

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—\$2 50, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 31, 1874.

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME—NUMBER 1139.

**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. Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE  
Hudson's Patent Medicines, Family  
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family  
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,  
Essence and Toilet Articles, which he determines  
to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1874.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both  
day and night, promptly attended to. Office in  
Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the  
Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct. 29, 1873.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Brick Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets.  
Residence on College Street.  
March 11, 1874.

**Alexander & Bland,**  
DENTISTS.  
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte  
Hotel.  
August 4, 1873.

**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.  
To be 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, 1873.

**W. N. PRATHER & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of  
PURE REFINED CANDIES,  
And Wholesale Dealers in  
Confederates, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.  
Trade Street, 1st door above Market,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Orders solicited.  
Jan. 4, 1874.

**STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we  
will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if  
shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York  
or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on  
moderate terms.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This well-known House has been newly  
furnished and refitted in every department, is now open  
for the accommodation of the traveling public.  
Omni-buses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. ECCLES.

**W. F. COOK,**  
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturer of CHDER MILLS and all kinds of  
PAINTING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 22, 1873.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS**  
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM  
Milburn Wagon.

A LARGE LOT NOW ON HAND.  
For durability and style of finish unequalled.  
Call and see them at our Ware Rooms, corner of  
College and 4th Streets, 2d story.  
Sept. 8, 1873.

**NOTICE.**  
Having sold out our entire stock of Groceries to  
Mr. R. B. Alexander, who will continue the business  
under New Store, we respectfully commend him to  
the favorable consideration of our friends.  
GRIER & ALEXANDER.

We will in future confine ourselves to a GENERAL  
COMMISSION BUSINESS, to the purchase  
and sale of Cotton and other country produce, to  
the wholesale and retail Liquor, Tobacco and  
Powder business. Storage furnished on accommodating  
terms.  
We would respectfully solicit a share of the public  
patronage.  
GRIER & ALEXANDER.  
Jan. 5, 1874.

**F. SCARR,**  
Chemist and Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the  
Day and Night.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and  
Black Tea, &c., &c.  
June 9, 1873.

**Virginia Evergreen Grass.**  
We will receive in a few days a full supply of  
Virginia Evergreen Grass, which has proved  
superior in this climate. Those who have  
not tried it will testify to its merits.  
We have also Orchard Grass, Clover and Lucerne.  
W. R. BURWELL & CO.

**Segars.**  
We have a fine stock of Imported Segars, and  
the Domestic Segars, manufactured expressly for  
retail trade.  
W. R. BURWELL & CO.

**Cutler's Pocket Inhaler**  
Keeps all Diseases of the Lungs. For sale by  
W. R. BURWELL & CO.,  
Manufacturers' Agents.  
Apr. 17, 1871.

**Gen. Roger A. Pryor,** a former  
resident of this city, has been retained by  
Tilton as counsel in a suit against Rev.  
Henry Ward Beecher, in which the dam-  
ages are laid at \$50,000.—*Petersburg News.*

Learning is wealth to the poor, an  
honor to the rich, aid to the young, and a  
support and comfort to the aged.

**Stills for Sale.**  
For sale TWO STILLs of 75 Gallon capacity,  
with Cams and Worms complete. Apply at the  
store of  
SYMONS & CO.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Aug. 3, 1873.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
I offer at private sale a body of valuable land  
lying on McAlpine's Creek, adjoining R. B. Wallace,  
Dr. Watson, Mrs. Celia Black and others, being part  
of the old J. J. Maxwell Farm.  
The Tract contains over 300 acres, and would be  
sub-divided to suit purchasers. Much of it is bottom  
land, well timbered, is accessible to the Carolina  
Central Railway, and near a fine Grist Mill.  
Terms cash, or its equivalent in mortgage.  
Parties wishing to examine the Land, enquire as  
to boundaries, &c., can call on Augustine Maxwell,  
or M. D. L. Biggers, Surveyor.

