

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE

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

BY WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM  
In Advance.

W. A. YATES,  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 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  
If paid within six months, 2 50  
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00  
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$1) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

Advertisements must be marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.  
**WILLIAM J. YATES.**

**FOR SALE.**  
A Valuable Plantation,  
Five miles west of Charlotte, in Gaston County, within two miles of the Plank Road between Charlotte and Lincolnton.

Said Plantation is on the west side of the Catawba River, comprising about FORTY HUNDRED ACRES—about eighty-five acres being bottom ten acres, meadow land yielding an abundant crop of hay twice a year—about twenty-five acres good upland, the balance being a good vegetable garden, well timbered, and extending within two hundred yards of a Saw Mill owned by John R. Johnston, Esq.

On the place there is a large Brick House, Kitchen, Negro House, Wash House, a new large and spacious Barn, Back-south Shop, Cotton Gin and Scales. There is also a large Orchard of peach and apple trees, worth at least one thousand dollars, and a fine wood lot in woodland. The plantation is well known as the residence of the late Robert Johnston having been carefully cultivated and from the manner in which it is capable of indefinite improvement.

For further particulars apply to R. Johnston, Esq., residing at the site of the place, or in his absence, to Dr. Sydney C. Johnston, two miles distant at Castana Grove, on the Plank Road above mentioned.

On the premises given on the 1st of January, 1857, and to any purchaser desiring to purchase, permission will be granted to do so at any time.

This has always been regarded as the best plantation on the Catawba River, and my business arrangements being such that I cannot occupy it at this time, it will be sold during the coming season, therefore early application would be desirable.

Private terms will be made known by addressing me at 27 Murray, and 21 Warren Streets, New York City, care of Churchill, Johnson & Co., mail 2d of November; after that date at Columbia, S. C.

RUFUS M. JOHNSTON.  
Sept. 29, 1857.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
The firm of WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of July, 1857. The Notes and Accounts for 1856 must be paid forthwith. The accounts for 1857 can run in metal and will be closed at the end of the year by L. S. Williams who will continue to carry on the business as usual.

The firm return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and in successful hopes, by manifesting a spirit of commendation, to merit a continuation of the same.

WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO.  
Charlotte, Aug. 4, 1857.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the late firm of WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO. will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

L. S. WILLIAMS.  
August 4, 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. I am willing to fit to their advantage to sell their Beavers, Sheep or Hogs to me instead of bothering themselves, as I think I can remunerate them as well if not better than if they butchered themselves.

W. A. COOK,  
Town Butcher,  
Charlotte, July 14, 1857.

**Special Copartnership**  
IN THE  
SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

E. H. ANDREWS & CO. have entered into the above business, and appointed R. SHAW a special Agent to carry it on in all its various branches.

First door below Granite Row, on Tryon Street, Charlotte, July 25, 1857. G7-4f

**DR. R. WYSONG,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

HAVING located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

OFFICE in Springs' building, April 25th 1857.

**BREM & STEELE,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
IN  
Dry Goods,  
Hardware, Hats, and Shoes,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
May 8, 1857.

**The Cry is, STILL THEY COME.**  
Received this day another supply of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS. Also, a splendid assortment of Surgical Instruments, consisting in part of Post Mortem, Trepaning and Amputating Cases, Tooth Forceps, Speculums, Enema Setae, (entirely new style) spring and thumb Lancets, Scarificators, Cupping Glasses, and many other articles in this line of goods, all of which are practically invited to call and examine.

For sale at extremely short profits, at PRITCHARD'S Wholesale and Retail Drug House, Irwin's corner.

**Another Supply**  
Of the most unique and magnificent Toilet Articles, consisting in part of hair, tooth, nail, flesh, hat, cloth and other Brushes.

Turkish Colognes, Extracts, Soaps, Bohemian Perfumes, Frankincense, &c., &c., which will be sold low at PRITCHARD'S Fancy Drug Store, Irwin's Corner.

**WOODLAND CREAM!**  
WOODLAND CREAM!!

An unequalled and exquisite Pomade for the hair, just received from the manufacturers, at PRITCHARD'S Drug and Chemical House, Irwin's corner.

**Tooth Ache.**  
Another supply of Cumings & Flaggs' NERVE ANODYNE, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache, at PRITCHARD'S, Sole Agent for Charlotte.

