

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. VATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 874.

**THE Western Democrat**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. VATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**Robert Gibbon, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.  
Office and Residence, one door south of State Bank,  
(formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).  
Jan 1, 1869.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both  
night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the  
Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct 29, 1868.

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE  
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Eye Stuffs, Fancy and  
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the  
very lowest prices.  
Jan 1, 1869.

**DR. JOHN H. WAYT,**  
Surgeon Dentist.  
Office for this year at his Residence.  
Patients in the City or Country waited on at their  
residences. Orders sent him through the Post Office  
will be promptly attended to. No extra charge on  
account of distance.  
Jan 11, 1869.

**WM. M. SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
OFFICE IN DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.  
Nov. 9, 1868.

**JOHN T. BUTLER,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**QUERY**  
Is receiving, daily, his Spring Stock of  
Millinery, Trimmings, &c. &c.,  
which he asks the Ladies and the public generally,  
to call and examine.  
MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her  
friends with the  
LATEST STYLES  
in Bonnets, Hats, Dress making, &c.  
May 1, 1869.

**A. HALES,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
Next Door to the Democrat Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
If your Watch needs Repairing,  
Don't get mad and go to swearing.  
Just take it into HALES' shop.  
He will fix it so it will not stop.  
He warrants his work all for a year.  
When it is used with proper care,  
He will do it so low as it can be done,  
And do it so well it's sure to run.  
January 1, 1869.

**ALEXANDER & BLAND,**  
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.  
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their  
services may be solicited.  
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered.  
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M.  
to 5 P. M.  
March 8, 1869.

**Old North State Distillery,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
**GROOT, KUCK & CO.,**  
Distillers and Retailers of Corn and Rye Whiskies.  
We warrant our Liquors PURE and UNADULTER-  
ATED.  
Orders solicited from the trade.  
Scholars on Tryon Street, opposite T. W. Dewey  
& Co's Bank.  
Feb 22, 1869.

**SMITH'S**  
Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,  
Next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.  
Is the largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establish-  
ment in North Carolina.  
The quality of their Stock is superior in every re-  
spect, and unequalled in style, finish and workman-  
ship. The prices are as low as can be afforded.  
They buy their Goods exclusively from Manufac-  
turers, or have them made to order. They pay no  
rent and do the business themselves, and can, there-  
fore, and will sell all styles and qualities of Boots  
and Shoes at lower prices than can be found else-  
where in this market. Every pair of Boots and  
Shoes is warranted as represented. "One price to  
all" and "fair dealing," is their motto.

**Leather, Shoe Findings & Belting.**  
Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most  
complete, embracing every grade of Hemlock and  
Oak Sole Leather, Upper Leather, French and Ameri-  
can "Calf" Skins, Kip, Lasts, &c. They also furnish  
all kinds of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manu-  
facturers' prices.  
Ask for SMITH'S SHOE STORE, the oldest estab-  
lished Shoe House in the State.  
SMITH'S SHOE STORE,  
Next Door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.  
August 31, 1868.

**The City Book Store,**  
Has been removed to P. Lowrie's Old Stand,  
One door below its former location.  
Everybody is invited to call and examine our  
Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of  
School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books,  
Blank and Pass Books, Wall Paper, Blank and  
Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a  
first-class Book Store.  
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that  
we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors  
at the lowest possible prices.  
Our prices are as low as any other Bookellers in  
the State.  
Jan 1, 1869.

**WADE & GUNNELS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,  
Have just received a large stock of COFFEES,  
consisting in part of Bacon—Hams, Shoulders and  
Sides; Lard, Flour, Meal, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Mol-  
asses, Rice, Salt, Fish, in fact everything kept in a  
first-class Grocery and Provision Store.  
Also, a splendid lot of double-sole SHOES—warranted.  
Also, a splendid lot of  
Liquors:  
Monongahela, Nectar, Corn and Rye Whiskies.  
1 barrel pure North Carolina Corn Whiskey.  
We sell cheap for CASH only.  
March 22, 1869.

