

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1872.

TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME—NUMBER 1041.

**THE Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum,  
One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months.  
Subscriptions must be paid 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,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets.  
Break office on College Street.  
March 11, 1872.

**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, Patents, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1872.

**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, 1870.

**Alexander & Bland, DENTISTS.**  
All work guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain by "Nitrous Oxide Gas."  
Office in Brick Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
March 1, 1872.

**H. HOFFMAN, ISRAEL SIMPSON, HOFFMAN & SIMPSON, Dentists,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public that they have associated themselves together in the practice of Dentistry. Their aim will be to perform all operations relating to the profession in the most skillful manner and highest degree of excellence.  
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Office on Trade Street, in A. R. Nesbit & Bro's new building.  
Jan. 15, 1872.

**MANSION HOUSE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.  
25 Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 1, 1872. H. C. ECCLES.

**VANCE & BURWELL, Attorneys at Law,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office in the Court House.  
April 1, 1872.

**W. J. BLACK, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Commission Merchant,**  
AND DEALER IN PROVISIONS AND WINE, &c.  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**SANDERS, OATES & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Buyers and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
Corner Trade and College Streets, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**WALTER CLARK, J. M. MULLEN, CLARK & MULLEN, Attorneys at Law,**  
HALLMARK, N. C.

**W. F. COOK, Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.,**  
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 22, 1872.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS,**  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**CLEVELAND FEMALE SEMINARY, Cleveland Mineral Springs, NEAR SHELBY, N. C.**  
The next Session will commence on the 18th September, 1872, and continue without intermission, except three days at Christmas, until the 5th of June, 1873. Board and Tuition payable quarterly in advance.  
For further information apply to  
T. W. BREVARD, Principal.  
June 24, 1872.—y-pd

**H. C. ECCLES, T. H. GAITHER, of Inndell county, N. C. ECCLES & GAITHER, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
For the sale and purchase of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds.  
They have removed their Store to the Brick House below Springs-building, Trade Street.  
References—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. F. Pezart, Cashier, First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor "Western Democrat," Charlotte, N. C.  
January 1, 1872.

**Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad. SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22d, 1872.**  
On and after Thursday, the 25th, the following schedule will be run over this Road daily (Sundays excepted):  
Leave Statesville, 7:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte, 10:35 "  
Leave Charlotte, 3:35 P. M.  
Arrive at Statesville, 7:00 "  
J. J. GORMLEY, Superintendent.  
July 29, 1872.

**Smith & Hammond, "Democrat Office," Charlotte, N. C., are selling fine Cooking Extracts, Spices, Tea, &c.**  
June 10, 1872.

**A FABLE.—**A fox and a duck having quarrelled about the ownership of a frog, agreed to refer the dispute to a lion. After hearing a great deal of argument, the lion opened his mouth to speak. "I am very well aware," interrupted the duck, "what your decision is. It is that by your own showing the frog belongs to neither of us, and you will eat him yourself. But please remember that lions do not like frogs." "To me," exclaimed the fox, "it is perfectly clear that you will give the frog to the duck, the duck to me, and take me yourself. Allow me to state certain objections to"—"I was about to remark," said the lion, "that while you were disputing, the cause of contention had hopped away. Perhaps you can procure another frog." To point out the moral of this fable would be to offer a gratuitous insult to the acuteness of the reader.

**Buy Shoes at a Shoe Store. SMITH'S SHOE STORE!**  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe House in the State.

Have Agents always in the Northern markets. Buy direct from manufacturers. From long experience in the Shoe Trade and superior advantages in buying, we guarantee to sell

**Boots and Shoes**  
At as low prices as any New York Jobber. For proof of our assertion, the next time you are in Charlotte come and examine our stock and prices whether you wish to buy or not.

**BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, Shoe-Findings, Trunks and Hats.**  
If you only want a single pair of Shoes, send your order to SMITH, and you will be suited or can return the Shoes.

Always buy your Shoes at a Shoe Store, you can be better suited, and get them cheaper.  
S. P. SMITH & CO.,  
Smith's Shoe Store, Charlotte, N. C.  
August 19, 1872 (1st Jan.)

