The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST 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, SEPTEMBER 7, 1858.

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THE

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WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

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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.

S. 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.

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.

Office over China Hall.

August 11, 1857. y

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

PRACTITIONER OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Office No. 5, Granite Row,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,

CONTINUE IN THE PRACTICE OF

Medicine and Surgery.

☞ Office up Stairs in Springs' Building.

C. J. FOX, M. D. W. E. WHITE, M. D.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf C. J. FOX.

Town Taxes.

I now have the Tax Lists for 1857 ready for settlement. Persons liable to pay tax will please call on the undersigned and settle forthwith. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient, as the money must be collected.

S. A. HARRIS,
June 14, 1858. tf Tax Collector.

BRASS AND COMPOSITION

CASTINGS.

I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above line of business. I would call particular attention of those that have mills or factories, or any kind of machinery that needs composition of durability for mill take, that I have one of my own, and I have never heard of any thing that would stand half equal to it. I will warrant them to run five years. There are some of my make that have been running fifteen and twenty years. I could furnish more than a hundred certificates of its durability.

To Persons needing Mill Inks and gudgeons I will furnish the set for eight dollars. Try them and save yourselves the trouble of stopping your mill when all else is right.

JOHN M. MASON.
June 8, 1858. 12-tf

SILVER PLATING,

And Gold, Silver, Brass and all kinds of metal work repaired. Coach makers at a distance that may want their work done, may have it attended to in the shortest notice and finished in the best style one hundred yards north of the Court House and next door to Overman & Wilson's coach shop.

JOHN M. MASON.
June 8, 1858. 12-tf

Gun and Lock Smithing.

All work in the above business, except stocking, will be punctually attended to and finished in the best manner of workmanship, at my shop north of the court house, next to Overman & Wilson's coach shop.

JOHN M. MASON.
June 8, 1858. 12-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carying on the

CONFECTIONERY, BAKERY, FRUIT AND RETAIL

Grocery Business,

Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frankenthall's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.

MOODY & NISBET.
January 25, 1858. 93-tf

Dissolution.

THE Firm of BECKWITH & BRITTAIN was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward *immediately* and make payment either by Cash or Note, as the business of the Firm *must* be closed.

R. W. BECKWITH,
June 10, 1858. W. J. BRITTAIN.

NOTICE.

HAVING bought the entire stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C., of Beckwith & Brittain, I shall continue the Business at their old Stand, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers.

R. W. BECKWITH,
June 15, 1858. tf

SCARR & CO.,

Druggists & Chemists,

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

INVITE the attentionn 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.,
Feb. 9. Chemists & 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.

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.

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.

FINE SALAD OIL,

A new and superior brand of Olive Oil, an exquisite article for Salads, for sale at

May 18. SCARR & CO.'S

Hoofland's German Bitters,

Just received at

May 18. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

Genuine French Mustard,

An elegant Article for the table.

May 18. SCARR & CO.

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

Belts! Belts!! Belts!!!

FROM the best Belting Company, at Manufacturer's prices: CASH PRICES:

2 inch	12½	cts. per foot.
2¼ "	15	" "
3 "	17	" "
4 "	22	" "
5 "	27	" "
6 "	32	" "
7 "	38	" "
10 "	60	" "
12 "	72	" "
12 " 4 ply,	92	" "

☞ Seamless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.

Conducting Hose of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. ALSO, Packing of all description, at 55 Cents per pound.

J. B. F. BOONE.
June 1, 1858. tf

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint,** in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the system, **purifying the blood,** the cause of the disease—whole machinery, removing effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented,** by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for lowness or unnatural color from the skin. **Jaundice** removes all sallowness and unnatural color time before eating gives vigor and appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor and appetite, and makes food digest well. One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms. **Bowel** complaints yield while **Summer** and **Fever and Ague** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:

BARNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; M. S. BURR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Cleveland; FARNESTOCK & DAVIS, Chicago; O. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. HANCE, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

March 2, 1858. y F. SCARR & CO.

Sanford's Invigorator, for diseases of the Liver, for sale by F. Scarr & Co., Trade street.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Sanford's Invigorator, for the cure of all diseases of the Liver, compounded entirely from Gums.

Office of the Charlotte and S. Carolina Railroad Company,

AUGUST 20th, 1858.

As Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars of the Bonds of this Company fall due on the 1st of January, 1859, and application has been made by some of the holders thereof to renew or extend the same, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will extend any of said Bonds whenever desired by the holder.

