

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY JOHN J. PALMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL.

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Published every Tuesday—
Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

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Wait For THE WAGON!
Why is it Jenkins & Taylor sell Stoves so cheap? Because they buy them from the Manufacturers.

JENKINS & TAYLOR
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Charlotte and vicinity, that they have removed from their Old Stand, to one door West of Elms & Spratt's Grocery Store, where they have now on exhibition, just received from the North, one of the most

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS OF STOVES
Ever offered in North Carolina, among which will be found the celebrated
Iron Witch Cooking Stove!
Which has gained such a famous reputation in the Southern Country for the last eighteen months. This Stove we warrant superior to any Cooking Stove now in use. It is simple in its arrangements, consumes less fuel, and does more work in a given time, than any other Stove now in use. We will put one beside any other Stove of the same size in the United States, and it does not do more work in any given time, we will fort it the price of the Stove, and quit selling and go out death for the better one.

All Kinds of Parlour and Box STOVES.
We have, and constantly keep an extensive and varied stock of
Tin and Sheet Iron, Japan and Britannia Ware, Brass Kettles, Cast Iron Bedsteads, Hot Racks, Cradles, &c.
All of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than has ever been before offered in this vicinity.

We would return our thanks to our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and they may rest assured, that we shall endeavor, by close attention to business, together with a determination to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

Our Motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."
Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK
Attended to with dispatch.
N. B.—We will tell you why we head our advertisement "Wait for the Wagon?"—it is because we have three wagons constantly travelling through the country with Stoves.

All orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to.
Charlotte, Sept. 25, '55—4f

LOOK AT THIS Simple Word CLOTHING!

AND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry made over CLOTHING!—Most of you take up the papers and almost the first word you see is

CLOTHING!!
You stroll over the city and you will see **CLOTHING!!!**
A little here, a little there,
And no assortment anywhere;

Until you get to **FULLINGS & CO.'s**, where every one runs to get
Good Clothing!

And why do they run there? Simply because they can get Clothing better made, more Fashionable, and at less prices than at any House in North Carolina. We make a business of it—manufacture our own Goods, and every article sold by us is WARRANTED, or money returned.

"Competition is the life of Trade,"
And we are bound to keep the Largest and Most Fashionable Stock of Clothing in the State.
We have a full stock of Children's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, at low prices. Also,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, CASES,
Porte-Montes, Pen and Pocket Knives,

HAIR TOOTH, AND NAIL BRUSHES, &c., all of which will be freely shown and prices given, at the Emporium of Fashion,
BY FULLINGS & CO.
Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 23, 1854.—18-4f

General Intelligence.

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN OREGON.

The Oregon papers received by the last mail bring heart-rending accounts of the Indian atrocities committed in that territory. A letter from Capt. Hewett, published in the Pioneer and Democrat, gives the following account of a massacre by Indians on white River:

After two days' hard work, reached the house of Mr. Cox, which we found robbed; confirming our suspicions that greater mischief had been done to the settlement further up the river. We then proceeded to Mr. Jones' place, where we found our worst fears more than realized. The house was burned to ashes, and Mr. Jones (who was at the time sick) was burned in it. Mrs. Jones was found about thirty yards from the house, shot through the lower part of the lungs, face and jaws horribly broken and mutilated, apparently with the head of an axe. The bones of Mr. Jones we found, the roasted flesh having been eaten off by the hogs. We found Mr. Cooper (who was living with Mr. Jones at the time) about one hundred and fifty yards from the house, shot through the lungs, the ball entering the left breast. We buried the bodies and proceeded to the house of W. H. Brown, a mile distant. Mrs. Brown and child we found in the well, her head downward; the mother was stabbed to the heart, the knife entering the left breast, and also in the back and back part of her head.

She had apparently started to run with her child (an infant about ten months old) in her arms; was overtaken and pitched into the well. The child was below her and had no marks of violence on it. It was not dressed, showing that the mother had taken it from the bed and attempted to flee. Mr. Brown was found in the house, cut to pieces. The left hand had two cuts, as though he had grasped a knife, and had it pulled out, cutting the hand to the bone. There were also two stabs in the palm of the same hand, as though he had attempted to ward off the fatal weapon. His arms and legs were badly cut, and I should think there were as many as fifteen stabs in his back, mostly a little below the left shoulder. Everything seemed to show that he fought desperately, and I think he must have killed some of the devils, from the fact that the fence where they went out of the house had the appearance of having had something dragged over it; and the rails below all smeared with blood.

