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

RY WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TOE. A. YATES, TOP

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

-CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. --

TERMS

\$2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1857.—

New Series

VOLUME 6.

_Published every Tuesday-Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c. TERMS:

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to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

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TT Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly WILLIAM J. YATES.

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, unics North-west of Charlotte, and within three miles of the line of Railroad now building from Charlotte to Lincolnton

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

The above are good Farming Lands, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy. July 28. On one of the tracts there is a water power of 20 feet, with command of the whole River. Persons wishing to examine these Lands will be attended to by the parties at Stowesville. J. &. E. B. STOWE. Charlotte, June 2, 1857.

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

I DESIRE to purchase the above amount of Stock. Those having any for sale will do well to give me a call, as I am willing to pay the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to sell their Beeves, Sheep or Hogs to me instead of butchering themselves, as I think I can remunerate them as well if not better than it they butchered themselves. W. A. COOK.

Charlotte, July 14, 1857. SHOES. BOOTS &

Just Received

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE, As fine an Assortment of Boots and Shoes As has ever been offered to a

Southern People. Call and see them at BOONE & CO'S STORE. ## Terms, CASH.

March 17, 1857. DR. R. WYSONG, Charlotte, N. C.

AVING located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. OFFICE in the new brick building opposite the burnt district, Main Street. April 28th 1857.

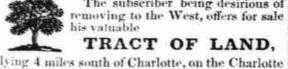
BREM & STEELE. Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Dry Goods. Hardware, Hats, and Shoes, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

H. Laf. ALEXANDER, Attorney at Law. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office over China Hall. August 11, 1857. VALUABLE

PLANTATION FOR SALE. The subscriber being desirious of



TRACT OF LAND, umbia Kanroad, containing about

480 Acres-150 is in cultivation, 75 of which is freshland. The balance is woodland except 30 acres.

On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, a Gin-House and Screw, &c. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard. A Gold Mine has been opened on

Persons desrious of purchasing a Plantation with almost every advantage, would do well to call and examine the premises, as it is seldom that such property is offered to the public. Negroes will be taken in whole or for a part of the purchase money. I will take pleasure in showing the Land to any one desirous of purchasing. Possession given by the 1st of Janu-

ary, 1858. 69-tf Aug. 11, 1857.

Country Merchants

Are respectfully invited to call and examine my Wholesale Prices of CHOICE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. put up in any style to order, by

PRITCHARD, Druggist and Apothecary. July 28, 1857. Irwin's Corner.

White Lead.

10,000 Lbs. White Lead, in oil, just received and for sale at PRITCHARD'S Drug House.

Paint or Linseed Oil. 300 Gallons just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, at

PRITCHARD'S Drug & Chemical Store. VARNISHES! VARNISHES A large stock now on hand, consisting of

Demon, Furniture, Copal, Coach-body, Japan, &c., which will be sold for cash lower than any other House in Charlotte, at H. M. PRITCHARD's Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,

Irwin's Corner. PUTTY, PUTTY, PUTTY. 1,000 Lbs. Putty, just received in assorted cans, and for sale at PRITCHARD'S

Drug Store. Aug. 18.

Otto of Rose. A large assortment of Lubins', Glenn's and Hanles' splended EXTRACT TOILET WATERS, Soaps, Rrushes, &c., &c., just at hand, at Pritchard's Fancy Drug Store.

July 28. Irwin's Corner. Port Monnaics. A new and beautiful assortment, just received at Pritchard's Drug and Chemical House,

Blake's Aromatic Bitters. An excellent Tonic and anti-Dyspeptic medi-

cine, just at hand at Pritchard's Depot of choice Family Medicines. Irwin's Corner.