Those not extended will be promptly redeemed at maturity.

WM. JOHNSTON,
23-6t] President.

WHEAT WANTED.

The subscriber having purchased the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, is prepared to buy Wheat, for which he will give the highest market price in cash.

Flour, Bran and Meal for sale at the Mill, or delivered wherever desired in town.

JOHN WILKES.
Charlotte, August 10, 1858. 21-tf.

State of North Carolina, Union county.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

Aly Purser vs. Solomon Purser.

Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Solomon Purser, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, and is an inhabitant of some other government, therefore it is ordered by the said Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant that he be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, 1858, then and there to answer the said petition, plead or demur, or the case will be set for hearing exparte.

Witness, Wm. H. Simpson, clerk of our said Court at office in Monroe, this the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

[price adv $6] 23-6t

BREAD AND CAKES.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he has fitted up a Shop on Trade street, near R. M. Oates & Co.'s Store, where he intends carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS. He will furnish Fresh Bread every morning at the doors of his customers, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN DORAN.
August 17, 1858. 3m-pd

NOTICE.

ALL persons, whose Notes and Accounts are due, owing to the undersigned as Trustee, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as it is important that the trust fund be marshalled at as early a day as possible. Remember, indulgence *cannot be given.*

W. R. MYERS, Trustee
June 15, 1858. tf of Leroy Springs.

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

General Commission Merchant,

62 *South street,* *NEW YORK.*

June 29, 1958 y

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding & General Commission

Business, and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of *MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS* to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

All shipments of Produce to D. Colden Murray, New York, will be forwarded free of commission.

June 29, 1859 y

"Dress the Grave of thy Friend."

New Marble Yard,

Charlotte, N. C.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he carries on the business of working in Marble, on Trade street, directly opposite the Court House. He is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments and Grave Stones, Mantle Pieces for dwellings, or any other kind of Stone work that may be required in his line.

His stock of Marble will always comprise the various qualities, and enable him to do work in a manner that will be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Orders will receive particular attention and be promptly filled.

Work will be packed with care, and all diligence used to prevent injury by transportation.

J. G. McCOY.
June 15, 1858. 5

NEW FURNITURE.

J. M. SANDERS,

CABINET MAKER, CHARLOTTE, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture of his own and Northern manufacture. Also.

FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES.

Dec. 29, 1857. 89-1y

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Pills.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague in all its complicated forms, and is also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description. This medicine is perfectly safe and harmless in its effects and may be given with perfect safety to persons of all ages. It never fails to effect a cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. It is purely vegetable, containing no deleterious drugs, nor mineral medicines of any kind.

DR. CHAMPION'S Anti-Billious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills—The most reliable and safe remedy in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick headache, Sick stomach, billious habits, indigestion, and all that class of diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, bowels, blood or liver. It is entirely vegetable and contains no deleterious drug or medicine, and is one of the best cathartics ever recommended.

Price, 25 cents per box.

For sale by F. Scarr & Co. and by F. M. Ross, Charlotte.

F. M. Swyer & Co., Proprietors,
June 14, 1858. Belleville, Illinois,

A MYSTERIOUS PERFORMANCE.

"In the year 1832," said a distinguished legal gentleman of New Orleans, "I visited Paris, in the course of a European tour, that my Americanism might be polished down by a little attrition among the genteel particles of Parisan society. I found the world of Paris in a very considerable excitement, in consequence of a very extraordinary performance which was nightly exhibited by an Eastern juggler, and was nothing more nor less than the apparent decapitation of a man in the presence of an audience, and under the very noses of a committee of medical gentlemen, who stood only so far distant while the operation was being performed as to escape the swing of the long, two-edged sword with which the juggler smote off the head.

I went to see this exhibition, which took place in a theatre, in company with several American gentlemen. The theatre was crowded with between two and three thousand spectators, and the curtain was up, displaying a common table, six feet long, upon the stage, at the very edge of which I obtained a seat, having gone very early.

At the given time, the juggler, a singular looking man, came upon the stage with his sleeves rolled up to the shoulders, and bearing a long, two-edged sword. He upset the table upon the boards and showed that there was no concealed drawer or other recess, and placed it in the blaze of the foot-lights at the edge of the stage. In a few words he stated what he was going to do, and requested some of the audience to come forward and stand upon the stage, that they might see there "*was no deception.*" A number of medical gentlemen who had been chosen to investigate the matter, if possible, took their position upon the stage, and soon after, the victim, who had been sitting in the parquette, mounted the stage, removed his coat and cravat, turned back his shirt-collar, and laying down upon his back on the table, elevated his chin to more fairly expose his neck to the headsman's weapon. The juggler then raised his keen and fearful-looking sword, and giving it a wide sweep, brought it down—I say brought it down upon the neck, for no one could see that he did not, even those within three feet of him—upon the neck of the subject with great force!

