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 24, 1857. New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 284

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 ($10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

☞Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, $4 00
" " " " 6 " 6 00
" " " " 12 " 10 00
One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞For announcing Candidates for office, $5 in advance.

☞Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly

WILLIAM J. YATES.

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Plantation,

Fifteen 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, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES:—about eighty-five acres, River bottom; ten acres, Meadow land—yielding an abundant crop of hay twice a year; one hundred and twenty-five acres good upland, lying very level, and the balance in woodland, 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 Houses, Cribs, Stables, a new large and spacious Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Cotton Gin and Screw. There is also a large Orchard of peach and apple Trees, worth at least one thousand dollars; and in addition a good Vegetable garden.

The Plantation is well known as the residence of the late Robert Johnston: having been carefully cultivated and from the manner in which it lies, is capable of indefinite improvement.

The place is well watered, having three very excellent Spings, situated in different parts of the plantation.

Any one wishing to examine the plantation can do so by applying to Jno. R. Johnston, Esq., residing within one mile of the place, or in his absence, to Dr. Sydney X. Johnston, two miles distant at Cocinnia Grove, on the Plank Road above mentioned.

Possession of the premises given on the 1s. of January, 1858, and to any purchaser desirous of sowing wheat, permission will be granted to do so at the proper season.

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 ensuing season; therefore early application would be advisable.

Price and terms will be made known by addressing me at 27 Murray, and 31 Warren Streets, New York City, care of Churchill, Johnston & Co., until 1st of November; after that date, at Columbia, S. C.

RUFUS M. JOHNSTON.
Sept. 29, 1857. 4m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of July, 1857. The Notes and Accounts for 1856 must be paid forthwith. The Accounts for 1857 can run as usual and will be settled at the end of the year by L. S. Williams who will continue to carry on the business the old stand.

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

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

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. 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 if they butchered themselves.

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

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

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

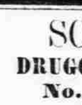
☞ OFFICE in Springs' building.
April 28th 1857.

BREM & STEELE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
Dry Goods,
Hardware, Hats, and Shoes,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 5, 1857. 44-tf

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. 80-tf

SCARR & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
No. 4, Trade Street,
Charlotte, N. C.,



Invite the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c. to their new and complete stock of *DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.* The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the purity of the Drugs sold by them. Sept. 1st.

Pure White Lead.

A superior article, warranted pure, *at 10 cents, cash.*
For sale by SCARR & CO.
September 8, 1857.

PATENT
MEDICINES.

Just received, from the Warehouse,
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral.
Rogers' Liverwort and Tar,
Guysott's Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,
Wistar's Balsam,
McLane's Pills,
Strong's Pills,
Ayers' Pills, &c. &c.
SCARR & CO.
September 8. DRUGGISTS.

Quinine, Quinine.

A full supply of Powers & Weightman's Quinine, low for cash.
SCARR & CO.,
Sept. 1st. *Charlotte Drug Store.*

For the Toilet.

Just received a choice lot of Perfumery and Articles essential to the Toilet.

Ivory, buffalo horn, shell and fancy Hair Brushes; tooth, nail and shaving Brushes; buffalo horn, india rubber and horn Combs; French, English and American Pomades, for the hair; odor boxes, toilet bottles, Lubin's extracts in great variety; Glenn's toilet waters; German, French and American Colognes; toilet soaps in great variety; hair dyes, rice powder, meen fun, tooth pastes, &c., at
Sept. 1st. Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.

For the Bath.

SPONGE of various qualities,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Flesh Brushes,
Hair Gloves and Belts.
at SCARR & CO'S,
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.
Sept. 8, 1857.

Potash! Potash!!

For making Soap,—a fresh barrel opened at
Sept. 8. Scarr & Co.'s, Druggists.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING

Creams, Puddings, &c., of the following varieties:
Lemon, Vanilla,
Pine Apple, Almond,
Rose, Orange, Nutmeg,
Celery, Banana, &c. at
Sept. 8. Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.

MACCARONI,
Tapioca,
Sago, &c. for sale at
Sept. 8. Scarr & Co.'s, Druggists.

Oswego Corn Starch.

A superior article of diet for Invalids, at Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.
Sept. 1st.

CHOCOLATE.

