

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

\$4 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 713.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBBON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865

FULLINGS & SPRINGS

Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. We are offering our stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do well to supply themselves at once.
We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which will be made to order in the best style and manner. We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other furnishing Goods.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS.
Jan 29, 1866

Hutchison & Springs,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Agents of the most reliable **LIVELIANCE COMPANIES** in the United States.
Be on the SAFE SIDE and insure your property against loss or damage by fire.
Also, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your wife and children.
RISKS taken at moderate rates.
Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4 Granite Row.
E. NYE HUTCHISON,
J. M. SPRINGS, Agents.
March 5, 1866

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM.

TAYLOR, McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Having formed a Copartnership, respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Store in Bryce's building, a few doors below the Mansion House corner, where they keep on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will sell at low figures for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce of all kinds.
TAYLOR & DUNCAN,
J. McLAUGHLIN,
C. H. ELMS.
3m
Jan 22, 1866

Stenhouse & Macaulay

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., and 66 Pearl St., NEW YORK.
Prompt personal attention to the sale of cotton, cotton yarns, naval stores, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally.
REFERENCES—John Wilkes and T. H. Brem, Esq's, Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.; G. Parsley & Co. Wilmington, N. C.; D. H. Smith & Co. and Robt. Ware & Co. Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Moncreaf & Co. Richmond, Va.; Tannahill, Melwane & Co. N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co. New York.
February 26, 1866.

The Southern Express Company,

For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c. for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
For particular rates of freight, &c. apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT, President.
Dec 18, 1865.

HYMN BOOKS of all kinds.

1. Presbyterian.
2. Methodist (Southern).
3. Baptist Psalmody.
4. Lutheran Hymns.
5. Note Books of different kinds.
The Hymn Books are of every variety, from very cheap to the most costly styles.
R. N. TIDY & CO.,
New Book Store, next to Scurr's Drug Store,
March 5, 1866 3m
Charlotte, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS,

A general assortment, always on hand, at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
Feb 5, 1866

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

The subscriber informs the public that he is engaged in making BOOTS & SHOES, in the Brick Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Stephens & Schutt, a few doors above the Methodist Church. His work is WARRANTED to be of the best material and workmanship.
REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.
Feb 29, 1866. 3m E. H. WHITE.

State of N. Carolina—Cleveland Co.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.
Sidney H. Elliott et al vs. Geo. W. Logan et al.
Petition for reprobate of Frank W. Cabanis' Will.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sandford Cabanis and George Cabanis, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Cleveland at the Court House in Shelby, on the first Monday in May, 1866, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of our said court at Office, the first Monday in February, 1866.
9-6t [adv. \$c] S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

Adopted by the Legislature of N. Carolina.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

MONTHS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$50.00	
February	1.30	3.00	21.00	50.00	
March	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00	
April	1.50	5.00	25.00	100.00	
May	1.50	5.00	19.00		
June	1.50	5.00	18.00		
July	1.50	9.00	21.00		
August	1.50	14.00	23.00		
September	2.00	14.00	25.00		
October	2.00	14.00	26.00		
November	\$1.10	2.50	15.00	30.00	
December	1.15	2.50	20.00		
Dec. 1 to 10th inclusive				35.00	
Dec. 10 to 20th inclusive				42.00	
Dec. 20 to 31st inclusive				49.00	

Bank of Charlotte, N. C.

The Stockholders of this Bank will convene at the Banking-house, in Charlotte, on Thursday the 19th of April, 1866. A full representation, either in person or by proxy, is desired.

W. A. WILLIAMS,
March 26, 1866. 4t
W. A. Acting Cashier.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

At China Hall,
Next door to the Court House.

We have just received a splendid assortment consisting of China Gilt-Edged Tea Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, ham and steak Dishes, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Tumblers, Forks, Spoons, Castors, Seives, cocoa-Dippers, Rolling Pins, and numerous other house-keeping articles, which will be sold low for cash.

JAMES HARTY & CO.
March 12, 1866 2mpd

CLOVER SEED.

A large supply of Fresh Clover Seed, received and for sale by

Feb 26, 1866. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

IRON AND CASTINGS.

30,000 lbs. wrought and rolled Iron, Castings, &c. for sale for cash or barter for corn, oats, peas, cotton yarn, and cloth of all kinds. My Blast Furnace is now in operation and I am prepared to fill orders for Machinery, Cooking Ware, &c. Terms cash.

