

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1879.

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THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
One Dollar and Twenty-five 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.

E. K. P. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Special attention given to Collections. Loans
negotiated on Mortgage and other securities.
Office over Hart's China Store, Trade St.,
near Court House.
Jan. 1, 1878. 6m

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, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1878.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Dentist,
Office in Brown's building, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1878.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence
opposite W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 18, 1878.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte
Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1878.

Doctor D. STUART LYON,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE—Corner Trade and Poplar Streets (Of-
fice of the late Dr. C. J. Fox.) Residence with
Rev. Theo. Whitfield, D. D.
Calls from City and country will receive prompt
attention.
Nov. 1, 1878. 6m.

T. M. PITTMAN,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention to all professional business.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collec-
tions will receive his personal attention.
Refers by permission to Commercial National
Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
Office over Dr. Smith's Drug Store.
Sept. 13, 1878. 6m

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
E. J. ALLEN,
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks
done at short notice and moderate prices.
April 17, 1878. y

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Commission Merchants,
and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions and Groceries,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and
in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.
Jan. 1, 1878.

D. M. RIGLER
Charlotte, N. C.
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods,
Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.
Cakes baked to order at short notice.
Jan. 1, 1878.

B. N. SMITH,
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all
sorts.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt
returns made.
Families can find anything at my Store in the
Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.
Jan. 1, 1878.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Located on one Corner of the Public Square. Recent
internal improvements have been made for
accommodation of guests.
Rates—\$3, \$2.50 and \$2 per day, according to loca-
tion of Rooms.
July 5, 1878. H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER,
Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
436 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best
references given as to legal and financial responsi-
bility. Commissioner for North Carolina.
REFERENCES—Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith;
Raleigh National Bank; 1st National Bank, Char-
lotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.
March 15, 1878. 1y-pd

J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,
and buys Country Produce at
highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on
commission and prompt returns made.

Some twenty-five Northern Demo-
crats in the House of Representatives re-
fused to endorse a simple act of justice to
William and Mary College, Virginia, by
voting against a bill to pay for the build-
ings burnt during the war by Federal
troops. Our Northern allies have not al-
ways back-bone enough to do right. Like
politicians generally, they are afraid of the
record.

**Sale of Valuable
CITY REAL ESTATE.**
In pursuance of a power conferred upon me by a
decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg coun-
ty, made in the matter of Mary J. Hall and others
vs. Annie Lonergan, an infant, I will expose for
sale at the Court House door, in the City of Char-
lotte, on Tuesday, the 11th of February, 1879, that
valuable Real Estate, situate in the City of Char-
lotte, fronting on Tryon Street and running back
to Church Street, adjoining the Lots of John W.
Miller, the A. T. Railroad, and known as the
Edward Lonergan property.
TERMS—\$150 cash, the balance at 6 and 12
months, with bond and security for purchase money;
title reserved till purchase money is paid.
Said property is sold for purposes of partition
among the heirs at law.
W. E. HAND,
Commissioner.
Jan. 10, 1879. 5w

Stock for Sale.
One pair Mules (matchless).
Two Ayreshire Bulls, 3 years old, \$50 and \$60.
One Southdown Buck (sired by Imported Prince
Arthur, cost 60 guineas in England.) \$30
Berkshire Pigs, \$10 per pair.
Through bred Horses, &c.
This Stock will be sold on time to responsible
parties. It can be seen at any time at Enderly
Stock Farm, two miles West of Charlotte.
For particulars, address Dr. W. J. Hayes, Char-
lotte, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1879. 4w S. B. ALEXANDER.

CHANGE.
On and after the first day of January, 1879, the
firm of R. M. MILLER & SONS will consist of
R. M. MILLER, Sr., J. W. MILLER and
R. M. MILLER, Jr.,
Who will continue the General Grocery Business
as heretofore.
R. E. MILLER, having withdrawn, will hereafter
engage exclusively with the Senior of the above
firm in the manufacture and sale of Tobacco, under
the firm name and style of R. M. & R. E. MILLER.
R. M. MILLER & SONS.
Jan. 3, 1879.