After burying them as well as circumstances would permit, we proceeded to the house of Mr. King, or rather where his house was, which we found burned to ashes, and where the most horrible spectacle of all awaited us. Mr. King and the two little children were burnt in the house, and the body of Mr. King, after being roasted, was eaten almost entirely up by the hogs. Mrs. King was lying about thirty yards from the ruins, almost entirely in a state of nudity. She was shot apparently through the heart—the ball entering the left side; the left breast was entirely cut off—she was cut open from the pit of the stomach to about the centre of the abdomen, and the intestines pulled out on either side. We performed the last sad rites and proceeded back to our encampment, and the next morning started for Seattle.

RESULTS OF THE WAKEMAN FANATICISM.

The most horrible murders that ever took place in the State of Connecticut, or perhaps in the civilized world, was perpetrated on Monday, in the town of Woodbridge, in that State, about eight miles from the city of New Haven. About 10 1/2 o'clock on Monday, Mr. Enoch Sperry, of Woodbridge, left his home, and was proceeding through a piece of woods near his house, with his horse and sleigh, and when near a little brook, in a solitary part of the woods, was attacked by a man named Charles Sanford, and knocked down and most brutally murdered.

Sanford had an axe in his hand with which he struck Mr. Sperry over the right eye, inflicting a fearful gash, and prostrating him beside the road. He then struck him again with the head of the axe upon the back of his head, and then deliberately attempted to chop off his head, nearly severing it from his body. The horse of Mr. Sperry was allowed to pass on the road, and after proceeding by the house of Mr. Samuel F. Perkins, halted at a shed near by. Mr. Perkins, thinking all was not right, went in search of Mr. Sperry, and found his body lying beside the road, with every indication that he had been waylaid and murdered.

In the evening the murderer was arrested, and taken to jail, and confessed that he had not only murdered Mr. Sperry, but that he had also murdered Mr. Ichabod Umberfield, who lived about a mile east of Mr. Sperry's house.

It seems that after murdering Mr. Sperry, he went to the house of Mr. Umberfield and entered it, and while he (Mr. Umberfield) was sitting by the stove in the kitchen, he murdered him with the same axe with which he murdered Mr. Sperry, and after breaking his skull, nearly severed his head from his body. The family set up the cry of "Murder!" but he told them to stop their noise, or he would chop their heads off also. He

went out of the house to wipe the blood off his axe upon the snow, and while he was out the family fastened the door and prevented his getting in again.

He then went into the woods; but was soon pursued by several neighbors, who succeeded in arresting him after a bloody fight, in which Mr. Lucius Doolittle came near getting killed.

This Charles Sanford is a fanatic, who has formerly attended the meetings of the Wakemans in Hampden.

THE WAKEMANITES.—This tribe of deluded fanatics, now in jail, spend much of their time in the worship peculiar to themselves, and seem to regard the whole affair of imprisonment as a persecution for righteousness sake—and the old woman keeps up her pretended revelations from Heaven. It seems she has been for many years carrying on her nonsense. A gentleman writes us from Fairfield, that as long ago as 1832, when living in that town, she pretended to be "a prophetess," and went from house to house preaching and proselyting. At that time she charged her husband with being the man of sin, and with "bewitching" all the invalids in that region! and under this delusion, she mustered a company of fanatics, who seized and bound him, when she made an unnatural and highly criminal assault upon him with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. The assault might have proved fatal, had not some of her disciples become alarmed, and put a stop to the proceedings. It is probable that her mission for mischief is about fulfilled. (New Haven Register.)

THE TABLES TURNED ON SPIRITUALISM.—A Columbus (Ohio) paper states that Professor Spencer has recently excited a great sensation in Cincinnati, with his wonderful developments of the phenomena connected with this mystery. He claims that all this can be accounted for on scientific and philosophical principles, without reference to spirits at all. Professor Spencer performs all his experiments with persons from the audience, who are sceptics, as well as himself.