**GRIER & ALEXANDER,**  
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,  
Having purchased Mr. Sims' interest in the Stock of  
W. W. Grier & Co., they would call the attention of  
their friends and the Public generally to their Stock  
of Choice  
Family Groceries,  
not to be surpassed in the market either in quality  
or variety.  
The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of  
country produce. A speciality made of good family  
flour.  
All Goods purchased at this house will be deliv-  
ered any where in the City free of charge.  
Thankful to our many friends for the very liberal  
patronage bestowed upon us heretofore, we ask a  
continuance of the same. Our motto is—as it ever  
has been—straight forward, true to the line.  
Jan. 18, 1869. W. W. GRIER.  
C. W. ALEXANDER.

**NEW GOODS!!**  
I am receiving New Goods every week, and am  
determined not to be undersold by any one. Give  
me a call before buying. D. G. MAXWELL,  
Parks' Building.

**Coffee! Coffee!!**  
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, all grades at  
MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

**Sugar**  
From 12 1/2 to 20 cents per pound by retail, at  
MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

**Tobacco and Snuff.**  
Leak's Tobacco and Lorillard's Snuff, always on  
hand at MAXWELL'S.

**Confectioneries, Toys, &c.**  
The largest stock in the City. Call and examine  
for yourselves. D. G. MAXWELL,  
May 10, 1869. Parks' Building.

**The Corner House,**  
(Up stairs in Springs Building).  
Is now open for the accommodation of transient  
and permanent Boarders. The undersigned have had  
considerable experience in keeping a Hotel, and  
therefore feel satisfied that they can give satisfaction.  
Terms moderate. T. L. RITCH & BRO.  
Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1869.

**Golden Advice.**  
Several years ago, a young man presented  
himself to Mr Corwin for a clerkship in Wash-  
ington. Thrice he was refused, and still he  
made a fourth attempt. His perseverance and  
spirit of determination awakened a friendly in-  
terest in his welfare, and the secretary advised  
him in the strongest possible manner to abandon  
his purpose and go to the West, if he could do  
no better outside the departments.

"My young friend," said he, "go to the North  
West, buy 100 acres of government land—or, if  
you have not the money to purchase, squat on  
it; get you an ax or mattock, put up a log cabin  
for your habitation, and raise a little corn and  
potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live  
like a freeman, your own master, with no one  
to give you orders, and without dependence on  
anybody. Do that, and you will be honored,  
respected, influential, and rich. But accept a  
clerkship here, and you sink at once all in-  
dependence; your energies become relaxed,  
and you are unfitted in a few years for any other  
or more independent position. I may give you  
a place to-day and I can kick you out to-morrow;  
and there's another man over there at the White  
House who can kick me out, and so we go. But  
if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom,  
and your cabin is your castle. You are a sover-  
eign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of  
your pulse, and every day of life will assure me  
of your thanks for having thus advised you."

If the thousands who ardently strive for  
places under government would ponder well these  
words, and exercise a sound discretion in their  
application many a young and gallant spirit  
would be saved from inanition, and a joy rarer  
than a grief to its possessor.

**A MISTAKE OF FOUR MILLIONS.**—A some-  
what important error in our measurement of the  
sun from the earth has been discovered. It is  
now proved that we have been accustomed to  
over estimate the distance by four millions of  
miles and that instead of ninety-five millions the  
real figure is ninety-one. This discovery is cred-  
ited to Mr Stone, of the Royal Observatory, at  
Greenwich, England. Is it not probable that  
the sun and earth are gradually drawing nearer  
to each other? There are some persons who pro-  
fess to believe that ultimately our earth will  
plunge into the orb of day and be consumed.  
We patiently await the result.—Scientific Ameri-  
can.

**MILLINERY AND Dress-Making.**  
MRS. C. M. QUERY  
Has received a fresh supply of BONNETS, HATS  
and FLOWERS, to which she respectfully invites the  
attention of the ladies of this city and country friends  
and customers. She can present a large and varied  
selection of French MILLINERY Trimmings, &c.  
Also the latest Parisian patterns for ladies and chil-  
dren's dresses of the most fashionable and desirable  
kind.  
She takes great pleasure in informing her friends  
and customers that she has secured the services of  
Miss Claypool, who has had eight years experience  
in Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and in Broadway, N. Y.,  
as a fashionable dress maker and milliner, and she  
knows now that no establishment in the State can  
offer more tasty, stylish, and attractive goods than  
she can.

Party and wedding dresses, coronets, and wreaths  
made at shortest notice.  
Thankful for past favors and solicits a continuance,  
May 10, 1869.

