

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.
Office on Main Street,
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE
Western Democrat
TERMS OF THE PAPER:
Two Dollars a year, in Advance.
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING.
Having recently visited New-York, and selected from the old and elegant Foundry of Geo. Bruce, Esq., A QUANTITY OF
New and Fashionable Type,
We are now prepared to Execute
In the Best Style,
ALL KINDS OF
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING.
"Multiply the Means, and you multiply the Results."
Is one of the established maxims of business.

ORDERS FOR
PAMPHLETS, CLERKS' BLANKS
HANDBILLS, SHERIFFS' do.
CARDS, CONSTABLES' do.
CIRCULARS, MAGISTRATES' do.
LABELS, ATTORNEYS' do.
OR FOR
ANY OTHER KIND OF WORK
Required by the business Community,
WILL BE EXECUTED WITH
NEATNESS,
CORRECTNESS,
DISPATCH
AND
PUNCTUALITY.
Various kinds of
BLANKS,
Printed on excellent Paper,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Or Executed to Order.

ENCOURAGE THIS KNOCKING.
THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those who favored him with a call during the last year; and he would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the Machine Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. George & Whisman, adjoining Mr. J. Radcliffe's Steam Printing Mills, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line as cheap and as good as can be done in the State.
Turning, Cutting Screws, Repairing Boilers and Engines of all descriptions, Making and Repairing Mill Spindles, Wood Planers, Making Ploughs, Ironing Wagons; and in Horse-Shoeing, &c., we will yield to no one for neatness, wear, and dispatch. Interfering Shoes \$1 25, common ditto \$1, cast-iron toes, or steel plate, \$2.
I have also erected an Air Furnace for melting Brass, which answers finely. The public can now get brass and composition castings by calling at the above establishment, and furnishing patterns. Old Brass melted over at a reduced price, with neatness and dispatch. Old Copper and Brass wanted.
S. J. PERRY.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1856.—if

BOOKS
For Sale
AT THE
CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.
THE NEW PURCHASE, or EARLY YEARS IN THE FAR WEST—By Robert Carlton.
THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA IN Turkey, Persia, and Russia—Edited by James Morier.
STANHOPE BURLEIGH, The Jesuites in our Homes.—One of the most interesting Novels that has been written in many years—by Helen Dix.
THE MUSEUM of Remarkable and Interesting Events, containing Historical Adventures and Incidents.
BLANCHE DEARWOOD—a Tale of Modern Life.
EVENING TALES—being a selection of wonderful and supernatural Stories, translated from the Chinese, Turkish, and German, and compiled by Henry St. Clair.
LEXICON OF FREE MASONRY.
Containing a definition of all its communicable terms.
The True Masonic Chart, by J. L. Cross, G. L. The Free-Mason's Manual, by Rev'd K. J. Stewart.
The New Masonic Trustee Board.
THE ODD FELLOWS' MANUAL, by the Rev. A. B. Grash.
LOWRIE & ENNIS, Book-Sellers.
Charlotte, March 4, 1856.

S. W. DAVIS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, J. C.
Jan. 1, 1856.—if

MRS. M. J. CRAIG,
Dress Maker,
Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory
CHARLOTTE.
April 22, 1856.—ly

MRS. WHEALAN,
Dress Maker,
Opposite the Post-Office.
ALL DRESSES cut and made by the celebrated A-B-C method, and warranted to fit.
BONNETS
Trimmed in the latest style, at the shortest notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 12, 1856.—if

TO THE PUBLIC.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the largest and most varied stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
All of which will be sold at extremely short profits, for CASH.
I defy competition—and if you want articles in my line, call, you shall be satisfied, both with regard to price and quality.
Respectfully, &c.
H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
GRANITE ROW, No. 3.
Charlotte, May 6, 1856.—if

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEXANDER & LENTELE
WOULD inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have taken the room No. 4, Springs Row, formerly occupied by R. M. Robinson, where they intend carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having engaged the services of A. Bellme, whose reputation as a Cutter, is well known in this community, they feel no hesitancy in saying that they are as well prepared to give satisfaction as any other establishment in this part of the country; and by close application and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of patronage. Good fits warranted.
Fashions received monthly from the best centers in Europe.
ALEXANDER & LENTELE.
August 10, 1856.—if

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
THE subscriber announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large assortment of new
Cloths, Cassimeres and VESTINGS,
for Gentlemen's wear, and will be sold for Cash at a small profit, or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to E. M. Groceries Store.
Sept. 29, 1854.—10-4 D. L. REA.