**RUFUS BARRINGER, (Trustee).**  
June 22, 1874.

**COTTON GINS.**  
We are Agents for the celebrated GRISWOLD  
COTTON GIN, and are prepared to furnish them  
at any time to customers.  
July 13, 1874. J. McLAUGHLIN & SON.

**D. M. RIGLER,**  
No. 5, Granite Row.

A lot of very fine CRACKERS of all kinds for  
family use—fresh and good.  
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies every day.  
PICKLES by the dozen or gallon—very fine.  
A full line of CONFECTIONERIES, just re-  
ceived at  
D. M. RIGLER'S  
Feb. 3, 1874.

**Segars.**  
Just received, another invoice of very superior  
Segars, which will be sold very low at  
PUREFOY'S.

**Entractus.**  
Entractus Cigarettes, for sale at 25 cents a box,  
at  
PUREFOY'S.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**  
A magnificent display of these beautiful in-  
struments (never before seen in Charlotte) can now be  
seen at the room of the subscriber, who has com-  
pleted arrangements with the best manufacturers  
in the United States, by which he can furnish these  
useful instruments for less money than the same  
can be had direct from the manufacturers.  
Churches, Schools and Lodges, as well as private  
families, are respectfully invited to examine my  
stock before purchasing. A personal examination  
is far preferable to any picture representation, and  
by buying here you will avoid risk of transporta-  
tion as well as freight.  
These instruments can be had by paying a por-  
tion down and the balance in monthly install-  
ments when desired.  
ASA GEORGE,  
June 1, 1874. Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

**KOOPMANN & ROTHSCHILD.**  
Having lately opened with an entire new stock  
of Millinery, Fancy Goods, White Goods and No-  
tions, kept in store one of the best selected Stocks  
in their line, ever brought to this market.  
Charlotte having long been in need of a first-class  
Millinery Establishment,  
We will conduct our Store exclusively in Millinery  
and Fancy Goods.  
As before made public, our goods were purchased  
at such extremely low prices, that we are now offer-  
ing the same at from 50 to 100 per cent below their  
real value. We sell Untrimmed Hats at 50 cents,  
worth \$1.00 to \$1.50. Trimmed Hats, all styles and  
qualities, at low figures.

**White Goods,**  
Striped Linen at 25 cents per yard worth 50 cents.  
Striped Nansook at 25 cents per yard worth 50 cents.  
Peques at 22 1/2 cents per yard worth 50 cents.  
Towels at 12 1/2 cents each worth 25 cents.  
Corsets at 75 cents each worth 1.25. Handkerchiefs  
from 10 cents up.  
In Embroideries, Jaconet Edging and Inserting,  
we are offering great inducements.  
Satin, Silk, Tartan, Cambric, &c., &c. Parasols  
at extremely low prices. The celebrated  
KOOPMANN & ROTHSCHILD.  
Aug. 3, 1874.

**Japanese Fans with Chains,**  
And a thousand other novelties.  
We feel encouraged by the many favors already  
extended us, in the case of patrons who, we trust,  
have purchased at satisfactory prices, and we shall  
endeavor to merit a continuance of their patronage.  
KOOPMANN & ROTHSCHILD.  
Aug. 3, 1874.

**Good News**  
We have now in the course of erection the  
Largest and Finest Store  
in the State of North Carolina, which will be com-  
pleted in time for the Fall Trade; and being  
desirous of opening an entire new stock therein,  
will, after the  
FIRST DAY OF JULY,  
Begin to sell our large stock of Dry Goods, Cloth-  
ing, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., at  
Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.  
We invite all who wish to purchase, either  
Wholesale or Retail, to examine our Stock, as it  
will be to their advantage to do so.  
ELIAS, COHEN & ROESSLER.  
June 29, 1874.

**W. B. TAYLOR,**  
DEALER IN  
**SPORTING GOODS,**  
Such as Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Fishing Tackle, and  
Amunition of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Razors, &c.

**The Repairing**  
of Guns, Pistols, Umbrellas, Keys and Locks  
generally attended to.  
Generally worked in Iron, Brass, Copper, Steel, Bell  
Hanging, &c., will be executed at short notice.  
Store and Shop at Beckwith's old Stand, third  
door below Springs' corner.  
April 27, 1874. W. B. TAYLOR.