**GARDWELL'S**  
Wheat Thresher and Cleaner.  
Having been appointed Agent for the above well  
known Machine, I now have one of them on exhibi-  
tion at the Machine Shops at the old Navy Yard. I  
call the attention of Farmers and others having  
wheat crops to this great labor saving Machine, by  
which threshing, cleaning and bagging the wheat is  
all performed in one operation.  
HORSE-POWERS also for sale, and all repairs  
done with dispatch.  
P. P. ZIMMERMAN, Agent.  
Mechanbury Foundry and Machine Shops.  
May 3, 1869. 3mpd

**THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,**  
Bankers and Brokers,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
We enter upon our second year of business on the  
first day of October, and return our thanks to our  
old friends and new friends for their custom and  
patronage during the year now closing.  
We are now preparing with  
Increased Means & Ample Capital  
To transact any safe and desirable Banking Business  
which may be offered us.  
We will receive deposits and pay same on call, and  
when left on time will pay interest on same accord-  
ing to agreement. We buy and sell Gold and Silver  
Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes, &c. Will discount  
for customers good business paper. Purchase and  
sell on commission Stocks and Bonds, and give our  
best attention to any other matter in the Banking or  
Brokerage line entrusted to us.  
Always on hand  
Revenue Stamps  
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,  
Building (formerly Branch Bank)  
one, Aonob-bell Smith's Shoe Store, Tryon St.  
Charlotte, Sept. 28, 1868.

**Charlotte Female Institute,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The next Session will commence on the 1st October,  
1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869.  
The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks  
each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole  
session or for one term.  
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:  
REV. R. BURWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental  
and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.  
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy,  
Chemistry and Ancient Languages.  
MRS. M. A. BURWELL, English Branches and Superin-  
tendent of Social Duties.  
MRS. SALLY C. WHITE, English Branches.  
Miss MARGARET T. LOSS, English Branches and  
French.  
MRS. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on  
Piano.  
Prof. A. BARTMAN, Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
Mrs. JULIA C. PATTON, Music on Piano.  
Prof. R. E. FRIGER, Drawing, Painting and Modern  
Languages.  
Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:  
Board with every expense, fuel, lights, wash-  
ing, &c., with tuition in English Branches, \$130.00  
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00  
" " " " Collegiate " " 25.00  
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and  
Painting, extra, at usual charges.  
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particu-  
lars as to terms, &c., address  
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,  
July 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

**The Liverpool & Lon-  
don & Globe Ins. Co.**  
Affets Gold, \$17,690,390  
" in the  
United States 2,000,000  
Directors personally respon-  
sible for all engagements of the  
Company.  
May 5, 1869.

**J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds  
of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.  
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.  
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
March 5, 1868. J. Y. BRYCE.  
W. H. BRYCE.

**J. D. PALMER,**  
Family Grocer & Wine Merchant,  
And dealer in all kinds of imported Wines and Spirits,  
Old Rye, Monongahela, Bourbon and Cabinet Double  
Distilled Whiskey; Domestic Corn and Rye Whiskey;  
Pepp and Apple Brand.  
Also invite the particular attention of Druggists  
to my stock of Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine,  
Brandy and Whiskey, bottled especially for Medi-  
cal purposes. All orders, Wholesale or Retail,  
solicited and punctually attended to. Constantly on  
hand all kinds of Domestic Spirits on consignment.  
A speciality made to old N. C. Corn Whiskey.  
January 1, 1869.

**The South the Place.**  
The South was well represented in a meeting  
of the New York Fruit Growers' Club, which  
met in that city recently, Generals Inboden,  
Cabral and Tochinam being among the speakers.  
The address of the last mentioned contained  
many interesting statistics, showing the relative  
productions of the two great sections of the  
Union, which will be read with pride by the  
Southern people.

The first who addressed the meeting was  
General Tochinam, of North Carolina, a native  
of Poland, but long a resident of the South.  
He said that the question under consideration  
was prompted by the intention to obtain direct  
information as to where gardeners should go;  
and he could only say that farmers, gardeners  
and others tilling the land should go South.  
He was not biased by the natural feeling of na-  
tivity, as he was not a native of the South, but  
of the North of Europe. But he has been long  
enough in the country, and through every part  
of it, to enable him to judge.