He makes the tables tip and dance about, answer questions, spell the names of the spirits invoked, and in short, do all that any medium can do. He denies that tables ever move without contact, and offered \$1,000 in Cincinnati to any one who could move a table. The offer was accepted, and the medium failed before an audience of two thousand persons.

BEAUTIFUL PHENOMENON.—Yesterday morning, says the Council Bluffs Bugle of the 11th, whilst the mercury in the thermometer was down to zero, a most beautiful phenomenon might have been seen in the heavens. The sun rose bright, bringing with it two beautiful counterparts, or mock suns, with a bright inverted low extended above. One could scarcely tell only from their position which was the true sun; not a cloud was to be seen through the day; so cold, however, that the snow was not affected by the same.

ODD-FELLOW SOLEMNITIES.—On Sunday last, the members of Old Dominion Lodge, No. 5, L. O. O. F., and Wildie Encampment, No. 3, Portsmouth, Va., assisted by Washington, Lafayette and Harmony Lodges, and Jerusalem and Social Encampments, of Norfolk, Va., paid the last sad tribute of respect to twenty-seven members of Old Dominion Lodge, who fell victims to the late yellow fever epidemic, by a public procession and funeral address. The ceremonies were all highly appropriate, and conducted with due solemnity.

DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.—A letter from Vienna announces the death of the eldest brother of the house of Rothschild, on the 6th ult. Of the five brothers, there remains now only James, the chief of the house in Paris. Baron Anselmi, the one lately deceased, was looked upon as the great financial Rothschild power, and, though possessed of less cultivation and education than his brothers, was a decided genius in money matters; he died childless and has left to the house a fortune of 30,000,000 guilders. (\$12,000,000.)

A GREAT SHIP.—The following are some particulars about the enormous iron steamship now in course of construction on the Thames. Her whole length is 684 feet; breadth of beam 86 feet; diameter of paddle wheels 121 feet; depth of hold 70 feet; depth of paddle wheels 58 feet; diameter of screw 41 feet. There will be 5 funnels and 7 masts—two of the latter being square-rigged. The nominal horse-power will be 2,600, but it will work up to from 6,000 to 10,000. Her measurement will be 23,640 tons. It is expected that her crew will number from 750 to 800 men, including 12 officers. She will have accommodations for 20,000 persons, including 4,000 first-class passengers; or, if used as a transport, she can carry 15,000 troops and 5,000 horses. She is expected to run at the rate of 16 miles an hour.

SOMETHING NEW.—A late number of the Collegiate Mirror, published at Holly Springs, Miss., announces that the honorary degree of "Mistress of Arts" has been conferred upon Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Sigourney, and publishes the letters of acknowledgment written by these ladies.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, commenced its session in Charleston, on the 7th instant, His Honor Judge Gilchrist, presiding. The case of most importance to be brought before it is that of the United States vs. T. J. Eccles, for robbing the mail. Mr. Eccles was mail Agent on the route from Columbia to Charlotte, and during the time of his employment in that office, some letters containing articles of value were lost, and the Special Agent of the Post Office Department finding it necessary to investigate the matter, has instructed proceeding to be issued against the agent above mentioned. The District Attorney, T. C. Evans, Esq., will be assisted by Mr. Menninger in the prosecution, and the prisoner is defended by Messrs. Pettigru and Seymore. A large number of witnesses in the case are in attendance. (Charleston Standard.)

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.—The Wilmington Herald says: The Banks of this State refuse to receive at their counters, the notes of other Banks, in or out of the State, of a less denomination than Three Dollars. This is in compliance with the law on the subject as contained in the new Revised Code, which went into effect on the 1st instant.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The total amount of treasure landed at New York during the past year from California, has been upwards of forty-one and a half millions of dollars, of which nearly twenty-nine millions was brought by the mail steamers via Panama, and nearly thirteen millions came by the Nicaragua route.

