

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE

BY WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

W. A. YATES, JR.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1857.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM
In Advance.

VOLUME 5.
New Series NUMBER 38.

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

TERMS:
For the year, in advance, \$2 00
If paid within six months, 1 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

ADVERTISING.
One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, \$1 00
If for 6 months, 1 50
If for 12 months, 2 00
One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
For announcing Candidates for office, \$5 in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
WILLIAM J. YATES.

BLANKS
At the Western Democrat Office.
Warrants, Marriage Licenses,
Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets,
Administrators' Bonds and Letters,
Guardians' Bonds, Indentures,
Deeds for conveying Lands or houses,
Prosecution Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds,
Attachments, Delivery Bonds,
Fi Facs, county and superior court,
Constables' Bail Bonds, county and superior court Writs,
Commissions to take Depositions.
Blank of all kinds printed to order at short notice.

Notice.
HAVING returned to Charlotte, I am again at the disposal of those who may require my services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
ROBERT GIBSON, M. D.
Feb. 24, 1857.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 101 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 24, 1857.

DEROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.
BROWN & DEROSSET,
New York.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
USUAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
September 2, 1856-ly

Notice.
HAVING obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of W. P. Trotter, deceased, I give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of T. Trotter & Son, by note or book account for the last four or five years, to come forward and pay the same without delay, and thereby save cost, as the concern must be settled.
TIOS. TROTTER, Adm'r
and Surviving Partner.
Feb. 24, 1857.
The Watch and Jewelry business will in the future be conducted by the subscriber, who will spare no pains or expense to give general satisfaction. Watch repairing done in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice.
TIOS. TROTTER.

Bargains! Bargains!!
CHINA DEPOT.
H. E. NICHOLS & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF
CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.
Also, a great variety of Tea Trays, Lamps, Table Cutlery, Britannia and Black Tin Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, and
Houskeeping Articles generally.
NEXT DOOR TO COMMERCIAL BANK,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Packing warranted.
Nov. 11, 1856. 19-4m

NOTICE.



THE Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have made arrangements for forwarding all goods consigned to the care of the Company, and destined for any point on the line of the North Carolina Road, free of commissions.
If landed on the Company's wharf, there will be no charge for wharfage or drayage; but these expenses will be incurred if landed on any other wharf, and will be added to the freight on the way-bills, to be collected on delivery, by the North Carolina Railroad Company.
N. B.—To avoid detention at Wilmington, it is essential that the amount of freight by vessels shall, in all cases, be distinctly stated, in dollars and cents, on each bill of lading, and if goods for more than one person are included in the same bill of lading, the amount of freight for each consignee must be separately stated.
The foregoing notice has been received with direction to publish for the information of all concerned. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt.
Office of Engineer & Superintendent, 31-4f
Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 28th, 1857.

House & Lot for Sale or Rent
THE subscriber offers his Dwelling House, known as the "Crystal Palace," for sale or rent. The house is pleasantly situated on the corner of Church and Eighth streets, opposite the residence of Mr. George Cross. On the premises are also the necessary out-buildings, in good repair. For further information apply to the undersigned or to J. P. Smith.
J. R. DANIEL.
February 17, 1857

New Store.

J. & E. B. STOWE
HAVING removed to their New Store on Main-street, below Young & Williams' Hotel, and opposite Boone & Co.'s new Shoe Store, where they now have on sale a large stock of
GROCERIES,
and such other articles as are usually kept in such Houses, including their Domestic and
COTTON YARN.

Now in Store 300 Sacks Salt, 40 Bbls. New Orleans Molasses, 5 Hhds. best Portwine do.—5 Hhds. West India do. 5 Hhds. Cnba. 5 Hhds. of good Brown Sugar, 40 Bbls. Extra do. 15 Bbls. Crushed do. 100 bags good Coffee. English dairy and common Cheese, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, North Carolina and Western Whiskey.
All at the Lowest Prices.
We respectfully solicit a call from buyers.
J. & E. B. STOWE.
Dec. 9, 1856-1f

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

Scarr & Co.
Have received a fresh supply of
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,
consisting of every variety suitable to this climate. Also, an assortment of
FLOWER SEEDS.
Jan. 13th. if Charlotte Drug Store.

