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The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

$2 per annum, IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1858.

VOLUME 6. Number 302.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription ($10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

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☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ For announcing Candidates for Office, $5 in advance.

☞ Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Legal Notices.

SAM: P. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

MAY ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE of Wm. Johnston, Esq.

☞ Prompt attention given to Collections, writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.

January 26, 1858. 1y

W. A. OWENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

January 19, 1858.

WILLIAM J. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Charlotte, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties. Special attention paid to collection of claims.

☞ OFFICE in the building formerly occupied by the State Bank.

January 12, 1858. 3m

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.

Office over China Hall.

August 11, 1857. y

R. P. WARING,

Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.,

No. 5, Springs' Building,

Will in future devote his time exclusively to the duties of his profession.

S. W. DAVIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1858. tf.

Medical Notices.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

PRACTITIONER OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Office No. 5, Granite Row,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 19, 1858.

DR. R. WYSONG,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.

April 28, 1857. Office in Springs' Building.

DR. L. L. POLLOCK

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.

☞ OFFICE on Trade street, two doors South of the Court House.

December 29, 1857. 1y

NOTICE.

I have this day placed in the hands of SAM'L P. SMITH, Esq., for collection, all the Notes and Accounts due me at the Shoe Store. All persons in arrears are requested to call at his Office and settle immediately; in so doing they will save costs.

J. B. F. BOONE.

February 20, 1858. 97-tf

T. H. BREM & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, HATS, AND SHOES,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1858. tf

New Millinery AND MANTUA MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. P. M. SMITH would inform the public that she intends carrying on the above business at her residence, next door to the new Episcopal Church. She would also inform the ladies that she has just received a supply of Bonnet Trimmings, consisting of Flowers, Feathers, Brouches, &c.

Oct. 27, 1857. 80-tf

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. WHEALAN respectfully informs the ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends.

Residence one door above the Post Office.

June 30, 1857.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—At Pritchard's Universal Store you can procure an article of MINERAL PAINT at from 4 to 5 cents per lb., of any color, and warranted to be superior to anything ever offered as proof against "time and weather!"

Drug and Paint Store,

February 9. Irwin's Corner.

SCARR & CO.,

Druggists & Chemists,

No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,

INVITE the attentions of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c., to their new and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by them.

March 30, 1858.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—SILVER'S PLASTIC PAINTS:

Cheap, Durable and Protective: Weather and Fire Proof. For sale Wholesale an Retail by

SCARR & CO.,
Chemists & Druggists,

Feb. 9.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—SCARR & CO., Druggists, have just received a large supply of these celebrated Seeds.

Feb. 9.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE of MAGNESIA, an agreeable and refreshing asperient, for sale at

SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

PURE WHITE LEAD—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, warranted pure, at 10 CENTS, CASH.

For sale by SCARR & CO.

April 1st. Druggists.

PATENT MEDICINES just received from the Warehouse: Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, Wistar's Balsam, Guysott's Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock, McLane's Pills, Strong's Pills, Ayers' Pills, &c., &c., at

April 1st. SCARR & CO.'S, Druggists.

FINE WHITE VINEGAR, CLOVES,
MACE, NUTMEGS, ALLSPICE,
PEPPER, &c., &c.,
FOR SALE AT F. SCARR & CO'S

Feb. 9. Drug Store.

A LARGE assortment of FINE TEAS, selected for the especial use of Families and invalids, consisting of the following varieties:

Young Hyson,	Silver-leaf Hyson,
Hyson	Ne Plus Ultra "
Imperial,	Gunpowder,
Oolong,	English Breakfast.

For sale at SCARR & CO.'S

April 1st. Drug Store.

Wood's Hair Restorative.

A fresh supply of this invaluable preparation for the Hair has just been received direct from New York, by

March 16. SCARR & CO.

SAVAGE'S URSINA, or CANADIAN BEAR'S GREASE, an elegant application for imparting a beautiful gloss to the hair, for sale at

March 16. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

Bouquet D'Orleans, or XX BOURBON,

From groves of sweet flowers this perfume was culled,
Where deep golden summers exalt the perfume,
Where the breeze from the South in the deep glen is lulled,
Where flowers exhale, but forever resume—
To impart this aroma, 'tis the sweetest, the best,
It steals o'er the senses like the nectar of Jove,
To the bouquet of beauty it gives a new zest,
Is the pride of the toilet and the perfume of love.

Distilled with great care from the choicest flowers of the South, expressly for the Boudour, Toilet and Handkerchief. For sale in Charlotte by

March 16. F. SCARR & CO.

