

North Carolina Argus.

NEW SERIES—VOL. III—NO. 33

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861

WHOLE NO. 137

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.
No subscription received for less than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE SQUARE, FOR ONE OR MORE INSERTIONS.
One insertion 70c.
Two insertions \$1.50
Three insertions 3.00
Four insertions 4.50
Five insertions 6.00
Six insertions 7.50
Seven insertions 9.00
Eight insertions 10.50
Nine insertions 12.00
Ten insertions 13.50
Eleven insertions 15.00
Twelve insertions 16.50
Thirteen insertions 18.00
Fourteen insertions 19.50
Fifteen insertions 21.00
Sixteen insertions 22.50
Seventeen insertions 24.00
Eighteen insertions 25.50
Nineteen insertions 27.00
Twenty insertions 28.50
Twenty-one insertions 30.00
Twenty-two insertions 31.50
Twenty-three insertions 33.00
Twenty-four insertions 34.50
Twenty-five insertions 36.00
Twenty-six insertions 37.50
Twenty-seven insertions 39.00
Twenty-eight insertions 40.50
Twenty-nine insertions 42.00
Thirty insertions 43.50
Thirty-one insertions 45.00
Thirty-two insertions 46.50
Thirty-three insertions 48.00
Thirty-four insertions 49.50
Thirty-five insertions 51.00
Thirty-six insertions 52.50
Thirty-seven insertions 54.00
Thirty-eight insertions 55.50
Thirty-nine insertions 57.00
Forty insertions 58.50
Forty-one insertions 60.00
Forty-two insertions 61.50
Forty-three insertions 63.00
Forty-four insertions 64.50
Forty-five insertions 66.00
Forty-six insertions 67.50
Forty-seven insertions 69.00
Forty-eight insertions 70.50
Forty-nine insertions 72.00
Fifty insertions 73.50
Fifty-one insertions 75.00
Fifty-two insertions 76.50
Fifty-three insertions 78.00
Fifty-four insertions 79.50
Fifty-five insertions 81.00
Fifty-six insertions 82.50
Fifty-seven insertions 84.00
Fifty-eight insertions 85.50
Fifty-nine insertions 87.00
Sixty insertions 88.50
Sixty-one insertions 90.00
Sixty-two insertions 91.50
Sixty-three insertions 93.00
Sixty-four insertions 94.50
Sixty-five insertions 96.00
Sixty-six insertions 97.50
Sixty-seven insertions 99.00
Sixty-eight insertions 100.50
Sixty-nine insertions 102.00
Seventy insertions 103.50
Seventy-one insertions 105.00
Seventy-two insertions 106.50
Seventy-three insertions 108.00
Seventy-four insertions 109.50
Seventy-five insertions 111.00
Seventy-six insertions 112.50
Seventy-seven insertions 114.00
Seventy-eight insertions 115.50
Seventy-nine insertions 117.00
Eighty insertions 118.50
Eighty-one insertions 120.00
Eighty-two insertions 121.50
Eighty-three insertions 123.00
Eighty-four insertions 124.50
Eighty-five insertions 126.00
Eighty-six insertions 127.50
Eighty-seven insertions 129.00
Eighty-eight insertions 130.50
Eighty-nine insertions 132.00
Ninety insertions 133.50
Ninety-one insertions 135.00
Ninety-two insertions 136.50
Ninety-three insertions 138.00
Ninety-four insertions 139.50
Ninety-five insertions 141.00
Ninety-six insertions 142.50
Ninety-seven insertions 144.00
Ninety-eight insertions 145.50
Ninety-nine insertions 147.00
One hundred insertions 148.50

E. Hutchinson,

CABINET MANUFACTURER, IS STILL AT HIS old stand, ready to execute all orders in line. COFFINS neatly made, &c.

Saddle and Harness Maker.

JOHN BOYIN IS PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE all work in the above line that may be ordered of him. Repairs also made and expeditiously done. Orders solicited, not only from his old customers, but from new ones.