CHEAP SOAP,
Key Stone State Saponifier
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

One pound of the Lye with five pounds of Fat will make twenty-five pounds of Hard Soap, or one hundred pounds of soft soap.
It is admirably adapted for rendering hard Flour soft and fit for household purposes.
For sale in one pound tins—25 cents each—at
SCARR & CO'S
January 13th. if Drug Store.

RATES OF FREIGHTS BETWEEN
Charlotte and New York,
By the Palmetto line of Steamers.
WYATT, STOGNER & LLOYD,
FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Adger's North Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned, Factors and Commission Merchants, offer to receive, forward, and ship merchandise and produce at the following rates. The prices here named are those which are generally charged by all the lines of sailing vessels, but having no control over any other line than the one we have an interest in, we cannot say that the prices here named can be considered permanent, except by our line. By that they are permanent. The Palmetto Line has ten fine first class Briggs and Schooners, constantly running, and will carry freights as follows:
Wheat, 6 cents per bushel.
Flour, in barrels, 20 cents.
do in sacks, 10 cents.
The drayage, wharfage, insurance, and forwarding commission, per bushel, for wheat, 10 cents.
Flour, per barrel, 44 cts.
do per sack, 13 cts.
Freight on all cases, boxes, &c., from New York to Charleston, per cubic foot, 4 cts.
We measure every thing, to prevent overcharges. Every thing shipped by the Palmetto Line of vessels (Dollner & Potter, New York agents, and Holmes & Stowry, of Charleston) and consigned to us, shall be freighted for the above prices.
Produce and Merchandise consigned to us will have the best attention.
WYATT, STOGNER & LLOYD.
August 12, 1856

A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10!
SECOND DIVISION.
\$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,
IN the gold region of Culpeper county, Va., to be divided among 10,200 subscribers, on the 13th of April, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars each; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.
A company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will commence a settlement in the spring. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.
More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making \$200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agents, &c., apply to
E. B. HENDER,
Post Royal, Charlotte Co. Va.
Jan. 13, 1857. 3m

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
JANUARY TERM, 1857.

Richard Peoples,
T. A. Sharpe and
Miles R. Sharpe,
Administrators of
John Sharpe, dec'd,
vs.
Andrew Sharpe and
Auzel Sharpe.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Auzel and Andrew Sharpe, defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by this Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Democrat, a new paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of our Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, W. K. Reid, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Charlotte, the 4th Monday in January, 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.
W. K. REID, C. C. C.
[32-61—Prs. fee \$6.]

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

WE are receiving a very large and pretty stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. We have some beautiful

DRESS GOODS
for ladies. Also, some very fine and pretty
BONNETS.
We have a very large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
and everything that is to be found in Dry-Goods

OR
GROCERY STORE.
And we are determined to sell our Goods at prices that defy competition. If you want to buy goods cheaper than you ever bought them before, for the Cash, call and see us before buying elsewhere, where we are anxious to sell, and will
SELL LOWER
than the lowest.
Call and see for yourself.
BROWN, STITT & CO.
March 3, 1857. 35-3w

State Medical Society.
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.
WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.
March 3, 1857. 35-6w

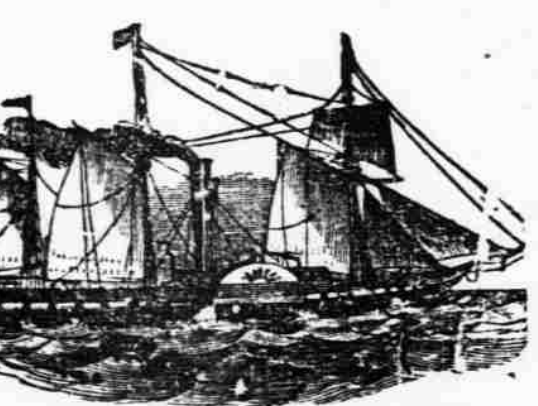
J. S. Banks,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERS TO THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.
Wilmington, Feb. 13, 1857. 12m-pd