HARDWARE!
We are now receiving the most extensive stock
of HARDWARE purchased by any one house in
the State, and are prepared to offer WHOLESALE
BUYERS greater inducements to buy in this market
than ever offered before. Merchants will find our
Stock the most complete and our prices the lowest.
Nov. 1, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies.
Session begins September 12.
A full corps of able and experienced Teachers
engaged for instruction in Preparatory and College
Departments; also in Modern Languages,
Music and Art.
THE CHARLOTTE INSTITUTE will not be
surpassed by any Institute in the South in the ex-
tent and thoroughness of its course of instruction.
The Institute has been undergoing thorough re-
pair and renovation. Ample provision made for
the accommodation of Boarding Pupils.
For Terms as to Board and Tuition, apply to the
Principal.
Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.
Aug. 9, 1878. 6m

Attention Farmers!
Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and
examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed
Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style
adjustable Iron Foot Plow Stocks, a great improve-
ment on those in use in this market last season.
We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Clevises,
Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Heel
Screws, Grass Rods, &c., which we can and will
sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can
possibly afford to make them.
Nov. 1, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Shuttles and Needles.
Now is your time to buy the genuine Stewart
Singer Sewing Machine, with all the attachments
complete, for \$30.
Shuttles, Needles, Oil, &c., for all kinds of Ma-
chines for sale.
Old Machines repaired or exchanged.
Address BRADSHAW & CO.,
General Agents, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 27, 1878.

AUCTION HOUSE.
D. G. MAXWELL. C. F. HARRISON.
MAXWELL & HARRISON,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of Merchandise
and Country Produce. Will give strict personal
attention to all business entrusted to our care.
Four doors above Charlotte Hotel.
Nov. 8, 1878. 1f

Dixie Pump Fixtures.
I am now prepared to furnish any of the fixtures
belonging to the Dixie Pump. Also, the Dixie
Pump complete, fully seasoned, and warranted not
to make the water taste.
100 pounds Beeswax wanted.
Sept. 13, 1878. B. N. SMITH.

WILSON & BURWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
Druggists,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
August 16, 1878.

A REQUEST!
An Earnest Appeal!
To those who are indebted to us by Note or Ac-
count to come up and settle at once. We have
been very indulgent to our friends who are behind
in their payments, and as "short settlements make
long friends," we are compelled now to make this
earnest appeal to all who owe us to come up and
pay up. If it is impossible for you to pay all, don't
take away that account, but come and see us
and we may be able to arrange the matter satisfac-
torily. Don't forget this is the first of January, 1879.
BARRINGER & TROTTER.
Jan. 3, 1879.

**A Remarkable Fissure in the Blue Ridge
Mountains in Virginia.**

Accounts from most reliable sources state
that a remarkable occurrence has recently
taken place in the Blue Ridge Mountains,
in the county of Greene, and which excites
the wonder and apprehension of the rustic
population in the neighborhood. A fissure
has been discovered in the Mountain oppo-
site the middle fork of the Rapidan River,
which has been traced for many miles, and
is believed to extend entirely through and
across the Mountain to the Shenandoah
River, on the Western side. The fissure is
about a foot wide, and of such depth that
the bottom could not be reached with the
longest poles cut for the purpose of explor-
ing the crevice. One man in search of lost
stock traced the fissure for at least four
miles. The earth on one of its sides is said
to be perpendicular, but on the other side
is slanting, as if the entire Northeastern
side of the Mountain had been depressed
by the sudden settling of its subterranean
foundations. The phenomenon is certainly
curious, and will doubtless be further in-
vestigated and the fissure traced in its en-
tire course.

"The Level of the Sea."
In reply to a seeker after knowledge, the
New York Jour. of Com. explains what is
meant "by the level of the sea." The ocean
(for although we divide it for the descrip-
tion's sake, it is all one) considered as a
whole, has a spherical or spheroidal surface,
which is considered the true surface of the
planet. The temporary fluctuations in dif-
ferent localities from the force of winds and
tides are not reckoned, but the average sur-
face is taken as the true sphere, and every-
thing that rises above it, is measured by it,
so far above the level of the sea. If the
land and sea were represented on a globe
with the actual inequalities, the sea would
be the standard level of the circle, and the
land would be measured by it. Most land
is above that level, but the valley or crevas-
se south of the Dead Sea continues to fall
until it is 2,600 feet below the level of the
true circle. The northern end of the Dead
Sea is 1,317 feet below the sea level, but
the valley below the southern end
keeps falling until it reaches the depth we
have described.