Schmitz's Sweet Chocolate, for sale at
Sept. 1. *Scarr & Co's Drug Store.*

Robinson's Patent Barley.

Strongly recommended by the Faculty as a nutritious and cooling food for Infants, and is excellent for thickening soup,—sold at 25 cents per packet, at
Sept 15. Scarr & Co's Drug Store.

Varnishes, Varnishes,

To be sold low for cash:
Damar crystal white,
Coach body.....No. 1.
do. do. .....No. 2.
Furniture.....No. 1.
do. ..... No. 2.
Black leather varnish.
Drying Japan. by
Sept. 1. Scarr & Co., *Druggists.*

Prime White Vinegar,
White and black Mustard Seed,
Mace, cloves,
Nutmegs, allspice,
Ginger, &c., &c.,
Sept. 1. At Scarr & Co.'s, Charlotte.

☞ Cox's refined sparkling Geletine, A very superior and easy mode of making Jellies.
Sept. 1. Scarr & Co., Druggists.

Segars! Segars!!

A large lot of Havana Segars, various brands, for sale at *Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.*
Sep. 29, 1857.

CONGRESS WATER, CONGRESS WATER,

A fresh case just opened at
Scarr & Co's Drug Store.

BLUE STOVE, BLUE STOVE.

Just received, a large supply at
SCARR & CO'S
Sept. 8. *Drug Store.*

☞ Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, an agreeable and refreshing aperient, for sale at *Scarr & Co's Drug Store.*

German Sand Crucibles,

In sets of eight each, for sale at
Sept. 8. Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF
MEDICINE & SURGERY,
Office No. 5, Granite Row,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HOUSE & LOT
For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, situated on Trade street, directly opposite the residence of Gen. J. A. Young, and in the most pleasant and healthy part of the town. Buildings all in complete order, and will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West. For particulars, enquire of J. TOWNLY, at
FULLINGS & CO.'S
Clothing Emporium.
Sept. 29. 1857. tf

NOTICE.

As Administrator of Wm. Matthews, dec'd., I will sell at the house of said deceased on the 26th day of November, the following property of the intestate, viz:

Two likely Negroes,

The crop of Cotton, corn, Wheat, &c., Six head of Horses and 1 Mule.

And all the other personal property of deceased usually sold by administrators.

A credit of 12 months will be given and approved security required.

☞ At the same time several Negroes will be hired out.

SAML. B. HOWARD, Adm'r.
Nov 9, 1857 82-3t-pd

Notice.

As Executor of Jonathan Burlison, deceased, I will sell on the premises of my testator, in Union county, on the 3d day of December next, the following property of the said Burlison:

FIVE LIKELY NEGROES,

The Crop of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. &c.

The stock of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c.,

and such other articles as are usually sold on such occasions.

Twelve months credit will be given and note with approved security required.

☞ Creditors of said estate are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within the legal time, and debtors are requested to make payment.

The Plantation of deceased will also be rented on the day of sale.

SAML. H. WALKUP, Ex'r.
Nov. 9, 1857 82-4t

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

I will sell at public or private sale the House & Lot on which Jos W. Ross now lives, on B. and 5th Streets, in the town of Charlotte, containing one Lot and a half. An excellent

Dwelling House

and other buildings are on the premises; also, Garden, Stables, Well, &c. Persons desirous of examining the premises can call on Mr J. W. Ross, who will show the same.

☞ I will sell at public sale on the 1st of January, 1858, if not sold before.

S. H WALKUP.
Nov. 10, 1857. 82-tf

Oxford Female College.

The Fourteenth Session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches $15 00
" " College Classes 20 00
" " Music 20 00
" " Drawing 10 00
" " Painting 20 00
" " Embroidery 5 00
Board and Washing, per month, ... 10 00

☞ No extra charges will be made.
For particulars, address
J. H. MILLS. Oxford, N. C.
Nov. 3, 1857. 81-12t

EDUCATIONAL.

The Charlotte Female Academy is now open for the reception of Pupils, under the superintendence of the Rev. ROBERT BURWELL and LADY—teachers of long experience.

MUSIC and *ALL THE ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES* will be taught by competent instructors; and as the design of the Principal is to train young ladies for usefulness, every effort will be made to secure *thorough* instruction in every department.