KID GLOVES.

LANCASTER'S KID GLOVE CLEANER, an unfailing preparation, easy and simple in application, removing all stains and grease from the Glove: at

March 16. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. D., PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the Directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, gratis, of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold in Charlotte by F. SCARR & CO., sole Agents, and by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, Wholesale agents.

March 2, 1858. y

FRESH BAKER'S BREAD.

SUPERIOR Bread baked every morning for families, at J. D. PALMER'S Confectionery, one door above the Bank of Charlotte.

February 2, 1858. tf

NOTICE.

THE TAX LISTS for 1856 are now in my hands ready for inspection. I request all persons to inform me of any Taxables which have been listed. Come now and pay your Taxes.

N. B.—Delinquents for 1854-'55, do you ever intend to pay your Taxes? If you do, now is a favorable time; if you do not, come, and I will take pleasure in handing over your receipts, as they are accumulating on my hands.

E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

March 30, 1857. 29-tf

A Reliable NOTICE.

THE Firm of BREM & STEELE was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1858. The business of the Firm is in my hands for collection and settlement; and I hereby respectfully request all persons idebted to the late firm by Book Account to come forward and settle between this date and the 1st day of July, 1858, as I do assure you that all accounts due the firm at that time will be put in suit for collection.

A. C. STEELE.

Charlotte, Feb. 16, 1858. 4]m

LUMBER.

WE will deliver Lumber of all descriptions in Charlotte at $1 25 per hundred, board measure or $1 delivered on the cars at Fort Mills.

W. I. & C. L. CLAWSON.

February 2, 1858. 3m-pd

Lumber Yard.

THE subscribers inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity that they have established a

LUMBER YARD

in town, where they intend keeping a supply of all kinds of Lumber for building and other purposes. Mr Jonas Rudisill is their agent in town—application may be made to him or to either of the undersigned.

Oct 6, 1857. MILLER & PORTER.

Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ An Address upon the Revolutionary History of North Carolina, was delivered before the Greene Monument Association of Greensborough, N. C., by ex-Governor Swain on the evening of the 15th inst.

Gov. Swain brought forward a great many facts in justification of the Regulators,—that the taxes and other burdens with which they were oppressed were beyond endurance; that the citizens of the interior felt those burdens, much more greviously than did those in the Eastern part of the colony; consequently many in the East, who afterwards participated in and were leaders in the Revolution, were opposed to the movement of the Regulators; and that from this fact, there was at this day in many parts of the State an unjust prejudice existing against Harmon Husbands, and those who acted with him, when in fact these men were actuated by the best and purest motives; and their efforts were but the beginning of the great struggle which resulted in securing our liberties. Gov. Swain sustained Rev. Mr. Caruthers in facts advanced in his history, that Dr. Franklin was in correspondence with the Regulators.

HORRID AFFAIR.—A correspondent, writing from Pleasant Grove, Alamance county, informs us that on the night of the 2d inst., the neighbors in that vicinity hearing the screams of a woman proceeding from the house of one Joseph Wilkins, hurried to the spot and found the lifeless body of the wife of said Wilkins lying near the house, literally burnt to a crisp! Her druken husband was quietly reposing in bed unconscious of the tragic scene enacting around him. The woman had been a respectable, pious woman, but corrupted by a drunken husband she fell a victim to the vice in the awful manner above related.

AND YET ANOTHER!—The same correspondent tells us that a few miles from the above scene, the body of Henry Faucett was found stark and cold in death, with a portion of his destroyer in his pocket.

AND YET MORE.—A letter from Wadesborough says: Three men in this county have recently died from the effect of bad Whiskey. An old man, in Stanly, went to Albermarle court last week and got intoxicated, and died before he got home. —*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—A horrible affair occurred at New Philadelphia Tuscarawas county, Ohio, a few days ago.—A young man named Gray arrived there recently from Iowa, with his sister, who was deranged, intending to stop there a few days till he could make the necessary arrangements to take her to the insane asylum at Columbus. The sister was placed in a lock up near the town for safe keeping. During the night a near neighbor discovered smoke issuing from the lock up, and gave the alarm. Before any aid arrived the building was wraped in flames. Miss Gray, two women, and a girl about fifteen, and a young man, who were confined in the building, perished in the flames.