There is a man in Michigan who
makes "the busy bee" work for him to some
purpose. Upon an investment of \$796, he
sold honey to the amount of \$3,744, besides
adding to his stock to the value of \$780.
He has published a book giving directions
for breeding, feeding and keeping of bees,
and for the improvement of the flavor of
comb honey. Mr. Allen mentions a number
of persons who, with 50 to 200 hives, make
a thousand dollars a year. But he says that
this, like all other pursuits, requires
care and skill, and if anybody expects to
get rich without care and skill, he will most
probably be disappointed. But with intel-
ligence and care, "there's millions in it."

A NEW CORSET!
Something comfortable, neat and cheap. Call and
see it. Also, a new lot of
Boulevard Skirts
And DRESS GOODS, at killing prices, at
BARRINGER & TROTTER'S
Nov. 29, 1878.

A. A. GASTON,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin-Ware
And House Furnishing Goods,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
He keeps the largest stock of Stoves and Tin-
ware ever offered in this market. \$100 reward
will be paid to any party that ever sold a larger
or heavier Stove than the "Barley Sheaf." I have sold
the "Barley Sheaf" for eleven years.
Call at my store under Central Hotel building,
and examine my stock.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware manufactured to
order, and all Repairing promptly executed.
Feb. 1, 1878. A. A. GASTON.

Condensed Milk.
10 Cases (40 dozen) Condensed Milk,
WILSON & BURWELL.

Plows! Plows!
The celebrated Oliver Chilled Plow; the Gale
Plow; the Melroe Plow; the Tate Plow (reversible),
for hillside and for subsiding. A large stock of
Steel Plows.
Heggs' Feed Cutters.
I expect to keep a full stock of Agricultural Im-
plements.
My stock of Plows cannot be beaten by any one.
I have the best in the world, and will sell them at
low prices. Call and examine them before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
WALTER BREM, Agent.
Jan. 3, 1879.

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and
surrounding country, that he is prepared to man-
ufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and
at short notice. His best exertions will be given to
render satisfaction to those who patronize him.
Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.
January 1, 1879.

Revolution in Ginning Cotton.
Having purchased the Patent Right of H. A.
Walker's Improved COTTON GIN LEATHER
BRUSH and WIPER, for the States of North
Carolina and Tennessee, I am now prepared to sell
County and Gin Rights for its use.
Its advantages over the Bristle Brush are: 1st.
It will gin wet or damp cotton as readily and as
effectually as if it was dry. 2d. It runs one-fourth
lighter. 3d. It costs one-third less. 4th. The lint
is equal if not superior to that ginned by the Bristle
Brush.
T-imonials will be furnished and terms given
upon application to L. J. Walker, Charlotte, N. C.
This patent, both for its cheapness and its effi-
ciency, is decidedly the best thing out. Agents
wanted to whom I will pay liberally, if the right
men.
L. J. WALKER, Charlotte, N. C.
Office on College Street, next door to J. McLaugh-
lin & Co.
Sept. 27, 1878. 6m

The Revised Scriptures.
Completion of the new translation of the
New Testament—Difficulties of the work
—Anecdotes and traditions of Scripture
translations—The various English ver-
sions of the Bible.
From the London News.

The revisers of the authorized transla-
tion of the New Testament are to be con-
gratulated on having completed their sec-
ond and final revision of the work. The
labor of conscientious translation is never
slight, and the toil is not altogether lessened
by being shared. It is easier for one trans-
lator or revisor to make up his mind than
for twenty-four persons to make up twenty-
four minds. Let it be supposed that all
the twenty-four are agreed that a certain
received rendering will not stand—and to
suppose this is to suppose a great deal.
Then come the different views about the
necessary emendation. One will not do be-
cause the style in which it is couched,
though lucid enough, is not the style of the
old version which is being amended. An-
other rendering may be disputed on those
delicate points of scholarship in which
Greek of every epoch is so uncommonly
rich. A third version, perhaps, is accurate
but clumsy. How are all the many minds
of many men to be reconciled? The diffi-
culty becomes greater when we remember
that many American scholars collaborate
with English Hellenists and divines. It
is needless to say that while all these trou-
bles would perplex revisors if they were
merely amending such a translation as the
"Plato" of the Master of the Balliol, they
beset revisors of a sacred text with vigor
many times increased. Doctrine as well as
scholarship is at stake, and we know how
bitterly the two are at variance. In the
fine old times, just before the reformation,
the Greek of the Greek Testament was de-
clared to be a heretical language. The
Greek text did not always tally with the
Latin; therefore the Greek was wrong.