Blood spirted high into the air, some of it falling on our party, and deluged the stage, while the most fearful sound, a something between a groan and a shrick of horror from the whole assemblage, shook the building, and numerous women and some men fell fainting in their seats, and were borne out by the ushers of the house. The juggler raised his sword again, repeated the blow, and the dissevered head fell upon the floor! Taking it by the hair, he held it up to the audience for full five minutes, until the blood had ceased to flow from the several arteries, the lower jaw had fallen, and the face had assumed the appearance of a corpse; then throwing it heavily upon the stage, requested the committee to examine it, which they did, passing it from hand to hand. They then examined the body upon the table, from the headless neck of which the blood had not yet ceased to drop upon the floor of the stage; they lifted the limbs and let them fall with the limp inertia of lifeless matter, and of course pronounced the man dead to all intents and purposes.

After they had concluded their investigation, the juggler informed the audience that he was going to put the man's head on again, and restore him to life. Taking up the head, he laid it on the table, fitted the two parts of the neck together, and began to mutter and make signs over the corpse. In about five minutes, the lately decapitated man slowly turned his ghastly, and altogether horrible face—white as snow—towards the audience, and an excitement followed exceeding, if anything, that which occurred when the first blow of the sword fell. In a few moments the eye-lids gradually opened and displayed the eyes, wearing a glassy, corpse-like stare; by degrees a life-like speculation came into them, some color came into the face; and after stretching his limbs, the man arose from the table, resumed his coat, walked down from the stage and mingled with the crowd.

The exhibition was over. The neck of the apparently decapitated man bore a red mark and scar around it, like the cicatrice of a newly-healed wound. All this I saw with my own eyes, which were as effectually deceived as were thoosands of others. I could in no way, consistently with reason, account for any feature of this horribly thrilling feat of trickery. I have never heard of the trick being performed by any other man, and very possibly it originated and died with him. However, it is scarcely more unaccountable than many often-displayed feats of the adroit fraternity of oriental jugglers."—*N. O. True Delta.*

The above is well told, but we don't believe much of it.

A CHANCE.—It is suggested by a correspondent of a northern exchange, that, as England and America are now united by an electric chain, they be linked closer and more indissolubly in the holy bonds of wedlock. The foolish proposition is, that some one of the fair daughters of America be selected, who shall become the bride of Victoria's eldest son, the rather fast young Prince of Wales, who has recently been discovered in some rather awkward predicaments. That the inequalities of rank and fortune may not be urged as impediments, the young lady on whom the choice shall fall, is to be made Uncle Sam's by adoption, and furnished by each of the States with a bridal present, the aggregate of which shall make up a dowry suitable for the condition she would occupy.

The scheme will fall through, it is said, chiefly because the aversion of American girls to foreigners, and especially to titled foreigners, is so great, that no one of them can be found patriotic enough to sacrifice her private prejudice to her country's good.

AN INCENDIARY CONFESSING HIS GUILT.—While the trial of Hiram Powers, for setting fire to the Moravian Church, in Springfield, Mass., was in progress at Worcester, the evidence being all in and the counsel for the government making a very warm speech on the combination of circumstances which established the prisoner's guilt, an Irishman, named Harrington, came into court, whispered to the Sheriff that he set the church on fire himself, being hired to do it by three of his neighbors, and Powers was innocent. On this statement Powers was at once discharged, and Harrington and his neighbors held for trial.

GAMBLING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

We are told that gambling prevails to a fearful extent on board the steamboats that pass up and down the Mississippi River. All sorts of games are practiced there, and among those who travel are some of the most finished and plausible rogues. A short time since, a party of blacklegs induced several returned Californians to venture a few hundred dollars upon the chances of the cards or the dice, and at the end of the game the Californians discovered that three counterfeit bills, for $50 each, had been passed off upon them. They immediately demanded good money in exchange. This was refused for a time, as the blacklegs pretended that they had none. They were then given to understand that, unless they rectified the fraud immediately, they would be forced to take their chances for the night at the very next uninhabited island that the boat should reach. Finding the alternative rather serious, they reluctantly made the exchange demanded, and endeavored to conciliate the Californians by inviting them to drink. The same knaves, a day or two before, contrived to win $1900 from a very young merchant of Louisiana, who was on his way North to buy goods.