**Cutlery.**  
At the Gunsmith Shop, 4th  
door below Springs' corner, Tryon Street, has in  
store a choice lot of fine Cutlery—Ladies Scissors  
and Points, Barbers' Shears, Pocket Scissors,  
Pocket Knives, and Razors.  
Aug. 3, 1874. W. B. TAYLOR.

**"Knock and it shall be opened unto You."**  
Sintul, weary, cold, and hungry  
I have knocked at Jesus' door;  
And he opened to my calling,  
N'er to close it evermore.

Took me in and warmed and clothed me  
With his garments meek and pure;  
Fed me with the bread of life,  
Of His loving kindness sure.

Washed me in the precious fountain  
Of His blood as white as snow,  
Gave me drink of living waters  
That beneath His altars flow.

Changed me, healed me, with a virtue  
That can neither sting nor pain;  
Cured—how glad am I, my Saviour!  
That I did not knock in vain!

Placed me with His many blessings  
In a path I never knew,  
Caused sweet flowers to bloom around me,  
Hope, the loveliest ever grew.

Brightening all my earthly walking  
With His never-fading love,  
And the promises He made me  
Of my home with Him above.

The Queen of England, though  
theoretically head of the English church  
and titular defender of the faith, is not a  
very good church woman. She lets her  
children get married in Lent; she gives  
drawing-room and state concerts on the  
Fridays of the holy season; she gives her  
yearly ball to her servants on Good Friday  
itself; when in Scotland, she goes to the  
Presbyterian meeting, and seems to enjoy it;  
recently, when a wealthy neighbor of  
hers at Balmoral, a private gentleman, un-  
dertook to build an Anglican chapel at his  
own expense, she had word conveyed to  
him that he would favor her by dismissing  
the idea. Naturally, her loving subjects of  
the high church persuasion are a good deal  
scandalized by all this.

**SALE OF LAND.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court for  
the County of Mecklenburg, made in the case of  
Wm. M. McCombs vs. Albert Wallace, I will open  
at public auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash,  
at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte,  
on Tuesday the 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1874, that  
valuable tract of LAND lying situate and being  
in the County of Mecklenburg, on the waters of  
Reedy Creek, adjoining the lands of the late Wm.  
C. Morris, dec'd, James Nobles and others, and  
known as the James M. Black Tract of Land, con-  
taining Three Hundred and Eighteen (318) Acres.  
GEO. E. WILSON,  
Aug. 10, 1874. 6w  
Commissioner.

**NEW SHOE FACTORY.**  
**SAMPLE & ALEXANDER,**  
Manufacturers  
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND LEATHER.

Have opened their Shoe Factory, and are now pre-  
pared to furnish good goods to the wholesale and  
retail trade at prices that defy competition. Call  
and examine style, quality and price before buying.  
SAMPLE & ALEXANDER.  
Feb. 2, 1874.

**COTTON GINS.**  
P. C. Sawyer's celebrated "Eclipse" Cotton Gin,  
manufactured at Macon, Ga., has given entire sat-  
isfaction in Georgia and the Carolinas, where it is  
extensively used. We will keep specimens on  
hand for sale.  
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.  
July 27, 1874. Charlotte, N. C.

**Fashionable Millinery Store.**  
**MRS. QUERY,**  
Having spent several weeks in the Northern cities,  
making selections of the most fashionable Millinery  
Goods, respectfully informs the Ladies that she is  
now ready to serve them with the latest styles and  
fashions. She is confident that she now has a  
stock that will not fail to please the most fas-  
hionable taste.  
Mrs. Query keeps constantly on hand a large  
stock of every description of Goods in her line,  
such as  
**BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,**  
**Laces and Trimmings,**  
And every variety of Ladies' Furnishing Goods.  
**Dress Making,**  
In all its branches, executed in the most fashion-  
able and best style. She has some of the most  
skillful seamstresses in her employ, who cannot  
fail to please the Ladies of Charlotte and surround-  
ing country.  
Ladies are invited to call and examine Goods  
and patterns.  
MRS. P. QUERY.  
March 20, 1874.