RANAWAY
From Patterson, Caldwell co., N. C., my negro man DICK. He is about six feet high, 25 years old, dark complexion; has rather a down countenance when spoken to. He has a flat foot and a scar on his head. I will give a reward of ten dollars for said boy delivered in any Jail in North Carolina and secured so that I can get him; or twenty dollars for his delivery to me in Alexander county at my residence ten miles south of Taylorsville.
J. H. NEWLAND.
March 10, 1857. if

PROTECTION.
The season being near at hand for the visitation of Thunder Storms, and being frequently attended with serious results both to Life and Property, it is proper to use necessary means for the protection of your families and property, which can be done by properly supplying your buildings with LIGHTNING RODS. Having been engaged in the business for over six years in Virginia and North Carolina, and being provided with the best recommendations, I hope to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may employ me.
Having permanently located in this place, all work done by me will be kept in good repair free of charge.
Orders addressed to me through the Post Office, or left at the Residence of N. Wilkinson, will meet with prompt attention.
L. J. HAWLEY.
Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1856. 33-4f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Marcus Boyd
vs.
Middleton King
and others.
In this case it appearing upon the affidavit of Marcus Boyd, that Middleton King, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, and is beyond the ordinary process of this Court; it is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, notifying said Middleton King that he be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the case set for hearing as to him ex parte, and a decree made accordingly.
WM. J. HOKE, C. & M. E.
Feb. 20, 1857.—34-6w [Prs fee \$6.]

Removal! Removal!



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his
TIN AND STOVE SHOP
to the House formerly occupied by M. S. Blair & Orr, two doors east of Springs & McLeod's corner, where he will keep constantly on hand
A complete and full supply of
Plain, Japanned and Planished TIN WARE,
which he will either Wholesale or Retail as low as any other house in this place. He will also keep a full supply of
COOK AND BOX STOVES,
which he will sell as low as they can be afforded in this market.

JOB WORK
of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.
Thankful for past favors he would solicit a continuance of the same.
SAML T. WRISTON.
February 24, 1857. 34-3m

SOMETHING NEEDED.
A New Tailoring Establishment.
JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and former patrons, that he has reopened his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in Spring's new Building, where he will be happy to see any one wanting any thing done in his line. All work warranted.
Oct. 25th, 1856. 17-4f

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE.

SELLING WHITE CHILDREN.
There is a society in New York, which expects much credit for humanity, which picks up street children, and finds them homes in the far West. A late number of Harper's Magazine refers in very eulogistic terms to the operations of these philanthropists. There are no doubt many neglected children in our large cities whose condition would be much improved by removal to the agricultural districts. But abolition philanthropy will not hear close inspection.

A Washington (Illinois) correspondent of the New York Day Book states that the agent for the transportation of paupers from the Five Points, New York, has been bringing car loads of white children to the West and selling them (as he says) to pay their expense. Boys and girls are sold at from \$15 to \$50, according to quality. If the purchaser finds he has a good bargain, he holds on to his servant; if not, he turns him off to shift for himself. The purchaser is under no obligation to take care of him. Here is a case in point: Thomas Butler, a half-witted Irish boy, about fifteen years old, brought out by Mr. V. M. and purchased by Mr. V. M.'s father, who kept him until he found him not very profitable, turned him off, and he has been forced to sleep in cars, stables, &c., and beg his bread.
This is a fine specimen of abolition philanthropy. The business is understood to be very prosperous in New York, and the Day Book says is principally carried on by abolitionists, who think it a horrible thing to sell little negroes, but who have not the same squeamishness about white children.

A REMARKABLE NATION.
Under the head of "Religious Intelligence," the Boston Journal notices some missionary labors in a region of which but little has hitherto been known. It says:
"One of the most interesting missions undertaken by the American church is that to the Afghans, which has been commenced during the past year by the Presbyterian Board. This has long been looked upon as a remarkable nation, on account of their independent, hospitable, and martial spirit, and their possession of a country, lying between India and Persia, filled with the original fruits and grains that have spread over the earth—following the expansion of the human race—and with ancient ruins, tablets, coins, and legends of great value to the religious or scientific archeologist. But the chief attraction has lain in the suggestion by Sir William Jones, Vansittart, and others, that they might be a portion of the Ten Tribes of Israel. Though now Mohammedans, they claim descent from King Saul, through a son named Berks, who had a son named Afghan. And those scholars have furnished translations from their legends describing the capture of the ark of the covenant by the Philistines, the anointing of Saul by Samuel, the battle of David and Goliath, and other events of Scripture history, which they claim as their own. The seat of this new mission is appointed for the present at Rawal Pindie, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, between the Indus and Jhelum rivers, one hundred and sixty miles northward of Labor. This is not within the borders of Afghanistan, where a residence is forbidden by the present disturbed state of the country."