SOLUBLE ESS. OF CAMPHOR. For diseases of the Throat, Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, prepared and sold at

Pritchard's Drug and Chemical Store, Irwin's Corner Condition Powders. Farmers and others interested in fine Stock

are assured that these preparations are unsurpassed as a health-giving remedy for Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Stock. For sale at Pritchard's Wholesale and Retail Drug House,

Irwin's Corner. Patent Medicines. Call at PRITCHARD'S DRUG STOR F

rwin's Corner, for the most approved and popular medicines of the day. July 28. Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs,

The very best of this class of articles, con sisting, in part, of Solution of Tin. Extract of Logwood, Cochineal, Madder, &c.,

may be bought low at Pritchard's Drug House, July 28. Irwin's Corner. BOOKS

For Sale CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN: containing hints to Sportsmen, 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 RILLS from the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, or Sermons to Children, by Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D. THE DAISY CHAIN or Aspirations: a Family

SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS : A Way-Side Glimpse of American Life, by WALER MARCH. KATHIE BRANDE: a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, by HOLKE LEE. HOUSEHOLD MYSTERIES, by Lizzie Pitt.

EL GRINGO, or New Mexico and her People PAUL FANE, by N. P. Willis. VEVA, or the War of the Peasants and the Conscript: two interesting Romances bound in

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY, or the History of the Bonaparte Family: an entirely new work, by the Berkley Men, with twenty-two authentic

P. J. LOWRIE'S Cail at Book Store. March 31, 1857.

H. B. Dowler & Co's

CELEBRATED WHEAT FANS.

The subscribers are now engaged at Monro-, 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 Pans is actually suffering for the necessaries of life, no are unequalled by any that have heretofore been encouragement, no patronage given him, all offered to the public. They are constructed of classes buy the Northern slop work, which costs lying 4 miles south of Charlotte, on the Charlotte | the best materials, and none but the best work- | them more than double in the long run than that | They are pretty strong partisans, and almen are employed. An experience of five years in the business justifies the belief that entire I propose to warrant all my work, that it will fit satisfaction will be given.

All our work is warranted. All orders will receive prompt attention or North. Give me a trial. Call at my shop, and the machinery delivered according to order. References:

D. A. Covington, J. P. Houston, Munroe, N C. James B Robinson, Benj Morrow, Mecklenburg Wm G Smith, Dr Wadkins, Anson county. ROSE & STEEL.

MONROE, Union county, March 20th. 6m

Dissolution.

The firm of MILLER & ORR was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th of July. Those indebted to the late firm will please make imme-H. S. MILLER, diate payment. DAVID ORR. Aug. 4, 1857.

CITY OF MOREHEAD!!! WESTERN DEMOCRAT GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF November next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Campany," at the terminus of the At-lantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N.C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean-The various Reports of the U.S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Craotan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship tim-

ber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Umon, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the southwest; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the network of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of lattitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent:-therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be construct ed (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies? Two short Railroads will connect the two grea-

Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to turnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" be-tween the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful

neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surround-

ed with salt water: its climate is salubrious; its

sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place. As not a lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves. It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments. or a great city must and will be built at this place.

President of Shepperd's Point Land Co. September 1, 1857. Grass Seeds!! Grass Seeds!!! A large assortment just received, comprising he following varieties:

J. M. MOREHEAD.

White Clover, Red Clover, Timothy, Millet, Blue Grass, Lucerne, &c.
The above seeds are warranted to be FRESI and GENUINE. For sale at Pritchard's Wholesale & Retail Drug House IRWIN'S CORNER.

Aug. 25, 1857.

State of North Carolina, UNION COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Stewart, Houston, and Original Covington, Attachment. Wyatt Austen. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court hat the Defendant, Wyatt Austen, is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same; it is therefore ordered hat publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court, o be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday of October next, then and there to plead

taken against him. WITNESS, J. M. Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at office, 1st Monday of July, 1857. J. M. STEWART, Clerk

Word to the South!!!



ALL classes of persons are well aware that the United States, consisting of all persons North of Mason and Dixon's line is opposed to the South and her institution, and are at open war against her rights, still we are so blind to our interest that we are encouraging them to wield their influence

against us by our aiding in building up their merchants and manufactures to an opulence not excelled by any in Europe. Money is power, and they have it, and the greater portion is obtained from the South, and it is done is this way: our merchants and men of wealth go there and buy of their manufacturers, &c., all articles that they need, consisting of agricultural implements of all kinds, boots. shoes, leather, and not least of all is the purchase of