**TO THE PUBLIC. New Storage Ware House.**  
We have built a new Ware House on College Street, near our present location, and propose on and after this date to do a general storage business. We will store Cotton, Tobacco, Whiskey, Grain, Bagging and Merchandise of any kind in packages, and make loans on the same.

**Gentlemen's Goods.**  
Cravattes, Cloths, Linens, Ducks, Drabets, Silk Mixed Scotch Tweeds, just received.  
A list of GENTS' SILK HATS, which for style, quality and lightness can't be beat in the market.  
WOLFE & BARRINGER.

**To the Farmer.**  
Steel Hoes, Axes, Drawing Chains, Hames, Iron, Chisels, Augers, Hammers, Hand Saws and almost everything to supply a farm, as cheap as any retail in the City.  
WOLFE & BARRINGER.  
April 15, 1872.

**Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, &c. REMOVAL.**  
J. K. PUREFOY has removed to West side of Tryon Street, next door to Parks' building, where he will keep a stock of STATIONERY of all kinds, Pens, Ink, &c.  
Also, a line of very fine CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO, and a great variety of PIPES.  
Sept. 9, 1872.

**WITKOWSKY & RINTELS' CARD! READ IT!!**  
Again thanking a generous public for the very liberal share of their trade accorded us the past year, we take this method of informing it, (and the wholesale buyers in particular), that our SPRING STOCK is now coming in, and when complete (which will be about the 4th of March) will be as usual the largest, best selected, and comprise a greater variety than that of any House in Western North Carolina. And as it is dangerous for small buyers who can send a limited amount of Goods only, to go North, especially for the Summer trade, we respectfully invite them to look at our stock, feeling assured that we can and will make it to their interest to buy of us this Spring. Respectfully,  
WITKOWSKY & RINTELS,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
March 4, 1872.

**Ink! Ink!! Ink!!!**  
Carters combined Writing and Copying Ink, in quart and pint Bottles. This Ink is warranted to flow as freely as any Ink now in use, to give a perfect copy and not to thicken or mould.  
N. Antoine's French Copying Ink in quarts and pints.  
Arnolds Chemical Writing Fluid in quarts, pints, half pints and quarter pints.  
Arnolds Superior Copying Ink, quart bottles.  
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink, quart bottles.  
J. B. Jackson School Ink.  
Florillo's School size extra Blue Writing Fluid, at TIDDY'S BOOK STORE.  
July 29, 1872. Stationary Store.

**NOTICE.**  
The MECKLENBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, located in the city of Charlotte, will purchase at their Works and along the lines of the different Railroads terminating at that city, HICKORY TIMBER of the following lengths, viz:  
Either 3 feet 1 inch, 6 feet 2 inch, 9 feet 3 inch, or 12 feet 4 inches long according to Classification.  
1st Class—Butt ends of old field hickory, close white grain wood, free from knots and stains, end not less than 9 inches in diameter at the little end.  
2nd Class—Butt ends of Forest Hickory, showing not less than 4 inches of white wood, free from knots and stains and not less than 9 inches in diameter.  
3rd Class—Forest Hickory, showing at least 3 inches of white wood free from knots and stains, and not less than 8 inches in diameter.  
For 1st Class \$15 per 1000 feet timber measure.  
" 2d " 12 " " " "  
" 3d " 10 " " " "

The above prices will be paid on inspection by me, either at Charlotte or on the lines of the different Roads when notified of a delivery of Timber.  
E. H. WOODS, Superintendent.  
Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1872

**MUSIC LESSONS.**  
ROBT. S. PHIPER offers his professional services as Teacher of Music to the citizens of Charlotte, and feels assured he can give satisfaction to all who give him a trial. He can be seen at his home or addressed through the Post Office.  
Charlotte, Aug. 19, 1872

## The Negro's Future Home.

The New York Herald of Tuesday has two columns on "our negro population—its political influence and labor movements." It argues that the negro being adapted by nature to a tropical climate, and being averse to unnecessary labor, will ultimately go from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina and Kentucky, and from the upper and middle sections of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia, to the more extreme portions of the South, where production is more spontaneous, clothing lighter and cheaper, fuel less needed and costly habitations unnecessary. We subjoin the concluding paragraphs of the Herald's article:

Two leading deductions may at this day be made:  
1. There is and will be a steady exodus of the negro population southward and into the tropics.  
2. It will cluster in districts where the arable land is friable and easily worked, where vegetation is most spontaneous, and where agriculture will return the largest products or wages with the least labor.

