

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 591.

## Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, 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,  
Tayon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).  
Jan. 1, 1868.

**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. 26, 1868.

**DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,**  
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in the large building opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.  
May 21, 1869. 7up4

**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 Medicines, Toilet Articles, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and Dental Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1869.

**WM. H. SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Office in Dewey's Bank Building.  
Nov. 2, 1868.

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

**J. C. MILLS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in the United States Court.  
Office above the Store of Elias & Co., opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
June 28, 1869. 6up4

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

**The City Book Store,**  
Has been removed to P. Lorraine'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 as soon as published.  
Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in the State.  
Jan. 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

**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, 1869. J. Y. BRYCE, W. H. BRYCE.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
I have owing me about SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for Groceries and Provisions. I am compelled to pay my debts, and those who owe me must pay up in order that I may meet my obligations. Now is the time I need help, and if those whom I have favored and accommodated will do their duty to me and give me a part if not all of what they owe, I shall be thankful.  
June 21, 1869. B. M. PRESSON.

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned, on the 21st day of September, 1869, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of James A. Query, dec'd., before the Judge of Probate for Mecklenburg County. All persons having claims against the Estate of said Testator are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of September, 1870, as this notice will be provided in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate settlement.  
T. N. STERLE,  
LEANDER QUERY, Executors.  
Sept. 6, 1869. 6w

**SADDLES AND HARNESS.**  
ROBERT SHAW & SON,  
(Third Door from the Mission House.)  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of SADDLES and HARNESS on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.  
Anything in the way of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting of all descriptions, &c., will be furnished or made to order.  
As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.  
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.  
R. SHAW,  
W. E. SHAW,  
Sept. 20, 1869. x

**THE FIRM OF CLAPP, FINGER & LEWIS** is dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of July, 1869.  
CLAPP, FINGER & LEWIS,  
Newton, Sept. 13, 1869.

**I've Been Thinking.**  
What a glorious world were this,  
Did folks mind their business more,  
And mind their neighbor's less;  
For instance, you and I, my friend,  
Are sadly prone to talk  
Of matters that concern us not,  
And other's follies mock.  
I've been thinking, if we'd begin  
To mind our own affairs,  
That possibly our neighbors might  
Conceive to manage theirs.  
We've faults enough at home to mend—  
It may be so with others;  
It would be strange if it were not,  
Since all mankind are brothers.  
Oh! would that we had charity  
For every man and woman;  
Forgiveness is the mark of those  
Who know "to err is human."  
Then let us banish jealousy—  
Let's lift our fallen brother;  
And as we journey down life's road,  
Do good to one another.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
On Monday, the 1st day of November next, at the Court House door in Charlotte, I will sell the valuable Tract of Land known as the Andrew Grier place, lying in Mecklenburg, on Paw Creek, 10 miles from Charlotte and 2 1/2 miles from the W. C. & R. Railroad, and containing about 800 acres. This is naturally a very fine body of land; has a large proportion of bottom, a good dwelling and out-buildings, fine water, orchards, &c. &c.  
It will be sold subject to certain liens of T. W. Devey & Co. and others against T. S. Cavender. A good Steam Engine, Boiler, &c. will be sold with the place, unless otherwise disposed of.  
Terms made known on the day of sale.  
MARGARET A. GRIER, Executrix of A. Grier, dec'd.  
Sept. 20, 1869.

**Notice.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of M. D. Johnston, dec'd., are notified to present their claims to me or to Col. M. W. Alexander, my agent, before the 15th day of September, 1870.  
MARGARET A. JOHNSTON,  
Adm'x. of M. D. Johnston.  
Sept. 13, 1869. 4w

**LOST.**  
One Certificate of Stock in the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad, Number 1875, dated July 30, 1862. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a renewal of said Certificate on August 2, 1869.  
JNO. B. MOSS.

**Notice to Miners and Contractors.**  
100 Kegs Blasting Powder,  
50 " " Rifle  
50,000 Feet D. T. Fuse,  
20,000 " " S. T. " "  
5,000 " " Hemp Fuse,  
At SAMUEL GROSE & CO'S.