EVERY FARMER GROWING HIS OWN SUGAR.
The great demand made at the Patent Office, this year, for the Chinese Sugar Cane, indicates that the cultivation will be very extensive, the only difficulty in the way being the want of cheap and portable machinery for extracting the juice of the cane. This difficulty, we see, our own inventors are endeavoring to remove. A Mr. Hodges, of Cincinnati, has a machine on exhibition at Washington, which is designed for a sugar mill. It consists of three vertical cast iron rollers, supported between cast iron plates, resting upon a triangular wood frame, about eight feet on its sides. Under each corner is a large truck wheel, so adjusted, when working, as to revolve in a circle, the shaft of one of the rollers occupying the centre of the frame, and clutching fast to a timber below, preventing its turning, while the other two, being geared into it at the top, are made to revolve around it as the whole frame is turned by the horse. On one corner is a feed table, from which a man feeds the cane, which, having been acted upon by the two rollers, passes out upon a table on the other corner, which is removed as often as a sufficient quantity accumulates. The juice passes down through the bed-plate, and is received in a vessel made for that purpose. Cheap and portable machinery is all that is wanted to test the great experiment which is now being tried with the Chinese sugar cane.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A new dodge is now being practised upon the Philadelphians by sharpers, after the following style: A gentleman pulls the door bell and asks for Mr. A., who of course is not in—tells his lady that he owes Mr. A. one dollar and a half—gives a counterfeit five dollar bill, and gets three dollars and fifty cents of good money in change.

SIAMSE FEMALE SOLDIERS.

The following description of the King of Siam's female military body guard, though not entirely new, is interesting from its minuteness. It appears in the Moniteur de l'Arme:

A battalion of the King's Guard consists of 400 women, chosen among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They receive excellent pay, and their discipline is perfect. They are admitted to serve at the age of 13, and are placed in the rank of reserve at 25. From that period they no longer serve about the King's person, but are employed to guard the Royal palaces and Crown lands. On entering the army they make a vow of chastity, from which there is no exemption unless any of them should attract the King's attention and be admitted among his legitimate wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most beautiful, but on the most skilled in military exercises.

The hope of such a reward animates them with extraordinary zeal for military instruction, and Europeans are astonished at the martial appearance of that battalion, as well as its skill in maneuvering and excellent discipline. The costume these women wear is very rich. Their full dress is composed of a white woolen robe, embroidered with gold. The cloth is extremely fine and descends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and a gilt cuirass.

The arms are free, and the head is covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this dress on State occasions their only weapon is a lance which they handle with wonderful dexterity. With their undress they are armed with a musket. The battalion is composed of four companies, and each company 100 women, commanded by a captain of their sex. Should the captain die, the company is drilled for three days by the King, who appoints the most competent to succeed to the command.

The battalion has been commanded for the last five years by a woman who saved the King's life, at a tiger hunt by her courage and skill. She possesses great influence at Court, and is much respected by those under her command. She has the same establishment as a member of the royal family, and ten elephants are placed at her service. The King never undertakes any expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt, or even ride out, without an escort of this same guard, who are devotedly attached to his person. Each individual of the battalion has five negroes attached to her service, and, having thus no domestic occupation, she can devote herself exclusively to the duties of her profession. There is a parade ground near the city, where one company is stationed for two days every week to exercise themselves in the use of the lance, the pistol, the musket, and the rifle.

The King attends once a month at these exercises, accompanied by his brother, who shares in some degree the sovereign power, and distributes prizes to the most deserving. These rewards consist of bracelets or other valuable jewelry, to which the girls and their families attach great importance. Those who honored fill the offices of sergeant and corporal. Punishment is very rare in the corps, and when it is inflicted it consists of a suspension from service for a period not exceeding three months. But duels are much more frequent. They must be sanctioned, however, by the female captain, and be fought with swords in the presence of the entire company. When the death of one of the parties ensues the deceased receives a magnificent funeral, and the high priest pronounces a penegetic declaring that the deceased by her valor has merited eternal rest in the abode of the blessed. The survivor receives the congratulations of her companions; but as a measure of discipline, she is sentenced to pass two months away from her company in fasting and prayer. The military organization of this battalion is so perfect that the entire army endeavors to imitate it.