These people have little individuality, and are very gregarious; the current of migration will be swelled by their proclivity to follow their "crowd." This disposition draws them to villages, towns and cities. A false pride since emancipation and an appreciation of the "greatness thrust upon them" have produced an aversion to menial service; they confound it with slavery, which it resembles. But they will endure it, if they can obtain with it association, "finery, music and splurge," in which they delight. In those districts where their population once becomes sensibly diminished a rapid disappearance will ensue. Personal proclivities govern them much more in their local changes than do policy or politics.  
A wide field for white immigrant labor is steadily opening in the Northern and Middle States of the South; and on the movement of the colored race largely depends its own ultimate fate in America. It may result in their colonization.

**JAMES H. HENDERSON,**  
At his New House at the Old Stand,  
Is now prepared to serve his old customers, and as many new ones as will give him a call, in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. He will be pleased to see all who are in need of anything in his line, and guarantees to sell as cheap as any similar house in the City. Give him a call and be convinced.  
Thankful to his friends and the public for past patronage, he hopes to be able to continue to merit the same by liberal and fair dealing.  
Sept. 16, 1872. 4w

**Groceries, Salt, Bagging and Ties.**  
We are now receiving our Fall Stock of Groceries, consisting of everything kept by first class Grocery House: Salt in large quantities, Bagging and Ties bought after the decline, Ale, Porter, &c., &c. We cannot and will not be undersold by any. Call and see us.  
GRIER & ALEXANDER.  
P. S.—The best and purest Liquors in the country for medicinal purposes only.  
Sept. 16, 1872. G. & A.

**Wheat Fertilizer.**  
We have the Agency for a Fertilizer that has been used in the wheat growing States for the past three years and has given entire satisfaction to all who have used it, and we hold certificates from some of the best farmers in our section of country. We have a large quantity of this Fertilizer on hand, which we offer to our farmers as low as it can be bought from manufacturers. This is no humbug.  
For further particulars apply to  
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.  
Sept. 16, 1872.

**Tobacco, Flour, Seed Oats, &c. 5,000 YARDS ALAMANCE PLAIDS—**  
Holt's best,  
10,000 Yards Domestic,  
20 Boxes Vaughn's Tobacco,  
200 Sacks Family Flour,  
1,000 Bunches Yarn and other goods,  
1,000 Bushels Seed Oats.  
Sept. 16, 1872. E. M. HOLT & CO.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
By virtue of the last Will and Testament of James C. Davis, dec'd, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of James C. Davis, dec'd, on Tuesday, 22d day of October, 1872, all the Lands belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of three tracts—  
First, The Home Place, containing about 404 acres, very well improved, with a well of good water. Said Land is well adapted to the culture of grain and cotton, with 30 acres of bottom land. Said Land is situated on 12 Mile Creek, in Union county, N. C., adjoining the Lands of A. J. Moore, Burrell Clark's Estate Lands and others.  
Second Tract contains 75 acres original forest, well timbered, located near a good Saw Mill, adjoining S. B. Howard and others.  
Third Tract, containing 130 acres, all wood land, situated near Sandy Ridge Church, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Mary Matthews and others. Said Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton.  
TERMS—Twelve months credit, with note and approved security, interest from date, and right reserved until the purchase money is paid.  
T. W. REDWINE,  
J. M. PRICE,  
Attorneys of Thos. A. Davis,  
Sept. 9, 1872—6w Ex'r of Jas C Davis, dec'd.

**1872. 1872. Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods, White Goods, Embroideries, &c. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers**  
Bonnet, Trimming, Neck and Sash Ribbons, VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets and Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, &c., Straw Bonnets and Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. And in connecting Warehouses.  
White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Nets, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Veiling, Head Nets, &c., &c.  
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.  
September 9, 1872 2upd

## Weak Backs and Bad Seats.

The small of the back is the weak or strong point of every person. It is the center of voluntary motion. Nearly three hundred muscles are directly or indirectly connected with the motions of which the small of the back is the pivotal center. Hence, while those who are strong, and whose muscular systems are well balanced, know nothing of spinal weakness or vertebral distortion, invalids are forever complaining of this part of the body.

