

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

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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.
(Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.)

Dr. W. H. Hoffman, DENTIST.

(Late of Lincoln, N. C.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederacy, of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
References—M. P. Pagan, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAdair and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 31, 1870

M. A. BLAND, Dentist.

Successor to Alexander & Bland.

Office as heretofore, opposite Charlotte Hotel
Satisfaction warranted. Gas administered.
Feb 25, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store
Residence on College Street.
Jan 24, 1870.

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. JOHN H. McADEN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Keeps a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he sells at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C.

Office over B. KOBEMANN'S STORE.
Dec 13, 1869

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C.

Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
Office newly opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.
Feb 7, 1870.

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.

MANSION HOUSE, Charlotte, N. C.

This well known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
Jan 24, 1870.

B. R. SMITH & CO., General Commission Merchants,

60 Killy Street, Boston, Mass.
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Charlotte Female Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue until 30th of June following.
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 19, 1869. Charlotte, N. C.

LARGE STOCK.

Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.

Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
March 15, 1870. WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.

A PRACTICED VILLAIN.—The Governor of Florida appears to be an old dog at his tricks.

From an article in the Florida, which is supported by several columns of evidence, it appears that many years ago, when clerk of the Wisconsin Senate, he forged or manipulated a bill so as to turn a penny by exempting his own property from taxation.

As proof of the fact that girls are useful articles, and that the world could not very well get along without them, a late writer states it as a fact that if all the girls were driven out of the world in one generation, the boys would all go out after them.

Schedules.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN.
Leaves Charlotte, daily at 4:15 p. m.
Arrives at Charlotte, daily, 10:00 a. m.

FAST FREIGHT TRAIN.
Leaves Charlotte, 8:40 a. m.
Arrives at Charlotte, 11:25 p. m.

CHAR., COL. & AUG. RAILROAD.
Mail Train leaves Charlotte, 10:30 a. m.
Arrives at Charlotte, 4:00 p. m.

WIL., CHAR. & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.
Leaves Charlotte, daily, at 7:40 a. m.
Arrives at Charlotte, daily, at 3:10 p. m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Charlotte on Saturday the 7th day of May next, the following valuable LANDS and CITY PROPERTY to satisfy Executions in my hands:

- Four Lots in Charlotte, adjoining the property of W. J. Yates and others; one tract of Land adjoining W. L. Wriston, Saml. Taylor and others; one tract of Land adjoining H. B. Williams, M. L. Wriston and others; and one tract adjoining M. Lechower and others, all lieved on as the property of A. A. N. M. Taylor.
- Three Lots, adjoining the property of R. M. Oates and others, known as the Charlotte Foundry property, with all machinery attached, the property of John Wilkes.
- One Lot, adjoining the property of Joseph Means and others, the property of A. N. Gray.
- One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of S. A. Stewart and others, the property of Edwin Alexander.
- One Lot, adjoining the property of J. L. Morehead and others, the property of J. T. Butler.
- One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of Stephen Wilson and others, the property of Love and Shelby.
- One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of the estate of David W. Wain and others, the property of Jas. McLeod.
- One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of Charles Hinson and others, the property of J. W. Swearingen.
- One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of M. M. Moore and others, the property of N. F. Renshaw.
- One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of W. A. Pressley and others, the property of W. M. Grier.
- One Lot, adjoining the property of W. L. Wriston and others, the property of W. W. Quinn.
- One Lot, adjoining the property of J. B. McDonald and others; Four Lots, adjoining the property of R. F. Davidson and others; and Two Lots adjoining the McGilvray property and others, all the property of Allen Coon.
- Three Lots, adjoining the property of J. W. McCoy and others, the property of H. M. Pritchard.

Also, at the same time and place, one Steam Engine, Boiler and Fixtures, and one Cotton Gin, the property of A. A. N. M. Taylor.
April 4, 1870. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 7th of May next, a Tract of LAND containing 175 acres lying on the waters of McAlpin's Creek, adjoining the lands of James Thompson and the lands known as the Rea Mine and others, being part of the lands formerly known as the Rea Mine, lying on both sides of the Road leading from Charlotte to Monroe and nine miles from Charlotte, on which Lands is a valuable Gold Mine and good farming lands.
C. AUSTIN, Assignee of Henry Long, Bankrupt.
April 4, 1870. 4w

E. M. HOLT & CO., HAVE JUST RECEIVED

- 20 BARRELS prime Corn Whiskey,
- 10 Barrels North Carolina Mountain Dew,
- 10 Barrels Old Rye for medicinal purposes,
- 1 Case of Old Scuppernon Wine,
- 1 Pure Cherry Wine, Champagne, &c.
- 10 Cases Canned Peaches,
- 10 Cases Tomatoes,
- 10 Cases Oysters,
- 20 Barrels Cracker's, fresh,
- 20 half boxes M. R. Raisins,
- 20 one and a half boxes B. Raisins,
- 20 large Family Flour, Holts and others, warranted good.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

JAMES HARTY, Old China Hall Man.