From statistical tables the information is  
gained that the rate of mortality is less and of  
fertility greater in the South than in the North  
and West. The exports of the South are larger  
than those of the North, East and West com-  
bined; this was so before the war, and it is so  
now. The war has impoverished the people,  
but has not changed the climate nor destroyed  
the fertility of the soil. He would read from  
the report for 1867 of the Statistical Bureau at  
Washington, that the population of the Southern  
States for that year was 9,568,709, while their  
exports were stated at \$328,406,757. The  
population of all the other States in the same  
year was 21,916,753, and their exports \$243-  
201,243; hence while the Southern States had  
but twenty-eight per cent of the entire popula-  
tion, they furnished sixty-nine per cent of the  
total value of exports, or \$34.32 per head, while  
the pro rata share in the other States is but  
\$25.75. This is not an accidental or an isolated  
instance.

The same difference has been maintained since  
the beginning of the government. Before the  
war, in 1860, according to the United States  
census taken in that year, the population of the  
Southern States was 10,259,007, of all the other  
States, 21,185,963. The average amount of  
corn raised per head in the South was 53 2-100  
bushels, in the Northern and Western States  
only 19 bushels. After the war, in the year  
1868, the population of the South had decreased  
to 9,560,709; and yet, while one-half of their  
newly made "fellow-citizens of African descent"  
refused to work, expecting each the gift of land  
and mules from the Federal government, the  
average yield of corn for each inhabitant, white  
and black, of the South, was 33 1/2 bushels. The  
population of the Northern States in the same  
year was 24,916,767, and the average yield of  
corn for each 24 bushels. These figures are  
based upon the census of 1860 and upon the  
reports of the Statistical Bureau at Washington.  
This can be attributed to no other cause than the  
geniality of climate and greater productiveness  
of soil.

Some may consider this view wrong and reply  
that the larger surplus in the South results from  
the fact that the consumption is less and that the  
farmers of other States consume more of their  
products. This is true, but it only proves what  
we would demonstrate. The Northern farmer  
consumes only during the one hundred days of  
winter and produces nothing, while during the  
same time even the Southern farmer produces  
more than he consumes. And this is one of the  
additional reasons why labor is better remunerated  
in the South. True, not every spot is fer-  
tile and healthy; it is the same in this regard as  
in other States, and such localities should be  
avoided.

**Best Hogs for the South.**  
Among the difficulties the planters of the  
South have to contend with, is a meagre supply  
of meat. With the negro there can be no sub-  
stitute for hog meat. A full stomach of it will  
only make him dream more of its next meal.  
How important it is then, for us to fall upon some  
plan to obtain a full supply of this desirable arti-  
cle. The bulk of the labor must and will be done  
by the negro, and we must feed him to make  
him valuable. Steps are being taken to import  
the best breeds of hogs, as many conceive. At  
present a perfect mania prevails in favor of Ches-  
ter whites, and every other variety of the white  
hog—when every man who has tried the white  
hog, knows it least desirable of any variety ever  
produced in the South; not that it lacks size or  
possesses objectionable qualities, but that all  
white hogs in this climate become worthless from  
diseased skin and die up. The Berkshire and  
Woburn crossed properly, surpasses every other  
breed. The Berkshire is a compact hog, can be  
fattened at any age, whilst the Woburn has im-  
mense size and cannot be fattened under two  
years, but by blending the two breeds, that diffi-  
culty is obviated. At fifteen months your hogs  
with ordinary treatment, will weigh from two  
hundred to four hundred pounds. In Ken-  
tucky, within the last few years, the hog  
raisers have imported the large bald face Ber-  
kshire, black body, tips of tail and feet white, and  
these are now being crossed by the Woburn to  
give additional size. The Chester white will do  
on muck for a silver cup at an agricultural fair,  
but will not do to fill the smoke house. You  
who want a hog that will yield the most meat,  
apply for information to some of the Kentucky  
mule drovers, and my word for it, ten dollars will  
bring you a pig that will do to breed from.—  
Southern Cultivator.

Josh Billings was asked, "How fast does  
sound travel?" and his idea is that it depends a  
good deal upon the noise you are talking about.  
"The sound of a dinner-horn, for instance, trav-  
els half a mile in a second, while an invitation  
to get up in the morning I have known to be 3  
quarters of an hour going up 2 pair of stairs,  
and then not hev strength left to be heard."