Round the various translations and edi-
tions of the Bible has crystallized a romance
or a mythology. Every one is familiar
with the useful superstition of medieval
copyists who believe that to make a blun-
der in the writing out of the Apocalypse
was to commit an unpardonable sin. The
Alexandrian copyist, who worked at writ-
ing in spirit of commercial enterprise, did
not look so close. If the early fragments
of Homer on papyrus are any test of the ac-
curacy of common copyists, they were more
reckless than the most recklessly ingenious
of printers. Words are invented by the
copyists out of pure indolent stupidity, and
the task of keeping the text pure has been
one to turn gray the hair of many genera-
tions of commentators. The myth about
the miraculous agreement of the so-called
seventy translators of the Septuagint was
probably of Jewish origin. Each member
of the seventy produced a separate version,
and all the versions were equally correct.
The story of the Sinaitic manuscript and its
discovery is not less interesting than the
fables of Villosion's "Macian A." The
fata libellorum, the romantic fortunes of all
the books in the world taken together,
would not make so moving a tale as the
adventures of the books of the Bible alone.
The record is not yet closed, and no one
can be absolutely certain that older and
better manuscripts than any yet known
may not be mouldering in a cellar in Mount
Athos or neglected in some corner of the
Vatican, or hidden away in a monastery of
the Armenian or the Coptic rite.

Courage.
A great deal of talent is lost in the world
for the want of a little courage. Every day
sends to the grave a number of obscure
men, who have only remained in obscurity
because their timidity has prevented them
from making a first effort, and who if they
could have been induced to begin, would in
all probability have gone great lengths in
fame. The fact is, to do anything in the
world, worth doing, we must not stand
back shivering and tinking of the cold and
the danger, but just jump in and scramble
through as well as we can. It will not do
to be perpetually calculating risks and ad-
justing nice chances. It did very well long
before the flood, were a man could support
his friends upon an intended publication
for a hundred and fifty years, and then live
to see its success afterward. But at pres-
ent, a man waits and doubts, and hesitates
and consults his brother and his uncle, and
his particular friends, until one day he finds
he is sixty years of age; then he has lost so
much time in consulting his first cousin and
particular friends, that he has no time to
follow their advice.

THE INDIAN QUESTION SUMMARIZED.
As to the Indian question in Oregon and
Washington Territory—and we presume it
is the same in all places where the Indians
have good lands—the chief difficulty, ac-
cording to our information, is not that the
Indians are not Christianized, nor that they
are inclined to war, but that the white
rovers, adventurers, speculators, and scall-
ags are determined to have an Indian war
in order to get the Indian lands, as well as
to have the expenditure that Indian war
brings. And as to Indian outrages on the
white settlers, we suppose that they are not
one in ten to the murders and robberies of
Indians by the whites. As to Christianiza-
tion, we are constrained to believe that the
whites have none to brag of.—*Cincinnati
Gazette.*

Notes under \$5 will gradually dis-
appear from circulation, as the law expres-
sly forbids the issue of any such "after the
resumption of specie payments." It is to
be regretted, for they are a great conveni-
ence.

SENSIBLE.—The Rev. McLeod of Phila-
delphia, preaches against the wearing of
mourning as an emblem of sorrow.

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are
said to arise from disease of the heart do
really arise from that cause. To ascertain
the real origin of sudden deaths, experi-
ments have been tried in Europe and re-
ported to a Scientific Congress held at
Strasbourg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death
were made the subject of a thorough post
mortem examination. In these only two
were found who had died from disease of
the heart. Nine of the number had died of
congestion of the lungs—that is, the
lungs were so full of blood that they could
not work, there not being room enough for
a sufficient quantity of air to enter to sup-
port life. The causes that produce conges-
tion of the lungs are cold feet, tight cloth-
ing, costive bowels, sitting still, philled af-
ter being warmed with labor or rapid walk-
ing, going too suddenly from close, heated
rooms into the cold air, especially after
speaking and sudden depressing news oper-
ating on the blood. The causes of sudden
death being known, an avoidance of them
may serve to lengthen many valuable lives
which would otherwise be lost under the
verdict "heart complaint." This disease is
supposed to be inevitable and incurable;
hence, many do not take the pains to avoid
sudden death if they knew it lay in their
power.