He has secured, as Professor of Music, Mr KERSSEN, a native of Germany, who has taught with success for several years in Philadelphia, and comes recommended by competent judges.

The Sessions will correspond with those of Davidson College.

TERMS PER SESSION, PAYABLE HALF IN ADVANCE:

Board and Tuition $85 00
Tuition for Day Scholars .... $16 to 18 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each, 10 00
Music 20 00
Use of Piano for practice 5 00
Drawing and Painting ..... $10 to 20 00

Boarders will furnish their own towels and table-napkins.

Pupils are charged from the time of entrance. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.
Nov. 10, 1857. 82-3t

ATTENTION!
HOUSEKEEPERS.

If you wish to supply yourselves with
China, Glass or Crockery-ware
of any kind, go to
CHINA HALL,
where you will find the *BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE.* Also, a variety of housekeeping articles, consisting of
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles, Castors, Chafing Dishes, Oyster Dishes. Buckwheat Cake Dishes, Egg Beaters, Oyster knives, Pickle forks, Mustard spoons, Salad spoons and Forks, Butter knives, Teakettles, Andirons. Waffle-Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bellows, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Candlesticks,
LOOKING GLASSES
in every variety of frame.
Also, LOOKING-GLASS PLATE.
A splendid assortment of eight day Alarm and thirty hour CLOCKS.
Also, a good assortment of
Wood and Willow Ware,
consisting of clothes, traveling and work Baskets, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Brooms, Brushes, Feather-dusters, Knife Boxes, &c. &c.
JAMES HARTY & CO.,
Oct. 12. 1857. tf *China Hall.*

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 3d, 1857. 1y

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—We learn that Maj. Jas. H. Rion caused himself to be arrested for the recent homicide; and proceeded forthwith to Newberry C. H., where he received from his Honor Judge O'Neill an order for bail, in the least sum usual in such cases. On Maj. Rion's return on Tuesday, he at once gave bail in the sum required.—*Winnsboro (S. C.) Register.*

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD.—The products of the California mines the last six years are put down at $443,091,000; those of Australia, since their discovery, at $296,813,600; or $739,904,000 in all—an increase of about one-third, according to the best statistical writers, on the precious metals known in 1850. The total value of gold and silver in the world at the present time, then, is upwards of $2,000,000,000.

☞ A couple of gentlemen of our city were standing on the Bay yesterday, conversing about the hardness of the times and the necessity for economy. One of them remarked—"Well, I had corned beef and cabbage for dinner to-day." His companion stumped him with the question, "Why, what did you do with that pair of ducks I saw you pay a dollar and a quarter for?" "Oh!" replied our economist, "I had them besides."—*Savannah Georgian.*

☞ The wonders of India rubber are not likely to be soon exhausted. Lately, what is called "hard India goods" are manufactured from a newly invented composition, which consists in mixing coal tar with the rubber. From this results a substance resembling solid stone, as black as coal, out of which articles are made solid, elastic and elegant, needing no finish, but exhibiting as beautiful a polish as metal is susceptible of.

SUITS FOR DIVORCE.—The number of divorces for ten years past obtained in the courts of Philadelphia is about 2,600. Suits of this nature are increasing in frequency.—The applications for divorce from the bonds of matrimony, have taken the place of divorce from bed and board, a thing now scarcely known. For March term of the present year, there were 60 cases; for June term there were 73; for September term 66, and for the present, December term, there are 30 cases, making for the present year 229.—Of these, nine in every ten are brought by the wives, and not more than half of those divorced marry again.

THE RICHEST VIRGINIAN.—The Fincastle Valley Whig says that Samuel Hartson, of Pittsylvania county, is the richest man in Virginia. He owns 1,700 slaves, and they increase at the rate of one hundred a year. He is estimated to be worth $5,000,000.

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 37½
" 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.
Raglans 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.

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

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

40,000 PAIRS
OF
BOOTS, SHOES,

BROGANS AND
OVER SHOES.

EMBRACING every variety of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Childrens' 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.
BOONE & CO.,
Sept. 29. 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.

A HUMAN HAIR FAIR.

Women Bringing their Tresses to Market.