**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, Irwin's Corner, July 28, 1857.

**White Lead.**  
10,000 Lbs. White Lead, in oil, just received and for sale at PRITCHARD'S Drug House, Aug. 18.

**Paint or Linseed Oil.**  
300 Gallons just received and for sale at the lowest market price, at PRITCHARD'S Drug & Chemical Store, Aug. 18.

**VARNISHES!! VARNISHES!!**  
A large stock now on hand, consisting of Japan, Furniture, Copal, Cashew, Japan, &c., which will be sold as low as any other House in Charlotte, at PRITCHARD'S Wholesale & Retail Drug Store, Irwin's Corner, Aug. 18.

**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, July 28.

**Patent Medicines.**  
Call at PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE, Irwin's corner, for the most approved and popular medicines of the day. July 28.

**Grass Seeds!! Grass Seeds!!!**  
A large assortment just received, comprising the following varieties: White Clover, Red Clover, Timothy, Millet, Blue Grass, Lucerne, &c.

The above seeds are warranted to be FRESH and GENUINE. For sale at PRITCHARD'S Wholesale & Retail Drug House, Irwin's Corner, Aug. 25, 1857.

**WHITE LEAD.**  
At PRITCHARD'S you can buy, for cash, pure White Lead at 90 cents per lb. Drug Store, Irwin's Corner.

Another Decline in Quinine  
At Pritchard's Large Drug and Chemical House, Irwin's Corner.

This article may now be had at \$2 50 per ounce, for CASH ONLY.

**40,000 PAIRS OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND OVER SHOES.**

EMBRACING every variety of Ladies, Gents, Messes, Boys and Children's Shoes and Boots that can be found in any wholesale or retail establishment in the Southern Country.

Our goods are manufactured expressly for us, and we are satisfied they will give better satisfaction and at less prices for the same quality of goods than at any other establishment in the South.

It is only necessary to examine our stock and prices to be satisfied that this is the place to buy Boots and Shoes.

Cash, one price only.  
Sept. 29, BOONE & CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**Lumber Yard.**  
The subscribers inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity that they have established a Lumber Yard in town, where they intend keeping a supply of all kinds of Lumber for building and other purposes. Mr. Jonas Rudisill is their agent in town—application can be made to him or to either of the undersigned.

Oct. 6, MILLER & PORTER.

N. S. MURCHISON, A. J. HOWELL,  
MURCHISON & HOWELL,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y.  
Feb. 18, 1857.

**HENDERSON & AHRENS**  
Are daily receiving, and have now on hand, an excellent assortment of

**Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.**

The cheapest stock of BOOTS, SHOES and CLOTHING in this section of country.

**HARDWARE, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.**

A large and very cheap stock of

**LADIES' CLOAKS, &c.**

We offer the following goods at the annexed low prices:

Men's stout Shoes, whole leather, \$1 75

Boots, Kip and Heavy, \$2 75 to \$3

Ladies' calfskin Boots, \$1 00

Morocco and goatskin Boots, \$1 to \$1 25

Men's Coats from \$3 to \$15.

Raglan and Overcoats at all prices.

**Also,**  
A large lot of Pants, Vests, Shirts, Ties, Cravats, Drawers, Undershirts, Hats and Caps; a large variety of Blankets, Linseys, Brogans, pant Stuffs, &c., a large assortment.

Families and others in need of any Goods this fall would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we are offering unusual inducements, particularly to Cash buyers.

177 Store at Springs' Corner.  
HENDERSON & AHRENS,  
Oct. 12, 1857.

177 We have also a good assortment of Goods at Six at MORROW'S TURNOUT, where we offer Goods at Charlotte Prices.  
HENDERSON & AHRENS.

**FALL GOODS AT FISHER & BURROUGHS'**

HAVING OPENED a large and attractive stock of fall and winter Goods, we would invite the attention of all to an examination of our DRESS GOODS.

**EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS and TALMAS.**

**CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS and MATTING,** in great variety.

**Blankets,** Fine Bed and negro Blankets, also Kerseys and Plains for plantation use. A large supply of the above goods excellent in quality and moderate in price will be found at FISHER & BURROUGHS'.