Gambling on the Mississippi is a profession which is followed by hundreds, old as well as young.—All sorts of combinations are formed by these gentry. They will come on board a boat from different points, and as apparent strangers, and after getting acquainted with the various parties, two or three will set down to a gaming table, with the object of merely killing time. Gradually however they will tempt the inexperienced, by drink and excitement, and then proceed to cheat and plunder them, as coolly as if they were engaged in some creditable employment. On one occassion a noted counterfeiter was discovered to be on a boat, when he was immediately put ashore, and at a point where the prejudice against counterfeiters was so great that they often hung them up without judge or jury. Life on the Mississippi is characterized by extraordinary scenes and incidents.

It is stated that on a recent occassion a clergyman was earnestly engaged in preaching to a considerable audience at one end of the steamer, while in the middle gambling was in busy progress, and at the other end of the saloon were music and dancing. Many of the boats are fitted up in the most magnificent style, and amount, in fact, to floating palaces. It often occurs that they are occupied by 5000 souls and upward. The cost of a cabin passage from New Orleans to St. Louis is about $20. That of a deck passage is, of course, much lower. All the leading towns and cities are stopped at, and thus constant changes take place in the inmates of the boat. In some cases large profits are realized Thus, a few weeks since, a steamer that sailed from New Orleans to St. Louis had a freight list that amounted to $40,000, in addition to the receipts of the passenger money and the bars.

The quantity of wood that is consumed is immense; it ranges sometimes as high as 200 cords a day. The scences of "wooding," especially at night, are full of excitement. It somtimes happens that nearly every nation on the face of the globe has its representatives on board of one of these steamers. The travel up and down the river amounts to tens of thousands per annum, while the freight that passes inward and outward may be estimated in value at millions. A friend from whom we gather these facts informs us that a short time since he had occasion to travel from New Orleans to St. Louis, and a day or two after he was on board the boat he became acquainted with a modest and unassuming young gentleman, whose manners were so mild and conversation so intellectual, that he supposed he was a young lawyer, a physician, or perhaps a student of divinity. The next day he discovered that he was one of the most accomplished gamblers of his age in the Western country.—*Chicago Journal.*

COFFEE.

The use of coffee has become very general in every part of the civilized world, and has of late years become a necessary of life, instead of, as in the last century a mere luxury.

The coffee berry contains two seeds covered with a gummy, mucilaginous substance, and enclosed in a skin, which is thick, sweet and dark red when ripe. The mode pursued by the Brazilians is to dry the beans with the skin on, and in the process the skin becomes dark, and finally black and crisp. It is then rubbed off and the bean washed. In this process great danger of fermentation is incurred. This is avoided by the English, French and Belgians, who own the best plantations, by the use of improved machinery. It may be remarked that the skin of the berries is as rich in saccharine matter as the sugar cane and could be profitably worked by the use of appropriate machinery. The coffee plant will grow from seed, but is mostly propagated by young plants, which are taken off at two years old and planted in good soil. It bears on the fourth year, but gives a regular crop as the fifth—two to three pounds a tree. Tenoyears is the average life of the tree. The picking commences in July and concludes by the end of August.

The culture in Arabia Felix is extensive, and the crop is gathered by spreading cloths under the trees. The fruit is then shaken into them, and the berries are then dried on mats, when they are passed under a heavy roller. They are then winnowed and again dried. The Arabs make a decoction of the pulp, which they call Sultan's coffee, and it is an agreeable and refreshing beverage. The qualities of coffee as they come upon the market are in some degree known by their derivation. That of Mocha has the first rank. The beans are small in general and round. Some of them are, however, large and flat. They have a yellow or greenish color. They have a strong perfume and more agreeable flavor than any other species. It requires an exercised taste to distinguish true Mocha.

The manner of gathering the berry, and its preparation, is thus described in "Tomlinson's Cyclopædia of Useful Arts:"

In Arabia, planters spread cloths under the trees, and by shaking the ripe berries drop on them. In the West Indies the berries are picked by negroes. In curing coffee it is sometimes usual to expose the berries to the sun's rays in layers five or six inches deep, on a platform. The pulp ferments in a few days, and thus having thrown off a strong aciduous moisture, dries gradually during about three weeks. The husks are afterwards separated from the seeds in a mill.