**Is it Safer?**  
No accident has occurred from the use of Astral  
Oil, while many lives have been lost and much  
property destroyed by Kerosene.  
SMITH & HAMMOND,  
April 27, 1874. Pharmacists.

**Cotton Freights.**  
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 7, 1874.  
Contracts to transport Cotton to New York, Bos-  
ton, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Wilmington, will  
be made from and after the first of October, 1874.  
S. L. FREMONT,  
Aug. 10, 1874. 6w  
Chief Engineer & Supt.

**Barbarism in a so-called Christian Land.**  
*A Duel in Louisiana—Both Combatants Killed.*

A special to the Chicago Times, dated  
New Orleans, August 18, gives the follow-  
ing details of a duel to the death which  
was fought on Tuesday in St. James' Par-  
ish, La.:

"In the Parish of St. James, Dr. Gray, a  
member of the Legislature, and Mr. Rich-  
ard, deputy sheriff, fought a duel with re-  
volvers at fifteen paces. The first two shots  
neither hit. The third shot, both fell mor-  
tally wounded. Each man was hit in the  
right side and the armpit. Gray expired  
almost instantly, and Richard a few mo-  
ments after.

The quarrel grew out of the recent parish  
Republican Convention. There was a split  
in the party, and one faction was driven  
from the convention with black eyes and  
bloody noses. After that those left  
fought among themselves, and when the  
deputy sheriff rushed in to make arrests the  
convention turned upon the latter and beat  
them terribly. After the convention R.  
Johnson, editor of the St. James Sentinel,  
and J. Helm, editor of the St. James Re-  
publican, each espousing one of the factions,  
opened a newspaper warfare, and they be-  
came very bitter towards each other. The  
division in the Radical ranks was thus  
widened and encouraged by the respective  
advertisers, and Johnson was at last urged  
to make a personal physical attack on Helm,  
which he did by beating him with a stick  
on Saturday last. Helm did not resist the  
attack, nor did he afterwards demand satis-  
faction. His puerile conduct so incensed  
Johnson that he challenged Helm to mor-  
tal combat but Helm refused to fight.  
Richard, however, espoused Helm's cause  
and publicly insulted Johnson for the pur-  
pose of making him fight, Johnson chal-  
lenged him on Monday, and the hour, place  
and weapons were selected. The authorities  
got wind of it, arrested both men before  
they could meet, and placed them under  
peace bonds. Dr. Gray then came forward  
and loudly proclaimed in public that both  
parties were cowards, and were afraid to  
fight. Richards would not submit to such  
an insult, and determined, despite of his  
peace bonds, to fight the man who had tra-  
duced him. He sent a friend to him on  
Monday night, and the challenge being  
promptly accepted, the hour for the fight  
was fixed at half-past six this morning, in  
a wood on the river bank. At the appointed  
time both men appeared on the scene, each  
attended by two seconds and a surgeon.  
Both were calm and collected, and after the  
usual civilities and preliminaries they took  
their places, 15 paces apart, armed with  
Smith & Wesson six-barrelled revolvers.  
At the word both delivered the first fire  
simultaneously, and both shots ranged a  
trifle wide, and the combatants remained  
unhurt. A second fire was demanded, and  
again did the men firmly and stolidly dis-  
charge their weapons but for the second  
time neither shot took effect. At this jun-  
cture the seconds sought to effect a ces-  
sation of hostilities, and protested against  
further proceedings, as enough had been  
done to satisfy wounded honor; but Gray  
demanded a third fire, and declared that  
he would continue to demand a repetition  
until one or both parties should fall. The  
seconds had, therefore, no recourse, and  
the combatants faced each other, still as  
firm of nerve as ever.

