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.

E. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1858. New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 299.

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
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☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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WILLIAM J. YATES.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons are under wrong impressions in regard to the law concerning newspapers. For their special benefit we publish the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

3. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

5. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

SAM: P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor
At Law,
May always be found at the Office of Wm. Johnson, Esq.
☞ Prompt attention given to Collections, taking of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
Jan. 26, 1858. 1y

W. A. OWENS,
Attorney at Law
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining counties.
Office nearly opposite the Post Office.
January 19, 1858.

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Attorney at Law
And Solicitor in Equity,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties. Special attention paid to the collection of claims.
Office in the building formerly occupied by the State Bank.
Jan. 12, 1858. 3m

DR. L. L. POLLOCK
Offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
Office on Trade street, two doors South of the Court House.
December 29, 1857. 1y

H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
Are now receiving a large Stock, and will have weekly additions as their sales may require. They will sell to the Wholesale Trade at a small commission.
Terms:
CASH or Country Produce.
We occupy the well known stand recently occupied by T. M. Farrow, 3 doors from the western corner, Trade street.
☞ All orders will have prompt attention, and goods put as low as if the purchaser were present.
H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Charlotte, Jan. 26, 1858 93-tf

BLANKS
At the Western Democrat Office.
Warrants, Marriage Licenses,
Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets,
Administrators' Bonds and Letters,
Guardian Bonds, Indentures,
Deeds for conveying Lands or houses
Prosecution Bonds. Ca Sa Bonds,
Attachments, Delivery Bonds.
Fi Fas, county and superior court.
Constables' Bail Bonds, county and superior court Writs,
Commissions to take Depositions.
Witness Tickets.
Ejectments, Capias Bonds.
Scire Facias, Sheriffs Deeds.
Jury Tickets, &c. &c.
☞ Blanks of all kinds printed to order at short notice.

500 Gallons Pure Linseed Oil,
Just to hand at PRITCHARD'S
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner.

CONFECTIONERY AND VARIETY STORE.
J. D. PALMER,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a splendid assortment of
Confectioneries,
West India Fruits,
Havana Cigars, Fine
Chewing and smoking
Tobacco, Snuff. Also, a
variety of Musical Instruments.
Yankee Notions, Toys, Willow-ware, &c.
He is constantly receiving the above goods and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
☞ Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, the subscriber will be prepared, at short notice, to furnish Wedding, Pic-Nic and private Parties with **Superior Cakes.** Persons wishing anything in my line would do well to give me a call, as I am determined to keep a good Stock and sell cheap for CASH.
J. D. PALMER.
Dec. 22, 1857. 88-tf

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Confectionery,
BAKERY, FRUIT and Retail
GROCERY BUSINESS,
Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frankenthall's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.
MOODY & NISBET.
Jan. 25, 1858. 93-tf.

PIANOS.
Keep Your Pianos in Tune.
The citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country are again reminded that the subscriber is at all times prepared to repair and tune Pianos and Melodeons in the best possible manner. He would not say that an old instrument can be made to sound as well as a new one with all the modern improvements attached, but he is prepared to say that an old instrument which will justify repairs at all, can be made to emit as good and as sweet a tone as the same instrument did when new.
He also intends keeping constantly on hand,
New Pianos,
From the most celebrated Manufacturers in the United States,
which will be sold at manufacturers' prices, with freight added. OLD PIANOS received in part pay for new ones, according to their value.
He also intends keeping constantly on hand, second-hand instruments, to sell or to rent.
Any person having old instruments, and are desirous of selling them, may do well to have them repaired and kept exposed to sale in this market.
Repair Shop and Wareroom at the Musical Hall, up Stairs over China Hall.
ASA GEORGE.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858. 1y

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.