GENUINE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBERALITY.—We find the following item in the London Globe:

Indian Relief Fund.—We are requested by the President of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund to state that a remittance of £1501 18s has been received from her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Charleston, South Carolina, accompanied by a letter containing the following gratifying statement:—"I think it proper to add that a considerable proportion of this amount has been subscribed by American citizens, who have been desirous of uniting with the British residents in the expression of their sympathy with the sufferers by the Indian mutinies."

NOVEL SCENE IN THE SENATE.—Mr Clark, of New Hampshire, not only introduced "Moses" and the "land of Canaan" into the Senate on Monday evening, when he spoke for eight or ten hours against time, but it is responsible for another innovation which is thus set forth in the official report of the proceedings:

"Mr Clark proceeded with his argument, and spoke until a quarter past eight o'clock; when, during an explanation by Mr Green, having spoken three hours and a half, he availed himself of the opportunity to indulge in that beverage which 'cheers but not inebriates,' with accompanying muffins and sandwiches, which gave his desk the social aspect of a cozy tea table. The honorable senator retained his rights to the floor with a cup of hot tea in one hand and a huge sandwich in the other. The scene was novel; but a twelve hours' fast had created an inexorable stomach. By the call of yeas and nays he was afforded ample time to finish his repast."

VALUE OF THE PRECIOUS STONE.—The finest varieties of sapphire come from Peru, where they occur in the Caprelon mountains near Syria. The red variety—the ruby—is most highly valued. Its color is between a bright scarlet and crimson. A perfect ruby above 3½ carats is more valuable than a diamond of the same weight. If it weigh one carat it is worth $52; two carats $208; three carats $780; six carats $52,000. A deep colored ruby, exceeding twenty carats in weight, is generally called a carbuncle. The largest oriental ruby known to be in the world was brought from China to Prince Gargarian, governor of Siberia; it came afterwards into the possession of Prince Menchikoff, and constitutes now a jewel in the imperial crown of Russia. A good blue sapphire of ten carats is valued at $260; if it weighs twenty carats, its value is $1,040; but under ten carats, the price may be estimated by multiplying the square of its weight in carats into quarter eagles. The sapphire of Brazil is merely a blue tournabine, as its specific gravity and inferior hardness shows. White sapphires are sometimes so pure that when properly cut and polished they have been passed for diamonds. The yellow and green sapphires are much prized under the names of oriental topaz and emerald. The specimens which exhibit all these colors associated in one stone are highly prized.

Burdock Leaf, applied externally, is said to be an almost infallible cure for neuralgia.

The Louisiana Legislature refused to pass the bill for the importation of black apprentices.

COTTON IN INDIA.

The importance of a regular supply of cotton for British manufacturers is such, that for some years various efforts have been made, at the instance of the British Government to establish the culture of cotton in India. It is found however, that the climate is unfit for its cultivation; or that the absence of railroads for the present, creates obstacles to the transportation of heavy articles to the seacoast for transhipment. We have before us a document, read recently before the British Association at Cheltenham, upon "the actual relation of the slave system of the United States to the cotton manufactures of Great Britain." The writer concludes that in the present state of the commercial relations of the two countries, the cotton planters of the United States are interested to the extent of about two-thirds of their exportable produce, in the maintenance of the cotton manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Further, that reciprocally, the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain, and through them the entire population of the Kingdom, are interested to the extent of four-fifths of the raw materials of that manufacture, in the existing arrangements for maintaining the cotton culture of the United States. According to examinations made at Liverpool, the average weight of the cotton bale is as follows:

From the United States	450 pounds.
From Brazil	200 "
From Madras and Bombay	420 "
From Calcutta	300 "
From Egypt	280 "

The increased weight in those of the United States and Madras, appears to be due to increased pressure in packing, to save freight.

If England could succeed in producing the culture of cotton in India, so as to supply her own manufactures, she would lose the United States as a large market for her cotton goods. In order to show the grounds upon which the English writer arrives at the conclusion above stated, we recapitulate the items, viz:

1. That cotton must be grown, almost entirely, out of Europe, and manufactured chiefly in Europe; and in Europe, chiefly in Great Britain.

2. That cotton has hitherto been grown, and as far as yet appears, must continue to be grown, chiefly by slave labor.

3. That for the last fifty years Great Britain, seeking her supply of cotton all over the earth, with a preference, during the greater part of that period, for the produce of free labor, has yet received during the whole of that period, and continues to receive, all the cotton she imports of the better qualities, and by far the greater part of all she imports, in bulk as well as value, from the countries in which it is grown by slave labor.