At the word the sound of both weapons  
rang out upon the morning air together,  
and on the instant both fell forward flat  
upon the ground as if they had been logs.  
The seconds and surgeons ran quickly to  
them, and saw at once that in each case the  
deadly messenger had thoroughly done its  
savage work. Both were struck in the  
side, directly under the arm, and neither  
spoke a word after the fatal shot. Gray  
died instantly, and Richard breathed his  
last less than two minutes after.

Both were life-long residents of the parish.  
Previous to their political differences they  
had been warm friends, and their terrible  
end has had an exceedingly depressing  
influence in the community where they  
lived.

**Last of the Siamese Twins.**  
From the Salem Press, Aug. 20th.

The funeral sermon of the Siamese Twins  
was preached by Elder Wm. Turner, at  
White Plains Meeting House, 4 miles south  
of Mt. Airy, on Sunday, 9th inst. A very  
large number of people, and many from a  
considerable distance, attended the ser-  
vice.

Born in Siam, in the year 1811, of poor  
parents, they were induced at the age of  
18, to come to this country by a Capt. Coffin,  
in 1829. During the long voyage the  
captain taught them to speak the English  
language tolerable well.

Their early years were spent in exhib-  
iting themselves in this country and Europe,  
under the care of different persons, from  
which they accumulated a considerable in-  
come, which they invested in lands and  
bonds.

Naturally these twins were intelligent,  
sprightly and very hospitable at their homes.  
They married in Wilkes county, and after-  
wards settled near Mt. Airy. They were  
highly esteemed as good citizens and their  
word was as good as their bond.

Much has been said to their detriment  
without any foundation whatever, and the  
general turnout of the neighborhood to pay  
them their last tribute of respect goes to  
show that where they were best known they  
were most esteemed.

They were considered good business men  
and conducted their affairs with more than  
usual success.

The families of the twins number as fol-  
lows:  
Eng had 12 children, 5 daughters  
and 7 sons. Five dead and seven living.

Chang had 10 children, 7 daughters and  
3 sons. Two of the daughters are dead and  
8 living. Two of these, a girl and a boy,  
are deaf and dumb, and were educated at  
the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and  
Blind, at Raleigh. The girl, now a young  
lady, is married to a tutor in the above in-  
stitution, and now resides in Raleigh. The  
boy, a fine, handsome little fellow, is still  
going to school. Another daughter is mar-  
ried to a Mr. Bolejack. All the other  
children are unmarried.

The impression that the twins adhered  
to their heathen faith, is certainly a mis-  
take. They never connected themselves  
with any church, but acknowledged the  
supremacy of God, and our reconcilia-  
tion with him through the death of Jesus  
Christ.

Ever since Chang was paralyzed, in mid-  
ocean, on their return from their last tour  
of exhibition, he was peevish, like most  
other men would be under like circum-  
stances.

On the day before their death, Chang  
was at his home, it being the last day of  
their three days' term at his house; al-  
though Chang was troubled with a distressing  
cough, they could not be persuaded to  
remain, but went to Eng's, and experienc-  
ing a very unpleasant night, sat up nearly  
all the time, watched by a servant. At  
the earnest solicitation of Eng, Chang finally  
laid down and almost immediately fell asleep.  
A short time thereafter he was noticed as  
struggling and the family were called and  
found him dead and Eng awake and per-  
fectly conscious. Mrs. Chang was sent for  
and arrived a short time before Eng died,  
which was about two hours after his brother.  
Eng evinced no fear, but complained of  
being cold, and was aware of his approaching  
end. They reached the age of 63 years.

This last tribute of respect to the mem-  
ories of two of the most remarkable twins  
of our time is due, as much has been said  
to their detriment and their circumstances  
attending their removal to Philadelphia are  
open wounds in the hearts of the families  
of the deceased. The appearance of the  
bodies when they arrived from Philadelphia,  
were natural, but very little changed from  
the time they left home. The ligament  
was never severed.

Science has been satisfied, though at the  
expense of torturing the feelings of the  
family.

**The Locusts and the Grasshoppers in His-  
tory and Religion.**

The American Naturalist recommends  
that the people of those sections which  
have suffered so grievously from the ravages  
of the grasshoppers should retaliate by  
eating up these destructive insects. As  
the latter have consumed the crops they  
are supposed to be in good condition for  
the table.