**Important Sale of Real Estate.**  
On Saturday, the 20th of October next, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, in obedience to a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, the following Lands, subject to the widow's dower to wit: The Tract of Land known as the A. L. DeArmond Tract on the waters of Four Mile Creek, adjoining Washington Mills, Richard Peoples, James Lee and others, containing 111 acres, more or less.  
Terms: Twelve months credit—except \$40 in Cash—with note and approved security with interest from date. Title made when the money is paid.  
Adm'f. of A. L. GRIFFITH  
Sept. 13, 1869. 6w

**Important Sale of Real Estate.**  
In obedience to a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1869, a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, the following real estate, to-wit: Two hundred acres of land, more or less, lying on both sides of Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of J. B. Stewart, Charles Baker, Margaret Henderson and others, known as the lands belonging to the heirs of Albert Wallace.  
Terms: Twelve months credit—except fifty dollars to be paid in cash—bond with good security required.  
E. A. OSBORNE,  
Clerk Superior Court.  
Sept. 13, 1869. 6t

**Valuable Mill Property for Sale.**  
On Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1869, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, under a Decree of the Superior Court of North Carolina, the following property, to-wit: That valuable Mill and Water Power, four miles from the City of Charlotte, known as the Fox and McCullough Mills, situated on Sugar Creek, embracing the Tract of Land on which said mills are located, containing Eight Acres, more or less.  
Terms: Twelve months credit with interest from date—bond with two good securities required.  
E. A. OSBORNE,  
Commissioner.  
Sept. 13, 1869. 4t

**State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.**  
Superior Court.  
W. Richards & Co., Plaintiff, against The Empire Gold Mining Company, Defendant.  
Claim for Merchandise and Money advanced to the amount of \$3,913 50.  
B. Barringer, Surviving Partner of Osborne & Barringer, against the same defendant.  
Claim for legal services to the amount of \$500.  
The Defendant in the above cases is notified that a Warrant of Attachment has this day been issued in each case against the property held by it in said County, and that said Attachment will be returnable before me at my office in Charlotte, on the 15th day of October, 1869, when and where the said Defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint in each case—Aug. 11, 1869. E. A. OSBORNE,  
Sept. 13, 1869. 4w Clerk Superior Court.

**Clover Seed.**  
500 POUNDS CLOVER SEED, for sale by STEPHEN HOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.  
Sept. 20, 1869.

**State of North Carolina, Lincoln County.**  
L. W. Hoyle and W. A. Warlick, Administrators of Aaron Boggs, dec'd., vs. James Boggs and others, heirs at law of Aaron Boggs, dec'd.  
Petition to Sell Land for Assets.  
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Boggs and Noah Boggs, two of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State, so that a summons in the ordinary manner cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a weekly newspaper published in the Ninth Judicial District, notifying said James Boggs and Noah Boggs to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln County, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 30th day of October, 1869, and answer the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.  
S. P. SHERRILL, C. S. C.  
89-6w [pr adv \$10] for Lincoln county.

## The Future of Cotton.

[From the Shipping and Commercial List.]  
The business of English spinners continues to suffer severely from the scarcity and high price of cotton and the relative low price of goods. They held a large meeting at Manchester in the early part of the week for the purpose of devising some means whereby the trade may be placed upon a better footing, and the leading English journals continue to devote considerable attention to the same question. The London Times thinks there is but one way for the Lancashire manufacturers to meet the exigency, and that is to employ a portion of their capital in co-operative cotton planting in British India. But the spinners evidently have little faith in obtaining adequate supplies from that source.  
The events of the last few years have strengthened the conviction of sagacious observers that the South is destined in the future, as in the past, to be the great source of the world's supply of this essential article, since there is scarcely a limit to its production in that field, under a liberal application of capital and an adequate supply of labor, which, it may be taken for granted, will be found elsewhere. In view of the constantly tightening hold which cotton has upon commerce, there is everywhere a manifest effort to recover the ground which was lost during the rebellion. There are several important elements in this problem, which constitute a strong incentive to the rehabilitation of the great staple.  
A full cotton crop is very generally conceded to be an absolute essential in equalizing the foreign exchanges, without a resort to gold; it is also necessary as a means of placing the American shipping interest on its proper footing, and to enable the country to restore and maintain specie payments. And in reviving the production of cotton, no surer or speedier way can be found for composing all existing differences, securing permanent peace and harmony, and restoring prosperity throughout the whole country. We are glad to be able to state, on the authority of so reliable a journal as the Commercial Bulletin, of New Orleans, that the wastes of war are gradually and surely repairing. Railroads will soon be traversing the South in every direction, leaving no productive region, however interior or remote, without access to market; and, eventually, the needful labor attracted by assurances of profit and facilitated by abundant and rapid means of transportation, will be had. Then, we shall hear much less about what is going on in foreign cotton culture; and, with the accession of fresh looms and spindles, we shall not only lessen our dependence upon England for cotton goods, but shall be enabled to successfully compete with her in supplying fabrics to the principal markets of the world.

