

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE... BY WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. W. A. YATES, 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, AUGUST 4, 1857.

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THE Western Democrat - Published every Tuesday - Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c. TERMS: For the year, if paid in advance, \$2 00

ADVERTISING. One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, \$1 00... For advertising Candidates for office, \$5 in advance.

Land For Sale. The subscribers offer for sale 1200 Acres of Land in one body (one thousand of which is in woods) lying in Gaston county on both sides of the South Fork of the Catawba River.

Also, Two Hundred Acres, one-third of which is in woods, and one-fourth in a good state of cultivation. Also, 250 Acres on the South Fork in a good state of cultivation.

500 Head of Beef Cattle Wanted. Also, 500 HEAD OF SHEEP & 100 HEAD OF HOGS, And 12 or 15 No. 1 Milt Cows.

BOOTS & SHOES. Just Received FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER TRADE, As fine an Assortment of Boots and Shoes as has ever been offered to a Southern People.

DR. R. WYSONG, Charlotte, N. C. Having located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

BREM & STEELE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hats, and Shoes, CHARLOTTE, N. C. May 5, 1857.

HILLIARY AND DRESS-MAKING. WIFE WHELAN Respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends.

DR. B. CHERAS Having located at MONROE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the Town and surrounding country, and especially solicits their patronage.

For the Neatest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULTINGS & CO.

State of North Carolina. WHEREAS, the LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the constitution," did enact as follows:

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held in Raleigh on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively.

And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been daily published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disinclined to the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the whole number of members of the Senate of this State, shall be ten, and the clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white male of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers"; NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—'Approved'; those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—'Not Approved'.

GIVEN under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1857. By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG. PULASKI COWPER, PR. Sec'y. May 24, 1857.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN: containing lists, containing notes on shooting and the habits of the Game Birds and Wild Fowl of America, by LEWIS. THE GOLDEN LEGACY: a story of life's pleasures. BY THE POETMAN OF LIFE, or SERMONS TO CHILDREN BY REV. R. NEWTON, D. D. THE DAILY CHRYSTAL or Aspirations: a Family Chronicle. SINCERE RECOLLECTIONS: A Way-Side Glimpse of American Life, by WALTER MARCH. KATIE THORPE or Fivefold History of a Queen of the Home.

THE WINDMILL OF DESTINY, or the History of the Bonaparte Family: an entirely new work, by the Berkeley Men, with twenty-two authentic portraits. Call at P. J. LOWRIES Book Store. March 31, 1857. H. B. DOWLER & Co's CELEBRATED WHEAT FANS. The subscribers are now engaged at Monroe, Union county, N. C. in putting up the above named Fans. In their manner of construction and operations and entire adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed. These Fans are unequalled by any that have heretofore been offered to the public. They are constructed of the best materials, and none but the best workmen are employed. An experience of five years in the business justifies the belief that entire satisfaction will be given. All our work is warranted. All orders will receive prompt attention and the machinery delivered, according to order. References: D. A. Covington, J. P. Houston, Monroe, N. C. James H. Robinson, Benj. Morrow, Mecklenburg County, N. C. Wm G. Smith, Dr. Watkins, Anson county. ROSE & STEEL MONROE, Union county, March 20th, 1857. SOMETHING NEEDED. A New Tailoring Establishment. JAMES BRYANT informs his friends and correspondents that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the up-stairs of the Building next to the Bank of the State, where he will be happy to see all those wanting any thing done in his line. All work warranted. Oct 25th, 1856.

John Henry Wray, M. D., SURGEON DENTIST, (Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.) Having located permanently, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., and vicinity. Dr. Wray prepares and inserts artificial plates and obturators, and attends to the correction of congenital and accidental deformities of the teeth and jaws. He is also prepared to insert artificial teeth, after the most approved methods.

Ready-Made Clothing AND Furnishing Establishment. SPRINGS & HEATH. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have received and are receiving an extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing at their old stand on the north side of Mint street, to which they invite attention.