The Production of Grain.

Europe produces now on an average
5,000,000,000 bushels of grain, of which
Russia produces one-third, Germany and
France 520,000,000 bushels each, and Aus-
tria 500,000,000. The United States pro-
duces 1,600,000,000 bushels, or about the
same as Russia. In order to appreciate the
advantages of the United States, the popu-
lation should be taken into account. This
is, for the United States, 40,000,000, and
therefore we produce forty bushels per
head; while Europe, with a population of
quite 300,000,000, produces only sixteen
bushels per head; Russia twenty-six bush-
els per head; and Great Britain only four
bushels per head. As the average quantity
of grain consumed per head is fifteen
bushels, we produce nearly three times as
much as we want, Russia scarcely twice its
wants, Europe on an average all needed,
but Great Britain not much over one-fourth.
It will be seen that the general production
far surpasses the consumption, but this ex-
cess is absorbed by breweries and distilleries
all over the world, which do more to keep
the price of breadstuffs at a high figure
than anything else.—*American Miller.*

A Mean Advantage.

There were a score or more of women
gathered together at Mr. Johnson's house.
Mr. Johnson is a good-hearted man and a
respectable citizen, though he is rather
skeptical in some things. The women had
just organized "The Foreign Benevolent
Society," when Mr. Johnson entered the
room. He was at once appealed to to do-
nate a few dollars as a foundation to work
on, and then Mrs. Graham added:

"It would be so pleasant, in after years,
for you to remember that you gave this
Society its first dollar and its first kind
word."

He slowly opened his wallet, drew out a
ten dollar bill, and as the ladies smacked
their pretty lips and clapped their hands, he
asked:

"Is this Society organized to aid the poor
of foreign countries?"
"Yes—yes—yes!" they chorused.
"And it wants money?"
"Yes—yes."
"Well, now," said Johnson, as he folded
the bill in a tempting shape, "there are
twenty married women here. If there are
fifteen of you who can make out that you
have combed your children's hair this morn-
ing, washed the dishes, blackened the cook
stove and made the beds, then I'll donate
ten dollars."

"I have," answered two of the crowd, and
the rest said:
"Why, now, Mr. Johnson!"
"If fifteen of you can make oath that your
husbands are not wearing socks with holes
in the heels this money is yours," continued
the wretch.

"Just hear him!" they exclaimed, each
one looking at the other.
"If ten of you have boys without holes in
the knees of their pants, this X goes to the
Society," said Johnson.

"Such a man!" they whispered.
"If there are five pairs of stockings in this
room that do not need darning, I'll hand
over the money," he went on.
"Mr. Johnson," said Mrs. Graham, with
great dignity, "the rules of this Society de-
clare that no money shall be contributed
except by members, and as you are not a
member, I beg that you will now withdraw
and permit us to proceed with the routine
business."

A Boston paper relates an amusing
incident. "In one of our popular Churches
recently a stout lady during the sermon ex-
hibited symptoms of fainting, when a young
physician, not much more than half her
weight, gallantly put his arms about her
waist and dragged her into the aisle, but
was unable to take her further. One of the
deacons came to the rescue, and seizing the
lady by the pedal extremities, the two car-
ried her bodily out into the vestibule, where
she speedily "came to" and indignantly de-
manded of her kind friends what she had
done that she should be so forcibly removed,
the truth being that she was only indulging
in a good nap."

Robert Downing, a wood-chopper,
living near Dallas, Texas, got a Christmas
present of \$11,430. His grandfather, a New
York merchant, had willed that sum to
Downing, and the Attorney happened to
forward the money so that it reached Dallas
on Christmas day.

Gen. Andrew Jackson's Nerve.

The way he prevented cheating at a Horse Race.
Gen. Jackson was a most remarkable
man, the greatest the world has produced
since the days of Washington and Napo-
leon. Such men are the product of centu-
ries. They are bright and brilliant stars
that take their place in history at long
periods of time, and as time rolls on and the
distant ages come their brightness increases
and their glory is not diminished.