Very few of our gentle readers, probably, ever heard or imagined such a thing as a Human Hair Fair. As few, perhaps, ever thought of inquiring into the source of the beautiful tresses which are seen in the windows of the hair dressers. We are reminded, however, by a late French paper, that this is the season of the annual hair fair at Morlaas, in the lower Pyrenees in France. Morlaas is near the city of Pau, and it is from a Pau journal that we derive some account of the fair the present season. The hair dealers crowd into the place from all points from Toulouse, and even Bordeaux, famous for their fine and abundant heads of hair, flock to the market like sheep, to be shorn of their locks for the adornment of other and prouder heads. Even young husbands accompany their wives, to insist upon their despoiling themselves, for a trifling consideration, of their beautiful heads of hair. Twenty francs is the highest price which is given for the richest head of hair, and a majority of the damsels part with their locks for a tenth part of that sum.

This singular market is held in the open street, and attracts crowds of curious as well as interested persons. Girls are seen to be sheared in public, while others are waiting their turn, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. The shearers are men as well as women. Some of our fair readers will conclude that this must be a degrading scene. But how else could the stock of wigs, and frizettes, and bands, and toppieces, and curls which is needed to prop up the tottering beauty of the sex, be supplied? Tons of black silken hair, sheared in the manner above described, from the heads of the peasant damsels of the south of France, are imported into this country annually.

There are fairs in other places in the south of France and in Brittany, where adventurous virtuosos buy up and shear the crops of the fair-haired damsels. At first brush, it would seem that female vanity would effectually prevent such a traffic as this. But cupidity and indolence are stronger passions than vanity; and fashion even lends its aid to this singular custom of parting with the finest ornament to the person which nature affords.

In Brittany, particularly, where the finest and most silken black hair is procured, it is the universal fashion, from childhood upwards, to wear caps so closely as completely to conceal the hair. The peasant girls there have particularly fine hair, and in the greatest abundance. It is so common as not to be a mark of beauty; and the people are morally incapable of appreciating it as intrinsically beautiful and attractive. It is a truth which ought not to be told, perhaps, in the presence of all our ladies, that the charming frizettes and tresses which beautify the heads of our blooming belles, may possibly have been shorn from Breton damsels of very filthy and loathsome habits.

The Bretons are neither Normans nor French, but more Welsh than any thing else; and they are wild and savage; and as idle and dirty as human nature can well be and exist. The poorer women wear their dresses till they become dirty, patched, tattered and ragged, so that the material of which they are made can be scarcely traced. The houses of the peasants are generally built of mud and without convenience. The chestnut, which abounds in the country, furnishes, to a considerable extent, the food of the poorer classes. Although inhabiting a fine country, capable of rendering them prosperous and wealthy, the Bretons grovel on in supine idleness and dirt. No wonder the women sell their hair, which is abundant and marketable. The people are accustomed to subsist upon the products of spontaneous crops. In the Pyrenees, the people are industrious and frugal, and the women are accustomed to regard a fine head of black or dark brown hair as only a luxurious burden.

A LESSON FOR YOUTH.

The Hon. John H. Reagan, who was recently elected a representative to Congress from Texas, went to that State 18 years ago, a poor friendless stranger, wearing buckskin breeches and a hickory shirt. He educated himself, laboring Saturdays, at night—and the hours usually devoted to rest were spent in toil to pay for his schooling and the purchase of books. He split rails, drove oxen, toiled in farm fields, surveyed in a wild, unsettled country, until he became inured to hardships. Strict integrity and honesty marked his course and met its reward. He gradually rose from one position to another; was admitted to the bar; was selected from his county as the ablest man to represent it in the Legislature; was subsequently made judge of a superior court, to which position he was elected for a second term; and now he has been elected by the people of Eastern Texas representative in the Congress of the United States, and is spoken of as having fair prospects before the Legislature for United States Senator.

☞ Ex-President Pierce, it is stated, has accepted the invitation tendered him some time since by President Buchanan, offering himself and wife a passage to Madeira in the Powhatan. They will sail sometime about the last of the month.

LABOR.