These creatures and locusts have a his-  
tory that dates back to the remotest past.  
They have been known as scourges from  
the earliest times, and have been dreaded  
in the numerous countries subject to their  
visitations as pestilence and famine are  
dreaded. Human ingenuity has failed to  
find any adequate measures of protection  
against them. They come in such dense  
and mighty numbers as to darken the air,  
and in a few hours all vegetation disap-  
pears before them. It is said that the lo-  
custs of which we read, and which have so  
often carried dismay among the Eastern  
and the European nations, are bred in the  
deserts of Arabia and Tartary, and are  
carried by the east winds into Africa and  
Europe. A writer says that after inflating  
themselves with air they undertake jour-  
neys, during which they travel more than  
six leagues a day, laying waste all vegeta-  
tion in their route.

Pliny relates that in many places in  
Greece a law obliged the inhabitants to  
wage war against the locusts three times a  
year—i. e., in the egg state, the larva state,  
and the adult state. In the Isle of Lemnos  
the citizens were required to pay as taxes  
so many measures of locusts. Armies have  
been employed to destroy them. All kinds  
of noises have been resorted to to frighten  
them—yells, cannon, &c. Good christians  
have tried the efficacy of chanting psalms  
and exorcism. The traveler Alvarez, a  
monk, relates that while in Ethiopia he em-  
ployed all the powers of the Church to de-  
stroy or frighten them away. Ordering the  
natives to catch some of the locusts, he de-  
livered to the insects an adjuration, which  
he had written the preceding night, "sum-  
moning, admonishing and excommunicating  
them." He then charged them in three  
hours' time to depart. "On their refusal of  
which," says he, "I adjured and invoked all  
the birds of the air, animals and tempests  
to dissipate, destroy and devour them; and  
pronouncing these words in their presence,  
that they might not be ignorant of them, I  
let them go so they might tell the rest."  
But such superstition was not confined to  
Christians. The Mahomedans had an idea  
that by catching some, writing certain  
verses of the Koran on their wings, and then  
turning them loose, they would prevail on  
the rest to depart.

The locusts have been eaten by many  
Eastern people. They are eaten "grilled or  
boiled, and are sometimes dried in the sun,  
powdered, mixed with milk and made into  
cakes with flour." Dried and salted, they  
are an article of commerce in Asia and Af-  
rica. Their taste is likened to that of the  
crab. All remember how John the Baptist,  
when in the wilderness, lived on locusts and  
wild honey.

**Coffee.**  
Best Coffee, four pounds for the dollar.  
J. S. WILLIAMSON & CO.  
May 18, 1874.

**Ale, Porter and Lager Beer.**  
50 Casks Bottled Ale,  
28 " Bottled Porter,  
35 " Bottled Lager,  
Just received and for sale at reasonable prices.  
Aug. 10, 1874. W. J. BLAIR.