I want to employ some good hollow-ware Moulders and some good Miners. I wish to make contracts for the cutting of 5,000 cords wood, also for coaling. Apply soon at my Furnace six miles East of Lincolnton, N. C.
J. W. DERR.
February 12, 1866 6mpd

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accumulated Fund \$2,000,000.—Annual Income \$1,000,000.

PURELY MUTUAL

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

At the request of their numerous Policy-holders, this Society have determined to declare their dividends annually in cash. The first dividend will be declared Feb. 1, 1867. The last dividend declared on the 31st of December, 1866, the premiums in some cases more than 50 per cent, or doubled the Policy during the next dividend period. It is believed for the future that no company in this country will be able to present greater advantages in its dividends to persons assuring than this Society. By the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the older American Life Insurance companies.

The officers of this society desire to present to the public for their consideration five modes of dividing surplus premiums or profits, some of which were never before granted to Policy-holders by any Life Company, and present advantages obvious to all:

1st. The dividends may be applied to the purchase of additional assurance for a term of years.

2d. Dividends may be applied to reduce the premium coming due next. At the last dividend, upon a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half upon some policies.

3d. The dividend may be applied to provide for the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against further payments on attaining a certain age, each successive dividend gradually reducing the time during which the premiums must continue to be paid, so that at last, with the same success, as heretofore, a paid up policy will be secured by quite a moderate number of premiums. To illustrate—A man assuring at 25 years old would, on the basis of our last dividend, be secured by this application of dividend against any payment after 45 and probably at an earlier age—and thereafter receive an annual dividend in cash.

4th. Dividends may be applied to the purchase of a certain addition to the policy, payable with it.

5th. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of all future premiums during the continuance of the policy.

Hereafter dividends on the first annual premium may be used as cash in the payment of the second annual premium, and so on thereafter, the dividend on each premium may be applied to the payment of the next succeeding premium. Policy-holders in most other companies must wait four or five years before any advantage can be derived from dividends.

Call at No. 4, Granite Row, and get books and papers for further information.

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,
For N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia,
Feb 26, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

HUGHES & DILL,

Commission & Shipping Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will receive our prompt attention.

We have a weekly line of Steamers from Newbern and Morehead City, which sail from Newbern every Friday and from Morehead City every Saturday at 4 P. M.

T. J. HUGHES, NEWBERN. G. W. DILL, MOREHEAD CITY.
August 1, 1865

Southern Express Company.

The Southern Express Company has opened communication with all Northern and Western States, and is now prepared to forward Freight, Money and valuable Packages safely and promptly. Messengers leave Charlotte daily, connecting at Raleigh with Adams' Express Company, and at Richmond with Adams' and Harnden's Express Companies.

Letters will be forwarded by this Company to all points South and North having no mail facilities.

T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent,
Charlotte, June 19, 1863 4t

NEWS ITEMS.

THE FREEDMEN.—Col. Clinton A. Cilley of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus addressed the freedmen of Salisbury the other day, as we learn from the "Old North State." He informed them that the President of the United States had issued a proclamation announcing the rebellion at an end, and that peace was restored, which proclamation *ipso facto* restored the writ of habeas corpus; that for the future they would be under the control of the State government, and they would only be tried in the State courts for all offences, and that they would have to seek their remedy for all injuries done them, as through the same. He also expressed the opinion to them, as we learn, that our courts would do them justice, in which opinion we concur.

The promptness of Col. Cilley in taking this step shows how ready he is to carry out the intentions of the government, whether its measures meet with his decided approval or not, and is deserving of the highest commendation.

HEAVY RAIN AND SNOW STORM.—For two or three weeks previously, the weather in this region was mild and summer like, until last Saturday evening, when the sky was overcast with clouds and rain began to descend, continuing without intermission all day Sunday, changing to snow at night, which fell to the depth of three or four inches. This was on the 8th of April. We suppose that the fruit is all killed, if not, the trees that were in bloom, and the gardens have fared badly.—*Statesville American* 10th inst.

[All the fruit is not killed in this section, by a good deal.]