Gentlemen's COATS; Among their stock may be found Black Cloth Coats, single and double breasted; black and dark Alpaca in Sacks, Frocks and Raglans; French and English Draw-Etc; plain and fancy Cassimeres, gotten up in neocuits; plain and fancy Linen Muslins, in suits; white Linen Drill and Linen Duck; each style embracing the different cuts, Sacks, Frocks and Raglans.

PANTALOONS; Pants of French and American Cassimeres, black and fancy; black and fancy Alpaca; cloth and French and English Draw-Etc; plain and fancy Linen and Muscivels of all grades. They would call special attention to their lot of double-breasted, embracing black and figured Silk, black Satin, and the prettiest lot of Muscivels Vests ever offered in this market.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, The largest lot in this market, consisting in part of plain and fancy Linen and Cotton SHIRTS; Collins, Byron & Bishop linen and cotton Drawers; plain and fancy Hosiery; Gloves, silk, kid, &c.; a variety of Cravats, silk and linen; Handkerchiefs, silk and linen; Suspenders, &c., &c. ALSO; A fine lot of HATS for the Summer wear, embracing all the latest styles of the Silk, Cassimere and Felt Hats; Straw, Leghorn, and Panama.

FOR THE LADIES TOILET. A large assortment of Fancy Hair and Tooth Brushes of every quality; French, English and American Brushes for the hair; Ladies' Extractions of Jockey club, violet, manaciale, tea rose, cedar, heliotropia, rose, new moon bay, sweet scented shrub, sweet pea, moneville, bouquet, Napoleon, summer, blossom, and wildflowers; upper ten, jessamine, candine, musk. Cologne, Verilina, Jasmine, and Geranium Waters, &c. Just received at SCARR & CO'S Drug Store. April 14th.

Temple of Fashion IS NOW OPEN. Something Entirely New. GENTLEMEN, one and all, young and old, who wish to wear Good, Fine Clothes, go to J. W. COLE'S NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM, First Door above Kerr's Hotel, formerly occupied by Leovy's Book Store, to which you can get the best fit and the finest clothes for the least money than any where else in the State. The goods are all made up to order expressly for this market. Everything is gotten up in the very latest and neatest styles, and the making of every piece is warranted to last, or otherwise made good. Let all go and look at his well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing, and be sure to examine his prices; he will put you up a suit so low that you will be compelled to wear fine clothes. Gentlemen wishing any particular suits, by leaving their measures, can have them in 24 days. Warranted to suit or no sales. He intends to sell very low and conduct a strictly Cash Business. The purchaser will certainly find the Cash System at least 20 per cent. in his favor. His motto is "quick sales and small profits," for CASH ONLY. Yes, if you want the worth of your money come to me. J. W. COLE, Ag't. Charlotte, April 28, 1857.

DR. H. M. PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE IS REMOVED to the Stand on the North corner of Public Square, known as Irwin's Corner, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers. May 12, 1857. Cigar, Tobacco, AND FRUIT STORE. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has just received a splendid assortment of SPANISH CIGARS of the choicest brands. Also, a fine article of CHEWING TOBACCO, FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES. JAS. D. PALMER, Opposite Boone & Co's Shoe Store, Charlotte, April 7, 1857.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT. CHARLOTTE. THE POISONING OF CHILDREN AT CINCINNATI. Further Particulars. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday has the following particulars of the poisoning: Yesterday afternoon between the hours of two and four, a couple of boys, apparently from 14 to 16 years of age, were observed sauntering up Buckeye street, a densely populated German neighborhood, scattering small lozenges upon the sidewalk about the size of peppermint drops. In another part of the street a rather robust man, dressed in a black coat, white pants and white hat, with a box under his arm, was also observed occasionally distributing a similar description of lozenges, only in larger quantities. As is usual in German localities, quite a number of children were playing upon the street, and they greedily seized the tempting candies thus gratuitously thrown in their way.