"Other planters remove the pulp from the seeds as soon as the berries are gathered. The pulping mill used for this purpose, consists of a horizontal fluted roller, turned by a crank and acting against a moveable breast board, so placed as to prevent the passage of whole berries between itself and the roller. The pulp is then separated from the seeds by crushing them, and the latter are spread out in the sun to dry. It is then necessary to remove the membraneous skin or parchment, which is effected by heavy rollers running in a trough, wherein the seeds are put. The mill is worked by cattle. The seeds are afterwards winnowed, to separate the chaff, and if any among them appear to have escaped the action of the roller, they are again passed through the mill."

In the British West Indies the berries when gathered are immediately fed into the hopper of a mill, which consists of two wooden rollers revolving over a third, which strips the berries of their pulp. These fall into a sieve, which sifts them from the outer skin. They are then steeped in water over night, washed and again dried, when they are subjected to the peeling mill, which is a large wooden wheel made to revolve vertically by means of a horse yoked to the end of the prolonged axis. This, passing over the beans, crushes off the parchment like skin. The whole is then subjected to a rude winnowing mill.

A DOUBLE DIVORCE.

The Bucyrus Journal is responsible for the following. It is remarkably rich in romances of this character. Probably it has some person to get them up to order. But then it *might* have happened, which is the most important consideration in the premises:

In one of the townships of this county, a little north of Bucyrus, dwelt a well-to do man, a widower of about fifty, with an only son of twenty-two or three. Mr —— (we withhold names for obvious reasons) had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of living, and accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed, the next thing was to find the woman necessary, which in this country is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him, a widow lady resided near him, who had a daughter possessing all the requirements. She was a beautiful girl of twenty years, accomplished, and sprightly, just the one wanted. To be sure she was rather young, but Mr —— was young looking also. Sometimes his mind would wander to the mother, who was quite as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearance, but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and he set about it with a good will. He did not mention his determination to his son, fearing that the idea of marrying one so much younger than himself might expose him to his ridicule.

In the meantime, his son had become desperately enamored of the widow, and had likewise determined upon marrying her. He did not communicate the fact to his father for the same reason that actuated the old gentleman—fear of exciting ridicule by marrying a woman so much older than himself.

They both commenced calling at the house of the widow, and very frequently met each other there. This circumstance annoyed them both immensely. The old gentleman thought, very naturally, that the young man was there for the young lady, and the young gentleman, quite as naturally, supposed that the old one was there for the widow. As the matter progressed, the meeting of the father and son at that one place became frequent, and the more often it occurred the more intolerable it became. Finally, Mr —— determined to speak to his son on the subject.

"Charles," said he, "I have determined, after much consideration, to marry again"

"H'm," thought Charles, "now there'll be a fight about the widow."

"I thought it right and proper to make you acquainted with the determination."

"Very good," replied Charles. "I consider it very proper that you should do so. And, speaking of marrying, I have concluded to marry, myself."

"I approve of the idea," returned the old gentleman; "you are of suitable age to settle down. May I ask the name of your intended?"

"Mrs ——," replied Charles, bracing up and assuming a defiant look.

"Phew," whistled the old gentleman, "fine woman, Charles, but isn't she a trifle too far advanced in years?"

"I think not," said Charles, "but who have you decided upon?"

"Why, Charles, it is a very curious circumstance, but I have determined to marry her daughter."

"Daughter?" exclaimed Charles, "why you are at least twice as old as she is, but I don't object."

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily arranged with the widow and daughter, and the parties were married.

Very soon after the marriage was consumated, they all discovered that they had made a grand mistake. The son found that the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man of twenty-three, and the old gentleman found that a young lady of twenty was too volatile for a sober minded man of fifty. Disagreements followed, then neglect, and finally the thousand little quarrels and snubbings, and bickerings, simmered down into a grand fight, which was kept up with slight variations for three months. Finally they agreed permanently to disagree, and availing themselves of the ease with which divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole four removed to Indianapolis, where in due time, the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, the son taking the daughter under his special charge, and the father doing the agreeable to the widow. Long before they arrived at Bucyrus, they had arranged matrimonial matters on an entirely different basis—just as it should have been done to begin with, to wit: The father and the widow made up a match, and the son and daughter ditto. The re-marrying was performed immediately on their arrival at Bucyrus. Up to date they all appear well satisfied with each other, and it is to be hoped they will long continue so.

Big tale, that!