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S. P. SHERRILL, C. S. C.  
89-6w [pr adv \$10] for Lincoln county.

## War by Machinery.

The latest novelty abroad in the art of fighting by machinery is something known as a "ball syringe," an exhibition at Vienna, and christened La Mitrailleuse. As described it has the shape of a small cannon, and is served by five men. The breach end of the barrel is a small movable square box. It contains thirty-seven common infantry cartridges, arranged like cigars in a bundle. As soon as it is attached to the breach end of a cannon the Mitrailleuse is loaded. A man sitting on the carriage fires it by turning a crank. The sound produced by a discharge makes the impression of a platoon fire. The crank is turned once more and the cartridge box revolves itself from the cannon; a man to the right takes it and removes from it the "cigar box"; the man to the left puts a new one in and brings it again to its place; two other men move constantly to and fro bringing ammunition. The same crank moves the cannon in any direction. At the last performance the Mitrailleuse fired four hundred and forty balls in one minute. The Austrian Secretary of War, who was present at the experiment, declared the effect to be equal to the volley of a battalion of six hundred men. All the balls were fired into a surface twelve feet square at a distance of six hundred yards. The Hungarian officers who were present at the experiments hurried when they saw the terrible effects of the new machine. "The very devil," they say, "could not invent anything more terrible." It may now down a battalion in two or three minutes, and if two hostile armies use this new offspring of hell, they may annihilate one another with the rapidity of lightning. If mankind wishes to exterminate itself, La Mitrailleuse will do the job for it. The great merit of the invention seems to be that it dispenses largely with the use of men—five doing the service of six hundred. One cannot help hoping that in the progress of invention the same may come when wars will be waged altogether by machinery, and that great battles will be fought without the loss of a life.

A beautiful foundling, left in a doorstep at Pittsburgh, Pa., a few evenings since, is to be sold at auction at the highest bidder next Saturday. An \$800 bid has been made. The money realized is to be put to compound interest for the benefit of the child, when it arrives at the age of eighteen years.

While Rev. Mr. Perry, a local Methodist preacher, was addressing a congregation at Columbia, Brazoria county, Texas on the evening of the 6th ult., six armed desperadoes entered the church and fired at and killed him instantly. Rev. Mr. Hardwell, the minister in charge, who was sitting in the pulpit, was knocked down by one of the ruffians, but as he is a very powerful man, he rallied and took the weapon away from his assailant. The assassins then ran out of the house. Seventy freedmen armed themselves and mounted in hot pursuit, with instructions from the United States marshal to bring the ruffians back, dead or alive. A terrible state of affairs is said to be existing in that section of the country.

Twenty years ago Pennsylvania was the largest wheat-producing State in the Union. Now it is about twelfth on the list. The people have turned their attention to the development of that which is hidden in the earth—oil, coal and iron.

It is said that a handful of sulphur thrown into the fire when a chimney is burning out, will almost instantaneously extinguish the flames.

**NOTICE.**  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Albert Wallace, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded and registered, I shall sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday the 18th of October, 1869, to the highest bidder, all the Real Estate conveyed to me by said deed, consisting of about Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres of Land, adjoining the lands of Wm. C. Morris, James M. Davis, Samuel Morrison and others, lying on Reedy Creek, 9 miles North-East of Charlotte. This tract is known as a part of the James M. Black tract of Land. The land is of good quality and is well adapted to the production of Cotton, and Wheat, and Corn. It is well improved, and has a good Mill seat upon it.  
WM. MCCOMBS,  
Sept. 13, 1869. Imp'd Trustee.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
I offer for sale my valuable LANDS in Cabarrus county. One tract, joining the Rowan county line, is 8 miles North-east of Concord, and contains 235 acres—75 acres of which is good Creek and 160 Acres Bottom, 25 acres Pasture, and 10 acres good Meadows, all cleared and lying level—together with 165 acres heavily timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, &c. On this tract is a good two-story Dwelling with 5 rooms, all necessary out-buildings, two-story double Barn, carpenter shop, and a good WAGON YARD with 25 Vats. Also, a fine Orchard of choice Fruit Trees. The water for the Dwelling and Barn is good and convenient. The Land is first-rate for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, &c.  
The above tract of 335 Acres will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
Also, another tract of 125 acres joining the above, with about 70 acres in cultivation—55 acres are heavily timbered. On the premises is a Dwelling and all necessary out-buildings.  
Both tracts are on Dutch Buffalo Creek, which runs through the land. It will suit any man who wants to purchase a Number 1 Farm. It is the land formerly owned by Jacob Pleiss.  
The subscriber, living 5 miles South-east of Concord, will take pleasure in showing the property to any one desiring to purchase. Call soon for I am determined to sell.  
J. L. LITAKER,  
Sept. 20, 1869. Concord, N. C.

