

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 42.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 396.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
By THOMAS W. ATKIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDowell, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of Col. J. M. ISRAEL. His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has assumed the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

To my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them the goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

January 29, 1857. W. W. McDowell.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDowell & Co.
for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.
They will be found at the old stand.

Opposite Eagle Hotel,
with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. McDowell,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Personal Explanation.
Determined to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish to distinctly understand that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs, medicines, perfumery, etc., etc., should apply to the old stand, or to either of the new partners, who will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them the goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

M. L. DOYLE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
Asheville, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality. Cakes of every description, Candies in endless variety, and abundance of Cheese, Nuts, Raisins, and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and to cool and soothe the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,
Having permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business.
March 26, 1857.

Wanted.
\$200 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationery, drugs and medicines, at mar 5.
ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!
Forty Buns Postpaid Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at
ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,
Burke County.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—
January Term, 1857.
Rachel Wakefield, vs.
Thomas Alexander and wife, and others, Heirs at Law of Wm. Wakefield, deceased.
Petition for Dower.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. N. Wakefield, James A. Wakefield, and A. Brown and wife Mary, heirs at law of Wm. Wakefield, deceased, are non-residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, W. S. Sudderth, Clerk of said Court. W. S. SUDDERTH, C. C. C. April 6, 1857. Printer's fee \$6.

FLAX SEED.
Wish to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed.
E. J. ASTON,
April 16.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
We are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most valuable stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, useful as well as ornamental, we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community, but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season, and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

LADIES
Wishing to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having purchased the interest of L. CHAPMAN, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. D. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.
The Trustees of this Institution are happy in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of R. Don Wilson, A. M., as President, and Rev. H. C. Burman, as Assistant.
The session will commence on Monday the 6th of April.
M. P. PENLAND, Pres.
Burnsville, April 2, 1857.

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

NOTICE.
HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slightly by none, as the business must be wound up.
I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.
HUGH JOHNSTON.
Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Republican.]
Narrow Escape from the Savages--A Remarkable Narrative.

Mr. William Bailey, formerly of Lynnville, Ogle County, in this State, called upon us and related the following thrilling and remarkable narrative. From his description of places and things which he saw, we are perfectly satisfied that his statement is correct in every respect. A gentleman from this city, who has traveled over the country he describes, assures us that no person who had not visited these places and witnessed what he describes, could ever have related what he related. He converses in several different Indian languages, and appears to have paid close attention to what he saw passing around him, during his sojourn among the savages. He looked well and hearty, and, with the exception of his hands being torn by some wounds from a tomahawk, he seems to have suffered no damage. He left on the cars last evening for Logan County, where his mother resides.

Mr. Bailey left here some eighteen months ago with a party of nine persons to engage in driving teams from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande. They landed at Indianola and hired to a man by the name of Ross to drive teams for him. They drove to Nences River, and encamped there. While asleep their mules were stolen by the Indians. They prepared the next day to follow them, and came up with them at sunset. They saw six Indians, fired and killed them all, when they were attacked by about three hundred, who were secreted in the woods, and who immediately fired on the white men, killing all but Mr. Bailey, whom they took prisoner. They then took him back to the wagons, which they plundered of all the arms and ammunition in them. They took two boxes of Government Colt's revolvers and twenty kegs of powder. The prisoner was stripped of all his clothing, and bound hand and foot upon a pony. They then started for their encampment in the Watchataw Mountains, which place they reached after eleven days' hard riding.

They remained in camp about a week, and then started on a robbing expedition to attack a train on the Santa Fe road. They remained about five days waiting when a merchant train came along. They proceeded to surprise the train, and killed every person with it, took the goods and mules belonging to the train and started for the Kickapoo settlement, traded off the mules for ponies and returned to the Watchataw Mountains. The prisoner was kept closely confined during the day, and was tied up every night with pieces of raw hide, by the hands, to a limb of a tree, as high up as he could reach and stand on the ground. During the day he was allowed to lie down and sleep a few hours. During the time Mr. Bailey was with them they went on five robbing expeditions, taking him along with them. The last merchant train they robbed they took two men prisoner, who had bravely defended themselves till their weapons were all discharged, and who had killed twelve of the red skins. These two were then taken and tied to a stake and skinned alive. Mr. Bailey was placed close to them and compelled to witness this horrible scene. Every time he would close his eyes they would punch him with spears and bayonets until he would open them, and look on this picture of revolting horror. They then took the skin, reeking with warm blood, and slapped him with it, covering him with blood, and telling him if he tried to escape this should be his fate.

One of their excursions was against the United States mail wagons. They killed the five men with them, tore open the letters, got out the money, and after cutting out the pictures from the bank-bills threw them away. They kept all the newspapers that had any pictures in them, throwing everything away that was not embelished.