**ICE CREAM GARDEN.**  
We have completed, in the rear of our Store,  
(under Democrat Office) an ICE CREAM GARDEN,  
where we intend keeping of the very best article,  
and would be glad to have our friends, both Ladies  
and Gentlemen, call and see us. We are prepared with  
Frezers sufficient to supply Parties and Families  
with any reasonable quantity that may be desired,  
at short notice—delivered in any part of the City.  
May 24, 1869. A. R. NISBET & BRO.

**Remarkable Case of Religious Aberration in  
North Carolina.**  
Correspondence of the New York World.  
LENOIR, Caldwell Co. May 17.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, 1869, in  
the Superior Court of Caldwell county, North  
Carolina, before Hon. A. Mitchell, Judge, Eli  
Laud, Nimrod Land and James Land were tried  
for the murder of Sarah Land, the daughter of  
James Land and sister of Eli and Nimrod. The  
following is a summary of the evidence:

The Land family consisted of James, a man  
apparently of fifty years of age, his wife, Jane,  
his sons Eli and Nimrod, aged sixteen and seven-  
teen, his daughters Sarah and Polly, older than  
the boys, and two children of tender years.  
They were very poor, living on rented land in a  
log cabin at the base of Cox's Knob of the  
Brushy Mountains, Alexander county, North  
Carolina. They were remarkably quiet, peace-  
able, honest and industrious people, and were  
noted for their kindly affection to one another.  
The wife and mother, Jane, a woman of very  
limited education; but of strong will and fervent  
passions, had acquired a controlling influence  
over her husband and children, and was in every  
way the ruler of her family. The religious feel-  
ings, always marked, had become intensified by  
the exercises and manifestations at a "protracted  
meeting" held at Dover Church, in their neigh-  
borhood, last August, where for nine days and  
nights, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. preaching was  
kept up by three ministers, with brief interrup-  
tion for meals. From attending these meetings  
this family, who were, with the exception of the  
two little children, all church members went home  
more than ever interested in devotional subjects.  
Their daily work in field and house was little  
by little neglected and laid aside; they began a  
series of home meetings, in which Jane and Sally  
were the exhorters, and which every member of  
the family took part in. During the progress of  
these meetings the mother and Sally began to  
see visions, and the mother to prophesy. Sally  
claimed to be the true God, and the mother often  
saw Polly on the cross, and sometimes herself felt  
on her head the thorny crown, and felt in her  
spear, as her Saviour had done before her.  
The mother would sometimes predict that some  
dreadful calamity was about to overtake the com-  
munity; she did not know its precise nature, nor  
its objects, but it was surely coming, and coming  
soon. She often would prepare a dinner, set a  
table, and wash and put on a suit of clothes for  
her son John, who had entered the Confederate  
army, and had never since been heard from.  
John was coming home, she would say, in God's  
own good way and time, in a mighty draw (sein),  
and would bring with him all she, Sally and  
Polly had been suffering to gain. Sally was to  
be sacrificed for the sins of the world—her death  
was to ransom the rest of her family. For days  
and nights together they would fast, sing, preach  
and pray. In these exercises Jane and Sally  
led off, Polly following, while the father and his  
two sons would either sit silently listening, or  
following the lead of the women, and when their  
vocal manifestations gave place to such physical  
ones as dancing, would march in procession, and  
chase away the devil. Two or three weeks be-  
fore Sally's death they began to see evidences of  
the devil's peculiar malignity towards them-  
selves; they believed, or pretended to believe that  
he was trying to destroy them, and that he must  
be driven away by physical prowess; they were  
seen, at the command of Jane, to rush out of  
their cabin like a swarm of bees, shouting, "Here  
he goes! it is the devil! kill him!" and to run  
violently about the yard, garden and house beat-  
ing the air with their fists, and shouting loudly  
enough to be heard a mile off. On Saturday,  
February 20, 1869, the whole family excepting  
Sally were seen in Jonathan Land's field some  
half mile from their house, preaching, praying  
and singing, exhorting bystanders to repent  
threatening damnation to all who denied obedi-  
ence to their commands, and were observed, with  
their sleeves rolled up above their elbows knock-  
ing dried chusta at bars about from one to an-  
other until their naked hands and arms were  
covered with blood. While this was going on,  
Sally was noticed setting apart, her eyes fixed  
on the sun, which, although near the West, was  
still brilliant and cloudless; when she was asked  
what was going on up yonder, pointing to the  
family she began, with wild gestures to reply,  
"Preaching, sir, from Heaven's King"—keeping  
this up rapidly for some minutes, and then chang-  
ing into some unintelligible jargon. Shortly  
after this, the same evening, they were met in a  
narrow path, by a brother of James, marching  
by two towards home, the mother clasping her  
husband's arm with both her hands in front—  
next came Sally and Polly, then the boys, and last  
the children; their heads were bare, their hair  
dishevelled, their dress disordered, their eyes  
fixed and staring, their faces set steadily to the  
front, and their whole look wild and strange.  
The witness spoke. None answered. They moved  
a little to one side still keeping close to them and  
addressing them, but the whole procession filed  
past him without word or sign of recognition.  
The witness saw for Jane's father, an old man  
named Murphy, who testified that the next day  
(Sunday) he went to their house, met Eli and  
Nimrod close by, who were entirely averse to  
his entering until he prayed—for, said they,  
"It is God's house and we are God's people."  
Gaining an entrance at last, he found that the  
whole family had fasted for three days, eating,  
as they claimed, "hidden manna." His visit  
was profitless, and he went away. That evening  
a neighbor and four young women called on  
them. Sally was standing by the hearth, hold-  
ing out a gourd of water to Eli and Nimrod, call-  
ing on them to drink and be cleansed; that she  
was the true and only God. They drank the  
water, and Eli seized a pine torch and lit it, and  
with his shirt drawn out over his waist, and his  
right arm and shoulder bare, held his blazing  
torch up in the middle of the room; the rest of  
the family danced about it, shouting and clap-  
ping their hands, until they put out the torch,  
when they exclaimed: "We have conquered  
the devil." Seeing then to notice their visi-  
tors for the first time, they approached them,  
shouting, "Here are five more devils, and on  
the floor we'll lay them," and on the five per-  
sons so accosted fleeing affrighted from the house,  
they followed them into the yard, exclaiming,  
"Out of the door they go, and in the yard we'll  
lay them," and so chased them away. That