4. That cotton is grown in the United States exclusively by slave labor.

5. That two-thirds, at least, of the slave population of the United States are employed in raising cotton for exportation.

6. That of the cotton thus raised for exportation, about two-thirds in quantity and more than two-thirds in value, is raised expressly for the British market, and is regularly imported into and manufactured in the United Kingdom; and

7. That, of the entire quantity of cotton imported into, and manufactured in the United Kingdom, nearly four-fifths in quantity and more than four-fifths in value, is, on an average of years, obtained from the United States.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A prescription was prepared the other day, says the Cincinnatti Enquirer, at a Main street apothecary's by an experienced clerk, for a young lady residing on Fourth street, and sent home. Some thirty minutes after, the regular prescription clerk called, and was putting up the bottles, when he observed a jar of strychnine in the place of some harmless preparation, and called attention to it.—The young man, who had put up the medicine, turned pale as death when the discovery was made, and said, "great God, I have just sent that to Mr ——' on Fourth street." Not a moment was to be lost and indeed a great probability was that the poison had already been taken; but the clerk determined to make an effort, seized his hat and rushed frantically through the street, until he came to the house, and without waiting to ring the bell, ran up stairs; asked where Miss ——'s room was, of a lady he met in the hall. She was alarmed at his manner—but as he told her life and death depended upon his knowing immediately, she pointed to the door from which she had just issued. He entered unbidden and just as the young lady's mother was about to administer one of the powders, which was prepared in a spoon, nearly at her daughter's lips."

"Hold for God's sake, Madam! That is poison! Give it to your daughter, and you are her murderess!"

The wildness of the clerk's manner freightened both ladies—the spoon fell upon the bed, and the daughter's already pallid cheek bleached until it was as colorless as her night robe.

The druggist was thought to be insane, but a few words of explanation revealed all, and the tragedy was extinguished in the light of joy at the providential escape.

The druggist returned, and relieved the poor clerk from his awful suspense, by telling him of the happy result of his errand, when the clerk swooned away. This little sketch, though it may sound dramatically, is a simple transcript of an occurrence that exposes a glimpse of the "inner life" of a drug store.

READ THEM.—The Nantucket Enquirer, under the above caption, has the following on the importance of reading the advertisements in newspapers:

"One of our exchanges justly remarks, that those who fail to read the advertisements in newspapers often lose more than they imagine. Advertisements are printed to be read just as much as any other item of news, and it is just as essential to read them. There is not an advertisement printed that is not of importance to some one. Nothing speaks more clearly of a man's prosperity in business than the manner in which he advertises. Don't fail to read them."

A Western editor, in noticing a new and splendid hearse, thinks "it will afford much satisfaction to those who use it."

LIFE IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA CITY, March 1, 1858.

I am induced to write from a belief that some items concerning this country will be interesting.

It will be unnecessary to write a history of the Territory from its organization, as all your readers are doubtless aware of the time when it became a Territory, and the general features of the progress; suffice it to say, that its settlement commenced about four years since, although immigration came very slowly to our borders, until within the last two years.

The population of Nebraska as estimated by the last Fall election, is from 40,000 to 45,000, and the prospect now is that the influx for the season of 1858 will far exceed that of any previous year.

The reason that Kansas received a much larger immigration last year than Nebraska, is to be attributed to the fact of the excitement which existed in relation to that Territory, and the general advertisement which it received from interested parties, letter writers, whose object was to excite sectional prejudices, and make the people believe that Kansas was the garden of the West; when the fact is so far as my own, and the observation of others who have traveled extensively through both territories goes, Southern Nebraska is fully equal, if not superior, in all its resources, agricultural, mineral, &c., to any portion of Kansas, and its capacities fully as great, for sustaining a heavy population.

Omaha, the capital of Nebraska, is situated on the Missouri river, 15 miles above the junction of the great Platte, and contains about 2,500 people. Its importance in a great measure consists in the fact of its being the seat of government, with the advantage of having all the government appropriations expended there. The location of the town, however, is good, and although the capital will undoubtedly be removed to some point in the interior South of Platte, still Omaha is destined to become in all probability the largest city North of the Platte.