One very prominent cause of weak backs and crooked spines is, the unhygienic and unanatomical seats and benches of our school houses, churches and halls; or are the seats and benches provided on steamboats, railroad cars, or at stations or at ferry-houses any better. It is impossible for any person to occupy these seats long without being forced out of shape. And when school children are confined to them for several hours a day, for months and years, their backs will inevitably be more or less weakened with corresponding deformity of body, for life.

If we go into private families, even into the palace of the opulent, we find the seats made more for show than for use. Girls suffer much more by using such seats than boys, for the reason that boys are taught to run, jump and exercise themselves all over and all through, while girls are expected to keep still and be pretty.

It is certainly one of the strange problems of the nineteenth century that no parent, teacher, or mechanic will give any attention to anatomy or physiology in the construction of seats for the human body. Must our chairs and sofas and settees, and divans, and *le-to-letes*, and pews forever be dictated by fashion, and never conform to nature? Must our tortured bodies forever be compelled to shape themselves to the seats instead of the seats being adapted to our bodies? Go through all the great chair-factories of the country, and you will not find a single article that is not put together in gross violation of the rules of health and comfort.—*Science of Health.*

**IMPORTANT POST-OFFICE REGULATION.**  
The continued changes in the postal laws of the country require persons to keep constantly on the *qui vive*, or else to run the risk of having their correspondence quietly dumped into the dead letter office. Under the old law the rate of postage for mail matter was three cents per half ounce for letters, and the regulation provided that in case the requisite number of stamps to pay the full postage was not attached to a letter, the postmaster at the place of destination was required to collect the remainder. For instance, if a letter which weighed one ounce only had a three cent stamp attached, it went on to its destination and the remaining three cents due upon it was collected there. The law in this respect has been materially changed. Under a decision of the Post Office authorities postmasters are required to collect double the amount which remains unpaid. Double postage is also of course to be collected on wholly unpaid matter which may by chance reach the office of destination. Letter writers and business men will avoid much confusion in future by bearing in mind the new law on the subject.

**"OAK LAWN."**  
The well known residence of the late E. R. Harris, of Cabarrus county, is offered for sale. It contains about 340 acres of LAND, is well watered and improved; has good out-houses, and a commodious Dwelling House, beautifully situated where the road from Charlotte to Salisbury crosses the road leading from Concord to Davidson College. It is 15 miles from Charlotte, 10 from Concord, 10 from Davidson College and 3 from Poplar Tent Church. The neighborhood is one of the best in the State. The place contains a body of fine Cotton Land.  
For particulars inquire of A. J. Seagle, Newton, N. C. Mr. Miles Johnston will show the property to any one wishing to examine.  
A. J. SEAGLE,  
J. N. CRAIG,  
Executors.  
Sept. 16, 1872 4w

**REIDVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, Reidville, S. C.**  
REV. THOMAS WARD WHITE, PRESIDENT.  
Assisted by an able Corps of experienced Teachers. Opens 1st of February; the cheapest Female College in the South; closes last of November; Term Calendar Months; Vacation in the Winter; Fall Term begins 1st July.

**BOARD.**—The Steward's Hall is under the management of an experienced gentleman, Mr. J. B. Hammond, and the charges placed at the lowest possible figures—\$12.50 per month—including Washing, Fuel, Lights and Servants' attendance. In addition to which there are four Boarding Houses, in each of which a member of the Faculty resides.

**TUITION.**—At \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4 per month respectively for the Elementary, Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Departments. Latin, Greek, French and German taught in the Collegiate Department without any extra charge. Music \$4 per month. Matriculation fee \$3 (for the year).

**SITUATION.**—Reidville is situated on the great Air Line from New Orleans to New York, via Atlanta and Charlotte, N. C., about equidistant from both places; at present until the completion of this road, accessible by way of Columbia, S. C., at which point the President will meet Pupils when advised of the time of their arrival. The College omnibus conveys Pupils to and from Spartanburg C. H., free of cost.

The village of Reidville is located in a high, dry, healthy section of the State, at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountain, distant 12 miles from Spartanburg C. H., on the one side, and 20 from the city of Greenville on the other, and is in daily mail communication with both places.