AS BEAUTIFUL AS TRUE.—Young men and young women, just entering the marriage state, here is something you cannot read too often. Cut it out—place it amongst your heart treasures, and you will, every day live value it more and more.
"Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world.—You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and will stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation.—You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one.
Ah, if many a young pair had, on their wedding-day, knew this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas, they are."

"I like you," said a girl to her suitor, but I cannot leave home; I am a widow's only daughter; no husband can equal my parent in kindness.
"She is kind," replied the wooer, "but be my wife; we will all live together, and see if I don't beat your mother!"

FANCY DANCES.

Among the specimens of moral and critical rignarole that so much abound in our day, we do not know any that exhibit the critical art in a worse light than those which touch upon the essentially social amusements of music and dancing. The following is a specimen, translated from a French paper in New York:

"Fancy Dances—Where they came from.—It is very true that waltzes, polkas, rondas, schottishes and all the rest, are importations from over the water. But it is equally true that the importers do not bring them from the fashionable circles of Paris. They come in a more direct line from certain equivocal hot-beds of manners—the balls of the "Cellarius" and "La Borde," so well known to the demi-respectables of Paris. For, at Paris, though there are always Young Americans enough to be seen on the promenade, it is rare to meet them in the saloons of good society. They prefer, usually, the other class of saloons, mainly because the admissions to the latter are more easy; the fact of having plenty of money in your pocket being no passport at the door of a duchess, and the best recommendation elsewhere. And these more accessible ladies are very ready to initiate young gentlemen into the mysteries of dancing. Young America, consequently, at Paris, gives up the brains and legs to the overcoming of the difficulties of the chorographic art, and with the practice of female partners that they have, it is rarely that they do not become of the premier force. The first thing after their return from travel, it is natural that the accomplished young gentlemen should initiate some of the less favored of their countrymen in the privileged secret—imparting to them, that is to say, the graces that they have learned from the free and easy ladies of Paris. It is from this school, then, that emanates the waltzing which, in the city of New York, passes for the ne plus ultra of Paris fashion. Hence come those postures which bend so yielding to the measure—those extensions of the arms, like the wings of a turn-stile!—those soft cheeks laid so confidently on the shoulder of the gentleman!—and those youthful beards mingling so freely with the curls, ribbons, flowers, or other coiffures of the lady partners."

COURTING IN CHURCH.
An eccentric rector remarked a gentleman at church, who was not a parishioner, but who, Sunday after Sunday, placed himself in a pew adjoining that of a young widow. On the first occasion, he detected him slyly drawing the lady's glove off the pew, where she was accustomed to place it. (Her hand and arm were delicately fair) By-and-by, the lady's prayer book fell—of course accidentally, from the edge of her pew into the gentleman's. He picked it up, found a leaf turned down, and scanned a passage which evidently caused a smile of complacency. Our minister saw all their movements, and continued to watch them with a scrutinizing eye, for two successive Sundays. On the third, as soon as the collects were read, and while the beadle yet obsequiously waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric pastor, in a strong and distinct voice, said:
"I publish the bans of marriage between M— and H—, (deliberately pronouncing the names of the said parties.) If any of you know any just cause, &c."

The eyes of the whole congregation were turned on the widow and the gay Lothario; the lady suffused with blushes, and the gentleman crimsoned with anger; she frowning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew-door with rage and violence. The minister, meanwhile, proceeded through his accustomed duties with the same decorum and ease as if perfectly innocent of the agitation he had excited. The sermon preached and the service ended, away to the vestry rushed the parties at the heels of the pastor.
"Who authorized you, sir, to make such a publication of bans?" demanded they both, in a breath.
"Authorized me?" said he, with a stare that heightened their confusion.
"Yes, sir, who authorized you?"
"Oh," said the minister, with a sly glance alternately at each, "if you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the bans next Sunday."
"Sir," said the lady, "you have been too officious already; nobody requested you to do any such thing. You had better mind your own business."
"Why, my pretty dear," said he, patting her on the cheek, "what I have done is all in the way of business, and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you sir, (turning to the gentleman) to procure the license, the ring, and the fee, and then the whole may be settled as soon as to-morrow."
"Well," replied the gentleman, addressing the lady, "with your permission I will get them, and we may be married in a day or two."