A RICH FARMER.—A large portion of the rich valley of Genesee, in New York State, is owned by James Wadsworth. He owns 8,000 acres in one town, as many more in Genesee, about 6,000 more in the adjoining town of Rush, 5,000 or 6,000 in the town of Caledonia, and a great many thousands in other towns and counties. His landed possessions exceed 50,000 acres; it is nearly all good land—the best in the State, and constantly increases in value.

A GRAND HORSE SHOW.—There is to be a grand horse show at Louisville, Ky., next spring, under the auspices of the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The exhibition is to begin on Tuesday, the 13th of May, and will continue three days. On Friday following the close of the fair, the first regular auction sale of stock, &c., is to take place at the fair grounds.

SALE OF NEGROES.—Messrs. Pulliam & Davis of Richmond, Va., on the 4th day of January, sold 33 negroes, amounting to \$27,733, being an average of a fraction over \$840 each. This sale consisted of men, women and children.

MACHINES.—The profits of some patents for mechanical inventions in use in this country are enormous. The Scientific American says: The right to a portion of Ward's patent shingle machine was recently sold in Albany for \$35,000. A portion of Robertson's sewing machine has also been sold for \$30,000. This is an invention which can be carried in the pocket, and will enable a seamstress to do in one day the ordinary labor of a week. Machines of this kind are about to be constructed in New Haven, Conn., by the Messrs. Jerome, at \$10 a piece.

SOMETHING NEW.—A gentleman by the name of Lucas, in Demopolis, Alabama, has recently obtained a verdict of \$1200 against Miss Lucinda Meiggs, for breach of promise of marriage.

OPPOSED TO IT.—The subject of closing the coffee houses and theatres on Sunday has for some time been before the City Council of New Orleans. The committee to whom the memorial was referred have at length reported adverse to the measure.

DRUNKENNESS IN NEW YORK.—The statistics of the New York City prisons show that during the eleven months ending November 30th, the total number of commitments for intoxication was 12,418, of which 5828 were under the prohibitory act, and 6590 under the old law.

DISTRESSING.—Dr. Wm. A. Harding, a member of the Legislature of Virginia, from Northumberland and Lancaster counties, died suddenly on the 4th instant, from the effects of a dose of morphine, taken through mistake for citrate of magnesia. He occupied rooms at the Powhatan House.

QUICK SALES.—Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie's (wife of the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer) new work, "Mimic Life," it is stated, has sold at the rate of a thousand copies a day, for the ten days it has been in the market.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Wm. M. Overton, Esq., formerly connected with the Washington Union, and more recently one of the editors of the Washington Sentinel, died on Tuesday morning, in Williamsburg, at the residence of Col. Robt. McCandlish, his father-in-law. Mr. O. had been, for some time, in a declining state of health, and the sad event of his death was not unexpected.

DREADFUL RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 31st ult., a passenger train on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail-Road, near Pittsburg, came in collision with a freight train coming east, at Darlington Summit. The freight train was out of time, and the conductor was probably endeavoring to reach a switch within a short distance. The collision occurred on a heavy curve, and both trains were under full headway, consequently the locomotives and some of the cars were smashed to atoms. Four persons were killed, namely, Mr. Stokes, agent of the Newcastle and Erie Stage Company, a man named Johnston, brother of the Enon Valley Hotel, an Irishman and another, whose names have not been ascertained. About sixteen were more or less injured. The engineer of the passenger train was badly hurt in the back, and the fireman had one arm shattered. The accident was caused by the watch of the conductor of the freight train being three-quarters of an hour too slow.

A BLOW-UP.—At Columbus, Ohio, a party of Germans were throwing fire crackers about in sport in a grocery on Friend street, on Christmas day, when one of the crackers fell into a keg of powder standing near the counter. The explosion of the powder blew the house apart, letting the upper floor down upon the inmates in the grocery. The barrels in the room, however, supported it, and the men, singular to relate, escaped with but slight injuries.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn from the Charleston Courier, that a fire occurred about 1 A. M., on Sunday morning, in a large warehouse on Commercial Wharf, which contained about 600 bales of long cotton, as we learn from the wharfingers and book-keeper of the wharf, and some of the best grades. The cotton was chiefly stored on the second floor, and about 100 were saved. 30 or 40 barrels of rice were also consumed. The loss is variously estimated at \$70,000 a \$80,000, and by some at a still larger sum.