night the mother and Sally ordered the whole  
party, except the little one, to strip naked, them-  
selves setting this example, burn their clothes  
and shoes, and go some fifteen or twenty yards  
to a cold spring, where, with exhortation, prayer  
and song they washed and were cleansed again.  
Returning to the house they put on new clothes,  
but had no more shoes. Nearly all that night,  
a bitterly cold one, they remained up, engaged  
in prayer; the next day they passed the same  
way—eating nothing from morning until night,  
while Sally and her mother discussed some pas-  
sage in Scripture, a dispute arose, occasioned as  
the defendants told me, by both of them claim-  
ing to be God. The mother thought Sally was  
the devil, and ordered her sons and husband to  
tie her; they did so, and thrust her, her hands  
tied together, out of the door. She attempted  
to get in; James seized a bit of board, and tried  
to push her away, while the mother, unable to  
hold the door against her ordered Eli to shoot  
the devil; he fired hitting her in the hand, and  
then as they described it afterwards, "the devil  
scrambled off the doorstep." Soon she was  
back again, putting her bloody hands in a hole  
at the top of the door, when Eli was again  
ordered to shoot. "It seemed like," said he re-  
lating it to some one, "like as if he had got in  
he would have destroyed us all. I saw his eyes,  
as big as dinner plates," and the mother saw  
him too. "The real big black, bald-headed old  
devil," gave it to Eli, who said "Father, must I  
shoot?" "If nothing else will do," said he, "you  
must shoot," and said Eli, "this time I plumped  
him right between the eyes." The body lay  
outside the door until daylight, then the mother  
ordered the rest to carry the devil to the log  
heap and burn it.