Considerable damage has recently resulted to property in the southern part of this county by carelessness in parties managing fires in clearing up new grounds. Much fencing and out-buildings have been destroyed, and in one instance the whole of one gentleman's (Mr Ben. Teal's) buildings—dwelling, out houses, &c.—were consumed. These losses fall heavy upon our citizens in that portion of the county, as they were just beginning to recuperate somewhat from losses inflicted upon them by the Federal troops when passing through that section in the early part of last year.—*Wadesboro Argus*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn that Mr Giles Christian, of Montgomery county, was robbed on Sunday night, by three men, near Cheraw, of \$325. Mr C. had been down in South Carolina on a trading trip, and had just disposed of a lot of mules, &c., and was on his return home. When four miles out from Cheraw, on the Rockingham road, and while watering his horses at a branch, three men, as mentioned above, with revolvers drawn and dressed in Federal uniform, sprang from the bushes near the side of the road, one of them seizing the horse and the other two pulling him from his buggy, one holding him while the other rifled him of the amount mentioned above.—*Wadesboro Argus*.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.—Ward Beecher, in his lecture on "Reconstruction," draws the following comparison ad contrast:

"The kind and patient Mr. Lincoln was cudgeled and whacked by Congress, and he bore it with a patient spirit, reminding him of some horses, who merely act when cudgeled, as though it was to brush flies off. When they commenced whacking Mr. Johnson, they found a pair of heels through the dash-board, and they left the wagon and took to trees and bushes, crying 'beast, brute,' but since then they had cudgeled more carefully."

General T. D. Singleton, of Illinois, formerly a volunteer Peace Commissioner, is in Washington, advocating the repudiation of the national debt. He talks of getting up a mutiny in New York to start the ball.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT WESTERN DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

Conveyance Deeds, just printed on superior paper, Marriage Licenses, Indentures, Affidavits, Sheriff's Deeds, Forfeiting Bonds, Writs, co. and sup. court, Constables' bail Bonds, Warrants, Guardian Bonds, Jury Tickets, Ca Sa Bonds, Scira Facias Writs, Attachments, Witness Tickets, Ejectments, Ex. or Executions, Subpoenas, county court, Promissory Notes, Capias ad Satisfaciendum, (for clerks) Commissions to take Depositions, Equity Writs and Witness Tickets.

Z. B. YANCEY, C. DOWD, R. D. JOHNSTON,
VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Claims collected anywhere in the State.
April 2, 1866 4t

Notice to Planters.

COTTON SEED.

The subscriber has 500 bushels of prime Cotton Seed for sale. They are believed to be entirely sound. Call at my residence in Steel Creek, or address me at Pineville P. O., Mecklenburg county, N. C.
April 2, 1866. 3tpd JOHN M. POTTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made for re-issue of Certificates of Stock of the W. C. & R. Railroad Company, Western division—the originals having been lost—for Certificates No. 22 and 70 assigned by M. S. Merrill to B. S. Guion and Jasper Stone; for Certificate No. 276 to John F. Hoke, and for Certificate No. 46 to R. A. Brevard.
JOHN F. HOKE, Attorney.
April 2, 1866 4t

Cotton Seed,

For sale—best article—at H. B. WILLIAMS.
March 12th.

Corn Meal.

150 Bushels for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS.
March 12th.

DEATH OF PRESIDENTS.

George Washington died at Mount Vernon on the 14th day of December, 1799, in the 68th year of his age. Death came suddenly to him—so suddenly that the tidings of his sickness and his decease simultaneously reached the Halls of Congress.

John Adams came to the "end of all living" at his residence in Quincy, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1826, realizing what day it was, and rejoicing in it. He gradually and quietly expired at the patriarchal age of fourscore years and ten.

Thomas Jefferson, by an extraordinary coincidence, breathed his last at Monticello, on the same day that his venerable compatriot Adams died—the jubilee of American Independence. He had reached the advanced age of eighty-three.

James Madison, the "man of Constitution," and one of the wisest statesmen our country ever produced, peacefully closed his earthly career at Montpelier, Va., on the 28th of June, 1836, in his eighty-sixth year.

James Monroe died in the city of New York, on the 4th day of July, 1831, in his eightieth year. He was a pure patriot, and the last of the Presidents who served in the eventful days of the Revolution—having been a Colonel in the Continental army. He particularly enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and the period of his wise and peaceful administration was characterized as "the era of good feeling."

John Quincy Adams expired in the Capital at Washington, on the 23d day of February, 1848; literally dying in his country's service, at the age of eighty-one. To the last he was of the class of life's busy men; and identified as he had been from boyhood with the public service, it was solemnly striking and appropriate that the halls of the national council should bear his dying words. He was struck with paralysis while in his seat in the House of Representatives.

Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, on the 8th of June, 1845, in his seventy-ninth year. He must have been a great man, indeed, who could cluster the affections of a whole people around him as this distinguished soldier and patriot did. His popularity had no parallel but that of Washington.

Martin Van Buren died at his birth-place, Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 24th of July, 1862, in his eightieth year. His administration from 1837 to 1841, was a period marked by great financial distress throughout the country, which was charged by his political opponents upon the policy he pursued in managing the public finances through the agency of the independent treasury. He failed of re-nomination the second term, however, on account of his opposition to the annexation of Texas. He was an honest man.

William Henry Harrison died on the 4th of April, 1841, exactly one month after his inauguration, aged fifty-eight. He was the first President who died in office, and at the Executive Mansion. He had gained a deep hold upon the people's heart, and no one living at that time can ever forget the profound and universal expression of sympathy which his death occasioned.

John Tyler, elected Vice President, and who succeeded General Harrison for the remainder of his term, renounced his allegiance to the United States in 1861, and died the following year in Richmond, Va., in his seventy-second year, being at the time a Senator of Virginia, in the Confederate Congress, then in session at Richmond. He was a good man.

James Knox Polk died at his home in Tennessee, on the 15th of June 1849, only three months after the expiration of his term of office, and in his fifty-fourth year. He was a man of unquestionable ability and talent, and achieved the highest honor his country could bestow, at a much earlier age than any of his predecessors.

Zachary Taylor died on the 9th of July, 1850, when he had been but sixteen months in office, called forth the deepest expressions of a nation's grief; and everywhere the full heart of the people was touched beyond what adequate words could utter. He died at the Presidential Mansion in his sixty-sixth year.

The circumstances attending the death of Abraham Lincoln, are too fresh in the minds of the public to need repetition.

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States is the seventeenth in succession. Of the sixteen former ones, but three now survive—Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.

THE VAULTS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.—The walls of these vaults are of a stupendous thickness. On descending the steps leading to their entrance, the first obstacle we find is an iron door, locked with three keys, one of which is in the hands of the Governor of the Bank; the second is kept by the cashier, and the third by the censor, so that this door cannot be opened without the simultaneous consent of these three functionaries. We thus gain access to the first compartment containing funds for current use. The safe kept here is so curiously constructed, that if you do not touch the secret of its construction, the slightest touch anywhere will set a noise-alarm going loud enough to startle all the inmates of the establishment. The next compartment is circular and called the serree; it cannot be entered without the same ceremonial, and is fitted up with fire-proof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes and papers belonging to the Bank, also the deposits of private persons. After the serree come the vaults properly so-called, the entrance to which is closed by an iron door, secured by several combination locks; it turns on central pivots, like Italian doors. It gives access to a wall hole containing a winding staircase, admitting but one person at a time, and leading to subterranean galleries four hundred and twenty metres in length. These are filled with iron cases containing ingots and coin and labelled according to their contents. By way of additional security, the wall-hole might be filled up with clay, and the vaults with water, at a moment's notice, if the safety of the treasure were menaced in the slightest degree.

THE GREAT SLAUGHTER.

Some Reminiscences of the Revolution in St. Domingo.

The city of Cape Francois, or as it is generally called, "The Cape," was, during the colonial times, probably the most elegant city in America. It was surpassed in size by several others, it is true, as it never contained more than forty thousand inhabitants; but, while in population it could not vie with Mexico or Lima, neither of those proud capitals could compare with it in high civilization. Its theatres and churches were magnificent, and its society most intelligent and refined. The houses of many of its great merchants were palaces, and its whole appearance was that of a city of wealthy nobles. It was the boast of the Queen of the Antilles, and was proudly called by its inhabitants the "Paris of America."

Toussaint, at the head of twenty-four thousand negroes, began his march upon the Cape. There were many ships in the harbor, and numbers of the inhabitants took passage in them for America—of whom many came to Norfolk, New York, and other cities in America. A multitude took refuge also in Cuba and the other islands of the West Indies. A large portion, however, staid behind, thinking that the access to the city was so difficult and so easily defended that they could remain in safety.

The road by which the negroes advanced wound round the base of a mountain, and at every turn were blockhouses, well provided with cannon and small arms. The negroes, nevertheless, pressed forward and reached the city at last, after they had lost half of their number.