As the world grows older, the repugnance to labor exhibits itself in a ten-fold degree. There is something in the idea of "work" that has a nauseating effect upon the gastric functions of the rising generation. A mania exists to play the "gentleman," a disposition runs rampant to live the life of a "genteel" drone; to consume without producing; to exist without furnishing the means to live upon. Labor is incompatible with respectability; the laboring man is necessarily a plebian; a man of low degree, a serf or something worse. Such are the opinions prevalent among the would-be aristocracy of the present day—opinions that lead to lamentable and disastrous consequences, seen in the thousands and tens of thousands of young men in our country, without the means to live upon, and destitute of an honorable calling that will furnish them the bread of life; leading a career of dissipation and idleness, and ending with crime or closing their course by a last step into the drunkard's grave.

God has said that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; how then can a fulfilment of this command be disreputable? Why should he who, using the gifts and endowments given him by his Creator, whether from necessity or choice, for the benefit of himself and his fellow man, in contributing something to the world's stock; in adding to the works of genius or art, be regarded as lacking in respectability or wanting dignity or refinement. These ideas, indeed, are not confined to the opulent, the influential or the aristocratical; if so, the evils resulting from them would be of small moment. It is found among those who, destitute of the means to live at ease; too proud to "work" and too poor to live without it, are the mere apes of fashion, and the miserable imitators of "high life." The show and glitter found in the palaces of the wealthy, and the gay and dashing appearance of the slaves of fashion, have a peculiar influence upon the delicate organizations of these aspiring spirits. The consequence is a stinting of the inner man, that broadcloth and silks may cover the external; that pride and idleness are found where honest toil and creative genius should be contributing to a life of happiness and independence. Such characters are the make shift associates of the "upper ten" who regard them with contempt, and tolerate them as subjects of jest and ridicule. There is nothing in labor to be ashamed of. The sun burnt face, and the hard and flinty hand should ever be the passport to respect and consideration.—The drone who lives upon the labor of others, is a moth for which the world has no demand. For the "bone and sinew of the land;" the industrious artisan; the honest and hardy creator of all that is grand and stupendous in art has claims that can never be disregarded by the truly refined and intelligent.—*Elizabeth City Pioneer.*

UNRULY LAWYERS SENT TO JAIL BY AN INDIGNANT COURT.—Judge Claggett, of the first judicial district in Iowa, made a rule that lawyers who had cases in court should not leave without notice. This did not please them. And to put his honor out of countenance, they would get up, one after another, and say, with long faces and juvenile accent, "Please, thir, may I go out?" His honor bore this as long as he could, when he had them all put in jail. The Burlington Hawkeye says that "no public edifice (not excepting the penitentiary) ever contained so much latent rascality as the Madison jail, when filled with the lawyers of the district."

NATIVE COTTON.—The following is an extract from a letter published in the Tallahassee Floridian and Journal, and dated the 14th of September, at Fort Myers Fla:

"While on a scout near this place, on the Carloosahatchee River, a few days since, I found a large quantity of wild cotton. This cotton is growing in a low marshy hammock near the river: when first discovered I could hardly believe the fact, but upon examination I found it to be cotton in its crude and uncultivated state. This cotton has the appearance of Nankee cotton; but I think this is caused by the red bug, which seems to have the same effect on the bolls as rust on the stem. The leaf of this cotton is very much like the Sea Island in shape, but from the feeling of the leaf and shape of the bolls one would suppose it to be upland, The cotton grows very high, and seems mostly barren, but this I think is owing to the thickness of the growth. This cotton is so well adapted to the climate and soil that it grows all the winter; it may seem unreasonable to you, sir, but I am confident that I saw some stalks that are at least four or five years old. It is found mostly in the vicinity of the river. I went with Col. Rogers and others, who are well acquainted with the cotton plant, to look at this cotton, and they all pronounced it cotton, growing naturally in an uncultivated soil."

☞ A Young Man engaged in teaching mutes, was explaining by signs the use and meaning of the particle "dis," and requested one of them to write on the blackboard a sentence showing her knowledge of the sense of the prefix. A bright little one immediately stepped forward and wrote the following: "Boys love to *play*, but girls to *dis*-play."