A COLLEGE BURNED.—The Cherokee Baptist College, at Cassville, (Ga.) was entirely destroyed by fire on the 4th instant. The building was a new one, not quite finished, and had cost the subscribers about \$14,000.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—Jacob Mercer, under sentence of death at Columbus, Ga., committed suicide on Thursday, by taking laudanum, furnished by his wife. He was to have been hung on Friday.

LOSS OF AN ELEPHANT.—The steamship Robert Swan, which arrived at Charleston, from Baltimore, on Monday the 7th instant, experienced heavy gales on the passage, and was compelled to put into Norfolk to refit. She left Norfolk on Friday, and again encountered a gale which continued up to Saturday evening. She had on board four or five elephants, belonging to the Managerie of Robinson and Eldred, which were greatly distressed by the rough weather, and the rolling of the ship; and one of them, a celebrated animal, known as Montezuma, on Saturday became very violent and un-governable, and about midnight fell overboard, when thirty miles from land, and was lost. He was valued at \$4,000, and we believe was insured.

Congressional and Political.
U. S. SENATE.
In the Senate, January 3, the financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received. Mr. Mason moved that 10,500 copies be printed by the printer to the Senate of the last Congress, at rates not exceeding those established by law. A discussion ensued as to the power of the Senate to take such action, since it would, as contended on one side, be a violation or evasion of the law of the last session relative to the public printing. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (Abolitionist) remarked that he was not in his seat when the President's Annual Message came in, else he should have objected to its reception as irregularly sent.

The President (continues Mr. Hale) takes up much of the message in talking about Central American affairs, but, he, Hale, thought there is a place in the central part of the United States on which the eyes of the people are turned with vastly more attention—namely, Kansas. Mr. Hale stated, on the authority of Calhoun, that the Monroe doctrine, so much talked about, was originally suggested by the British Cabinet. It is true, as the President says, that acts have occurred in Kansas contrary to good order, but they had taken place by instigation of the President. It is not the first time the President has delivered a lecture on slavery. It was insulting to the majority of this nation for the President to say, in effect, that the men who disagree with him on that subject are enemies to the Constitution. The Supreme Ruler, for the punishment of our national sins or humiliation of our national pride, has permitted Pierce to occupy the Presidential chair, and he comes down into the arena of the demagogue, stripped of everything which should clothe him with Executive dignity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
In the House, Mr. Mace offered a resolution that the acting Doorkeeper of the House be required to lock all the doors leading to this Hall, instanter, and keep

them securely fastened till a Speaker is elected, unless they are opened for the purpose of letting in absent members. We had ecclesiastical precedent for this in the election of a Pope to succeed Clement IV, in 1666. The Cardinals were for nearly three years unable to agree on the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates of Rome, by the advice of Saint Benjamin, shut the gates of the city, thus locking up the Cardinals till they agreed.

He was not so much of a Know-Nothing as not to acknowledge the binding authority of this precedent. If the resolution was adopted he ventured to say the calls of nature would be such, either for refreshment or otherwise, as to force the election of a Speaker within ten hours.

On the motion of Mr. Boyce, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Walker, with the view of uniting the conservative elements of the House, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Boyce Speaker—regarding him as eminently qualified, and as having taken no part in the Democratic caucus. The "American" party could not carry out their wishes; therefore he was inclined to surrender Mr. Fuller solely for the purpose of organizing.

Mr. Galloway moved to substitute Mr. Banks, and defended the "Republicans" from Mr. Walker's charge of sectionalism. On the contrary, they are national, seeking to carry out the cardinal principles of freedom.

Mr. Dunn appealed to the friends of Mr. Banks to accommodate themselves to circumstances to secure some degree of harmony in all quarters. He suggested the name of Mr. Pennington for Speaker.

Mr. Sage moved to lay the resolution on the table. Before the question was put several gentlemen took occasion to define their positions. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 141 to 75.

Mr. Covode offered a resolution that from and after Saturday night no member be entitled to receive pay till a Speaker is elected.

The House then voted again and adjourned.