Ready-Made CLOTHING. which they buy and bring to the South, and sell poor tailor of that encouragement which, as a citizen of the South he is justly entitled to. As an example, the subscriber to this article is a Tai-North, but owing to the suicidal mode of purchasing this ready made Northern slop work, he same work done by a home mechanic would do the person, and wear well, and also that I will work as cheap as any other Tailor in the South 1 Door East of T. M. Farrow's

where you will find me at all times ready, and prepared with the latest London and Paris fashons to fit you in the latest styles. Yours, Respectfully,

Grocery Store,

D. L. REA, Tailor. Aug. 25, 1857. A. J. HOWELL. K. M. MURCHISON.

MURCHISON & HOWELL, MERCHANTS

No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y. Feb. 3d, 1857.

CHARLOTTE

FREE NEGROES PURCHASED BY A SLAVE -A few days ago, says the Norfolk Herald several free negroes were put up at auction in Norfolk county, and sold to labor for a term sufficient to liquidate their taxes .-Singular to relate, four of them were purchased by a slave in Portsmouth, who felt quite proud of the distinction and made known his determination to get the full value of his money out of them or know the reason why. Let the negro worshippers at the North make a note of this.

BEAUTIFULLY SAID .- We make the following beautiful extract on a Homestead Exemption law, from a letter written

by a distinguished Judge of Tennessee: "Secure to each family whose labor may acquire it, a little spot of free earth that it in times of adversity, from which the mother and the children, old age and infancy, can still draw sustenance, and obtain protection, though misfortune may rob them of all else, and they feel they are still entitled free air of heaven, in defiance of the potency | the Anglo Indian army. and power of accumulated wealth and the domineering of the pretending and ambitious. The sacredness of that consecrated spot will make them warriors in times of external strife. 'These shocks of corn,' said Xenophon, 'inspire those who raise them to defend them. The largest of them in the field is a prize exhibited in the middle home to every family whose labor may to nearly 80,000,000. obtain one, against the weakness, vices, man lood by a stronger bond than any consideration that could exist. He will reyouth, the stream upon whose flowery banks he felt a mother's kiss and a mother's love, and the green spot within that little

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The editor of the South Western Baptist, published in Tuskegee, Ala., recently paid wisit to Surry county, N. C., and among the pleasant reminiscences ofthe trip, we find the following account of his visit to the celebrated Siamese Twins:

"They live within three miles of Mount Airy, and are among the best citizens of that community. We visited and spent about two hours in conversation with them. We were kindly received, and can add to the common testimony of their neighbors. that they are much of gentlenen. They speak our language very fluently, and are very intelligent.

We are sorry that we cannot give our readers more information concerning them; they are often troubled by questions of prying curiosity, and we, out of respect for their feelings, did not question them; hence we may be incorrect in some of our statements. They were born in Sian in 1811, and came to this country in their 18th year. For many years they exhibited themselves in various parts of the United States, and finally married two sisters in Wilkes co., answer or demur, or final judgment will be North Carolina, lived a few years in that county, then removed and settled in Surry county, where they now live. They are small men with Eastern complexion, and are connected by a ligature from the body sufficiently long for them to stand side by side with convenience; the ligature is about Northern portion of the three inches broad. A sufficient number of physicians have decided that death would ensue upon cutting this ligament to revent the attempt, hence they are doomed

to inseparable companionship. They own two farms, plentifully stocked with everything that pertains to Southern farmers. Their farms join, and one of their wives live at each farm. They spend three days and a half at one farm, and the same time at the other, punctual to an hour. In each family there are seven or eight handsome children, to whom they are giving a good education. They are very industrious, and do a good portion of the labor on their farms. They are punctual, honest men themselves, they have no use at an under value defrauding and depriving the for a man that forfeits their confidence.

either by evasion or dishonesty. When they settled in North Carolina lor by trade, and is every way qualified to carry on the Tailoring Establishment as any person might adopt the Legislature that they might adopt the name of "Bunker," after a special friend of theirs, which was granted. They were Chang and Eng before, they are now Chang Bunker and Eng Bunker. nost invariably vote the Whig ticket."

A DROWSY DAMSEL.-The Rockville (Ind.) Republican tells the most extraordinary robbery story that we have ever it all without waking the girl.