A. BETHUNE
WOULD inform his customers, that he has taken the room lately occupied by Mr. R. M. Robinson, three doors east of the Charlotte Bank. All work done by him shall be executed in the best style, for which in every instance, payment is required in cash before taking the work away.
ALEX. BETHUNE.
June 3, 1856.—3w

WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY.
THOMAS TROTTER & SON have just received and will be regularly receiving additions thereto) a choice stock of handsome and fashionable WATCHES from the most celebrated makers. Also, a rich assortment of
Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c.
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.
THOMAS TROTTER & SON.
Charlotte, June 10, 1856.—if

SADDLE and Harness
MANUFACTORY
3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE,
Charlotte.
S. M. HOWELL
HAVING made more extensive preparations for the Manufacture of
SADDLES and HARNESS.
He would respectfully inform the citizens of North Carolina, that he is now prepared to furnish SADDLES and HARNESS of a superior quality, of his own manufacture, at the
Very Lowest Possible Prices.

MERCHANTS
Wanting Saddles
By leaving their orders, can be furnished as low as they can procure the same at the North.
April 15, 1856.—if S. M. HOWELL.

REMOVAL.
BOONE & CO'S
BOOT & SHOE Emporium
Is removed to their NEW STORE,
NO. 3, BRICK RANGE,
Opposite the
BURNT DISTRICT
WHERE they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers.
BOONE & CO.
Charlotte, July 8, 1856.—if

News of the Day.
\$50,000 FOR A STEAM PLOUGH.—Hon. Bronson Murray, in a letter to the Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago, Ill., proposes to be one of a hundred subscribers to a fund of \$50,000, to be awarded as a premium for a perfect steam plough, suited to farm use, and capable of performing the work at an expense in money not greater than the average cost of performing the same work under the present system.

RACE HORSES SOLD.—The Louisville Journal states, that Mr. Alexander, of Woodford, Kentucky, has purchased the celebrated race horse Lexington. He met Mr. Tenbroeck in England, and the purchase was made there. The price paid was \$15,000. This is the highest price that was ever paid for any horse in the United States. It is also stated that he has sold Leecombe to the same gentleman for 10,000 dollars.

A FATHER KILLED BY AN INSANE DAUGHTER.—The Eaton (Michigan) Republican gives the particulars of a truly melancholy affair which occurred in that town a few days since. While the family of Levi Leonard of that place were taking their breakfast, a daughter who had been considered insane, rushed into the house, (the door being open,) and before any of the family could give the alarm, dealt her father four blows with a sharp axe on the head, one passing clear into the brain, breaking out a large piece of the skull. What is most strange is, that as soon as Mr. Leonard was struck, he jumped up and ran after the girl with all his might, until some of the neighbors came and caught her, when he fell down gasping. He was traced through the field by the profuse bleeding. He was taken to the house and soon after became insensible. He lingered until the next morning, when he expired. The girl is now in the Marshall jail, waiting trial.

GO AHEAD GIRL.—The Monticello (Miss.) Journal states that Miss Margaret L. Cooper, of Covington, La., recently came all the way, on foot and in boy's attire, from her home, to join her lover, Mr. John Rogers, of that county, and was duly married to him. It seems that the young lady's friends and relatives had refused their consent to the match, and threatened to shoot the gentleman if he attempted a clandestine marriage; whereupon the young lady wrote him a letter desiring him to meet her in Monticello, which he accordingly did.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.—The New York Women's Righters have called a State Convention, to be held in New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The names of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Paulina Wright, are signed to the call. The objects in view have reference chiefly to the procurement of political privileges to the feminine gender.

THE Fremont men and women of Xenia, had a meeting in that place on last Saturday evening, in one of the public halls. A colored lady, with bare arms and low necked dress, harranged the promiscuous crowd until perspiration crowned the closing scene! Our informant, who was present, says it was one of the best speeches he has yet heard for Fremont and sectionalism. The Fremonters are determined to have the ladies on their side.—[Dayton Empire.