For three nights after this they did not tie him up, but kept guard over him. The third night they had a big dance, and in the excitement forgot Mr. Bailey. While dancing around their fire in front of the tent, he crawled out under the tent, seized one of the ponies and escaped. He was soon missed, and was followed for five days. At the expiration of that time they came so close to him that they fired at him, which obliged him to leave his horse and take to the mountains. Fortunately he found a small cave just large enough to crawl into, in which place he remained for a day and a half, the Indians being so near him that he could hear their footsteps as they searched for him.

He remained in this position until he was assured his pursuers had left, when he emerged from his place of concealment, and made a straight shoot for the Kickapoo settlement, about six hundred miles distant. In about a month he reached the longed-for point, where he hoped to find friends and assistance. Nor was he disappointed in this. He was kindly furnished food and clothing by the Kickapoos. He had subsisted for the whole month previous to this on birch-roots, which he dug with his hands on his lonely march. While with the Camanches he was fed on raw horse flesh. Not a very pleasant diet, truly. The Kickapoos treated him very kindly, and showed him on his long journey to civilization.

After leaving them, four days' journey brought him to the Chickasaw's camp, from whence he proceeded to the Choctaw nation, who treated him in the most humane manner. He journeyed on to the Shawnee nation, where he was welcomed to the very best they had in their lodges. Leaving them, he next reached the Chickasaw, and then made for Missouri, which State he made some twenty miles north of the Neosho. From thence he came to St. Louis, and thence to this city; having traveled constantly and steadily on foot for over two months.

As stated before, he left here last evening for Logan County, where he has a mother anxiously waiting his return. Mr. Bailey is a young man, about twenty-two years of age,

and born on the 4th of July, our National day of Independence. He says he is an independent man, but did not feel so at the time he was witnessing the horrid murder of his fellow-men among the savages of the Far West. After eighteen months' hardships and privations, he finds himself once more among civilized people, and in a land of peace and happiness. We should suppose by this time he would be glad to mate in Suckerdorn, and "room no more."

Spring Management of Sheep.

Great care must be taken with sheep in the spring. They should be driven to shelter from every cold storm; grain must be given to them until the pastures get good; they must have salt once a week during the whole winter, and once in two weeks during the summer. About the first of June in this latitude or in the South, in April or May, according to the climate, the sheep must be washed in running water until clean, recollecting that the water must be warm enough to make the men, standing in it to wash the sheep, sweat at their work, if colder, it is abusing both men and sheep. As soon as dry, or in about one week, they must be shorn by good hands, who do not get angry and handle them roughly while shearing them. The fleece should be folded up, flesh side out, very neatly and packed in close, clean bins or boxes, until disposed of. The ram lambs must be emacinated, and all the lambs should have their tails cut off, at least as soon as they are four weeks old, as they bleed but little, and it does not hurt them so much as when they are older. Before turning out to grass in the spring, all the sheep should be tagged—that is, have all the wool on each side of and under the tail, and some distance down between the hind legs, sheered close to keep them from getting sickly. After the sheep are shorn, they should be marked with the owner's name, and put back to their pastures. They should be changed from one pasture to another as often as once a month. About the first of August take the lambs from the ewes, and put them into good pasture, that they may not get poor. If you wish your lambs to come in March, put the ram with your ewes in October (the average gestation of the ewe being one hundred and fifty two days). As soon as he has given a ewe one leap she should be thrown out, as more than that injures both the parent and the offspring. Use the best ram you can get, and the lambs will be good. He should be at least four or five years old—for if younger than this, or over ten years old, his lambs will be weak and puny. He should have all the grain he can eat, or he will get poor. As soon as he has served all the ewes put him in a pasture alone, and it is better that he be kept by himself the whole year. Never sell the same ram more than two seasons. Never sell the best ewes at any price. Whenever you buy a ram, buy the best, whatever it costs, and the flock will improve in quality, will be hardy and profitable.—*Farm Journal.*

A FINE THOUGHT.—"I would not [sh]id one who was not himself pious] marry any woman who was not a Christian. I should feel it such an honor to share a heart in which God dwelt." It was a fine thought, and deserves to be specially remembered.

You want a friend in whom you can have entire and unlimited confidence; one who can be your counselor in all circumstances of difficulty or trial; one who is to be identified with you through life, in hope and fear, in joy and sorrow. She is to be a sort of presiding divinity at thy family board, and her countenance the mirror in which must be reflected the faithful images of thy domestic bliss or woe; one who will be discreet, affectionate, and firm in governing her children; in short, who will love you for your own sake, be happy with you in a cabin, and who will cleave the closer to you when the storm of adversity or persecution shall have swept away or withered every vestige of earthly comfort from about you. Now bear these things in mind; and then to your prayers and the exercise of a becoming prudence, and you will not be likely to fail.—*Bishop Andrew.*

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching termed cholera, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water; drink it, and go to bed, it is one of the speediest cures known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall, &c. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remains to allow of swallowing; if not the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit of the feet should be placed in hot water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured, if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood. In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for an hour, and then bind some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and removed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums be affected, wash the mouth with brine. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.