Gin Repairing.

JAMES THREAGILL, WILL, AT ALL TIMES, do all work in the above line that may be ordered of him. Repairs also made and expeditiously done. Orders solicited, not only from his old customers, but from new ones.

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, SALISBURY, N. C. FRERCKS & RAEDER, SUCCESSORS TO N. DUDEN & SON.

Manufacturers of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CULTIVATORS, PLOWS, CHAIN SHELLERS, SEED SOWERS, HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, THRESHING, SEPARATING AND CLEANING MACHINES, CHIDER AND SUGAR MILLS, SHAFING AND MACHINERY FOR GRIST, CIRCULAR AND VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GILD, COPPER AND SILVER MINES, DR. E. O. ELLIOTT'S PATENT MULAY SAW MILL AND WATER WHEELS, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORINGS, AND FINISHED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, and other kinds of machinery, repaired at short notice.

W. T. Davis,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE BEST STOCK of Watches and Jewelry that ever was offered for sale in Wadesboro'. I have the gold and silver cases. These watches will keep time and give satisfaction. I will guarantee that fact. And if you want Spectacles, I can suit every eye. And if you want to write, I have Gold Pens and Silver Cases. And if you need Gold Watch Chains, come along. I have Gold Cuffs and Gold Buttons, and Bracelets, and Necklaces, and Gold and Silver Thimbles, and Coral, and Revolving Box Pins, and Finger Rings. I have many articles too numerous to mention. This is no brag. I will sell you fine Gold Jewelry, and make the price suit the times. Take notice, I do all kinds of repairing in the neatest and the most durable style at the shortest notice. All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and cash always on delivery of work.

MANHOOD,

JUST PUBLISHED, IN A SEALED ENVELOPE, On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, indicating a Weak and Impotent, and Mental and Physical Decline. BY ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous operations, by means of a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps by addressing Dr. C. H. J. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586.

Boyden House, Salisbury N. C. THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public that he has an agent for William and C. M. Boyden, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a First Class Hotel.

R. P. BRIMMONS, Watch and Clock Repairer, ANSONVILLE, N. C. Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months.

\$50 Sewing Machines. THE UNDERIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE PARMER AND CABELL SEWING MACHINES, the best in use for FAMILY AND PLANTATION PURPOSES. They may be seen at the Cheraw Carriage Factory, Moore's Hotel. R. A. RACE.

Salt. 3000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT IN STORE and for sale. W. J. MARY & CO., Wilmington, N. C.

Bagging and Rope. COLLIERIES JUTE ROPE. 25 BALES STANDARD BAGGING. For sale by W. J. MARY & CO., Wilmington, N. C.

BLACK NOTES FOR SALE AT THIS Office.

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL consignments of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, BACON, TINDER, &c., &c.

Our Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables us to make our charges light. Also, regular dealers in

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

Refer to H. A. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.; John Dawson, President Wilmington Branch Bank of N. C.; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear. November 13, 1860-9-17

JAMES C. SMITH, [MILES COFFEE]

JAMES C. SMITH & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to sales of Cotton, Naval Stores and other produce consigned to them. Orders for Goods and Groceries solicited and promptly forwarded. 108-17

JAMES T. PETTAWAY & CO., Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 8 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Produce to our care will have prompt personal attention. Have at all times large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Glue, Spirit Casks, Bagging, Rope, &c., &c.