"Oh, you may both do as you please," pettishly, yet nothing loth, replied the widow.
It was a day or two after that the license was procured. The parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, the widow for the last time threw her gloves over the pew; and it was afterwards said, all parties were satisfied.

EXTENSIONS.—Van Mater reconciles himself to the quantity of silk now required for his wife's dress by the reflection that it is only laying in a stock to last her and his family all their natural life, since, when the hoop fashion goes out, every single dress of his wife's will cut up and make enough for her and her seven daughters. Indeed, he considers she has enough to clothe the next generation.
Our friend John Muggins has a wife who, by degrees, has so increased her circumference that he is starting a company, in imitation of the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph Association, to lay an electric telegraph on to his wife. She has long been out of the reach of a speaking trumpet or a dinner gong.
WHO IS THE PRETTIEST WOMAN IN N. YORK!—A letter was advertised on the morning of the 7th in the post office list addressed "To the Prettiest Lady in New York." No less than seven hundred and sixty ladies are said to have applied for the golden letter, and the gallant dispenser of billet-doux at the ladies' window was removed to the New York Hospital in a state of mind bordering on derangement, produced by the combination of loveliness to which he was exposed. The handsomest man in the post office, Col. Taylor, (Fowler was out), was called upon to decide, but giving one look at the bright throng, he "stepped out," and the matter is to be brought before the Court of Come-and-please for adjudication. We could easily settle such a matter in Charlotte.

PAT.—Pat was hungry, and got out of the cars for his refreshment. The cars were thoughtlessly went on without him. Pat's ire was up.
"Ye spalpeen!" he cried, starting on a run, and shaking his fist, as he flew after the train, "stop, there, ye old stame-wagon; ye murthering stame engine—ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind!"
The stame-wagon was relentless, and the passenger "aboard" that was left behind had to stay behind.

How to TREAT CALUMNIATORS.—Two travelers started from the same place for a day's journey, one of whom reached his destination before sundown, wondering what had become of his companion. Long after dark he arrived, and being asked the cause of his delay, said, "I was obliged to stop at every other house to whip off the little dogs that barked at me. Did they not bark at you also?" "Yes," replied the other, "but I did not stop to whip them; I drove on."

SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY.—A plain marble stone, in a church yard, bears this brief inscription: "She always made home happy."
This epitaph was penned by a bereaved husband, after sixty years of wedded life.—He might have said of his departed wife, she was beautiful, and accomplished, and an ornament to society, and yet not have said she made home happy. He might have added, she was a Christian, and not have been able to say—"She always made home happy." What a rare combination of virtues and graces this wife and mother must have possessed! How wisely she must have possessed her soul! How self-denying she must have been! How tender and loving! How thoughtful for the comfort of all about her! Her husband did not seek happiness in public places, because he found purer and sweeter enjoyment at home.

A friend has furnished us with the following instance of the simplicity of a child and the shrewdness with which he vindicated boyish privities:
"A fair-haired, blue eyed little boy, some five or six years of age, was not long since entertained, by Mr B— (his father) with some moral and inferential reflections on the wickedness of the boy who stole apples, and was pelted with stones; a detailed and circumstantial account of which may be found in Webster's Elementary Spelling Book.
"Wasn't that a mighty bad boy?" asked the moralizing father.
"Ye-es, papa; but wa'n't he a mighty mean old man?"

THE WAY YANKEE ROBINSON GOT HIS SECOND WIFE.—As the story goes, Yankee Robinson was visiting the family of Capt. Drake. During the time the Yankee accompanied the Captain on a fishing excursion. On their return the daughter was inquiring about success, &c., when accidentally her dress was caught with a hook. In extricating the bearded instrument, the Yankee remarked that he "gave his consent." In six days from that time our friend tied a knot in his line that transformed a female drake to a duck.