The Joy of Doing Good.
Yes, there's a joy in doing good,
The selfish never know,
A draught so deep, so rich and pure,
It sets the heart aglow;
A draught so exquisitely rare
It thrills the soul with bliss,
And lifts it to a heavenlier world,
Or makes a heaven of this.

A Desperate Villain.

The Texas State Gazette has an account of the capture at Waco, in that State, of "Bill Johnson," a notorious desperado. He had fled from San Antonio, charged with a crime, and his hiding place was discovered. The Gazette says:

The Sheriff soon received from San Antonio, a *captia* for Johnson's arrest. It was found that he had taken up his quarters for resistance, at Blankenship's store-house, and was armed with six double barreled shot guns, doubtless provided for him by accomplices. Echels, the deputy Sheriff, broke down the door at the entrance, and the party summoned as the Sheriff's posse attempted to enter two abreast. Johnson was seen standing like a furious lion, in the back part of the store room, and immediately shot into the "pile," aiming at a center shot, but it was a little to the right, and the arms of all those on the right side were shot, and their coats and clothing literally torn to pieces. To be Carmack received three buck shot in the arm, young Thomason seven, and Elchleberger, one.

The reports of the guns soon brought to the spot a large number of citizens, who knowing that Johnson had secretly several aides and abettors, came well armed with shot guns, rifles, and pistols. Johnson remained in the house, first firing out of the front door, and afterwards changing his position to the back door, and for some time keeping up a fire upon the citizens. Finally he made a desperate effort at retreat, and running out of the back door with a shot gun and side arms, he attempted to gain the river.

On his retreat he turned upon his pursuers, and taking aim at Mr. Buchanan, wounded him in the right thigh, high and near the knee. He was at last brought to the ground by the shots of the party in pursuit. He was found to be shot through the centre of his breast with a rifle bullet. He had also received a buck shot in his mouth which lodged in his neck. It was thought that he would die in a few minutes, and he was left there reluctantly by the citizens, who were so exasperated at him, that under other circumstances he must have been thrown into the Brazos river.

His friends came to his relief and carried him to Blankenship & Baker's grocery. The Sheriff learning this fact, and ascertaining that his wounds were not mortal, again took charge of him, and he was carried to the Drury Hotel under guard. These events transpired on the 7th inst. On the same night he feigned so well that death's hand was upon him, that some of the guard left to warm themselves by the fire. He soon rose, seized a gun and fired at Mr. Griffin, but missed him. The latter returned the fire, breaking his jaw bone. It was thought at last accounts that he would soon die of his wounds. The wounded citizen, we learn, are doing well.

It is said that this desperado had already killed seven men before the present awful tragedy, and that one of the number was his own father.

A Vigilance Committee consisting of thirty two members, was formed for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances of his arrest and his wounds. The latter, not being deemed mortal led the committee to take active measures, as the next morning the body of Johnson was found suspended from the platform in front of the jail, with the top of his head shot off.

A ramrod was shot through a boy's head, at Rockland, Maine, last week, a gun having gone off while another boy was loading it. The rod entered near the right angle of the right eye, came out at the right of the greatest prominence in the back part of the head, the point protruding about four inches, and it stuck so closely to the bones that a hammer was used to drive it back. Notwithstanding the severity and delicacy of the wound, the boy may recover.

Australia produced 120 tons of gold during the year 1856.

An editor having heard that to persons in a drowning condition all the events of their past life suddenly rise vividly before them, modestly expresses a wish that some of his delinquent subscribers would take to bathing in deep water.

To resuscitate a drowned Englishman, broil a beef steak under his nose.
"Bridget, where's the teakettle?"
"Please, marm, Mr. O'Neil, the new boarder, is washing his feet in it."
The last seen of Mr. O'Neil, he was going down the front step, about six inches in advance of an empty coal scuttle.

Court House Burnt.
VINCENNES, Ind., April 8.
The court house of Wabash county, at Mount Carmel, Illinois, with all its records, accumulating since the formation of the county, was burned on Sunday, having been set on fire.

HIGH PRIZE DRAWN BY A SLAVE.
LOUISVILLE, April 7.
The prize of thirty thousand dollars in Maury's Lottery was sold, and one half proved to have been purchased by a slave whose master, on receiving his value, gave him the balance and his freedom.