On the same night the other brother awoke and said to his wife, "My brother lives alone without a companion; he has none to assist in his labor nor to reward him for his toils, while God has bestowed on me a wife and children; is it right that we should take from our common field as many shieves as he, since we have already more than he has—domestic happiness.—If you consent, we shall, by adding secretly a number of our shieves to his stack, by way of compensation, and without his knowledge, see his portion of the harvest increased. This object was approved and immediately put in execution. In the morning, each of the brothers went into the field, and was much surprised at seeing the stacks still equal. During several successive nights the same contrivance was repeated on each side; each kept adding to his brother's store, the stacks always remained the same. But one night, both having stood sentinel to divine into the cause of the miracle, they met; each bearing the shieves mutually designed for the other. It was thus that all was elucidated, and they rushed into each other's arms, each grateful to Heaven for having so good a brother.

Now, says the legend, the place where so good an idea had simultaneously occurred to the two brothers, and with so much pertinacity, must have been acceptable to God. Men blessed it, and Israel chose it there to erect the house of the Lord.

OREIDE—THE NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR GOLD. The manufacture of this new metal, oreide, under the French patent of H. Migeon, granted in this country March 3, 1857, has been commenced on a large scale in Waterbury, Connecticut, and it will undoubtedly soon be in use, as it is already in France, for various articles of domestic economy and all sorts of ornamentation, as it bears relation to gold similar to that of German silver to pure silver; like German silver, it may be used in a pure condition, or as a base of gold plating. It bears so strong a resemblance to gold, that when manufactured into fine articles, such as we have become accustomed to see made only of gold, we are at once convinced that the article we are handling is really the pure metal, yet it is made of a material that costs only eighty cents a pound as it comes from the furnace, where the several metals of its composition have been refined into ingots.

ONE OF THE LYNCHERS HUNG.—A young man named Finch, son of Deacon Finch, of Massilon, Cedar county, Iowa, hung himself last Tuesday, about 4 o'clock p. m. He was with the vigilance committee at the time they took Kelso and his comrade, and on casting a vote whether he should be hung or not, he cast his vote in favor of hanging; but left before they were hung. When he returned home his mother asked him if they had caught the men. He said they had, and he had voted to hang them. His mother told him he ought not to take that which he could not give. After she had talked with him a few moments, he left her and went to his plowing, attended to that for a while, when he hitched his horse, and taking one of the reins, went to a tree, tied the strap to a low limb and round his neck, then let his weight down, and when found his knees touched the ground and he was dead.—Anamosa (Ia.) Evening.

A CARGO OF IRISH GIRLS.—A company of seventy Irish girls passed through this city on their way to the West, a day or two since, accompanied by an Irish gentleman, who had them in charge, and had brought them all the way from Ireland. They were a fine looking lot of girls, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, and intend to make the West their homes; and of course are ready to marry, but are willing to work and earn their living until the time arrives when they will get a husband. They are to earn money sufficient to pay the expense of bringing them over, and return it to the benevolent gentleman who took the expense upon himself the first thing after that they will be at liberty to indulge in ribbons and hoops, if they choose.—Detroit Free Press.

THE TWO BROTHERS. The following beautiful Arabian legend we copy from the "Voice of Jacob." The site occupied by the temple of Solomon was formerly a cultivated field, possessed in common by two brothers. One of them was married and had several children; the other was unmarried. They lived together, however, in the greatest harmony possible, cultivating the property they had inherited from their father.

The harvest season had arrived. The two brothers bound up their sheaves, made two equal stacks of them, and left them on the field. During the night the unmarried brother was struck with an excellent thought. My brother, said he to himself, has a wife and children to support; it is just that my portion of the harvest should be as large as his. Upon this he arose and took from his stack several sheaves, which he added to those of his brother; and this he did with as much secrecy as if he had been committing an evil action, in order that his offering might not be rejected.