A public conveyance leaves Spartanburg C. H. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Greenville, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, passing immediately by the Village, going and returning. Term—Young Ladies from abroad board in the house prepared for their reception—a large, commodious, comfortable building—and are under the special care of the President of the Institution.

Pupils received at any period, and are charged only from the time at which they enter.  
For further information address  
W. A. HARRISON,  
Secretary Board of Trustees, Reidville, S. C.  
References—Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.  
N. B.—No charge is made for the tuition of daughters of Ministers of the Gospel of any denomination, or those of Confederate soldiers killed in battle.  
Sept. 16, 1872 3w

## How to Beautify Homes.

There are a few facts of a familiar kind which may aid in making many a place beautiful, which I will submit to the great household of the *Ledger*. No one needs to be told how much a house is adorned by vines; and yet many are averse to their liberal use from the impression that they make a house damp. It is true that they may, but it is not necessary that they should. Vines do not collect dampness. If any part of the house wall needs the sun to warm it, and is covered by a vine from its influence, it may favor dampness. But an ivy vine is reputed to make a house dry, and has sometimes been employed to correct the undue moisture to which certain portions of a dwelling are subject. A grape vine trained upon slats which shall have a few inches of air space underneath it, will not injure the house. Upon porches and over trellises, vines may be trained with a charming effect, and without offending those who are superstitiously prejudiced against vines on a house.

The kinds of vines must be left in the case of thousands, to accident. Men that are obliged to count the very last penny in their expenses cannot send many orders to florists for beautiful things but must take what they can get in their own neighborhood. We will mention a few things now generally diffused.

The Glycine or Wistaria, is one of the noblest. It will run a hundred feet or more, and grows in time to have a trunk like a small tree. Nothing can surpass it at its blossoming period. It is like a vision in the garden of heaven. It may be raised by layers, but will be found somewhat slow in taking hold after transplantation. Its arms may be carried out in tier above tier to cover the whole side of the house, when economy of space is no object; but where one desires to spare for other things, the Wistaria may be trained upon a corner or along the eaves.

There is nothing more beautiful in its summer greenness or gorgeous in its autumn reds and purples, than the Virginia Creeper—*Ampelopsis hederacea*. There is a variety called *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, or *Veitch's*, which is extremely beautiful. It clings to wood or brick with as much tenacity as the ivy. Its foliage is fine and its habits fit it to fill small spaces. It is a plant, once had, that no one would part with.

If one wishes a dense screen, there is no vine that grows more rapidly, that is more hardy than the *Aristolochia Sipho*, or Dutchman's pipe. One might as well attempt to look through a brick wall as through the opaque mass made by its enormous leaves. But its coarseness fits it chiefly for hiding ungainly things or shading from the light.

The Trumpet Creeper is effective at a distance, but its coarseness excludes it from familiar nearness.  
Few people are aware of the vast improvements which have taken place in the Clematis. Every one knows the wild white Clematis, which is beautiful in blossom, and almost as fine when its seeds are ripened. It abounds in our fields and bears transplantation easily. The new kinds or those comparatively new deserve to be better known. Fortune's, Henderson's, Jackman's, the Prince of Wales, Standish's, together with Helena, Sophia, Lanuginosa, are obtainable at our first class nurseries, and may be easily propagated. Besides these, there are every year new varieties introduced. There is no vine that we should spare with more reluctance. The sheets of gorgeous bloom, which, by judicious selection of kinds will last from June to September, the perfect hardness of the plant, and the ease with which it is trained, fit it eminently for small places and sunny spots. For it loves the full blaze, and will not flourish well when planted with other vines that at all shade it. Indeed, to have the best effect of Clematis, it should be trained to a clear and open space to a trellis of its own.

But of all vines, none is so popular, and deservedly so, as the honeysuckle. The kinds are numerous. But if one can be had, let it be the *Hallems*, or Hall's Japan honeysuckle. It cannot be distinguished from the *Brachyopoda*, in leaf or blossom; but it excels that immeasurably in the habit of all summer blossoming. The *Flexuosus*, or Chinese is fine, but we consider it second to Hall's, which ought to be better known and more widely diffused than it is. By planting it on open soil, without support it spreads over the ground and roots at every joint so that hundreds of new plants may be gained every year.