At the last Court ball, the jewels of the Empress Eugenie were estimated at four millions of francs, (\$800,000), and the flouncées of Alençon lace which covered the *Hac satin robe* of Her Majesty, cost six hundred thousand (\$120,000)—the dress and jewels thus amounting to almost a million of dollars.

Appointments by the President.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan by the Cincinnati Convention was hailed by the country as an omen of good to the nation. Men who were not members of the Democratic party felt a relief when it was known that a statesman so accomplished and experienced was to be the standard-bearer of the great party of the people; and the unanimous acceptance and ratification of the nomination of the convention by the people, and the subsequent triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan, indicated the confidence of the people in Mr. Buchanan to meet the crisis that had been thrust upon the country.

Initiated from early life in the affairs of the country—having walked up through all the departments of public service from the lowest to the highest—in all places the just and upright man, the able and faithful public servant—discreet, wise, ready and capable to meet all exigencies incident to the position he filled—the President seemed to have come to the chair of State "for such a time as this."

The season before the election had been one of unusual political agitation. The periodical election of President of the United States must always be an event of surpassing interest. So noble is the elevation; so profound the institutions and principles affected by the election of a new man to so high a place, that the national election cannot pass without some agitation.

Probably, since the election of President Jefferson, who have had no campaign that has been as virulent on the part of the opposition as the past. Sectionalism, goaded by designing men, who, like a horde of barbarians, would willingly sack the city if they could divide the plunder, was rampant and defiant. Fanaticism, always a dangerous element in the hands of bad men, declaimed against the Democratic party—maligned its chief. It took its texts on the Sabbath out of the Tribune, and harangued the people with a "Gospel according to Horace Greeley." Prayer meetings were held in all New England to pray that God would avert the terrible calamity threatened in the success of the Democratic party and the election of James Buchanan; and the false issue was made that Fremont would free the slave, and Mr. Buchanan enslave the free.

The party of the people triumphed, and bore on to the high place of the nation the man whom the people delighted to honor. The will of the people became the potent voice which said to the winds and waves of popular tumult and commotion "be still." "Immediately there was a great calm."

All the acts of the President have justified the wisdom which chose him from among the people, and the confidence and enthusiasm that ratified that choice in the election. His cabinet commands the respect and confidence of the country for the character, ability, statesmanship, and integrity of its members; and the responsible, delicate and often difficult task, of filling the important offices in the gift of the President, have promoted the harmony of the Democratic party and the efficiency of the public service.

Perhaps no appointment yet made by the President has been so universally acceptable as that conferred on Hon. Robert J. Walker as Governor of Kansas. The nomination has been hailed by reclamation as one most eminently "fit to be made," and the publication of Mr. Walker's letter of acceptance has been received as joyfully, apparently, by the Black Republicans as by the Democratic party.

The long public service, the eminent ability, of Mr. Walker, his wisdom, prudence, firmness, and unblemished integrity, all point him out as the man whose talents and patience are needed in Kansas; and the personal sacrifices he makes in meeting this call of duty will long be remembered by his countrymen.

Notwithstanding the valuable aid Kansas has afforded to the sectional men of the North, the employment she has given to men, not usually well paid, the "good enough, Morgau," she has proved till the close of the presidential election, these "freedom shriekers" have had quite enough of this, we imagine. There is danger ahead; men have raised spirits that they can now scarcely control—spirits that in a short time would rule our ruin.

But, in accepting the appointment of Mr. Walker on the basis of his published letter, the Black Republicans confess the folly and error of their opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill; for Mr. Walker proposes to do no more than carry out the principles of that bill, and allow the *bona fide* settlers of that Territory to form such a constitution as to them shall seem meet, and to arrange their domestic matters as may best suit themselves. This done, where are the "wrongs of Kansas?"—where her "bleeding body?"—where her cries, like "Abel's blood," going up from the ground for revenge? Agitation must cease—Kansas have quiet—confidence be restored—and, under an able and wise ruler, her land will be at peace and her borders filled with an increasing and prosperous population, who will join all the land in exalting the constitution and upholding the hands which faithfully administer its beneficent provisions and laws.—*Washington Union.*

In the days of the blue laws of New England a shoemaker was condemned to be hanged, but on the day of the execution, they discovered that he was the only shoemaker in the place, so they concluded to hang a weaver in his stead, for they had more weavers than they wanted!

A FINE COUNTY.—Rhea county, Alabama, claims to be "out of debt, out of crime, and out of whiskey." The last circuit court, too, had but one civil case on the docket. Perhaps, the scarcity of "whisky" has something to do with the rest.

Do one thing at a time—that's the rule. When you have done slandering your neighbor, then begin to say your prayers.