Our Ware and Ware-Rooms are conveniently located, being near the W. & M. R. R., and between the Depot of the W. C. & R. R., and the W. & R. R. Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1860-106-61

D. G. McRAE, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity, EL DORADA, ARK. 17

COURTNEY, TENNETT & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., No. 35 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. 86-17

CHAMBERLAIN, MILLER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, No. 147 MEETING STREET, Opposite Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C. 86-17

W. MATTHIESSEN, W. F. O'HARA, J. MATTHIESSEN, CLOTHING HOUSE, MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO., No. 143 EAST BAY STREET, Corner of Queen, CHARLESTON, S. C. 86

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

E. B. STODDARD & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, Nos. 165 and 167 MEETING STREET, Nearly opposite Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C. CALKIE FRONZBERGER, LEMUEL CRAIK. 86-17

ELLIS & MITCHELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT, BRAN, EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY, &c., FRESH GROUND MEAL, HONEY, &c., &c., No. 9 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. C. B. ELLIS, J. W. MITCHELL. 79-17 [S. V. MITCHELL]

MYERS & MOORE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, FURS, MILITARY GOODS, CANES AND UMBRELLAS; 34 Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

We ask the attention of wholesale buyers to the above card. We are prepared to furnish goods in our line as low as ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. Orders for Hats by the case or dozen will receive prompt attention by addressing as above. 79-17

T. C. & H. G. WORTH, General Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN LIME, HAIR, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CEMENT, SAND PLASTER, PURE PERUVIAN GUANO, And Agents for the sale of ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO, TASKER & CLARK'S FERTILIZERS, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 70-17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

ASHIE & HARGRAVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor). They will attend to the collection of all claims due to them in Anson and the surrounding counties. T. S. Ashie attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Beaufort, Cabarrus, Anson and Anson. J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson. Office at Wadesboro'. THOMAS S. ASHIE, J. R. HARGRAVE. 76-17

GEO. H. KELLY, BOOKSELLER, No. 27 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand every variety of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Drawing Books, Music Books, Foolscap and Letter Papers, all kinds of Note and Bill Paper, Artist Materials of all kinds, Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Inks, Pencils, Envelopes, Law Books, Doctor Books, Drawing Papers, Lithographs for Green and Gold Printing, Baker's Sewing Machines and Corner Sewing Machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise. 79-17

HOPKINS, HULL & ATEBSON, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 256 BALTIMORE STREET, (OPPOSITE BALTIMORE HOTEL), BALTIMORE.

ROBERT HULL, THOMAS W. ATEBSON, 57-17

Rags! Rags! Rags!!! WANTED AT THIS OFFICE—RAGS—ANY amount of clean lines and cotton rags—no kind of rags. We will not purchase rotten—They should be burnt. We want clean rags. Wash them clean and bring them to us—and we will buy them.

BLACK WARRANTS FOR SALE BY THIS Office.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

(From the Charleston Courier.)

THIRTY-FIVE.

BY HENRY MORFORD.

Halt on the road a little space!

Call up your team, old chariot!

You're halting along at a sleeping pace!

Suppose we stop and consider here!

If our lives are three score and ten—

If my count is all to be told—

The half-way house we are passing, then,

Thirty-five long winters old!

How has the ride been, chariot?

Plenty of dust and a little of mire?

And I sniffed the breeze on the hills and vales,

And the air of the valley thick with fire?

Hours talking, then running away—

Linch-pins lost, and axle down?

Creeping, crippled, at close of day,

To a night of rest at tavern or town?

More than this, O chariot!

We have rounded the hills in the Bush of morn,

Heard the snarls and the hiss of the dog and the horn,

And I sniffed the breeze on the hills and vales,

We have caught such glimpses of Eden vales,

Heard such sounds by wood and stream—

Drank such sounds by wood and stream—

As made all life an Elysian dream!

Rough and loud have voices been—

Petting and bitter moans and storm;

But ever at last have we hurried in

And found some shelter snug and warm.

Kind, sometimes, have been word and fare;

Strong and steady the hand;

And ering roads had many a prayer

Breathing o'er them from the better land!

How much further, chariot?

To the end—and he shakes his head,

No, to the eyes of an older seer.

Peril is looming near and dread!

Tell me not, O chariot!

Soild and blind let me meet my fate!

Only thus our journey ends—

So that we wreck at the Beautiful Gate!