**State of North Carolina, Cabarrus County.**  
In Probate Court.  
Robert P. McClellan, surviving Executor of Archibald Smith, dec'd., against J. D. Smith, et al.  
Petition for License to make Real Estate Assets.  
It appearing to the Court that N. L. McClellan and wife Mary C., and the infant heirs of Archibald Smith, dec'd., to-wit: W. L. A. Smith, Sarah E. Smith and James M. Smith, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made, in the Western Democrat, for four successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of Probate at his Office, at the Court House in Concord, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, and answer the petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, otherwise a decree will be made in pursuance to his petition.  
Given under my hand at office in Concord, on the 18th day of September, 1869.  
JOHN A. McDONALD,  
Probate Judge for Cabarrus county.  
89-4w [pr adv \$10]

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JOHN A. McDONALD,  
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89-4w [pr adv \$10]

## Superiority of the South over the West.

Under this head the Charleston News presents the following interesting facts:  
The value of lands is determined by the money worth of their products per acre. Thus, in the absence of speculation and other disturbing influences, it determines the price of the farm lands. A comparison of the average yield to the acre in the Northwest and South, will show, therefore, the relative value of the land in the two sections, and, incidentally, their relative prosperity. For the purpose of this comparison, we show the average yield to the acre of the most valuable staples in several States, the material for the calculation being taken by a correspondent from the report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington.  
We find that Illinois yields corn to the value of \$16.32 an acre, wheat at \$22.45 and barley at \$28.50 per acre. Kansas yields corn at \$26.64, wheat at \$19.80, and barley at \$25.92 per acre. Missouri yields corn at \$16.95, wheat at \$24.80, and barley at \$30.80 per acre. Turning to the South we find that Virginia yields a higher average of corn than Illinois—say \$17.00, also tobacco at \$86.25 per acre. North Carolina yields tobacco at \$112.70 per acre. Louisiana and Mississippi yield sugar cane at \$240 per acre. South Carolina and Georgia yield rice at \$95, and Sea-Island cotton at \$140 per acre. And the twelve cotton States yield upland cotton at an average of \$60 per acre.  
The value of the lands of the West is really far more speculative than intrinsic, and heretofore they have advanced in price with great rapidity, not on account of their superior productivity, but because there was a vast tide of immigration pouring into the United States which ways flowed towards the West and rapidly filled up the country. Each immigrant brought with him from Europe some gold, which contributed largely towards forming the capital of the Western States. There can be now no doubt that our old institution of slavery discourages immigration, and so impeded the material progress of the South. But now that slavery is dead, there is an open chance for the competition of free labor, and as soon as our political affairs are well settled, confidence will be established and immigrants will pour into our section and soon raise our lands to their true value, which is really greater than the value of lands in the West.

**Making Matches.**  
A match factory in Western New York is noted for the curious machinery used in its manufacture. 720,000 feet of pine of the best quality are used annually for the matches, and 400,000 feet of basswood for cases. The sulphur used annually for the matches is 400 barrels, and the phosphorus is 600 pounds. The machines run night and day, and 300 hands are employed at the works. 560 pounds of paper per day are used to make the light, small boxes for holding the matches, and four tons of pasteboard per week for the larger boxes. Sixty pounds of flour per day are used for paste, and the penny sams required by government on the boxes amount to \$1,440 per day. There are four machines in use for cutting, dipping and delivering the matches. The two inch pine plank is sawed up the length of the match, which is 24 inches. I these go into the machine for cutting, where at every stroke twelve matches are cut and by the succeeding stroke pushed into slots arranged on a double chain 250 feet long, which carries them to the sulphur vat, and from thence to the phosphorus vat, and thus across the room and back, returning them to a point just in front of the cutting machine, and where they are delivered in their natural order, and are gathered up by boy into trays and sent to the packing room. Thus 1,000 gross of 144,000 small boxes of matches are made per day. The machines for making the small, thin paper boxes and their covers are quite as wonderful and ingeniously contrived as these that make the matches. A long roll of paper, as wide as the box is long, revolves on a wheel, through rollers, where the printing is done; from thence to the paste boxes, where the side and ends only are pasted; from thence to the folding apparatus, where the ends are nicely folded and the whole box is pasted together and dropped into a basket. A similar machine is at work at the covers, and thus 144,000 boxes of matches are manufactured per day.