**HARDWARE,** Shelf Hardware in all its varieties, also Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Axes & Springs, Iron and Steel, Boiling Machines, Mowing and Drilling Machines, Chains, Paints, Oils and Varnishes constantly on hand and for sale low at FISHER & BURROUGHS'.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,** Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Corn and Cob Mills, Rice Mills, Plows, Corn Cultivators, &c. We solicit an examination of the above goods at FISHER & BURROUGHS'.

**Smut Machines,** The subscribers have on hand a supply of these superior machines, which they are offering at low prices for cash, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

FISHER & BURROUGHS,  
Oct. 13, 1857.

**TATERSALL.**

**Livery and Sale Stable.**  
One Square East of Kerr's Hotel, Nearly opposite the Jail.

The subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the stables formerly owned by Lev Williamson. He has thoroughly refitted said stables, and built in addition a good Carriage House, making in all 100 feet, containing 40 stalls well arranged. In addition to said improvements, are three large lots with Racks and Troughs for the accommodation of drivers, &c.

This establishment is equal to any in the State, if not in the Union. He hopes, with proper attention and good management, to receive a share of the public patronage.

Conveyances of all kinds in his line For Hire.

Competent Drivers furnished when required. Horses kept by the month or otherwise. Persons having horses to sell or exchange will do well to call.

Every effort will be made to accommodate, and charges made reasonable.

R. RARE, Proprietor,  
L. J. HAWLEY, Agent,  
Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1857.

**Strayed or Stolen**  
From the subscriber, about one mile from Charlotte on the Plank Road, on the 7th instant, a Mare MULE newly black, 24 years old, about 14 hands high, four feet newly shod, hind feet unshod, with a leather collar the strap of which is fastened in a large brass ring. She has a black stripe across the shoulders; the tail has been trimmed about a year ago, and is square at the end; a small scar on the right side and a touched mane. I will give a liberal reward for her, or be thankful for any information concerning her whereabouts. My post office is White Pine or Lincolnton.  
Oct. 20, 41-pd. MOSES M. ROBERTS.

**\$200 Reward.**  
RANAWAY from my Railroad Shanties, in Liberty county, Ga., about the 1st August, 1856, my negro man EPHRAIM. He is black and of medium size, 23 or 24 years old, was raised by Mr. Shipp, of Lincoln county, and sold to me by W. P. Byram, of the same county, in February, 1856. I think said boy is lying about Charlotte on W. P. Byram's in Lincoln county, or Wm. Shipp's of Gaston county, as the boy has relations at all those points. I will pay for his apprehension and delivery in Charlotte Jail so that I get him.  
Sept. 15, 1857. G7-4f D. W. ORR.

**New Millinery and Mantua Making ESTABLISHMENT.**  
MRS. P. M. SMITH would inform the public that she intends carrying on the above business at her residence, next to the new Episcopal Church. She would also inform the ladies that she has just received a supply of Bonnet Trimmings, consisting of Flowers, Feathers, Rouches, &c., &c.  
Oct. 27, 1857.

**WESTERN DEMOCRAT.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

Of all the victims of speculative follies or faults, there is, in times like these, least sympathy for those who have played a game against the suffering consumers of the necessities of life, and have lost their stakes by the venture.

While the poorest household, even the widow with her orphan children was paying enormous and totally unreasonable prices for her small supplies of sugar or molasses—paying prices which could be ill-afforded—these articles were stored by the acre upon the wharves of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, kept up at famine prices by the operations of speculators, sustained, in many instances by banks, who were happy to say, have shared in the losses of their misery producing pets.

Upon no class of articles has the reduction of price been so great as in that of sugar and molasses. Think of the price of sugars ruling in the beginning and middle of the year, and then bear in mind that, within a week past, a cargo of sugar has been sold at rates averaging under four cents per lb. Such a sudden caveat never has been known.

**SHIPPING COTTON TO EUROPE.**—We learn that several of our planters are taking measures for shipping their cotton directly to Europe. It is to be hoped the effort will be carried out. We believe that nothing would have so powerful a tendency to bring about direct trade and independence of New York.—Winnboro (S. C.) Register

**THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.**—The latest advices received here concerning the progress and promise of the camel experiment of the Government in its military operations on the frontier, continues to confirm the highest hopes of its friends. From the day animals were landed on the coast of Texas to this hour the experiment has proved an eminently successful one; until the experiments had with them on beasts of burden has been such that all concerned in their management and use are unanimously of opinion that they suit, as beasts of burden, the requirements of our great western plains as well as those of Asia and Africa.