(Next Door to the Court House.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has on hand an elegant variety of

China, Glass and Crockery,

Also, a good assortment of House Furnishing Articles, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Tea Trays, &c., Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Rolling Pins, Towel Rollers, Bread Trays, Corn Brooms; Cloths, Markets and Travelling Baskets. (Crockery reduced to as low a price as before the war, and many articles far less. Common Cups and Saucers 25 cents per set, retail; good clear Glass Table Tumblers 50 cents per set.
I am determined to sell as low, if not lower, than can be bought in the City. Give me a call and I will satisfy you. I mean what I say.
JAMES HARTY,
March 14, 1870. next door to the Court House.

Notice.

GASTON & MOORE,

Successors to Wiley & Gaston,
DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tinware, Zinc, Tin Plate, SOLDER, &c.

We contract for Roofing, do Repairing and all work in our line.
COOKING STOVES on hand of all sizes from \$15 to \$50, to which we invite attention.
GASTON & MOORE,
Next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Dry Goods Store
March 21, 1870.

SPRINGS' CORNER.

Pills! Pills!!

Ayer's, Strong's, Brandreth's, Deems', Holloway's, Wright's and Spencer's Pills at
KILGORE & CRETON'S.

Horse and Cattle Powders.

Wood's and Four's Horse and Cattle Powders
KILGORE & CRETON'S.

Manufacturing in the South.

The advantages possessed by the South in a manufacturing point of view are being acknowledged by the North itself, and they will sooner or later have a commanding influence that will be felt not only throughout this country but in Europe. The cotton mills now in operation in some of the Southern States, especially in Georgia and Mississippi have achieved such results as to draw forth this acknowledgement. They are in a most prosperous condition, and find a ready sale for all the goods they can turn out. A New York commercial journal, the Bulletin, says:

"The South has neither the capital nor the trained manufacturing skill of the New England States, and cannot compete with them in the manufacture of cotton cloth; but neither very much capital nor very much skill are needed for the manufacture of yarns or for the coarser grades of cloth for which a ready home market may be found. Those who have given the subject careful attention and study, declare that yarns can be made cheaper in the South by five cents per pound than in the North, and that yarns made in the South can be sold in Europe for a half cent cheaper per pound than yarns made in Europe of exported American cotton."

The only two difficulties, says the Richmond Whig, the South has to encounter in the manufacture of the higher grades of cloth consist, according to the Bulletin, in the want of capital and skilled labor. Now, as these manufactures can be carried on so much more cheaply in the South than in the North there should be no difficulty in procuring the necessary labor and capital. New England manufacturers will not hesitate to move their establishments with all their operatives Southward in order to engage in them if they can realize a greater profit here than there. It is said that a spinning mill that would employ eighty-seven operatives and consume eight hundred and eighty-seven bales of cotton yearly would not cost more than \$50,000, and at Northern prices, the estimated profits on the sales of its annual yarn product would be \$17,900. What would be the cost of a mill for the manufacture of the higher grades of cloth, and what number of skilled operatives would be necessary to conduct it, we are not informed; but surely there ought to be no difficulty in procuring both if profits commensurate with the above may be reckoned upon. Under such circumstances the South cannot be expected to confine herself for any considerable length of time to yarn manufactures.

Important Notice.

We the undersigned, having suffered loss and inconvenience by the conduct of persons who hunt with or without dogs, and fish on our lands, are compelled in self protection to forbid all persons from hunting or fishing on our premises, or passing through our fields, as we intend to enforce the law against trespassers of all sorts.
E. A. SPRINGS, GEORGE H. WEARN,
JOS. B. BOYLES, JOS. B. McDONALD,
JOHN W. REID, JAS. A. MARSHALL,
W. N. RHYNE, WM. C. BIGHAM,
G. W. McJANALD, JOHN W. S. TOMM,
J. L. HOOVER, JANE H. McDONALD,
Mrs. HENRIETTA T. SHELBY.
April 11, 1870. pd

Molasses! Molasses!

Just received a large lot of splendid Molasses at
A. R. NISBET & BRO'S.