The following editorial article from the London Daily News gives the most comprehensive view of the Bengal mutiny that we have any where met with:

"Have our readers attempted to form to themselves any thing like an exact notion of what is implied by the words "mutiny of while his English masters are so many alien the Bengal army?" We fear not; and we will try to help them to form one.

British India has a superficial extent of upwards of 700,000 square miles, with a population of about 130,000,000. The native States adjoining to or surrounded by the British territory may have a superficial extent of nearly 800,000 square miles, with a population which falls little short of 200,000,000. With the exception of Burmah and Nepaul and one or two petty governments all these States have entered into the various administrations and courts of treaties with the British Government, by which they have renounced the right of self-defence and the right of maintaining may call its own-that will be an asylum | diplomatic relations with each other. But none of them are forbidden and some of them are required to maintain each a separate military force. The aggregate military forces of the native princes are little short of 400,000 men-an amount exceeding by whose ferosity has frightened the Legislato walk the green earth, and breathe the about 100,000 the numerical strength of

Of the 700,000 square miles which w have taken as the approximative superficial extent of British India, about 136,000 are included in the Presidency of Madras and 120,000 in the Presidency of Bombay; the remaining 444,000 are subject, either mediately or immediately, to the Presidency of Bengal. And this immense extent of counstage to crown the conqueror.' Secure a try is inhabited by a population amounting | Shafton. But the native lawyers and in-

or misfortunes of the fathers, and you will quisitions-the Punjaub and the kingdom rivet the affection of the child in years of of Oude-form part. A number of small native States are enclaves within it. Nepaul adjoins its northern and Burmah its southmember where he gamboled in his early ern frontier. The protected native States of Scindiah and Holker are contiguous to its southern frontier. Benares, the great central of Brahminical organization and innomestead where sleep the loved and the fluence, is situated in nearly the centre of this territory, which contains also Luck now and Delhi, which, with Hyderabad i the Deccan, may now be considered a forming the three principal centres Mahommetan influence and agitation.

Now, throughout this immense territory almost every regiment of the Bengal army either is in open mutiny or viewed with suspicion. Some regiments have been disbanded; some have been disarmed. The soldiers of the disbanded regiments have returned mutinous and malcontent to their homes, or are straggling in bands throughdisarmed regiments are affronted and irritated; some have deserted, others remain must be kept in mind that among the mutineers are the men of several regiments which for a time made most specious demonstrations of loyalty. At Delhi and several other places the mutineers are waging open war against the Anglo-Indian

Government. We hear it repeated on all sides that the insurrection is confined exclusively to the phrases. The army in India is not merely aggression. It is the main, almost the sole instrument of internal civil government .-Almost all the duties of a police-such as the suppression of robbers and the execution of the decrees of the courts of justicedevolve upon the soldiery. When treasure s moved from one part of the country to another, it is under escort of soldiers; when the civil officers travel it is with a military guard. When we say that the Bengal army is nearly, if not entirely dissolved, we say that the instrumentality by which the civil Government carries out its behests is destroyed; that all civil authority throughout the Bengal presidency and its dependencies is paralyzed. This is not all. The Bengal army, with

the exception of a few regiments of Ghoorkas and Silihs, is recruited from the Hindoo and | ple are cured. But how are they cured? Mussulman population. The Mussulmans muster strongest in the cavalry, the Hindoos in the infantry. The Hindoos are almost exclusively Raipoots or Brahmins. A large proportion both of the Mussulmans and Hindoos have been recruited in Oude, the Sovereign of which has recently been deposed. The native soldiers are almost the only class of natives who are animated by a sense of political importance. Even the Sepoys of the foot regiments are placed, by their moderate pay, in a state of affluence village population. The soldiers of the irregular corps may be regarded almost as a have annual furloughs of considerable heard. It says that some fellow entered length, during which they visit their re-After plundering as much as he could, he old soldiers living in retirement. We one side of her head! And he accomplished possible that they may also keep up a correspondence with non-military friends? This is pretty plain speaking for a doctor.