In persevering to obtain from Congress the means of making these experiments, and in his sagacious arrangements to consummate them to the best advantage, the late Secretary of War has certainly conferred a benefit on his country second to none other for which the nation has so far been indebted to a gentleman in a similar official position.

In twenty-five years hence camel trains will be well high as common in the far west of the United States as on the most traveled routes of the East. By this time next year they will doubtless be imported on private account, and in actual use by citizens crossing the great North American desert. As yet, the national advantages to result from this idea of Secretary Davis are not to be calculated.

**LAND SALE.**  
On Tuesday of the Superior Court, 10th day of November, at the Court House in Charlotte, will be sold the following Tracts of Land belonging to the estate of the late R. H. Brawley, deceased:

One Tract known as the Glenn Tract, upon which David P. Glenn now resides, containing 68 Acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Ira Alexander, John Patton and others.

Another Tract known as the Walker Tract, upon which Frank Glenn now lives, containing 65 Acres more or less, adjoining the lands of P. M. Brown, B. H. Davidson and others.

Each Tract has a comfortable Dwelling, out-houses, &c., upon it. Both are in a good state of cultivation, are within convenient distances of town, and lie sufficiently near each other to be cultivated together without inconvenience.

TERMS—12 months credit, approved note bearing interest from date.

J. M. HUTCHISON,  
Attorney in fact for the heirs at law,  
November 3, 1857.

**HOUSE and LOT At Auction.**  
I will offer for sale, on Wednesday the 11th November, my House and Lot on Tryon street, nearly opposite the Post Office, adjoining the residence of Mr. J. A. Huggins. There are many conveniences on the premises—the out-buildings are nearly new—with a Well of good water in the yard.

TERMS—two years credit, with interest from date.  
W. W. FEGRAM,  
Nov. 3, 1857.

**CHARLOTTE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.**  
The requisite amount of Stock in the above Company having been subscribed, the Stockholders will meet at the store of P. J. Lowe on Monday evening the 10th of November, for the purpose of organizing said Company under the late Act of incorporation.

JOHN IRWIN, H. B. WILLIAMS, DAVID PARKS, LEROY SPRINGS, THOS. H. BREM, W. W. ELMS,  
WM. JOHNSTON, Coms.  
Nov. 3, 1857.

**NOTICE.**  
I will sell at the late residence of Robt. G. Kirkpatrick, dec'd, on TUESDAY the 17th of November.

**Seven Negroes:**  
Horses; 1 Mule; Stock of Cattle; Wheat, Corn, Oats and Fodder; Farming Utensils, and Kitchen Furniture. A reasonable credit will be given.  
H. KIRKPATRICK, Adm'r.

**LEAVING THE STATE.**  
Westward ho! has become a word of very frequent use in our State. Very many too, who go west return in a few years fully satisfied as to the "error of their ways," and content to conform to the usages of old Rip Van Winkle in all after life.

It is really astonishing that so many of our young men, on completing their education, securing license to practice law, or receiving their Medical Diplomas, resolve to leave their native State, and seek for fame and fortune abroad. The reason most commonly urged for such a course, is, that talents are not sufficiently appreciated in North Carolina, and they must go where they can support themselves by their professions.

Now, it is certainly a mistaken notion, that talents are not appreciated as highly here as in any part of the World. All experience proves, that good doctors and lawyers have ever found abundant employment in our State, and quacks, or indifferent professional men, will find it a hard task to succeed anywhere.

True, there are many well read young men who leave the State, without giving it a fair trial, and succeed abroad, but these would have succeeded in time, if they had remained at home. There will always be room for good professional men. The old champions, who by their industry and application have won fortunes and filled the country with their fame, are passing away—and their places must be filled. Our own young men—natives of our State are the most proper persons to fill their places. Why, then, should they not do it, rather than go to some distant western State, where they would be regarded as intruders, and as persons who were unable to cope with the talent and energy of their native State? Our young men are needed at home—and by application and industry they may become as successful here as on any part of the globe.