The infuriated savages entered the town, and for hours there was hand-to-hand fighting in the streets. Finally the French were entirely overpowered by superior numbers.

The army was quartered upon the wretched inhabitants, and their behavior was such as might have been expected from barbarians in their position without control. Murders were perpetrated at their pleasure, and violence and rapine were of constant occurrence.

Toussaint had resolved to butcher the whole population, but he did not at once carry out his bloody plan. He preferred to kill the French by piece meal. Wishing to torment the hated whites, he ordered a certain number of the principal inhabitants, male and female, to be taken every morning down to the beach in front of the city, and there beheaded. Every day these executions horrified the survivors, who were each expecting to be led to death on the morrow. The headless bodies of the victims were cast into the sea, and we have been informed by an eye-witness that the places where the poor wretches had been slaughtered were marked along the beach for hundreds of yards by the dark brown spots where their blood had been absorbed by the sand.

What must have been the feelings of this doomed population! Every day they saw their number rapidly diminishing; escape was now impossible, and each man expected his turn to be dragged down to the beach and slaughtered.

The savage general, having amused himself for many days in this manner, at last caused the murders to cease for a time. This, however, brought no hopes to the survivors; they saw their fate was at hand, and looked forward with certainty to a general massacre. They awaited their doom in silence. For days no one was seen in the streets, and no noise was heard save the shrieks of some one whom the savages were murdering in the houses.

At last the dreadful day came. On a given signal the brutal soldiers were turned upon the city, which was fired at once in a hundred places, and as the people tried to escape from their burning dwellings, they were slaughtered. Amid all the bloody scenes recorded in history, there is none more bloody than this. Out of several thousand inhabitants, but very few escaped; all the rest were butchered.

Our informant was then a young man, and his life was saved in this manner: A negro general told him that the massacre was to take place the next day, and by some means conveyed him a few miles from town, where he hid him in a cave, whence he had a full view of the burning city.

Another was saved by one of our own citizens, whom we well remember to have seen in our youth—Captain Quarles. The brave Captain commanded a vessel which was in the harbor just before the massacre took place. A French gentleman told him that he expected they would all be murdered. The gallant Captain replied: "Come with me, I will save you." They locked arms, and as they were going down to the beach, Desalines rode up and angrily asked the Captain whom he had with him? Our chivalrous old friend answered: "Do you touch him if you dare! I am an American, sir!" and he marched him off in triumph to his boat.

Another, a boy of two years old, was saved by a faithful negro by being hid in a hole dug in the ground, where he fed the little fellow till the massacre was over. The negro then watched his chance, carried him to another port, and got him on board an American vessel.

An infant was saved a few days before the massacre by a British officer. He went to visit a lady in the city, who told him that they all expected to be massacred; but she implored him to save her daughter, then a few months old. He took the little creature, wrapped it in a roll of carpeting, put the roll on a sailor's shoulders, and went to the beach. His boat was waiting, and put off for his ship. They had moved but a few yards from the landing, when the child cried. The sentinel fired, but luckily missed them. The babe was left at one of the West India islands, whence it was carried to Baltimore. The little girl was adopted by a childless lady, of great wealth, and grew up one of the leaders of fashion in the Monumental city. She died about twenty years ago, beloved and honored by all who knew her.

There may have been others who escaped, but we never heard of any, and our informant would probably have known it, had others been saved.—*Norfolk Virginian*.

It is thought that \$500,000 will be realized from the Southern Relief Fair just held at Baltimore.

GIFT ENTERPRISE SWINDLERS.—Notwithstanding the frequent exposures which these swindlers have received as heretofore, bearing out the old adage that "as long as there are fools in the world there will be knaves." Scarcely a day passes that mayor Hoffman does not receive communications complaining of the swindlers who operate these "enterprises." The victims invariably reside out of town. It is almost incredible that people can be found foolish enough to believe that by sending a certain sum of money to a particular address, they will receive in exchange an article of twice the value of the cash remitted. Yet the number of people who actually have faith in this appears to be on the increase. The law is powerless in the matter, for in order to convict the swindlers it would be necessary to prove a negative. In the meantime, they are reaping a rich harvest from those who actually believe that a circular offering something for nothing is sent in good faith.—*New York Times*.

TEXAS.—The cotton is up and promising.—Silk cotton approximating to Sea Island has been largely planted. Corn depressed