WHAT IS THE INDIAN MUTINY ? | The European population in India is a small fraction. Few European possess more than an imperfect conversational acquaintance with the native languages. Difference of social habits and modes of thought precludes in the rule habits of intimacy between Europeans and natives. The natives soldier is identified with the native population, disjecta membra tossed helplessly on its tumultuous waves.

It is obvious from these considerations that the mutiny in the Bengal army has a social and civil import far beyond what could possibly attach to the mutiny of an English army at home. Let us ask ourselves, moreover, while we speak of disaffection as confined to the ranks of the native army, who vouches for the loyalty of the ennumerable native officials attached to justice in the Mofussil ? The mutiny in the army has so engrossed the attention of all Europeans in India that no one has thought it worth his while to send us word how the native civil servants are deporting themselves at the present crisis. It is not "Young Bengal" that we are apprehensive of. The declaimers in that native press tive Council of India into its silly, offensive, and useless press licensing act, are a small knot of young men in whom a half-European education has excited a fantastical administration of old Indian usages, akin to the mediæval follies of English Puseyites and Scotch Celtic societies. They have no influence over the general feeling of India. The great bulk of the natives listen to them as Dame Glendenning did to Sir Pierce terpreters and tax-gatherers are a very Of this territory our two most recent ac- different-a more practical, influential, and

unscrupulous class of men. Our object in these remarks is to point out how all civil authority may be, and most likely has been, paralyzed by the military mutiny in Bengal."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. By One who knew It.

The American Medical Gazette for June gives a remarkably interesting letter from an American Medical student at Paris. This writer says that he once heard Magendie, the celebrated French physician and physiologist, open a lecture somewhat in

the following words: Gentlemen: Medicine is a great humbug. I know it is called a science-science, indeed! It is nothing like a science. Doctors are mere impiries, when they are not charlatans. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to come here to attend my lectures, and I must tell you out the country. The soldiers of the frankly now in the beginning, I know nothing in the world about medicine, and I don't know anybody who does know anything moodily at their stations. Though several about it. Don't think for a moment that I regiments remain apparently faithful, it have not read the bills advertising the course of lectures at the Medical School; I know that this man teaches anatomy, that man teaches pathology, another man physiology, such a one therapeutics, such another meteria medica- Eh bien! et apres!

What's known about all that? Why, gentlemen, at the school of Montpelier (God knows it was famous enough in its day!) they discarded the study of army. Let us not deceive ourselves by anatomy, and taught nothing but the dispensary; and the doctors educated there a body organized for defence against foreign | knew just as much and were quite as successful as any others. I repeat it, nobody knows anything about medicine. True enough we are gathering facts every day. We can produce typhus fever, for example, by injecting a certain substance into the veins of a dog-that's something; we can alleviate diabetes, and, I see distinctly, we are fast approaching the day when phthisis can be cured as easily as any disease.

We are collecting facts in the right spirit

and I dare say that in a century or so the accumulation of facts may enable our successors to form a medical science; but l repeat to you, there is no such thing now as a medical science. Who can tell how to cure the headache? or the gout? or disease of the heart? Nobody. Oh! you tell me doctors cure people. I grant you peo-Gentlemen, nature does a great deal. Imagination does a great deal. Doctors do . . devilish little . . when they don't do harm. Let me tell you, gentlemen, what I did when I was head physician at Hotel Dieu. Some three or four thousand patients passed through my hands every I divided the patients into two classes;

with one, I followed the dispensary, and gave them the usual medicines without having the least idea why or wherefore; to | made by men kept there place better, and as compared with the great mass of the the other, I gave bread pills and colored lasted longer than those made by women. water, without, of course, letting them know anything about it * * * and occasionkind of minor gentry. Now, these men ally, gentlemen, I would create a third division, to whom I gave nothing whatever. These last would fret a good deal, they would feel they were neglected, (sick peothe house of Mr Jesse Wright, of Parke spective homes and play the part of men of ple always feel they are neglected, unless county, and robbed the room of Mr Wright's importance among the villagers. There they are well drugged . . . les imbeciles!) daughter, who was sleeping in her bed. are, also, scattered throughout the country, and they would irritate themselves until they got really sick, but nature invariably proceeded very coolly to steal the ear rings know from recent events, that, by means of the third class got well. There was a little he pulled the rings off her fingers, and thinking still that he hadn't made the different regiments keep up an active corrobbery complete, he cut all the hair off respondence with each other; is it not tality was greatest among those who were

A CHAPTER ON MATRIMONY.