THE INDIANS OF ARIZONA

The following is an extract from a letter received by Lieut. Mowry, from an officer of the army, stationed at Fort Yuma, California, describing the late fight between several allied tribes occupying a portion of Arizona:

"FORT YUMA, Sept. 16, 1857.

"The Yumas have been most dreadfully beaten by the Maricopas, Pimos, and others. They have lost not less than two *hundred* of the flower of their chivalry. The opposing parties were: on one side, the Yumas, Mohaves, Yampais, and Tonto Apaches, and one or two Dieganos, on the other, the Maricopas, Pimos, and Papages

"The former party commenced the attack by burning some wigwams, and killing women and children belonging to the Maricopas. The grand battle was fought near the Maricopa wells. [About 160 miles above the mouth of the Gila.] There were probably about 1,500 engaged on each side. The Yumas and allies were completely routed.

"We have not heard full accounts, and know nothing of the losses of any tribe except the Yumas. Scarce one of them is left to tell the story; in fact, here they knew nothing of the affair until we told them. We learned it from the Texas mail party. All the Yumas are in mourning."

Another letter says: "The Yumas and Mohaves suffered severely. Our old friend Soll Francisco, who acted as our agent in rescuing Olive D'Otman from the Mohaves, a year since, was killed. Out of about one hundred Yumas who went to battle, only some six or seven returned.

"The Pimos have invariably beaten their enemies in battle. They are the dread of the Apaches, but generally friendly to the Mexicans and Americans. Occupying a beautiful and fertile portion of the valley of the Gila river, they live in villages, cultivate large crops of wheat, corn, cotton, millet, melons and pumpkins. They grind their corn into flour, make bread, manufacture their cotton into blankets of a beautiful fabric.

"The severe punishment they have inflicted upon the wild tribes who attacked them will be regretted by no one who has traveled through Arizona, or who understands the Indian character.

"The letters from which I have made the above extracts announce the discovery of silver near the Gila River copper mines, just above Fort Yuma; and also great deposits of rich copper mines on the Colorado, forty miles above the mouth of the Gila. There is no end to the mineral wealth of the new Territory."

LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham recently addressed the Mechanic's Institute, of London. What he said of himself, says the London Times, is perfectly true. "I am myself," said he, "and have been all my life, a working man." No man, therefore, has a better right than he to address working men. There is perhaps no man living of whom more feats of labor and triumphs over the frail *phisique* of humanity are recorded than of Lord Brougham. Legends of this sort have gathered round him like a Hercules. There is a legend that he once worked six continuous days—*i. e.*, 114 hours without sleep. "But," somebody will ask, "has that pale, lean man, with a face like parchment and nothing on his bones, a constitution?" Yes he has—he has a working constitution, and a ten times better one than you, my friend, with your ruddy face, and strong, muscular frame. You look, indeed, the very picture of health; but you have, in reality, only a sporting constitution, not a working one. You do very well for the open air, and get on very well with fine healthy exercise, and no strain on the brain. But try close air for a week—try confinement, with heaps of confused papers and books of reference, blue-books, law-books, or despatches to get through, and therefrom extract liquid and transparent results, and you will find yourself knocked up and fainting, when the pale lean man is—if not "as fresh as a daisy," which he never is, being of the perpetually cadaverous type—at least as unaffected as a bit of leather, and not showing the least sign of giving way. There are two sorts of good constitutions—good idle constitutions, and working ones. When nature makes a great man, she presents him with the latter gift. Not that we wish to deprive our great men of their merit. A man must make one or two experiments before he finds out his constitution. A man of spirit and mettle makes the experiment, tries himself, and runs the risk as a soldier does on the field. The battle of life and death is often fought as really in chambers or in an office as it is on the field. A soul is required to make use of the body, but a great man must have a body as well as a soul to work with. Charles Butler, Sir William Molesworth, and others, are instances of men whose bodies refused to support the souls, and were, therefore, obliged to give up the prize when they had just reached it. And how many hundreds and thousands—if one did but know them—perish in an earlier stage, before they have made any way at all, simply because, though they had splendid minds, they had very poor bodies. Let our lean, cadaverous friend, then, when the laurel surmounts his knotty parchment face, thank Heaven for his body which is almost as great a treasure as his soul. Nature may not have made him a handsome man, but what does that signify? She has made him a strong one.