Onward, now, but tighten reins!

Downward; now, our journey lies!

Weakness soon will grow and brain!

And the mist comes o'er the falling eyes!

God be with us, chariot!

Keep us with heart and hope alive!

Sad and slow is our stoppage here—

At the half-way house of thirty-five.

OUR SITUATION.

The New York Herald, of April 6th, contains an article entitled "Our Situation," in which the author presents a brief and comprehensive view of the history of the United States. This able essay is from the pen of Dr. Alexander Jones.

It would give us pleasure to reproduce the whole article, did circumstances not forbid. We pass over those portions upon the formation of the Constitution, the gradual discovery of the vital defects in that instrument, the beneficial results of peace, and other interesting points, and quote from the

ADVANCEMENT OF THE COUNTRY FROM 1790 TO 1860—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In a calamity of this kind let us see how the North is to stand in relation to it. Let the North comprehend the mischief the fanatical abstract idea about slavery has inflicted upon it.

To do this, let us take a brief notice of the material progress of the country from its commencement, or from 1789 to 1860.

In 1790 our shipping amounted to only 201,000 tons; in 1860 it amounted to 5,553,808 tons. The value of exports in 1790 amounted to \$20,295,156, while for the year ending June 30, 1860, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$373,000,000. The imports in 1790 were \$23,000,000, while in 1860 they reached \$362,000,000.

The gold and silver coined at the United States Mint in 1790 to 1793, amounted to \$71,000 in gold, and \$7,900 in silver; total, \$78,900. In 1858, coinage reached \$51,000,000 in gold, and \$9,028,000 in silver. Total, \$60,028,000.

To make our extra ordinary increase in material progress and prosperity clearer, let us take a retrospective glance at the peaceful period of our history of thirty seven years, extending from 1821 to 1858. Let us see during this long term of years what were the values of the material exports of domestic produce of the North and South.

In these thirty seven years referred to the exports of the articles of domestic produce named below were as follows:

FROM THE SOUTH.
Cotton, value \$2,221,592,515
Tobacco, value 218,200,482
Rice, value 85,979,964
Total \$2,625,772,969

FROM THE NORTH.
Value of breadstuffs and provisions exported within the same period of thirty-seven years \$923,373,294

Balance in favor of the South \$1,699,499,665

succeeded; and when the cotton crop was short or depressed, our crops were good, and the progress and prosperity of the country was unimpeded. Crops at the West failed in 1858 and in 1859, while the produce of cotton was large and prices high, thus keeping down foreign exchange, lessening the foreign demand for cotton, and thus sustaining the commercial and industrial interests of the country.

Supporting the Southern Confederacy to be permanently formed, and the secession of the States complete, let us look at the future, so far as the country and the North are concerned, and see the fruits to be gathered from the triumphs of abstract fanatical ideas over the common sense, common honesty and common regard for the material progress, peace and happiness of the American people.

In a state of separation, if crops of grain fail in the North or West, that section will be assisted by the support of the cotton exchanges and the importation of goods from Southern markets. The North will be compelled to bear the effects of its sectional failures in crops on its sectional trade. And when cotton fails at the South, it too, will be compelled to bear the sectional difficulties it may entail.

Still worse consequences will be reserved for the North; and the victims of fanaticism will, sooner or later, be brought to realize that there is an infinitely greater evil in the world than African slavery, and that is the enslavement of the whites. The tendency of ruling political views at the North is towards consolidation—the abrogation of State rights, induced by the fear of agrarianism and anarchy on the other hand. Had the North scrupulously observed the obligations due to the equality and rights of the States, under the strict construction of the Constitution, the Union could never have been severed. It was the utter disregard of the State rights which worked the destruction of the Union, and especially in regard to the institutions of one half the States. The South, in going out, have formed a Confederacy of sovereign States, while the tendency of the Northern States, left alone, will be towards a more speedy consolidation, until the controlling power will fall into the hands of a single man, acquired, perhaps, through popular military achievements. The wonder of Europeans at our preservation of peace, and the facility with which seven States have formed a new government, is very great. They must recollect that there is an insatiable feeling of utter dislike to civil war in the American mind; that while there were in operation prior to the separation seven distinct and regular governments in the seceded States, and that while these governments were continued, it was a very simple matter to unite them into one confederacy. There was no reconstruction of government within the States necessary; whereas in the European forms of government the overthrow of the central power is the demolition of the whole, and the formation of an entire new government becomes necessary, in the accomplishment of which sanguinary civil war may prevail.