Lard! Lard!

1000 LBS. PURE LEAF LARD in 50 lb. tubs just received at
April 18, 1870. A. R. NISBET & BRO'S.

WILSON & BLACK, Druggists and Apothecaries,

One door below Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co's.
Have now in Store a large and complete stock of
Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Pain Killers, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries,
Flavoring Extracts, &c.
Also, a large stock of
Window Glass, Putty, White Lead
And everything kept in a first-class DRUG STORE.
All of the above articles will be sold very low, as they have been bought since the late decline in prices.
Special inducements to Country Merchants.
We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a call.
WILSON & BLACK,
April 18, 1870.

Wall Paper.

A full supply of Wall Paper of the most fashionable styles can be found at the
CITY BOOK STORE.

Frames! Frames!!

Frames of all styles and sizes, just received at the
CITY BOOK STORE.

Novels, School Books, &c.

Late Novels, School Books, &c., constantly on hand at the City Book Store.
April 11, 1870. WADE & GUNNELS.

Spring Stock, 1870.

S. B. MEACHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Leather, and Shoe Findings,
TRUNKS, RUBBER BELTING, &c.
National Bank Building.
April 11, 1870. 2m SIGN BRASS BOOT.

P. S.—Those indebted to S. B. MEACHAM will please call and settle. If they cannot pay all, a part will be acceptable.

FOR SALE AT F. SCARR'S, Wholesale and Retail Druggist

A large supply of
WHITE LEAD.
Of various brands, received since the decline in prices. ALSO,
Pure Flax-Seed Oil,
for Painting.

Pure Strait's and Tanner's Oils

SPINDLE, LARD and SPERM OIL.
ALSO, a fresh supply of No. 1
Kerosene Oil,
LOW FOR CASH.
April 11, 1870.

Great Railroad Scheme.

The Christiansburg Messenger publishes two letters—one from Senator Johnston of Virginia, and the other from the Hon. J. B. Donley of Pennsylvania, accompanied by an excellent editorial—in reference to the project of building a Railroad from Pittsburg, Pa., to Charleston, S. C., passing through the great mineral region in Montgomery county, by way of Charlotte, N. C. We extract the following comments, from the Messenger:

"This enterprise is being energetically pushed by the people of Pittsburg and the Monongahela Valley, and we have not the least doubt but that it will be a success, and the Road built in a very few years. Pittsburg is conspicuous for its wealth, and has the means to complete the enterprise independent of any outside help. As a great manufacturing city, she needs a Southern outlet for the products of her manufactories to enable her to compete successfully with the cities of the East for the trade of the States of the South in implements and machinery. Her business men have become fully aware of the importance of this direct means of communication, and have determined to have it at any cost. Since the slaves have been freed and the industry and enterprise of the South has been turned to manufacturing, the demand for improved agricultural implements and every description of machinery has increased, and will continue to increase to an enormous extent. Nearly the whole business capital of that city is engaged in the production of these articles, and by building this Road she becomes at once the chief source of supply for the five States through which it will pass, and will be placed on a footing to compete with her rivals for the trade of the entire South. Besides this demand for an outlet for her articles of manufacture when ready for market Pittsburg is rapidly exhausting the supply of raw material in her vicinity, and will soon be in need of increased facilities for drawing them from new fields. The exhaustless quantity and great variety of minerals, and the abundance of excellent timber of West Virginia and the southwestern portion of Virginia, point these sections out as the fields from which our future supply of raw material is to be drawn. We may not be insured against the obstacles presented in lofty mountains, this Road will be built. There are no difficulties that money and the engineering skill of the nineteenth century cannot overcome."

The Ups and Downs of Wall Street.

One of the most striking instances of the ups and downs in life has come under my personal observation. A very few years ago John was a poor but industrious man, occupying the position of gatekeeper at one of the East River ferries. His family resided in a Brooklyn tenement house, and John expended no more funds than were strictly necessary for the maintenance of comfort. It had happened that Commodore Vanderbilt took a fancy to the man. It was one of those strange freaks for which the Railway King is famous, viz: taking up men in the lowest walks of life and placing them on the high road to fortune. John was some time before he opened the gate and stopped the ferry boat after the time was up. Perhaps he some time found and secured a valuable horse for him. Whatever may have been the cause, the Commodore was led to "coach" him. He was put into the Harlem pool. After the famous corner in that stock John found himself worth \$1,250,000. From poverty he was lifted in a moment, as it were, into affluence. An elegant residence, splendid farm on Staten Island, and a valuable stud of horses soon followed. John continued to speculate, and fortune favored him. He entered into the Jerome speculation, but here he lost heavily. Still he had a very large surplus left. When the rise in gold occurred last September, John "waded in." As the price continued to rapidly advance he believed, with others, that the conspirators would carry it up to two hundred, and he operated accordingly. When, upon the eventual black Friday, the collapse came and gold dropped in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, from 162 to 134, John was "long." Caught with other bulls on the horns of the bears, he reared and tossed about, but all to no purpose. John was a ruined man. The fortune which he once possessed was completely swept away from him. He mortgaged property right and left, hoping to stave off the evil day of settlement with his creditors. But his last piece of property is now to be sold under the hammer, and John is where he was, pecuniarily, before the Railway King smiled upon him.—*N. Y. Correspondence of the Chicago Journal*