There is a beautiful golden honeysuckle—*aurca reticulata*. This ought not to be planted by the side of green leaved varieties. It produces the effect of a deceased or weak branch, rather than of contrast and variety. But the golden leaved, if planted by itself and well grown is gorgeous. It is perfectly hardy and is of good growth and constitution. If one has a yard of ground, he may have a vine which will through the whole summer give unfeigned pleasure.

**GOODS AT COST AT BEATTIE'S FORD, N. C. Great Bargains Offered!!**  
We are now offering the largest and most varied stock of Goods in Lincoln county, at actual cost. We have now on hand and offer at cost: A large stock of

**Boots and Shoes, LADIES AND GENT'S HATS, CLOTHING, Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs, Crockery, Notions, and in fact almost everything that can be called for, we now have in store, and would invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine our stock at an early date, when the full assortment can be seen.**

We say for the information of our customers that we will keep on hand all the while a full supply of

**GROCERIES.**  
Our Books from this date are closed, and we hope those indebted to us will call at their earliest convenience and settle.  
H. W. CONNOR & CO.  
Beattie's Ford, N. C., Sept. 16, 1872 if

## The Car of Juggernaut.

The Indian correspondent of the London Times recently wrote a letter in relation to the Juggernaut festival, in which he said he thought the cruel ceremonies hitherto in vogue were no longer common. In reply to this another gentleman writes:

"Your Calcutta correspondent has taken the Juggernaut festival under his protection, and seems nervously anxious to prove that self-immolation has ceased. Nevertheless, he has often to report 'fatal accidents,' where men are crushed under the wheels of the car, and not killed or injured in any other way. Having had a very long experience as a manager of zemindaries (estates) in Lower Bengal, a position which brought me into most intimate connection with the people, I have no hesitation in saying that the accident reported in the Times of the 13th of August, as having occurred at Serampore was a case of self-immolation. A case that occurred in my own experience will illustrate the grounds of my belief. Some twenty-five years ago I was managing a large estate in Lower Bengal, belonging to a Hindoo gentleman. In the chief village of this estate there was a Ruth, or Juggernaut car which having become dilapidated, underwent rather extensive repairs. These cars are supported on a number of wheels which are invisible externally.

On the day when the Ruth ought to have proceeded on its journey the huge multitude found it impossible to move it. As I afterwards learned, the priest had locked the wheels. For two or three days the people tried to move it, but in vain. At last it began to be whispered that a human sacrifice was required to inaugurate the newly-repaired car. A day or two more, and I was told that the victim had been procured in the person of a leper, who had sold himself for £6. I was also told that the darogah, or superintendent of police, had been handsomely bribed, and that he would report to the magistrate 'accidental death.' I did not believe all this, especially as my informant was a woman who, I thought, might have been imposed upon by what we call 'bazaar gup,' or common gossip; but in two or three days more I was informed that, to the joy of the whole country round about, the Ruth had at last moved, but that, unfortunately, a poor leper, falling under the wheels, had been crushed to death. It was, however, a purely accidental occurrence, for, after a most searching inquiry, the darogah had so reported.

After this experience I made a practice of watching the Ruths, of which there are a great many in Bengal, and invariably found when one refused to be dragged by the people, as the 'smaller car' of your correspondent did, its first motion was attended with a serious if not a fatal accident. Your correspondent thinks the fact that the man whose thigh was crushed drank gin proves, that it could not be a fit subject for a Hindoo sacrifice. It appears he does not know that all those who swing at the Churuck Poojah are persons of the very lowest caste, or rather, no caste at all, who are paid by wealthy Hindoos to do this penance in their stead. The fact of the man being an outcast is a very strong proof that he was a purchased victim and this is still further confirmed by the native-like attempt to divert the suspicions of the Shabhs by the loudly-expressed blame of the people, as the 'smaller car' of your correspondent did, its first motion was attended with a serious if not a fatal accident. Your correspondent thinks the fact that the man whose thigh was crushed drank gin proves, that it could not be a fit subject for a Hindoo sacrifice. It appears he does not know that all those who swing at the Churuck Poojah are persons of the very lowest caste, or rather, no caste at all, who are paid by wealthy Hindoos to do this penance in their stead. 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