Many are the interesting scenes of Jack-
son's life which his biographer has brought
to light. When a boy I saw him scare and
put to flight twenty thousand men. The
occasion was this: Greyhound, a Ken-
tucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a
Tennessee horse, and they were afterward
matched for \$5,000 a side, to be run on the
Clover Bottom Course. My uncle, Jose-
phus H. Conn, carried me on horseback be-
hind him to see the race. He set me on the
cedar fence and told me to remain till he
returned. In those days not only counties,
but States, in full feather, attended the race
course as a great national amusement, and
the same is still kept up in France and Eng-
land under the fostering care of each Gov-
ernment. There must have been twenty
thousand persons present. I never witnessed
such fierce betting between the States.
Horses and negroes were put up. A large
pound was filled with horses and negroes
bet on the result of this race. The time
had now arrived for the competitors to
appear on the track. I heard some loud
talking and looking down the track, saw,
for the first time, Gen. Jackson, riding
slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols
held in each hand. I think they were as
long as my arm and had a mouth that a
ground squirrel could enter. In his wake
followed my uncle Conn, Stokely, Don-
lson, Patton, Anderson and several others
as fierce as bulldogs. As Gen. Jackson led
the van and approached the judge's stand
he was rapidly talking and gesticulating.

As he came by me he said he had irrefrag-
able proof that this was to be a jockey
race, that Greyhound was seen in the
wheat field the night before, which dis-
qualified him for the race, and that his
rider was to receive \$500 to throw it off,
and "by the eternal God!" he would shoot
the first man who brought his horse upon
the track; that the people's money should
not be stolen from them in this manner.
He talked incessantly, while the spittle
rolled from his mouth and the fire from his
eyes. I have seen bears and wolves put at
bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious
looking animal that I have ever seen. His
appearance and manner struck terror into
the hearts of 20,000 people. If they felt as
I did every one expected to be slain. He
announced to the parties if they wanted
some lead in their hides to first bring their
horses on the track, for "by the eternal!"
he would kill the first man that attempted to
do so. There was no response to this chal-
lenge, and, after waiting some time and
they failing to appear, Gen. Jackson said
it was a great mistake in the opinion of some,
that he had acted hastily, without consid-
eration. He would give the scoundrels a
fair trial, and to that end he would consti-
tute a Court to investigate this matter, who
would hear the proof and do justice to all
parties. Thereupon he appointed a Sheriff
to keep order, and five Judges to hear the
case. Proclamation was made that the
Court was open and was ready to proceed
to business, and for the parties to appear
and defend themselves. No one appearing,
Gen. Jackson introduced the witnesses,
proving the bribery of Greyhound's rider,
who was to receive \$500 to throw off the
race, having received \$250 in advance, and
that Greyhound had been turned into the
wheat field the night before. He again
called on the parties to appear and con-
tradict this proof and vindicate their inno-
cence. They failing to appear, Gen. Jack-
son told the Court that the proof was
closed, and for them to render their judg-
ment in the premises, which, in a few mo-
ments, was done in accordance with the
facts proved. I was still on the fence form-
ing one line of the large pound containing
the property bet on the race. Each man
was anxious to get back his property. Gen.
Jackson waved his hand and announ-
ced the decision, and said: "Now, gen-
tlemen, go calmly and in order, and each
man take his own property." When the
word was given the people came with a
rush. It was more terrible than an army
with banners. They came bulging against
the fence, and, in the struggle to get over,
they knocked it down for hundreds of yards.
I was overturned and nearly trampled to
death. Each man got his property, and
thus the fraudulent race was broken up by
an exhibition of the most extraordinary
courage. He did that day what it would
have required 2,000 armed men to have
effected. All this was effected by the pres-
ence and action of one man, and without
the drawing of one drop of blood. A cer-
tain knowledge that in one event streams
of blood would have flowed effected this great
and worthy object.—*Jackson's Historian.*

Where the Public Debt is Held.

A return from the Treasury Department
shows that of the registered four per cents,
which are divided among 16,838 holders,
only thirty-six bonds of different denomina-
tions are owned abroad or by foreigners.
The whole amount held in registered four
per cents amounts to nearly one hundred
and thirty million dollars; the coupon four
per cents, whose ownership cannot be so
accurately traced, amounting to above fifty-
two millions.

The best authorities among the bankers
of this city hold that over two hundred mil-
lions of our National Bonds are still held in
Europe. This is a very small amount, and
it is likely to be diminished if our experts
keep up to the level of last year, or any-
where near there, during the year which
has just opened.—*N. Y. Herald.*