The next in importance, or rather the first, in the territory, is Nebraska city. Its contains about the same number of inhabitants as Omaha, but its growth and improvement is to be attributed to the energy of our people, and the magnificent country surrounding it, rather than to government or territorial patronage or aid. Tho town is situated upon the Missouri river, and is every way calculated, by nature, and its geographical position, to assume an importance second to no town above St. Louis. It lies about 30 miles south of the Platte, and nearly opposite the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri, and has a location upon the river which could not be excelled. The great difficulty on this river is to get firm and substantial landings, the banks being generally composed of a light alluvial soil and extremely subject to wash upon every rise and fall of the water; but Nebraska city is peculiarly favored in this respect; the bluff overlooking the river being entirely overlaid with rock—thus furnishing a levee permanent and lasting, and upon which freight can be landed with ease, either at high or low water. As an evidence of the public spirit which the people of this city posses, I have only to say, that, at the present time, the corporation have about 200 men to enlarge the levee, grade the streets, &c., and by the opening of navigation, we will have the largest and finest wharf on the river.

The country west of this place, and in fact the whole of the Southern Nebraska, to wit: that portion of the territory between the Platte river and Kansas line, cannot be excelled in the whole north west; and the inducements for emigrants to come here, considering that the most superior quality of land can be obtained, by pre-emption, for $1.25 per acre, are greater than in any State or Territory in the Union. There never have been a sale of public land in Nebraska, and a large proportion of the country west of this point still remains vacant and subject to be claimed and entered at good price by actual settlers.

During a recent trip into the interior, I was surprised to see the large number of settlements which had been made since last summer. It seems that the general pressure throughout the country has been a great incentive to emigration, and we may expect during the coming spring and summer a perfect rush of people to our young and prosperous territory. The present winter has been mild and delightful; we have had but very little snow, and hardly ice enough for the summer supply. In fact, it has been a glorious winter throughout, and one which has agreeably disappointed thousands of our people coming from a latitude farther South, and who expected to encounter all the rigors of a Northern climate; but I believe it is a settled fact, that the winters are much warmer here than in the same latitude east; at all events, a pleasanter one than we are now enjoying, could not be wished even in Old Virginia.

AMUSING.

A few miles below Pougkeepsie, New York, there now lives, and has lived for several years past, a worthy clergyman, a man, however, very short in stature. Upon a certain Sunday some years ago, this clergyman was invited by the pastor of a church in that village to fill his pulpit for the day. The invitation was accepted, and Sunday morning saw Mr —— in the pulpit. Now it appeared that the pulpit was a very high one, and accordingly nearly hid the poor little clergyman from view. However, the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their countenances, and with over pious faces, seemed religiously anxious for the text. They were not obliged to wait long, for a nose and two little eyes suddenly appeared over the top of the pulpit, and a squeaking tremulous voice proclaimed in nasal tones the text: "Be of good cheer, it is I; be not afraid." A general roar of laughter followed the announcement—the clergyman became confused, and turned all sorts of colors. Many in the general uproar left the church, and it was a long time before the minister was enabled to proceed with his sermon, so abruptly broken off. Afternoon came, and the little man, standing on a footstool, had a fair view of his audience. The text was announced in due form: "A little while ye shall see me, and again a little while and ye shall not see me." In the course of his sermon he repeated his text with great earnestness, and stepping back lost his elevated footing, and disappeared from all his hearers. The effect may be more readily imagined than described.

SUT LOVENGOOD'S SHIRT.

BY S——L, OF TENN.

The first person I met was "Sut," (after crossing the Hiwassee,) "weaving and moving along" in his usual rambling, uncertain gait; his appearance at once satisfied me that something was wrong. He had been sick—whipped in a free fight, or was out-growing one of his big drunks—but upon this point I was soon enlightened.

"Why, Sut, what's wrong now?"

"Heap's wrong; durn my skin if I haint most ded. Lite off of that ar hoss, George, an' take a horn, while I take two, (shaking that everlasting flask of his at me,) an' plant yerself on that ar log an' I'll tell ye ef I ken, but it's most beyond tellin'. I recken I'm the darndest fool outen Utaw 'cept my dad, for he acted hoss, an' I haint dun that yet—allers in some trap that cudent ketch a sheep. I'll drown myself sum day, see ef I don't, jist to stop a family disposition to make fools of themselves."

"How is it, Sut—have you been beat playing cards, or drinking, which is it?"

"Nara one; that can't be did in these parts; but seein' it's you, George, I'll tell you; but I swar I'm 'shamed—sick—sorry, and—and—mad, I am."