IMPORTANCE AND STRENGTH OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The greatest strength of our institutions is found in separate State organizations, while the General Government is only their agent. Within the States the people—in their local organizations, in the form of counties, towns and magistracy districts—are the only legitimate source of government. All attempts to destroy this fountain of power by merging it into a centralized government, whether within the State or at the Federal Capital, are blows aimed at the liberties of the people.

All thoughts of any number of States setting together to crush out all sovereignty in others, by the force of civil war, if successful, can only result in the overthrow of liberty in the seceded States, followed sooner or later in a similar calamity to the stronger party. Peaceful measures, on the contrary, would do much towards preserving the property and in promoting the interests of both sections.

Such is the strength of government within the States that, in ordinary times, the meetings of Congress and of the State Legislatures might be suspended four or five years, and yet the people of the States would get along just as well, and in some cases better than if they were held annual.

Two much importance is attached to central legislation, and too little to local, in which the people more directly participate.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS TO FEAR AND THE SOUTH TO HOPE FOR IN THE FUTURE.

But it is not alone the ultimate consolidation and the ultimate political enslavement of its people which the North has to fear.

It has to apprehend the loss of its commerce, the prostration of its shipping interest, and the destruction, to a greater or less extent, of its manufacturing interest.

The Gulf of Mexico will become the Mediterranean of the New World, surrounded by States more wealthy, more advanced in civilization and in all the arts of government than were those of Greece and Rome; and which occupy a country around its shores more fertile and fruitful than the land of the Israel and olive, while a great river, more vast in its outstretched tributaries than the Nile, will ceaselessly pour its tide of commerce into the city of its delta.

Already several foreign and American importing houses are preparing to leave New York and to establish houses in Southern cities. These movements will soon be felt upon the value of Northern trade.

The Southern States, possessing every facility for manufacturing pursuits, such as water power, mineral deposits of iron, copper and lead, with timber and coal, capitalists of the North will be attracted there for the purpose of developing them, and also in the manufacture of iron into the multitudinous forms of tools and machinery, thus contributing to render them independent of the North. When this is accomplished—the North finds her commerce, her shipping and manufactures ruinously prostrated; her political machinery corrupt and debauched, and rapidly drifting into the vortex of consolidation, with the future loss of liberty made apparent—her cities and towns checked in their growth, if not retrograding; then a cry of indignation inquiry may be raised, the people demanding to know who have been the authors of this work of desolation? They will be told—and future history will repeat the truth—that all this calamity in all its wide material and political ruin, has been brought upon the North by its own folly. Brought about by giving a license to traitors in the form of abolition exhorters, fanatical preachers, editors, political demagogues, selfish and hypocritical agitators, both foreign and domestic; by rating for men who aided in circulating one hundred and fifty thousand copies of Harper's book, in which the purpose was avowed, to defame of

all State rights, to abolish slavery throughout the Southern States; by elevating men to office who had wrecked an irreparable conflict with the South and its extension from all the common Territories of the States; who made merit of John Brown's murderous incursions and successful fugitive slave laws, and tolerated organized bands of negro hit-men, known as underground railroad agents, and aided without authority of law slaves in transit through free States; whose clergy denounced its people as barbarians, and for Church association or recognition, even as civilized beings, who should be met with a Sharpe's rifle in one hand and a halber in the other.