The spirit of emigration is also rife among our farmers. They complain of the poor and worn out lands of North Carolina, and the want of sufficient "elbow room," and forthwith, pack up all their store, and go west in search of richer lands. This they easily accomplish, but they find also the inevitable accompaniment of rich lands in the west—an unhealthy, moist climate, abounding in fevers that in a very few years undermines the soundest constitutions, and leave the healthiest body and stoutest arm in a situation far too weak to perform the ordinary duties of the farm.

And why should our farmers go West, in search of rich lands or "elbow room," when there is such an abundance of both at home? Our State is sufficiently varied, in climate and soil to suit the most fastidious taste. If our farmers wish to enjoy the advantages of good society and level fertile lands—eastern North Carolina furnishes both. If they wish for room and game and pleasure of living with but little labor, the western portion of the State yet comparatively unsettled, furnishes all these advantages.

There immense forest of oak and hickory and chestnut stretch for miles over beautiful and fertile lands, without a single human habitation. Here game of almost every kind abound. The scenery, too, is of the grandest and most sublime character; mountains may be seen, lifting their proud summits on every side, and nearly every valley and raven is watered by crystal fountains. We never saw scenery that would compare in wildness and beauty with that to be found in the western part of North Carolina. It is a perfect luxury to travel in the summer time, among those mountain ridges not only on account of the sublime views presented from their summits, but also to enjoy the health inspiring breezes by which they are ever fanned.

No country can afford greater advantages for raising stock of all kinds, than this. Grasses of the most nutritious kinds every where in abundance. There is no country where a man can live easier, than in the western part of our State. The only objection that can be raised to it, by the most scrupulous, is its unhealthiness to any large market. But for this, it might be regarded a farmer's paradise, so easily are all the necessities of life procured.—N. Carolina Argus.

**A SUPERSTITION.**—The causes of the revolt against the British power in India has been a subject of curious and difficult study. The English find it is as difficult to ascertain those causes as to put down the rebellion. It has transpired that two phlogesies or supernatural traditions long current among the native population point to an end of the British sway at this period of time.

No matter how purile in themselves, these superstitions have undoubtedly a great influence upon the people of Hindostan, and will have more and more, as they seem near being realized. One of these notions is that the Loh-i-noor diamond will ever be fatal to its possessor—as misfortune has attended its course hitherto. The other tradition is that the British should rule in India for a hundred years and no more.—The Koh-i-noor is in the coronet of Queen Victoria, and the British power was established in 1757.

**ILLUSTRIOUS FARMERS.**  
Edward Everett, in a late oration at the N. Y. Agricultural State Fair, thus referred to great men who have chosen an agricultural life:

The greatest political philosopher and consummate statesman of modern Europe, Edmund Burke, who saw further than any of his countrymen into the cloudy future which hung over the close of the eighteenth century, at the meridian of his life, and when most engrossed in public business, purchased a large farm. "I have," said he, in a letter written to a friend, in that most critical year of English politics 1769, "just made a push, with all I could collect of my own, and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root in the country. I have purchased about six hundred acres of land in Buckhamsshire, about 24 miles from London. It is a place exceedingly pleasant, and I purpose, God willing, to become a farmer in good earnest." This, his purpose, he carried into effect, and adhered to it to the end of his life. Those immortal orations which revived in the British Senate the glories of the ancient eloquence were meditated in the retirement of Beaconsfield; and there, also, were composed those equal to but inspired appeals and expostulations, which went to the heart of England and Europe in the hour of their dearest peril, and did so much to expose deformity and arrest the progress of that godless philosophy—specious, arrogant, hypocritical and sanguinary—which, with liberty and equality on its lips, and plunder and murder and treason in its heart, waged deadly war on France and mankind, and closed a professional crusade for republican freedom by the establishment of the military despotism.