In the morning, each of the brothers went into the field, and was much surprised at seeing the stacks still equal. During several successive nights the same contrivance was repeated on each side; each kept adding to his brother's store, the stacks always remained the same. But one night, both having stood sentinel to divine into the cause of the miracle, they met; each bearing the shieves mutually designed for the other. It was thus that all was elucidated, and they rushed into each other's arms, each grateful to Heaven for having so good a brother.

Now, says the legend, the place where so good an idea had simultaneously occurred to the two brothers, and with so much pertinacity, must have been acceptable to God. Men blessed it, and Israel chose it there to erect the house of the Lord.

HINTS TO HORSE DEALERS. Tompkins bought a fine horse—paid \$300 for him. The horse, after a few months, proved to be lame in the right shoulder.—Tompkins was distressed about it—tried all sorts of remedies—embrocations, blisters, Mustung included, under the advice of the very best veterinarians, still the lameness was obstinate and grew rather worse. He became desperate, and hit upon this device to sell the horse. He drove an ugly ten-penny nail plump into the right fore foot, and left it there for ten days, when he led the tortured animal limping to a neighboring blacksmith to be shod. The blacksmith was a dealer in horses, and quite a jockey in his way. After a while Tompkins called at the shop for his horse.

"That's a splendid gelding of yours, Mr Tompkins; pity he is so lame, says the blacksmith. "He is, indeed," replied Tompkins; "but he is very lame, and I am afraid he can't be cured." "Perhaps not, and may-be he can," says Vulcan. "How much would you be willing to take for him, just as he stands, Mr. Tompkins, money down?" "Ah, well, I don't know what to say about that, if he is cured, he's worth all I paid for him, and even much more as horses go now; but if his lameness should continue, you see he is worth nothing—not a dollar." The blacksmith began to chaffer. First he offered \$50 then \$100 and at last \$200 for the animal. Tompkins was persuaded, and accepted the last offer. The money was paid, and the horse delivered on the spot.

"Now," says the blacksmith, "as the bargain is finished, I will be frank with you, Mr. Tompkins. I suppose I can tell you exactly what ailed that horse?" "Can you?" said Tompkins; "well, I shall be glad to hear it. I thought you knew all about it, or you would not have paid so much money for him." The blacksmith produced the nail, and assured Tompkins, with great apparent satisfaction, that, while paring down the horse's hoofs, he had found that infernal long piece of iron, and drawn it out of the frog of the near fore-foot.

"Is that all you know about it?" Tompkins asked. "All?" replied the blacksmith: "ain't isn't that enough for conscience sake?" "Well," replied Tompkins, "I don't know as it is. I will be equally as frank with you, since the bargain is finished. I drove that nail into the foot, but the lameness is in the shoulder, I think you will find!"

CONSUMPTION.—Sir James Clark, of England, has assailed, with considerable force, the doctrine that a change of climate is beneficial to persons suffering with consumption; and a French physician, M. Carriere, has written forcibly against it. Dr. Burgess, an eminent Scotch physician, also contends that climate has little or nothing to do with cure of consumption; and that, if it had, the curative effects would be produced through the skin, and not the lungs. That a warm climate is not in itself beneficial, he shows from the fact that the disease exists in all latitudes. In India and Africa, tropical climates, it is as frequent as in Europe and North America.—At Malta, right in the heart of the general Mediterranean, the army reports of England show that one-third of the deaths among the soldiers are by consumption.—At Nice, a favorite resort of English invalids, especially those afflicted with lung complaints, there are more native-born persons die of consumption than in any English town of equal population. In Geneva this disease is almost equally prevalent. In Florence, pneumonia is said to be marked by a suffocating character, and by a rapid progress towards its last stage. Naples, whose climate is the theme of so much praise by travelers, shows in her hospitals a mortality by consumption equal to one in two and one-third; whereas Paris whose climate is so often pronounced villainous, the proportion is only one in three and one-quarter. In Madeira, no local disease is more common than consumption.