In the House, January 4, Mr. Boyce made a personal explanation. He thought, and has frequently expressed the opinion, that circumstances are at work which are hurrying us almost irresistibly to disruption. With the most profound regret, he saw a great party formed in the North, based on the single idea of hostility to the South, which party holds that freedom is national, and slavery sectional.

The Constitution recognizing slavery, and the formation of that instrument being the result of compromise, and he thought it would, disunion would be the result. He did not desire this—God forbid!

Mr. Allison replied, saying that he had no disposition to war on slavery in the States, but he opposed its further extension.

ONE REPENTANT SINNER.
After the Freesoil vote of the factions disorganizers of the House, laying the Message of the President upon the table, Mr. H. Marshall, as if ashamed of the indignity essayed, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication sent by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives this day be respectfully received by the House; and the Clerk is directed to take charge of the same until the House shall have been organized by the election of a Speaker.

GENTLE WORDS.

BY LYDIA K. WHITE.
They fall upon the weary ear,
Like dew-drops on the flower,
And chase away the rising fear,
And cheer the lonely hour,
They waken hopes in blighted hearts,
And bid them live again,
And ward away the cruel dart
Of deep despairing men.

They fall upon the wanderer's ear:
Like music from on high,
And wipe away the bitter tear,
And stay the choking sigh:
They strew the darksome ways of life
With flowers that never fade,
And smooth the rugged paths of strife,
And light its dreary shade.

Their value greater is by far
Than ocean's vastest gem,
And richer than the richest star
In Monarch's diadem.
They bring to mind the days of yore,
When we were young and gay,
Ere we the badge of sorrow wore,
Or felt our strength decay.

They cheer us as we journey on
Through this strange world of blight,
And gild with hope the rising dawn,
And light the shades of night,
They point us to a land of love,
Where we shall drop no more,
Where, like ancient Noah's dove,
Shall find a peaceful shore.

HOW TO REACH THE HEART.

We have found throughout a very long career, but very extended experience, that kindness is the surest way to reach the human heart, and that harshness is a northern frost, laden blast, hardening a current that should flow as merrily as a brook in spring. Kindness "makes sunshine" wherever it goes—it finds its way into hidden chambers of the heart and brings forth golden treasures: harshness, on the contrary, seals them up for ever. What does kindness do at home? It makes the mother's lullaby sweeter than the song of the lark, the care-laden brow of the father and the man of business, less severe in their expression, and the children joyous without being riotous. Abroad, it assists the fallen, encourages the virtuous, and looks with true charity on the extremely unfortunate, those in the broad way who perhaps had never been taught that the narrow one was the best, or had turned from it at the solicitation of temptation. Kindness is the real law of life, the link that connects earth with heaven, the true philosopher's stone, for all it touches it turns to virgin gold—the true gold wherewith we purchase contentment, peace, and love.

Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a word they spoke to be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal! Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands; you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of Heaven.—Dr. Chalmers.

WEARING FLANNEL.

Put it on at once; winter or summer, nothing better can be worn next the skin than a loose, red, woolen, flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there; and when that is the case no one can take a cold; "red," for white flannel fills up, mats together, and becomes tight, stiff, heavy, and impervious. Cotton wool merely absorbs the moisture from the surface; while woolen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops on the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it; and by its nearer exposure to the exterior air, it is soon dried without injury to the body. Having these properties, red woolen flannel is worn by sailors even in the mid-summer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

The above is good advice; but most persons, we suppose, would prefer to wear white in preference to red flannel, were it possible to prevent it falling up. Let white flannel be boiled in clean soft water for an hour, then dried before it is made up into shirts, and it will be found no more liable to fall (thicker) than red flannel.—[Scientific American.

COOK MEAL PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.

—Take six table-spoonfuls of meal, and stir molasses enough in it to have the meal all wet, and no more; that will sweeten it enough; then take one quart of milk and boil it; pour it on the meal boiling hot; stir the meal while pouring the milk on it, so as not to have it lumpy; stir in three table-spoonfuls of wheat flour; wet with a little cold milk; salt it, and bake two hours; add spices, if you like. This will make an excellent pudding.—[Rural New Yorker.