VALUABLE
Town Property
For Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale the Lots, front and back, now occupied by the old Episcopal Church, opposite the Mint, with the building. The Lots lie well, and is a beautiful situation for a family residence; and the Church building, with a little additional expense, might be converted into a neat and comfortable Dwelling. The terms will be moderate, and made to suit the purchaser For particulars inquire of
M. F. WINDELL.
Feb. 2, 1858. tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam and Lozenges, Royer's Syrup Tar, Hive Syrup, Syrup Squills, Syrup Ipecac and all kinds of Pectoral and Cough medicines. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

SNUFF.
Scotch, Mackaboy and English, Gentlemen's SNUFFS, just received, 600 lbs. in bladders and jars. Sold low for cash by
H. M. PRITCHARD
Nov. 24, 1857 *Irwin's corner.*

10 Bbls. Pure Burning Fluid.
Now in Store at PRITCHARD'S.
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner.

Lumber!
We will deliver Lumber of all descriptions in Charlotte at $1 25 per hundred, board measure, or $1 delivered on the cars at Fort Mills.
W. I. & C. L. CLAWSON.
February 2, 1858 3m-pd

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!
From the Boston Belting Co.,
At Manufacturer's prices:
CASH PRICES:

2 inch	12½	cts.	per foot.
2¼ "	15	"	"
3 "	17	"	"
4 "	22	"	"
5 "	27	"	"
6 "	32	"	"
7 "	38	"	"
10 "	60	"	"
12 "	72	"	"
12 " 4 ply	92	"	"

☞ *SEAMLESS BELTS* manufactured to order at short notice.
CONDUCTING HOSE of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, *ordered direct from the Manufacturers.* ALSO,
Packing of all description, at **55** Cents per pound.
BOONE & CO.
Feb 9. 1858. tf

Leather! Leather!!
LEATHER!

Hemlock Sole Leather	25 cents.
Good Damaged Sole Leather	20 "
Best White Oak	35 "
Fair "	30 "

Harness and Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Deer Skins for lacing Belts and plantation use.
BOONE & CO.
Feb. 9, 1858 tf.

Just Received,
The largest and best selected Stock of
Perfumery and
Toilet Articles
ever offered in this market,—consisting of French, English, German, and Americna Sorts,—and for sale at
PRITCHARD'S
Fancy, Chemical & Drug Store,
Feb. 9. *Irwin's Corner.*

To Builders and Contractors.
At PRITCHARD'S Universal Store you can procure an article of MINERAL PAINT at from 4 to 5 cents per lb., of any color, and warranted to be superior to anything ever offered as proof against *time and weather!*
Drug & Paint Store,
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner,

Saponifier,
OR CONCENTRATED LEY.—Warranted to make soap without lime, and with little trouble. The best and cheapest article in use. Price 25 and 50 cents a can. Sold by PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Tanners,
OR TRAIN OIL.—For Tanners and Planters use in dressing and preserving Leather and Harness. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

Seed Potatoes.
If you want to improve your Potato Crop, go to Pritchard's and get your Seed. He has just received, from D. Landreth & Son, Forty Barrels
Mercer and Pink-eye.
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner.

Fresh Baker's Bread.
Superior Bread baked every morning for families, at
J. D. Palmer's Confectionery,
one door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Feb. 2. 1858.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.

Thomas W. Dewey vs. Wm. P. Bynum, and Thos. Grier, Ex'rs of Andrew Hoyle, and others. } Attachment by Bill in Equity.

It appearing that the defendants, James A Lusk and wife Mariah, J T Lusk and wife Margaret, John F Tomkies and wife Margaret, Wm Keenan and wife Sarah, Saml N Stowe and wife Margaret, Catharine Ratchford, Saml F Adams and wife Mary, Laban Tomkies, Tazwell Tomkies are not residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Western Democrat," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Judge in Equity, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants' Bill; otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment taken pro-confesso.

WITNESS, D R Dunlap, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Charlotte, Feb. 17th, A D 1858, and in the 82nd year of American Independence.