**A Western Romance.**  
Chapter I.—She threw herself upon his breast and wept.  
Chapter II.—As she ceased weeping, he groaned audibly. Then they sat entwined in each other's arms for about two hours, and nary one of them spoke.  
Chapter III.—A voice fractured the solemn stillness of the air. 'Twas Eugene's. "How sweet, my own love Harriet, if I but had a wine pie to eat." Then she lifted her tear dimmed eyes to the stary heavens, clasped her hands wildly and exclaimed: "Come with me to the kitchen, love, and thou shalt eat thy fill, for there were three of 'em left at dinner." They clasped each other by the hand and rushed to the pantry.  
Chapter IV.—Two wine-pies had disappeared and the third was about to share the same fate, when a stealthy step was heard. "Fly, my angel—my bear!" 'Tis the old woman I know." And she fell fainting at his feet.  
Chapter V.—The old woman stood face to face with Eugene. And she asked him what he had been doing with the gal, and he said he hadn't had nothing. She seized upon the remaining pie, and with the ferocity of a tigress, she chucked it at him.  
Chapter VI.—Her aim had been too true. She hit him in the pit of the stomach, and he fell at her feet in convulsions. They buried them both in one grave, and every spring the village maiden plant roses over the place where lie the lovers at last united.  
[A good burlesque on sickly love stories.]

**Notice to Trespassers.**  
The undersigned, having suffered loss and inconvenience by the conduct of persons who hunt and fish on her lands, is compelled in self-protection to forbid all persons from hunting or fishing on her premises, or passing through her fields. She intends to enforce the law against trespassers of all sorts.  
MARGARET P. SPRINGS,  
Sept. 27, 1869.

**Animal Food.**  
A young gentleman of limited intelligence, who was recovering from a long fit of sickness, being informed by his physician that he "might venture now upon a little animal food," exclaimed: "No you don't, doctor; I've suffered enough on your gruel and stuff, and hang me if I'll touch any of your hay and oats."

**A Tough Story.**  
From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin.  
During the war, a gentleman, now of this city, was connected with the army in South Carolina. He had long and exhausting marches to make, and for drinking water was compelled to resort to the swamps and ponds found along the route. It was customary to hurriedly dip up a cupful as the column moved on, without leaving the line, and to gulp it down as they moved forward. Time passed, and the gentleman of whom we speak fell sick. He was troubled with an irritability of the stomach, for which physicians could find no remedy. The war closed, and his complaint became more and more aggravating. It was with difficulty the most toothsome morsel could be retained in the stomach. He consulted a number of physicians, who prescribed sundry and varied remedies, but they all failed to effect the desired cure. Matters continued thus until the gentleman made up his mind that there was no cure for him, and that the only thing that remained for him was to continue the use of such medicines as afforded him the most relief, and thus smooth his way to the grave. One morning he was walking in the garden, and being tempted by the appearance of a cluster of red currants, he yielded to temptation, and swallowed as much as a small handfull of them. He had no sooner done so than he felt that he had caused for regretting his rashness. An unusual retching followed, and in a few seconds he vomited up the currants; and with them the dead body of a red lizard, fully six inches long! He had no doubt, drank this lizard when it was very small, in the South Carolina swamp water. It had been nurtured for months in his stomach, and grown to the monster it was when ejected. It had, probably, been killed by something taken into the stomach, and the decomposition of the body having commenced, created a nausea of stomach that enabled him to throw it up. One side of its head and a portion of its tail had decayed, but otherwise it was whole, well-formed, and undeniably a lizard.  
This is the first lizard story of this nature of which we ever heard, and, being thoroughly satisfied of its truth, we put it on record.

**Cheaper Funerals.**  
The New York Star goes for greater economy in funerals. Noticing the fact that last week the Catholics of Fall River held a meeting, and resolved that a hearse and three hacks or carriages are sufficient for the funeral is not confined to Catholics. It prevails among the people of all creeds and classes, and is often the cause of much embarrassment, as it is the indignation of the most useless and reprehensible extravagance. We have known of a string of twenty carriages following the body of a little one to the grave, when the parents were without money to provide the mother with a single mourning weed. And how often we see lines of a dozen or so carriages en route to Greenwood, or wherever filled with smoking, laughing, chatting men, while a bereaved and penniless widow holds the babe of her poverty to her breast, and appeals in all absolute need to Heaven for her next bit of bread.  
[Funerals in large cities are managed for display more than sympathy for the dead or living.]

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