25 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES.

10 Barrels N. O. Molasses,
for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Yarns and Sheetings.

12 Bales Yarns and Sheetings from different Factories, for sale at Factory prices, by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Baltimore Bacon.

12 Hhds. Baltimore Bacon, for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
April 18, 1870.

Whiteville Wine Company,

At Whiteville, Columbus Co., N. C.
We are the sole Agents in this place for the sale of their celebrated Scuppernon Wines, Vintage 1868, and will sell it at manufacturers' prices. We warrant it pure and unadulterated, and for medicinal purposes it is unrivaled wherever it has been introduced. Give it a trial.
April 18, 1870. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

BARRINGER & WOLFE

Have a large stock of Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, and Trimmings of all kinds

Barringer & Wolfe

Have Silks, Fancy and Black Shawls, Parasols and fine Fans.

Hardware,

Such as Guns, Locks, Hinges, Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw Plates, and Blacksmith's Belows of all sizes, at
BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

Shoes, Boots, &c.

And don't forget if you want a good Umbrella to go to Barringer & Wolfe's and get one—Alpacas Umbrellas are the best.
April 11, 1870. BARRINGER & WOLFE.

Death by Agreement.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Some thirty or forty years ago, Rev. Thos. P. Hunt figured as a temperance lecturer. He was a Virginian by birth, and a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion. His personal appearance was peculiar. In childhood disease produced a weakness in his back, which resulted in deformity. He was thereby hump backed, of short body, and of unusually long arms. Such a misfortune often tends to sour the disposition. But on the other hand deformity sometimes is the connecting link between the outward world and some of the noblest souls of the race. Of such was Mr Hunt. His large heart was said to beat in sympathy for the woes of his fellow men, especially the inebriate, but so to the liquor vender, whenever he met him. Such a storm as he never heard in his bar-room would pour on him from a man who feared none of the craft, drunk or sober.

Mr Hunt, as was to have been expected from his vocation, travelled much. In the time between the years 1830 and 1840 he visited Wilmington, N. C. In that town there were 38 devotees of the bottle, who styled themselves "the glorious 38." This association stuck up posters calling a meeting at a certain ale house nearly opposite the Presbyterian church on the Lord's day, for the purpose of singing the 100th psalm and of taking measures to give Hunt a leather medal (a cow-hide). The meeting was held. The next Saturday two drunkards died suddenly, and were buried on Sunday. On the same evening (Sunday) "the glorious 38" held another meeting. On the next Saturday another drunkard died, and was buried on Sunday. On the Friday night previous to his death Hunt was sent for in an awful storm of rain, thunder and lightning to see him. I will here let Mr Hunt tell in his own words the remainder of the fearful story, premising with the remark, that it is doubtful whether the English language can produce a more graphic picture of horrors:

"I found him in awful agonies, his nervous system greatly excited, and his mind filled with dreadful forebodings of approaching death and eternal sorrow. I endeavored to soothe him, and partially succeeded, so that about 2 o'clock A. M., he fell into a kind of sleep, if that hard suffocating breathing, and heaving and twitching, and jerking, which continued during his slumber, could be called sleep. His heart-beating wife, like a ministering angel, was watching by his side. He suddenly awoke in awful horrors. His mind was wild, and affrighted, and wandering. Every movement in the room caused him to startle with horror. He would clutch his wife, grip his teeth, compress his lips, knit his brows; and then seizing the bedposts would piteously beseech us to save him from them."