A greater than Burke in this country, our own peerless Washington, with a burden of public care on his mind such as has seldom weighed upon any other person—conscious, through a considerable part of his career, that the success, not only of the American Revolution, but of the whole experiment of the republican government, was dependent in no small degree upon his course and conduct,—yet gave throughout his life, in time of peace, more of his time and attention, as he himself in one of his private letters informs us, to the superintendence of his agricultural operations, than to any other object. "It will not be doubted," says he, in his last annual message to Congress (7th of December, 1795), "that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. . . . Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." On the 10th of December, 1799, Washington addressed a long letter to the managers of his farms—the last elaborate production of his pen—transmitting a plan, drawn upon thirty written folio pages, containing directions for their cultivation for several years to come. In seven days from the date of this letter his own venerated form was "sown a national body, to be raised a spiritual body."

Nearly all the successors of Washington in the presidency of the United States, both the deceased and the living, passed, or are passing, their closing years in the dignified tranquility of rural pursuits.

**A SHOWER OF MANNA.**  
Do not be incredulous, reader, when we inform you that on Monday last, at the foot of Clear Lake in this country, a shower of sugar candy fell, covering a large tract of country. It covered everything—leaves of trees, rocks, and the earth's surface alike. When discovered by the inhabitants the next morning, a part of it was of the consistency of syrup, and the rest of perfectly crystallized as the candy of the shops. Its taste is precisely similar to that of unflavored candy. Mr. J. Hale, the Clear Lake expressman, saw it while on the ground, and collected a box as samples, which he brought to us. There is no mistake about the matter, as the public may learn for themselves, by calling at our office. The specimens before us are generally irregularly crystallized, rounded at one end and irregular in form at the other, as if broken off from some surface to which they adhered. They are from one-fourth to five-eighths of an inch in length, some pure white, and others of a delicate pink hue. Their general appearance is that of very small stalagmites, such as we have often seen in caves.

A similar shower occurred at Salt Lake, some years since. Naturalists pretend to explain such phenomena by saying that such saccharine showers are of insect origin; but their explanations seem even more improbable than the fact itself—the latter being well attested, and the former a mere theory to excuse ignorance of Nature's wonderful workings.—Napa Republican.

When has a man most sympathy for his pocket-book?  
When there's a fellow-feeling for it.

**GEN. CUSHING AND THE LADIES.**  
Gen. Cushing, in a late speech, has gallantly maintained, that the ladies are not at all responsible for the present financial revolution. The New York Herald takes the other side of the question, and declares that nearly all the ladies,—we suggest to him to speak of his own section, for it is not true of the Southern ladies—who have money or credit, or could obtain either, have been for several years shamefully extravagant—that they are almost entirely responsible for the excessive imports of articles of luxury, which imports have drained our specie reserve and loaded down our warehouses with articles which are of no earthly use, and that they are even now spending too much money for articles which they do not need, but which they buy simply on account of a decline in price.

The Herald then proceeds to substantiate its charges by figures. It says: "The total value of the imports for the fiscal year ending, June 30, 1856, was \$314,639,942. of which, for articles of luxury consumed by women, we have spent \$43,624,558.—Forty-three millions of dollars! That is equal to the whole product of the gold mines in California for one year, and that would have more than sufficed to have saved us from the crisis. Of this sum \$31,218,706 were paid for silks and manufactures of silks; \$6,376,853 for laces and embroideries; shawls, \$2,329,771; gloves, \$1,341,550; furs, \$864,731; jewelry, \$844,630; silk and worsted goods, \$1,335,247. We spend two millions more for silk than for sugar, and so on. We have omitted many items which would tell against the women, as it may be urged that men consume a portion of the articles above enumerated. The articles omitted—bijouterie, artificial flowers, French shoes and boots, fancy articles, and the thousand and one fripperies that make up that wonderful mystery, fashionable women's attire—would more than balance the account. There is a little item of \$42,000 for perfumed soap, which is quite a good index to the whole thing. Again, it must be remembered that these figures are taken from the Treasury reports, and that the articles are valued at something under the wholesale rate, while our fair countrywomen are charged upon all such matters as laces at at least one hundred per cent. profit. A set of laces which cost in Paris twenty dollars could not be bought here in flush times for less than sixty. It should further be remembered, that twenty or thirty thousand of our women either reside abroad or go to Europe nearly every summer. The amount of rich stuffs—silks, satins, velvets, shawls and jewelry—which they run through the Custom House free, is something enormous—not less than a million a year; and all luxuries not the slightest use to any body on the face of the earth. We have seen on board one ship a lady enter, as her personal baggage, twenty large trunks. No princess in the world would have so much."