These, these are the men of the North. These the agitators, the fanatical madmen, these the abstract ideas, "the higher law" doctrine which have, by swaying the minds of the Northern people and large portions of its foreign born citizens, severed the greatest, most prosperous and freest government the world has ever seen, and that in the midst of its highest and greatest achievements, leaving the North to realize its own overthrow by having suffered its fanatical propagandists with their demagogic followers and place hunting parasites to seize upon the governments of the Northern States, and then upon the Capitol at Washington.

Partisan scribblers of the "higher law school" may dim and pervert the truths of the passing hour, but the impartial pen of the future historian will unfold them to the astonished gaze of all succeeding generations.

AN INDIAN MAGICIAN.

The fort at Calcutta, (writes an English officer in Once a Week,) commonly known as Fort William, is one of the most splendid and convenient military establishments to be found in any quarter of the globe. It is spacious, and somewhat resembles the Tower of London, in that it consists of various streets and squares adapted for different military purposes. On all sides it is guarded by a high and strongly built rampart, which is surrounded in its turn by a broad and deep fosse, over which are placed drawbridges leading to the principal gateways. Arrived in Calcutta, a raw griffin, of course, I went to inspect the lions, and, among other things the fort.

The fort is often the scene of animated festivity, from the presence of native jugglers, renowned for their surprising skill and dexterity. The performances of these strange people have been so often described that I shall only mention a few, for otherwise I might tire the reader.

One of them struck me as being curious from its having a strong resemblance to the feats recorded in the sacred history, as having been performed by the magicians of Egypt, in the time of Moses, and in the presence of Pharaoh. Indeed, as it is well known that the Hindoo tricks have been handed down from the most distant ages, from father to son, there is little wonder that such a similarity can exist.

The particular trick alluded to is the apparent conversion of a brass coin into a snake. The juggler gave me the coin to hold, and then seated himself about five yards from me, on a small rug, from which he never attempted to move during the whole performance. I showed the coin to several persons who were close beside me, on a form in front of the juggler. At a sign from him, I not only grasped the coin I held firmly in my right hand, but, crossing that hand with equal tightness with my left, I enclosed them both, as firmly as I could, between my knees. Of course, I was positively certain that the small coin was within my double fists. The juggler then began a short incantation, accompanied by a monotonous and discordant kind of recitative, and repeating the words "Ram Sammam" during some minutes. He then suddenly stopped, and still keeping his seat, made a quick motion with his hand, as if throwing something at me, giving at the same time, a puff with his mouth. At that instant I felt my hand suddenly distend, and became partly open, while I experienced a sensation as if a cold ball of dough, or something equally soft, nasty and disagreeable, was now between my palms. I started to my feet in astonishment, and, opening my hands, found there no coin; but, to my horror and alarm, (for, of all created things, I detest and loathe the genus.) I saw a young snake, all alive; oh! and of all snakes in the world, a cobra di capello, folded, or rather coiled roundly up. I threw it instantly to the ground, trembling with rage and fear, as if already bit by the reptile, which began immediately to crawl along the ground, the alarm and amazement of every one present.

The juggler now got up for the first time since he sat down, and catching hold of the snake, displayed its length which was nearly two feet—two feet, all but an inch and half. He then took it cautiously by the tail and opened his own mouth to its widest extent, let the head of the snake drop into it, deliberately commenced to swallow the animal, till the end of the tail was only visible; then, making a sudden gulp, the whole of the snake was apparently swallowed. After this he came up to the spectators, and opening his mouth wide, permitted us to look into his throat, but no snake, or snake's tail was visible; it was seemingly dead altogether. During the remainder of the performance we never saw this snake again, nor did the man profess his ability to make it reappear. But he performed another snake-trick which surprised us very much. He took from a bag another cobra di capello, and, walking into the centre of the room, inclosed it in his hands in a folded state. He waved or shook them for some time in this condition, and then opened his fists, when, hey presto! the