He was under the impression that the officers of justice were in pursuit of him, to arrest him for the commission of some infamous crime. Then he apprehended that God was gazing on him in anger. He tried in vain to avoid the gaze, Turn which way he would, close his eyes, bury his head under the clothes, still he saw those holy, piercing eyes beaming wrath upon him. He could hear the call for judgment. It seemed to him louder than any sound mortal ever heard. Useless was the effort to stop his ears; the sound rose fearfully distinct above the roaring and bursting of the storm then raging in its violence. He was certain that a legion of devils was about to dash at him, and drag him, reluctant as he was, in all his sins to meet his God and his doom.

With unnatural strength and activity, he started from his bed to flee, and hide himself in death from the indescribable torment and horrors of the moment. His wife threw her arms around him to arrest his flight. He seized her by the throat, and with an unyielding grasp, and demon laugh, held her at arm's length, exclaiming, "off, off." Her face turned purple; her tongue lolled out; her eyes became blood shot. But he held on, hugging and exclaiming with loud shouts, "off, off." Violent measures had to be employed to rescue her. During this storm of the elements, both without and within the affrighted children were huddled in a corner, joining their screams to the more than fearful catastrophe.

He afterwards became more calm. He desired to give his drinking companions a parting admonition. They refused to come! They dared not witness his death! He solicited men to preach at his funeral, and at his burial to warn his companions for him to forsake their thoughts and ways. "They will come," he said, "to my funeral, although they are unwilling to witness the death from which I desire to warn them." Just before his death, he desired his wife to remain me of his wish, and not to fail to fulfill it.

I endeavored to do it faithfully, plainly, affectionately. They felt it; tears stood in their eyes. They thought they would heed it, but they did not.

They hardened themselves against the truth. On the way to the grave, two of them were conversing about the recent alarming deaths and burials.

"I wonder," said one, "who will die next?"

"I will," said the other, "if you will agree to die the Saturday after, so that Hunt may keep his hand in of preaching temperance."

Jestingly it was agreed to. They went from the grave-yard into the grog shop. There were desperate darings in their doings. That Sabbath night, however, they had sinned before, they transgressed against warning and conscience. They sinned hard. Their revel had been seldom exceeded for noise and blasphemy. The uproar was furious.

During the progress of the debauch, when every subject holy and profane, had for a while become exhausted, it was remarked that two of them had agreed to die on the succeeding Saturdays and be buried on Sunday for the honor of the 38. They were both called upon by acclamation to pledge themselves to their works.

Their glasses were filled; one arose and volunteered thus to die. Amidst shouts of approbation, the glasses were drained, and again filled.

The second then arose, glass in hand, and gave "Here is for the honor of 38; success to our cause, and a pledge to die the Saturday after."

Demons might envy the laugh and floods be with new emotions.

affrighted at the shrieks and stamps, and yells and howls, that followed the toast.

They drank a glorious resurrection to the drunkard—eternal infamy upon all temperance men! They called their hellish bacchanal "the Last Supper." The evening passed away in sin, the week ended in death.

Strange to say, the first man died on Saturday. In the final struggle, in the ravings of *mania a potu*, he believed himself riding with the Devil to hell, and raising himself to the posture of a race rider, he shouted, "I have beat him! I have won, and fell back a corpse."

He was buried on Sunday.

When his companion, who had volunteered to follow him, heard of his death, he was so much alarmed as to take his bed, and for a while it seemed as though he would die. By skillful treatment he revived, and on Saturday morning was in the market purchasing provisions. Some one met him and began to joke, "that you here? Had you not better be at home? Did you not know that you had to die to-day?"

"It may be fun for you," he replied, "but not so for me. I would give the world if I could live throughout the day. I was merely jesting when I agreed to die. But so was —, and he is gone!"

He became sad and desponding, went home, took his bed, and before sundown was a corpse."

Beecher on Mental Derangement.

Whatever some people may say about Beecher, and however much he may be abused, he does not often say foolish things. We have seldom seen more common sense condensed in a few words than in the following extract from one of his late discourses:

"Mr Beecher instanced a number of men who, by reason of inferior bodily conditions, ever carried about with them a melancholy monomania that was the great blight of their life. He mentioned, as illustrative of this, Richard Baxter and Professor Stuart, of Andover, who for twenty years were going to die always. He knew another man who had a chronic bad temper, which was traceable to overfeeding, and directly he left off beekeeping his temper went away also. There was another case of a man who drank tea and coffee immoderately, and who had the notion of continuous temptation; and he ceased to drink tea and coffee and the devil left off tempting him."

Such talk as that does good. Many a man has passed a miserable existence, pursued by fiends through life, a cause of misery to himself and to all connected with him, and all for the simple fact that he has disobeyed the laws of health and of nature. We are so constituted by the Almighty that we cannot