[Pr's. fee $6.] D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.
TO MARRIED LADIES It is peculiarly suited.
THESE PILLS HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL WHERE THE DIRECTIONS ON THE 2ND PAGE OF PAMPHLET ARE WELL OBSERVED.
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.
N. B—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold in Charlotte by F. SCARR & CO., Sole agents, and by Haviland Stevenson & Co., Charleston, Wholesale agents.
March 2, 1858 y

G. W. HAGANS,
ORNAMENTAL & CRYSTAL
PAINTER,
ON GLASS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Signs painted with neatness and dispatch at a very low price.
☞ For particulars inquire at the "Western Democrat Office."

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.
Charlotte, N C.

EXECUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript has been informed by a gentleman lately from Central America, that Col. Don Francisco Alvarado, Commander of the Costo Rican forces at Fort Castillo, at the time of its capture by the Democratic troops under Colonel Frank Anderson, has, with his brothers been shot by sentence of a *soi-disant* court-martial.

"Col. Alvarado stated, in his defence, that on his perceiving the Americans, he gave orders to his men to fire upon them; but they refused, threw down their arms, and cried "*Viva Walker! Viva los Americanos!*" (long life to Walker; long live the Americans.) He also stated that they said they preferred to be prisoners of Walker, rather than soldiers of Costa Rica."

The above facts appeared in the Album, a Spanish and English paper, published at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica.

Amongst the prisoners taken on the above occasion, were two officers who had once before been captured. They earnestly requested permission to see General Walker, in order to thank him for the kindness with which they had been treated.

Mr James Thomas, formerly of New Orleans, but for the last two years a resident of Nicaragua, and who had nothing to do with the Democratic cause, was shot about the same time. No crime was laid to his charge--nothing alleged against him further than this: "*He is an American.*"

ENERGY.—"The longer I live," says a great writer, "the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed and then death or victory. That quality will do anything in the world that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two legged creature a man without it."

We find the above going the round of our exchanges without credit. The author, whoever he may be, never penned a truer sentiment. It matters not how humble his calling, if a man have but energy, he must accomplish something for his day and generation.

HUMOR IN THE PULPIT.—Old Bishop Aylmer, seeing his congregation pretty generally asleep, took his Hebrew Bible from his pocket, and read a chapter, which roused attention, when the old Minister sharply rebuked them for sleeping when they might have understood him, and listening when they knew not a word he said. Of the witty Dr. South, it is said that, preaching before King Charles, he saw that potentate asleep; he stopped short, and in a loud and altered tone of voice three times called out, "Lord Lauderdale." His Lordship stood up and looked at the preacher, who addressed him with great composure. "My Lord, I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but I must beg of you not to snore so loud, lest you should wake the King." Andrew Fuller, one Sunday afternoon, saw the people, during the singing of the hymn before sermon, composing themselves for a comfortable nap, and, taking the Bible, he beat it against the side of the pulpit, making a great noise. Attention being excited, he said, "I am often afraid that I preach you to sleep, but it can't be my fault to-day, for you are asleep before I have begun."

AN INDIANA DENTIST.—The following we copy from a business circular of a wag of a tooth puller, at Bloomington:

Benevolent Institution.—Dr. J. Payne, dentist, having once more opened an office in Bloomington, will perform all operations on the teeth at greatly reduced prices. A *beautiful silver cup* will be presented to the person having the greatest number of teeth extracted—and a *splendid gold watch* will be awarded to the one having the finest set of artificial teeth inserted. *Teeth extracted at a dollar a dozen.*

A MISSOURI SPURGEON.—During a late revival in the Baptist church at Lagrange, Missouri, a lad 17 years old, who had acquired some noteriety in the town as a theatrical performer, joined the church and prepared himself for the ministry. He has recently been licensed, and has entered on his clerical duties; and so wonderful are his powers, that the whole community is in ecstacies with his efforts. When he preaches, the church is crowded—persons from all the country round about flocking to hear him; and the oldest veterans declare that they never before listened to such thrilling eloquence. The name of the "boy preacher" is J. B. Fuller.