STOP THE PAPER.—A country editor says that he has received the following "stop my paper": "Dear Sir—I have looked carefully over your paper for six months for the death of some individual that I was acquainted with, but as yet not a single soul I care anything about has dropped off; you will please have my name erased."

"TEETHING" AGAIN.—There is an old slave colored woman, familiarly known as Aunt Bety, in this city, who is now 101 years of age, and has a new set of teeth just beginning to peep out from her gums. She resides on Market alley, which runs from Old street back to the South Side Railroad, a few steps above Grace church.—[Petersburg Express.

A STRANGER IN BOSTON.—The person who sawed the figure head of Gen. Jackson off from the ship Constitution, twenty-two years ago, is now in the city of Boston.—He has never been here since that bold operation. He is now a resident of Virginia.—[Boston paper.

FREMONT'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser, of Monday afternoon, gives an account of an interview between Col. Fremont and some leading merchants of that city, on the subject of the religious creed of the former, which they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States.

The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten an insurrection at every moment which may result in direful consequences to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign Powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governments, that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant Power to irresponsible agents, who are changed at short intervals, and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

As long as this system shall endure, hu-

THE OSTEND MANIFESTO.
Arguments in favor of acquiring CUBA.
AIX LA CHAPELLE,
October 18, 1854.
SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential despatches you have addressed to us, respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of \$—

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Cortes about to assemble. On this momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the U. States are so deeply interested, all our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge the approbation of the world.

We firmly believe that, in the progress of human events, the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the sale as those of the United States in the purchase of the Island, and that the transaction will prove equally honorable to both nations.

Under these circumstances we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign Powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to this conclusion, and, for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads:

1. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.
2. The probability is great that the government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

Then, 1. It must be clear to every reflecting mind that from the peculiarity of its geographical position, and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States which the Union is the providential nursery.

From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi and the immense and annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the ocean.

On the numerous navigable streams, measuring an aggregate course of some 33,000 miles, which disembody themselves through this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisiana was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and the Pacific States, can never be secure, but must ever be endangered whilst Cuba is a dependency of a distant Power in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests.

Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between them and the citizens of the United States has, in the progress of time, so united their interests and blended their fortunes, that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

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But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign Powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governments, that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant Power to irresponsible agents, who are changed at short intervals, and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

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manity may in vain demand the suppression of the African slave trade in the island.—This is rendered impossible whilst that infamous traffic remains an irresistible temptation and a source of immense profit to needy and avaricious officials, who, to attain their ends, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles under foot.

The Spanish government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote dependencies of its power.

Besides, the commercial nations of the world cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the great advantage which would result to their people from a dissolution of the forced and unnatural connexion between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trade of England and France with Cuba would, in that event, assume at once an important and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the island.

2. But if the United States and every commercial nation would be benefited by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted.

She cannot but see what such a sum of money as we are willing to pay for the island would effect in the development of her vast natural resources.

Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ultimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people than that opened to their vision by Cortez. Their prosperity would date from the ratification of the treaty of cession.

France has already constructed continuous lines of railroads from Havre, Marseilles, Valence and Stransburg, via Paris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to extend these roads through her northern provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and the frontiers of Portugal.

The object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the travelling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunerating prices, would teem with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become, what a bountiful Providence intended she should be, one of the first nations of Continental Europe—rich, powerful and contented.

Whilst two-thirds of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty millions, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition that her best bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value; whilst another class, on which she pays no interest, have but a nominal value, and are quoted about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued. Besides, these little are held principally by British creditors who may from day to day, obtain the effective interposition of their own government for the purpose of coercing payment. Intimations to that effect have been already thrown out from high quarters, and unless some new source of revenue to enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassments, it may never again return.

Cuba in its palmiest days, never yielded her exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars.—These expenses have increased to such a degree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the treasury of Spain to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the island is an incumbrance, instead of a source of profit, to the mother country.

Under no probable circumstances can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition. But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba, without remuneration.

Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors. The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary, and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and resolution against Spain, which, has, of late years, been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws; but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States and liberal minded men of other countries from rushing to their assistance. Besides,

the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world.

It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution; and in that event she will lose both the island and the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlement of this vexed question by the cession of Cuba to the United States, would forever prevent the dangerous complications between nations to which it may otherwise give birth.

It is certain that, should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and government of the United States from taking part in such a civil war in support of their neighbors and friends.

But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise what ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances?

Self preservation is the first law of nature, with States as well as individuals. All nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exceptions to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

Whilst pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own house.

Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure? We would, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We also forbear to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed. But recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unredressed, but the Spanish government has deliberately sanctioned the acts of its subordinates and assumed the responsibility attached to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the U. States to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed than the circumstances of that case. Situated as Spain and the U. States are, the latter have forborne to resort to extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and our recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United

States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida. Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
J. Y. MASON,
PIERRE SOULE.
Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

MISCELLANY.
A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.
From Miss Julia R. to a Friend in Savannah.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 17.

MY DEAREST MARY: We arrived at the White Sulphur yesterday, and how truly have I mourned and lamented that you should have been left in that horrid, dull, sandy place. I do not know how to commence to tell you of our enjoyments, such a climate, such baths, and above all, such crowds of beans and elegantly dressed gentlemen. My dear, perhaps it is as well you were not here; for you never could have afforded the hundred dollar robes and thread laces that are perfectly essential to one's enjoyment, and how miserable you would be in your plain white dresses and old fashioned collars. But with me you know it is a different thing. As I enter the room every eye is turned upon me with admiration. There is one great drawback here, the Virginia beaux do not know much about dancing those delightful Polkas and Redows that one luxuriates in so at New Port and Saratoga; but you know Pa is too sordid a Southerner to go anywhere North this summer, although I cannot see the harm of going to New-York a little while in the fall, just to make use of their stores, for where else can a person get any decent dresses or bonnets.

In some other particulars the gentlemen here are charming. They never talk politics; and when I think of you, poor child, surrounded by men who have it at the tip of their tongues the whole time, and din it into your ears until you feel inclined to poison the candidates for the Presidency on both sides—although I sorrow for your fate, I cannot but rejoice at my escape. I have not actually fallen in love yet, dear Mary, although there was one gentleman—Mr. T. from Richmond—who had such a beautiful pair of horses, that I am sure if he had not—but I will not finish this sentence, for there is nothing I think so indelicate as a young lady informing even her most intimate friend of such tender and confidential affairs. Perhaps, when I come home I may let you know the remainder of this unintelligible communication. There is a young gentleman here, who is evidently a foreigner, and is one of the dearest men you ever laid your eyes upon—just the person to fascinate a high toned woman; he is handsome, dances exquisitely, rides beautifully, plays whist to perfection, bows gracefully, and whist is so devoted to me. Just think my dear, he has killed two men in a duel, which obliged him to leave Germany, and his splendid fortune is left there with no one to enjoy it. He says I must look upon him as a friend, not an admirer, as he will never ask the hand of any woman who has wealth, until he can lay at her feet his own vast possessions. Is not that enough to make one almost love him? But as he visits the South next winter, I will not tire you by a further eulogium. Pa does not like him, but you know he has lived on the plantation all his life, and does not appreciate his unexceptional manners and style.

I cannot write more as it is time to bathe. Do write and see if my garden is good order at home, and do my dear, have longer basques put to all my dresses I left behind, you are so handy with your needle, and please, if I do not trouble you too much, make my preserves and pickles for next winter. Pa will expect them done, and I forgot all about them in the hurry of getting off. I know your time must hang heavily on your hands, and you will do anything to oblige your devotedly attached friend,
JULIA.

MACLEIN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.—"I have often told you," he says, "that every man must be the maker or marrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon his incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creatures of fortune and of fame, the foundation of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings and even vicissitudes, or any unfortunate tendency to a contrary nature. You have genius, you have learning, you have industry at times, but you want perseverance; without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in mind—Persevere."

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—A man who had become rich by his own exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one half my property by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people alone."

"We want but little here below, Nor want that little long."