FRANKLIN ASKING FOR WORK.—When quite a youth, Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer. "Where are you from?" inquired the foreman. "America," was the reply. "Ah," said the foreman, from America! a lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?" Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and, in a very brief space, set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel of John: "Nathaniel saith unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see!" It was done so quick, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof, so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all in the office.

TO TELL GOOD EGGS.—If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water; if the bits turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

LAWYERS GOOD SOLDIERS.—Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all lawyers into military service in case of war—because their "charges" are so great that no one could stand them.

THE LANGUAGE OF DRESS. Under this head (says Life Illustrated) we are impressed to say a few words to the ladies, the marriageable girls especially. We do this "privately and confidentially," and request all young gentlemen to have the politeness to read this article. It is for the Girls exclusively. Well, then, girls, you expect to get married, do you not? If you do not, you should. You also wish to marry, don't you? If you do not, you are either more or less than woman. Presuming that you are all right in this matter, we call your attention to the following extract, the words of a popular author: "A wife looks prettier, if she did but know it, in her neat morning frock of calico, than in the incongruous pile of finery which she dignifies with the title of full dress. Many an unmarried female first wins the heart of her future husband in some simple, unpretending attire, which, if consulted about, she would pronounce too cheap except for ordinary wear, but which, by its accidental suitability to her figure, face, and carriage, idealize her youth wonderfully. If the sex would study taste in dress more, and care less for ostentatiousness, they would have no reason to regret it."

Now we assure one and all—the unmarried of the fair sex—that we have known many females who really wished to marry, to live in single blessedness and die husbandless, for no other reason in all human probability than that of dressing too gaudily. We have heard the sentiments of the male sex expressed a thousand times on this point, and in every instance, whether the observer was young or old, young man, bachelor, or widower, rich or poor, ugly or handsome, wise man, for or dandy, in every instance an over-dressed or expensively "rigged out" female has lost in his estimation. This is perfectly natural and proper. A foolish and silly man is not worth marrying; and a sensible man will surely judge you advantageously in exact ratio to the plainness and simplicity of your dress.

A poor man, or man in moderate circumstances, however worthy and deserving, dare not marry a remate who is superfluously done up in ribbons and founces, however lovely and talented she may be, because he has sense enough to suspect she will be an expensive treasure. He may love her, and still feel that he cannot afford to marry her.

Beauty, when unadorned, is adorned the most. A NEW PROJECTILE. Every person has read of Jules Gerard, the lion-killer, and his wonderful encounters in the jungles of Africa. When Gerard came back to Paris the last time from his favorite amusement in Africa, he suggested to Devisme, the well-known gunmaker of the Boulevard des Italiens, the idea of inventing a ball that would explode when it arrived in the animal's body. The new projectile is about the size of the Minie ball; its penetrating force is equal to the common ball. Arrived in the animal's body, it explodes like a bomb, and, of course, causes the sudden death of the animal. If shot into the lungs of an elephant, for example, the ball in exploding disengages carbonic acid gas, and the animal, which from its size might otherwise survive for a short time, will suddenly fall asphyxiated. A few days ago a party of gentlemen accompanied M. Devisme to a horse slaughter-house in the environs of the city. There the new projectile was tried on five horses who were standing tied to a fence waiting to be shot. They were each shot in the lungs, the ball exploded and the animal fell dead. The experiment was completely satisfactory. Since then, M. Devisme, to demonstrate the practicability of his new projectile as a substitute for the harpoon in the destruction of whales, has gone to Havre, not with the hope that a whale would present itself to be killed; but to try the experiment on an artificial whale that would respond in its resistance to a real one. The experiment was entirely successful, and those who witnessed it assert positively that the substitute for the harpoon is found.

LAWYERS GOOD SOLDIERS.—Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all lawyers into military service in case of war—because their "charges" are so great that no one could stand them.