A young lady out West, in a communication to the Sandusky Register upon the subject of matrimony, says :-

"It is a mournful fact that this world is full of young men who want to marry, but dare not. Deny this, as some will, it is nevertheless true, as we can very easily show. In this town, for instance, there are some thirty or forty young men, well-to-do in the way of business and salaries, and yet refuse to take, the step which they all want to take, but do not. Why? The large majority of them have salaries ranging from five hundred to seven hundred dollars a year. Now the first question to be asked by any sane man, is, can I properly support a wife, if I take one? Then he counts the cost of living as the woman of his preference would wish, and lo! he finds to his amazement, that his income is vastly too small to support even a modest modern establishment; and, somewhat maddened by the reflection, he plunges into labor and courts business with an assiduity that takes away his health eventually, in hopes of attaining an income that shall enable him to marry, and have a home of his own. And this is the secret of the hard, unending toil of the young men of to day, who are fast approaching thirty years of age-this is the reason of so many disappointed men and waiting women, deny or hide it as you may.

"But, says some good woman, you do us injustice; for any woman who truly loves a man will adopt herself to his circumstances with the greatest pleasure. But what man of any sensitiveness, or high sense of honor, would take a woman from easy circumstances, and a pleasant and well furnished home, to adorn his four little rooms, and to do his house-work, as the first principles of economy would demand of him? Few will do it; for, though the woman signifies her willingness to take up with such experience, we are all such creatures of circumstances, that there would be complaining on her part, eventually, and sickness from over-exertion, unhappiness from many cares-all of which would render marriage anything else than pleasant. And so the young man very wisely think-preferring a few years of single loneliness, in order to obtain money enough to support a modest house of between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars per year expense, rather than to place a modestly educated woman into the house of six hundred a year, where she must do her own house-work.

"Now, what is the remedy? Plainly that women must fit themselves to be such wives as the young men must have. Else the young men must fit themselves to be such husbands as women want, and spend the very choicest years of their life in the dismal drudgery of a ceaseless toil, breaking down health, happiness, energy, only to give themselves up to marriage when the best of their manhood is gone. The women must choose for themselves which it shall be, for the matter is solely in their hands. Let mothers say to their daughters, Put on that calico gown; take charge of this household and fit yourself to become a wife and mother. Let the young women cheerfully consent to such service; and instead of lavishing all thought, and time, and money upon the adoenment of the body, seek to accustom the hands to proper industry. and to school the mind to proper tastes .-Then there will be no longer complaint that young men 'can't afford to marry,' and we shall have beautiful, modest houses all around us, and women will have loving husbands, and all life, once more, have something of the truthfulness and virtue which it had in the days of our blessed fathers and mothers, when it was woman's ambition to become the head of the house, and the mother of noble children."

MEN MILLINERS.-They have men milliners in Germany. A correspondent of the New York Times, in writing from Frankfort, says:-In America we have never seen men mantua-makers and milliners, but in Germany they are as common as men tailors, and if a man-tailor is the ninth part of a man, we have wondered what part must be a man milliner. One day, where we were sitting, a man came in with a dress, pasted, ready to try on. Well, we confess, we looked with all our eyes, what would be done; but there was no hesitation-the lady took the robe to her room. and put it on, returning in full dress, sans sleeves. The man examined it, to see where it needed altering-took it in on the shoulders, pinched up the biasses, and laid the plaits, evidently used to his business, and evidently, as the lady said he was, an excellent dress-maker, and also that dresses

To those afflicted with dropsy, here is a remedy that will probably do them some good. It is going the rounds of the papers, and we give it for what it is worth:

LEMON JUICE IN DROPSY.-Lemons are recommended for dropsy in a Russian medical journal, and are said to be beneficial in the most hopeless cases. The first day one lemon was given, after taking the peel off, and cutting into small pieces, in sugar, the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment meat was given. In every case the water came off the seventh