"Ye know I boards with Bill Carr, at his cabin on the mountain, and pays for sich as I gits when I hev money, an' when I hevent any, why he takes one-third outen me in cussin'; and she, that's his wife, Betts, takes out tother two-thirds, with the battlin' stick, an' the intrust with her tongue, and the intrust's more'n the principl'—heap more.—She's the cussedest 'omen I ever seed eny how for jaw, breedin' and pride. She can scold a blister onto a bull's face, rite on the curl in two minits. She cut breeds everything on the river—and patorns arter every fashion she hears tell on, from bussels to breeches. Oh! she's one 'em, and sometime she's two or three. Well, ye see, I'd got some home made cotton truck to make a new shirt outen, and coaxed Betts to make it, and about the time it wur dun, here comes lawyer Johnson along and asked for breakfus—I wish it had pisened him, durn his hide, an' I wonder it didn't, for she cooks awful mixings when she trys. I'm pisen proof myself (holding up his flask and peeping through it) or I'd been dead long ago.

"Well, while he were eatin', she spied out that his shirt was stiff an' mighty slick; so she never rested till she wern'd it outen him that a preparation of flour did it, an' she got a few perticulars about the proceedings outen him by 'omen's arts—I don't know how she did it, perhaps he does. Arter he left, she set in an' biled a big pot of paste—nigh onto a peck of it, an' souzed in my shirt an' let it soak awhile, then she tuk it, an' ironed it out flat an' dry, an' sot it up on its aidge agin the cabin in the sun. Thar it stood as stiff as a dry hoss hide, an' it rattled like a sheet of iron, it did. It wur pasted together all over. When I cum to dinner nothin' would do but I must put in on. Well, Betts and me got the thing open arter some hard work, she pulled at ono end of the tails, and me at the tother, and I got into it. Durn the everlasting new fangled shert, I say. I felt like I had crawled into an old gum and hit full ove pisants; but it wur like lawyer Johnson's, and I stud it like a man, and went to work to build Betts a ash hopper. I worked powerful hard and swet like a hoss, and when the shert got wet it quit its hurting.

"Arter I got dun, I took four fingers of red head, and crawled up into the cabin loft to take a snore.

"Well, when I waked up, I thought I was ded, or had the cholery, for all the joints I could move my ankles, wrists, knees—cudn't move my head and skarsely wink my eyes—the cussed shert was pasted fast onto me all over from the pint of the tails to the pint of the broadax coller over my years. It sot to me as close as a cow dus to her hide in March. I squirmed and strained till I sorter got it broke at the shoulders and elbows, and then I dun the durndest fool thing ever did in these mountains. I shuffled my britches off and tore loose from my hid about two inches of the tale all around, in much pain and tribulation. Oh! but it did hurt. Then I took up a plank outen the loft and hung my legs down through the hole and nailed the aidge of the front tail to the floor before me, and the hind tail I nailed to the plank what I sot on. I unbuttoned the collar and risbands, raised my hands away above my head, shot up my eyes, said grace, and jumped through the ground floor."

Here Sut resumed sadly:

"I——t-h-i-n-k——i-t——d-i-d. I hearn a noise sorter like tarin a shingle roof off ove a house, all at onst, and felt like my bones were all that reached the floor. I staggerred to my feet and took a look at my shirt. The nails had all hilt their holt, and thar it wur hanging down, inside out, and as stiff as ever It look like the map of Mexico jist arter the fust battles—a patch of my hide about the size of a dollar and a half bill here; a bunch of my har about the size of a bird's nest thar; then some more skin; then some paste; then a little more har; then a little more skin; then more har; then skin; and so on all over that darned new fangled, everlasting, internal cuss of a shert. It wur a pictur to look at—an' so was I!—The hide, har and paste, were almost ekally divided atween me an' hit. Wonder what Betts, durn her, thort when she cum home an' found me missing. Spect she thinks I crawled into a thicket and died of my wonds. It must hev skared her good, for I tell you it looked like the skin ove some wild beast torn off alive, or a bag what had kerried a load ove fresh beef from a shooting match.

"Now, George, if ever I ketch that lawyer Johnson out I'll shoot him, and ef ever an 'omen talks about flat'in' a shirt for me again, durn my everlastin' pictur ef I don't flatten her. It's rit-ribution sartin, the biggest kind of a preacher's regular rit-ribution. Do you remember my drivin' of dad through that hornet's nest, and then racin' of him inter the creek?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is what comes of it. I'll drown myself sum of these days, see if I don't die from that awful shert. Take a horn, and don't you try a tricky shert as long as you live."

☞ An official list of the victims of the memorable Earthquake at Naples, on the 16th of Dec., shows the total number of deaths to have been 9,350, and the number of wounded 1,359. At Montemurro alone, five hundred persons were crushed to death by the falling houses and otherwise.