison to them one by one. From that hour until 8 o'clock in the morning the wretched couple sat together and bewailed their woes. Then followed the consummation of the tragedy. "The woman sought her bed, took the poison from the hands of her husband, drank it, and died in the midst of her children. A few minutes afterwards 'a flickering light' was observed in Duggan's room. Presently it went out. He, too, had swallowed the fatal draught and all was darkness.

**RAMIE HANDKERCHIEFS.**—We have been shown several handkerchiefs, made in New Orleans from the Ramie plant. The texture is finer than silk and the handkerchiefs are quite pretty. The price paid for them was one dollar each.—Wilmington Star.

**THE COSTS OF JUSTICE.**—At the recent session of the Court of General Sessions, Judge Boomer, there was tried a case of larceny that is worthy of mention, as illustrative of the costs, if not the value of justice in these times of "liberty, fraternity and equality." A negro stole a chicken worth thirty-seven cents. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He had been kept in jail two months before brought to trial. His case came on the thirteenth day of the session. The expenses I have had carefully made out by an officer of the court. They are as follows: For jail expenses, that is fifty cents a day for three months, are \$15; six witnesses in attendance for twenty days, \$120; jurors, \$18; solicitor, sheriff's and clerk's fees \$25; making an aggregate of just \$208. But the tax payer fond of that kind of administration.—Charlotte News.

Just such cases have occurred in this State. A man who has taxes to pay had better give a thief a dozen chickens than arrest and return him to Court. Too many little trifling matters are carried to Court.

**SHALL DRUNKARDS MARRY?**—The State Temperance Journal advocates the enactment in Connecticut of a law similar to that which is said to exist in some European country, forbidding a drinking man to marry, and remarks that "if intemperance increases much longer as rapidly as it has for a few years past, the people will be quite ready for a law of the kind." That it is inexpressibly desirable to prevent the marriage relation from being formed by persons who are becoming drunkards, is unquestionable, whether we are ready for a prohibitory law of this sort or not. We are repeatedly amazed beyond measure at the infatuation of young women in connecting themselves for life with men of drinking habits—and no less amazed at the friends of these young women for encouraging such connections. But reason and observation weigh very little with many people in this world of passion and appetite.

**THE CROPS.**—From all sections of Western North Carolina we have cheering accounts of the crops. The wheat has all been cut and gathered in, and the crop is pronounced good in quantity and quality. The corn is growing finely. The late wet and cold spring retarded the planting fully one month, and many farmers were entertained that an average crop could not be expected. The recent favorable weather has started it to growing in fine style. It now has a healthy green appearance, with fine stalk, and gives every indication of a large crop. Oats are looking fine and will yield a heavy crop. Rye has also turned out equal to any previous year. In some localities we hear the peaches were not injured by the late frosts, and the usual crop will be gathered.—Asheville News.

**CRIME ENCOURAGED.**—The New York papers are advertising for the return of the money taken from the Ocean Bank, and offer 25 per cent, of it as a reward to the burglars if they will return it, "and no questions asked." When circumstances like this exist, it is not strange that crime stalks through the land. It is encouraged and paid by such as should never let interest stand in the way of justice and until the laws are more rigidly enforced, crime will increase and not abate.—Newbern Times.

Let the whipping post and branding be re-established and there will be fewer rogues to punish.

A Railroad meeting of all the people interested in the Cheraw and Salisbury Road, is to be held in the town of Wadesboro, on the 7th of August.

## How to have Good Meadows.

Mr. N. Platt, of Bradford county, Penn., in a letter to the American Institute Farmers' Club, gives his experience as follows:  
My land is adapted to all kind of grain and to timothy, grass and red clover. My practice is, when I sow a piece of grass, not to plow it again in eight years, and I frequently let it lie a much longer time. I have a meadow now which has been mowed for sixteen successive years, and it was never better than now. In fact, my meadows, under the right treatment, grow better as they grow older. I do it by returning to a meadow all the manure the hay made that was taken from it, and sowing a bushel of gypsum per acre each year. In that way the yield of grass is heavier and finer and richer as the sod thickens.  
I used manure only for top-dressing the meadows; in that way I got double price for it. It produces as much worth of grass as it would in grain, and also reproduces itself again in the turf. My turf, when ready for plowing under, is a solid body of grass roots twelve inches deep or more, and so thick on the top that no soil can be seen. I consider one such turf, when turned under, equal to 160 tons of first class barn-yard manure per acre.  
Land so often plowed for grain gives up to the grain all the bone, beef and talow there is in it; consequently the grass crop is so destitute of nutriment that farm stock will not thrive well upon it without grain a portion of the season. It furnishes a plenty of skin and ribs, as the cattle are witnesses, but the flesh is minute. Grass grown upon land kept in the right kind of order for grass, will keep stock in first rate order all seasons of the year. I have seen it tried in both ways, and I know where I speak. Raising turf on a piece of ground three seasons to two of grass enriches it in the same ratio that paying \$3 for \$2 would enrich a man. Like producing life in grass as in breeding, consequently, manure made of good hay is the best for meadows. It stands to reason for meadows to grow better when their own production is honestly returned to them.  
Many of our writers on agriculture have incoherently from other sources beside their farm, and can follow any system of rotation and have plenty of time and leisure. But the man who begins at the foot of the hill, runs in debt for two-thirds of his farm, all his stock and tools, then clears his land of stone and stumps, walls it in, enriches it and puts on the buildings, and raises a family of children, must sound all the depths of true economy; in that case he must not raise too much grain; if he does the Sheriff will sell some of it for him.  
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