BROKE JAIL:—Three prisoners escaped from the Guilford jail on Tuesday night. The escape was effected by sawing out a log, bending up the bars of iron which checked the logs composing the body of the house, and then bursting off the weather-boarding. It is likely they received outward assistance. One of the prisoners was recaptured on Wednesday, having returned home, a short distance in the country, to get warm, the jail being rather cold. He was imprisoned for passing counterfeit money.—*Greensboro Times.*

LOSS OF THE EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN SECTIONS.

The importance of a fair and permanent settlements of our sectional differences grows greater and greater as events progress on this continent.

The Equilibrium between North and South which existed so long has been finally lost; and the fact of its destruction, never to be again restored, entirely changes the nature of our sectional agitations.—While the checks and balances of our political machine were mutual, and sections were equally matched in the government, their quarrels were merely quarrels.—Whatever animosities might have mutually existed or been exhibited, neither section feared any actual aggression; each felt a perfect security from the other in the practical working of the government. The passions of sections might be kindled into a flame, but they could take effect only in consuming rhetoric. So long as each other held a check upon the other in either one of the co-ordinate branches of the government, their wars could only be wars of words; the belligerent spirit could effervesce only in declamation; it could not possibly assume the form of actual aggression through the action of the government.

But the salutary equilibrium which has so long existed between the North and South, and has so long dwarfed their quarrels to mere disputes upon abstract oppositions, is now lost. The North has not only a population two to one greater than that of the South, and an aggregate wealth of capital and material and industrial resources greater than the competing section, but it has a representation in the National Legislature, in one house largely predominant, in the other as positively though not as largely overbalancing. Having possession of both branches of the National Legislature, the majority section would have now only to elect an Executive who should be animated by sectional animosities, and the work of aggression would cease to be a mere work of words, but become one of acts and deeds.

The equilibrium of sections is lost: first, in the great preponderance of the Northern population over the Southern; next, in the larger representation of that section in both Houses of Congress; and, finally, in the attainment, by the same section, of a majority of States—giving it, with its majority of population, the power, when it suits its pleasure, to elect a sectional President to do its sectional bidding. Not only has this equilibrium been lost in every department of the Federal Government, but the preponderance which has supervened is likely to be argumented. For, the adoption of the principle of expansion which was incorporated into the compromises of 1850 and 1854—under which the populations which emigrate from the two sections into our new domain are allowed to settle the domestic institutions of new States by a majority of votes—must, in the nature of things, enure most largely and rapidly to the more populous section, having the greatest power of expansion. The preponderance of the North, already fully established, cannot fail, under the operation of this principle in the admission of future new States, to go on increasing and to increase.

In this relative attitude, present and prospective, do the two great sections of the Union stand at present; and it must be plain to every comprehension that the question of interference by the stronger section in the domestic affairs of the weaker, has assumed a new significance. The South has always shown herself intensely sensitive under a mere abstract agitation of the slavery question, when she possessed power in one branch of Congress or the other, to prevent any actual measure in aggression. What must be her temper in the future, now that all branches of the government are under control of the North?

The security of the South is no longer in her power to enforce, but in the North's willingness to observe the Constitution. The agitation against her institutions no longer involves merely a question of right, but has become also a question of will irrespective of right. The mere will of a Northern majority to interfere, harass, and agitate, has now all the significance that actual legislation would have had before. For no one can foresee what violence of aggression the inflamed passions of a reckless and blind Northern fanaticism may not drive the majority of the North into. Would it be singular or unnatural, if the South—recollecting the conduct of Northern Abolitionists for the last thirty years, the doctrines they have proclaimed, and the purpose they have avowed—seeing them at last in the ascendant in almost every Northern State, and their counsels prevailing in almost every Northern Legislature—anticipating that the action of the majority section organized as a section in the Federal Councils, may soon be in accordance with the sentiments of its popular and legislative majorities at home—we ask, if it would be unnatural, under these circumstances, if the South should, amid the important events that are occurring and are anticipated on neighboring portions of this continent, be very solicitous to know, at the present juncture of our own affairs, on what footing she is to stand in the Union with respect to the majority section?—*Washington Union.*

MARRIAGE IN NORWAY.

In Norway, we are told, the marriage ceremony usually takes place in winter, when traveling is comparatively easy, and the peasants are unoccupied. A week before the important day, messengers are sent round, to invite the proprietors and servants in all the neighboring farms. The room where the marriage is to take place is festooned with green boughs; huge pieces of beef, and large bottles of corn-brandy, have been prepared by the careful housewife, in royal abundance; and all the neighbors, for miles around, have contributed to supply any deficiency in the articles of china and plate. Soon the gallop of horses is heard, and the pretty, light sledges come jingling into the court-yard. The guests are received with a true "northern welcome." They are made to sit down by the blazing fire, and plied with beer and corn-brandy, to counteract the benumbing effects of a winter's journey. The jingling bells are again heard without, heralding the approach of a fresh party; and thus the guests continue to arrive for hours, until two or three hundred people are assembled.

After a substantial breakfast has been discussed, the betrothed pair are brought forward by their relations and seated in state in the midst of the great room, on two chairs covered with a silk cloak. The priest blesses them, and, when the prayers are finished, proceeds to a table on which a servant has placed a large plate. Addressing the company generally, he recommends the young couple to their notice. Every one knows what the pith of this harangue will be; and purses are furtively drawn forth.

The relations come forward first, and deposit upon the plate certain bright crown pieces, specially reserved for the occasion. Then come the rich neighbors, some of whom give as much as sixteen or eighteen shillings each. The servants brings up the rear, each with his or her little contribution to the stock; and then the company seat themselves at table. The guests remain for two or three days. They sit down to table in successive parties, and sleep in the great stables and out-houses, wrapped in their furs. But when the guests have departed, and the newly-married couple come to count the contents of the plate, they find that their hospitality has not left them losers.

A MULE BEWITCHED.

A popular idea seems to be that the long-eared tribe have been deprived of the power of speech since the days of Balaam, but we had this morning occular and auricular proof of the fallacy of this belief. As we were coming down Broad street, we noticed a little this side of the Planter's Hotel, a crowd collected around the wagon of a countryman, and we stepped up to learn, if possible, the cause of the excitement.

The wagon was drawn by two mules—one of them rather a bad looking specimen, who seemed to hail from a region where corn and oats were rarities—the other decidedly better looking and giving unmistakable evidence, we thought of having been better fed. The wagon was loaded with that delightful esculent so popular in the South—sweet potatoes. Prominent in the crowd, we noticed a little black-eyed, gray haired man, who was busily engaged when we came up, in negotiating a trade for one of the mules—and strange to say for the poorest looking one.

"Now, my friend," said the little man, "I want this mule—I have a first-rate match for him and want to make out the pair. How old is he?"

Five years last spring," replied the countryman.

"Golly! what a lie!" cried the mule, pricking up his ears.

Country started—the crowd looked frightened—and one or two colored gentlemen incontinently fled, as if the devil were of the party.

"Who—who was that?" asked the dealer in potatoes at length, having somewhat recovered his voice and senses.

'Why me!' promptly responded the mule. "What are you lying about? You know you have had me fifteen years."

"There, my friend," said the little man, your mule contradicts you—and he ought to know his own age."

"I'll be derned if I know what to make of you or the mule," exclaimed the countryman, "know he's only five years old, for I raised him myself."

"There you lie again," said the mule.

"Take that," exclaimed the infuriated owner, forgetting his fear for a moment, and striking the animal over the mouth.

"Don't do that again," said the mule, "or I'll kick you."

The countryman's eyes almost popped out of his head, and there is no telling what would have been the result, had not some one arrived, who recognized the little man as Signor Biltz, the well known Magician and Ventriloquist—which explained the mystery and relieved the countryman.

Augusta Dispach.

CURE FOR POLYGAMY.—Punch says that President Buchanan need not throw away powder and shot upon the Mormons. Let him send them fashion books. The necessity of crinoline will destroy polygamy It will render Brigham Young himself unable to support more wives than one.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN HARNEY AND SUMNER.

Public sentiment at the Capital of the nation seems to be very decidedly in favor of the duel. An exchange of shots between two belligerent officers last week, and the excitement growing out of a very needless quarrel between Messrs. Clay and Cullom, seem not to have satisfied the residents of Washington, and they are now indignant because Gen. Harney would not fight Col. Sumner, and some of the letter-writers mention that it is said by every body that the former gentleman has shown the "white feather." Col. Sumner sent Gen. Harney a challenge, inviting him to the field of honor, and instead of accepting it the General sent it to the Secretary of War. We know nothing whatever of the merits of the personal controversy between these two heroes, and we have no desire to acquaint ourselves with the antecedent facts. In our judgment, the General acted very properly in transmitting the Colonel's hostile message to the War Office. As for showing the "white feather," it will hardly be believed that the bold dragoon who rode like Murat through the thickest of the fight in the Mexican War, is a coward because he refuses to go out and exchange shots with another officer upon the duelling ground. If every man whose courage is firmly established would act as Gen. Harney has done in this affair, we might hope for a revolution in public opinion with regard to duelling.—*Petersburg Express.*

COFFEE AND TEA.

Dr. Bigelow, in his work entitled "Nature in Diseases," assigns to both tea and coffee the same effect—that of producing an increased action of the stomach in the process of digestion. Prof. Johnston, on the other hand, attributes to coffee the quality of stimulating the digestive organs, and to tea that of retarding their operation. Both authorities agree in attributing the preference of either as a wholesome article of diet to the prejudice of those persons whose tastes incline them to the extreme of adopting the one to the exclusion of the other. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that in the countries of China, Thibet, Russia, Holland, England, and the various States and Provinces of North America, having an aggregate population of five hundred million human beings, an estimated quantity of two thousand million pounds of tea—four pounds to each individual—is annually used. Of coffee, it is estimated that six hundred million pounds are consumed every year by one hundred and twenty millions of persons in different parts of the world.

MIND WHAT YOU SAY BEFORE CHILDREN.—A gentleman was in the habit of calling at a neighbor's house, and the lady had always expressed much pleasure in seeing him. One day, just after she had remarked to him her happiness from his visit, the little boy entered the room. The gentleman took him on his knee, and asked him:

'Are you glad to see me, George?'

'No, sir,' replied the boy.

'Why not, my little man?'

'Because mother don't want you to come,' said George.

Here the mother looked daggers at her little son, and her face became crimson. But he saw nothing.

'Indeed; how do you know that?'

'Because she said yesterday, she wished that old bore would not call again.'

The gentleman's hat was soon in requisition, and he left with the impression that 'great is the truth, it will prevail.'

Another child looked sharply in the face of a visitor, and being asked what he meant by it, replied:

'I wanted to see if you had a drop in your eye; I heard mother say that you have frequently.'

A boy once asked his father who it was that lived next door to him, and when he heard the name, inquired if he was a fool.

'No, my little son he is not a fool, but a very sensible man. But why do you ask the question?'

'Because mother said the other day that you were next door to a fool, and I wanted to know who lived next door to you.'

IMPORTANT METEOROLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Lieut. Maury respecting a plan for computing the force of the wind, by which the latter gentleman thinks it probable that the liability to disasters on our northern lakes may be obviated to a considerable extent. He says that Prof. Bays Ballat, of Holland, claims to have discovered a proportional relation between the force of the wind and the difference of simultaneous barometic pressure at certain stations, by means of which he has succeeded in deducing rules for calculating each morning the maximum force of the wind during the ensuing day. Prof. B. asserts that this system has been observed by him in Holland, and during five years the force of the wind has in no instance exceeded what his calculations indicated. To outward bound vessels on the lakes this would be of the highest advantage, as it would enable them to predict in the morning whether they would be safe during the day in case they put to sea. They could also tell the safest hour during the day for setting sail.