This they did, all taking part therein but  
Polly, whose mind seems to have given way that  
night, and to whom the whole scene seemed, as  
she testified, a dream. The remains of Sally  
were discovered next day—nothing being left  
but a bit of the spine and skull, a rib or two,  
some portion of the abdomen and the outline of  
the swelling shoulders and hips in the ashes.  
Her funeral pile was in a public place, a few  
yards from the house, in full view of every  
passer-by. A quarter of a mile—ever less—dis-  
tant, was a dense wood, with many a rocky low-  
land and gorge, suited for concealment. Tues-  
day they were arrested and made frantic efforts  
to retain their rifle, apparently regarding it as  
sacred. The same day the whole of the sur-  
vivors were seen busy about the old man, James,  
their hands and fingers in his mouth, calling out  
"Lord have mercy! spit it up!" He submitted  
quietly to the rest. That day, too, while a  
visitor asked what had become of Sally, Jane  
said: "The devil is in the corner; we killed  
him last night." The old man, who was uncon-  
cernedly stopping up the hole in the door, said:  
"That is all the old woman's work; she has  
scattered with truck over us." The day, too,  
Nimrod asked why he was going barefooted in  
the winter, and what became of his shoes, an-  
swered: "Don't tempt me! I have sold them  
to Peter for the price of two sons." They were  
taken to Taylorsville, Alexander county, and  
confined in jail, where, a few nights afterwards,  
they all occupying the cage, a room grated with  
iron on the top and sides, the sons killed their  
mother by choking her. All that is known of  
this last is, that Eli, being questioned as to it,  
said: "When I got awake, she was dead."

Indictments were found against James and  
his sons for the murder of Sally, and against his  
sons for the murder of Jane. Owing to the ex-  
citement prevailing in Alexander county, their  
counsel removed their trial to Caldwell county.  
Many medical men visited them in jail, and six  
heard the trial and testified as to their opinion  
of their sanity. Three were of belief that they  
were insane, two that they were sane, and one  
was doubtful. After a three days' trial before  
a jury of unusual intelligence, the examination  
of nearly forty witnesses, the arguments of  
Messrs. Folk, Dula, Linney and Ciley for the  
defence, and Messrs. Caldwell and Male for the  
State, and so able and learned charge from the  
presiding Judge, the prisoners were acquitted,  
whereupon the Solicitor for the State entered a  
nolle prosequit to the second indictment.

In appearance these persons are almost idiotic.  
They exhibited neither remorse nor joy after  
the death of Sally and Jane, and showed no  
sign of emotion on the trial. When told by  
their counsel that they were free, their only an-  
swer was a vacant look and a "well!" A medi-  
cal witness of skill swore their grade of intellect,  
as near as he could tell, was not above that of a  
child of seven years of age. They are now un-  
der the care of their relatives.

**The Working People.**  
The stone masons of Orange, N. J., are again  
on a strike in consequence of a reduction of  
wages from \$4.50 to \$4 a day. They had struck  
some time ago for an advance from \$4 to \$4.50  
and were successful, but the employers now re-  
fuse to pay that rate. The Hotel Waiters  
Union of New York have appointed a committee  
to ask the proprietors to raise their wages from  
\$30 to \$35 a month after June 1st. The waiters  
complain that they are obliged to work from 15  
to 16 hours a day, and are put to great expense  
in providing their clothes. The clothing manufac-  
turers on a small scale, in New York, have  
formed themselves into twelve unions and are  
making preparations to demand an increase of  
25 per cent upon the present scale of prices.  
These small manufacturers make up the goods  
for the large ready-made clothing warehouses,  
and employ in some instances as many as fifty  
female hands. The hack drivers of New York  
have made a demand upon the owners for an in-  
crease of wages from \$1.75 to \$3 a day. The  
strike has been postponed for a week in order to  
perfect the organization of the drivers. At the  
Brooklyn Navy Yard, about 1,500 workmen are  
employed, who receive the following per diem  
rates of wages:—Masons \$4, painters \$2.50,  
blacksmiths \$2.50, gun-carriage makers \$2.50,  
plumbers \$2.50, hod carriers \$2, carpenters  
\$3.20, ship carpenters \$2.50, dock builders \$2.20,  
block makers \$2.50, laborers \$1.40 to \$1.60.  
In Portland, Me., it is stated that women are  
making clothing for New York houses at the  
following rates:—Woolen sack coats 25 cents a  
piece, pantaloons 12 1/2 to 18 cents, ordinary over-  
coats 40 cents, and for the heaviest and best  
made 60 to 75 cents.