**No Prosperity without Mechanics.**  
The contempt which men of affluence and  
position have for ages entertained for man-  
ual pursuits is, I imagine, one of the most  
detrimental relics of old and antiquated  
aristocratic prejudices, which, since their  
existence, have done paramount injury.  
Perhaps from the date of the settlement of  
the South, its society has been accustomed  
to frown upon those pursuits requiring  
manual labor and the class of men engaged  
in them—men who have been noted alike  
for their genuine worth, both in the public  
and private walks of life, and for the con-  
spicuous parts they have borne in the de-  
velopment of our country. Experience has  
shown the bad effect of this verdict upon  
society itself, morals and progress. It has  
directly disparaged us of the South by in-  
stilling into the minds of our youth the no-  
tions of a trans-Atlantic nobility, which  
from time almost immemorial has reared  
up its offspring to despise the vocation  
which partake of toil, and to regard them as  
suitable only for the lower stages of society  
—with a precedent established by the po-  
lite element of a kingdom so celebrated as  
England is for its eminent men, its learning,  
wealth and power, naturally enough the  
young Southerner, born of wealthy and  
social distinctions. But, sir, it is truly  
gratifying to perceive the revolution in  
public sentiment which the nineteenth cen-  
tury has introduced in this regard. The  
war between the States pointedly effected a  
new phase of affairs. Prior to this event,  
ours was a people of great wealth, possess-  
ing multitudes of slaves, in an abundance  
sufficient to meet the demands of those em-  
ployments requiring manual labor. In con-  
sequence of which, those who engaged in  
them were regarded on a social status al-  
most with the negro. This disposition on  
the part of society, unjust as it is then, was  
and humiliating as it is to the South to-day,  
had a compulsory tendency to induce young  
men, when about to enter the arena of life,  
to look for more "genteel" engagements as  
they were "aristocratically," but unwisely  
and unfortunately denominated. Hence  
young men of any stamina seldom learned  
the trades or engaged in practical agricul-  
ture, and in this light did they consider such  
occupations till the close of the war. The  
circumstances of men are often materially  
altered in the changes which time brings  
about. At the period just alluded to, men  
who had hitherto enjoyed the possession of  
vast estates, were in the devastation fol-  
lowing civil struggle, thrown upon their own  
individual exertions for the daily necessi-  
ties of life, and were, therefore, driven into  
some menial occupation which they were  
reared up and taught to despise. Now so-  
ciety was willing, or rather forced to con-  
fess the evil influence of an opposition to  
manual pursuits, and then it is to be hoped  
a new era of prosperity dawned upon the  
South. At this day the practical followers  
of agriculture and mechanism are not os-  
tracised on account of their business en-  
gagements. The boys of the rising genera-  
tion are becoming sensible enough to learn  
the trades and to engage in agricultural  
pursuits. They are acting wisely and  
should be encouraged. The experience of  
the past is inducing many into a field of  
employment which is always open, never in  
danger of being crowded, and will ever be  
lucrative and honorable.

That class of our young men fortunate  
enough to receive finished educations in-  
variably choose the professions—these pro-  
fessions are very useful in themselves and  
in their proper spheres; but are to-day fill-  
ed to their utmost capacity, and it is a mat-  
ter of some difficulty that the junior mem-  
bers of them can obtain a livelihood from  
their legitimate business. Were they, on  
the other hand, among educated laborers,  
they would have a lucrative business in the  
outset, without being under the necessity  
of waiting till middle life for pecuniary suc-  
cess and then probably be disappointed. It  
is a fact of common occurrence that North  
Carolina sends abroad for educated  
labor—for engineers, architects, machinists,  
and if a census were taken of the class of  
men engaged in the South in surveying  
railroads, in constructing fine buildings, in  
conducting the machinery of various work  
shops, it could be safely asserted that seven-  
ty-five per cent would be found foreigners.  
It is time that our Southland should be  
built up and developed by Southern hands;  
that railroads and factories should be built,  
and that by Southern men. In order to  
successfully accomplish this, young men  
should put their shoulders to the wheel,  
learn the trades and be practically edu-  
cated. It requires no ordinary talent to be-  
come a good machinist or architect, as they  
bring into practice the various sciences and  
arts, and education is the lever power. It  
should be furthermore, an encouraging cir-  
cumstance to all who entertain a regard for  
Southern youth, to know that the respect  
for labor is on the increase. Not long ago  
it was a hard thing for mechanics for in-  
stance, to respect themselves where all  
around them denied them respect. Their  
vocation was looked upon as degrading,  
which had no mean effect towards  
degrading those who followed it. But this  
social heresy, which so long prevailed  
southern society, has exploded and every  
community is learning to respect the man  
of manual pursuits. It is important, then,  
that young men should be taught that labor  
is honorable. Let them select some  
pursuit and by diligent industry elevate  
and honor their position. Let them do so  
not only as a duty, but as a high and hon-  
orable privilege, a privilege which elevates  
man without injury to his fellow-man,  
young men, then let us do away with the  
idea of something low in manual labor, and  
go forth into the world with upright lives  
and prove in what consists true manhood.

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON,