

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"The States—Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1854.

NO. 40.

Business Cards, &c.

R. P. WARING,
Attorney at Law,
Office in Langan's Brick Building, 2nd floor.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RHETT & ROBSON,
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.
Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn,
&c., and from a long experience in the business, we
feel confident of giving satisfaction.
March 17, 1854. 34-6m

Dry Goods in Charleston, So. Ca.
BROWNING & LEMAN,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Nos. 209 and 211 King street, corner of Market Street.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Plantation Wools, Blankets, &c., Carpetings and
Curtain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks,
Mantillas and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only.
March 17, 1854. 34-1y

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,
No. 131 MEETING STREET,
sept 23, '53 1y CHARLOTTE, N. C.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
PANAMA, LEIGHORN, FUR SILK & WOOL
HATS,
OPPOSITE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
sept 23, '53 1y CHARLOTTE, N. C.

N. A. COHEN & COHN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 175 EAST BAY,
(10-1y) CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WARDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE,
COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
27 Commission for selling Cotton Fifty cents per Bale.
Sept 23, 1853. 10-1y

RAMSEY'S PIANO STORE,
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NUNKS & CO.'S Patent
Diagonal Grand PIANOS—
Hallett Davis & Co.'s Patent
Suspension Bridge PIANOS;
(ticketers, Traversers and
other best makers' Pianos, at
the Factory Prices.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1853. 10-1y

S. J. LOWRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in Mecklenburg and the adjoining
counties and prosecute Bounty Land and Pension
Claims. Office in Johnston's brick building, between
Kerr's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs.
March 18, 1853. 35-1y

CAROLINA INN,
BY JENNINGS B. KERR.
Charlotte, J. C.
January 28, 1853. 28-1y

Mrs. A. W. WHELAN,
DRESSMAKER AND DRESS MAKER,
(Residence, on Main Street, 3 doors south of Saller's
Hotel).
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Dresses cut and made by the celebrated A. B. C.
method, and warranted to fit. Orders solicited and
promptly attended to. Sept. 23, 1853—8-1y.

BALIE & LAMBERT,
219 KING STREET,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS in Royal Velvet, Tape-
stry, Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian
CARPETINGS; India, Rugs and Spanish MATTINGS;
Rugs, Door Mats, &c., &c.
OIL CLOTHS, of all widths, cut for rooms or entries.
IRISH LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, Diapers,
Long Lawns, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, &c.
An extensive assortment of Window CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.
27 Merchants will do well to examine our stock
before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 23, 1853. 10-1y

The American Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BEG to announce to my friends, the public, and pre-
sent patrons of the above Hotel, that I have leased the
same for a term of years from the 1st of January next.
After which time, the entire property will be thor-
oughly repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first
class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasant
ly situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers
and families.
Dec 16, 1853. 22-1y C. M. RAY.

Baltimore Piano Forte Manufactory.
J. WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Beudoir
& Grand and Square PIANOS. Those wishing a
good and substantial Piano that will last an age, at a
fair price, may rely on getting such by addressing the
Manufacturers, by mail or otherwise. We have the
honour of serving and referring to the first families in the
State. In no case is disappointment suffered. The
Manufacturers, also, refer to a host of their fellow citi-
zens.
Feb 3, 1854. 23-6m Baltimore, Md.

MARCH & SHARP,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Will attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise,
Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property.
On purchase and sell Slaves, &c., on Commission.
SALES ROOM—No. 121 Richardson street, and immedi-
ately opposite the United States Hotel.
Feb 3, 1854. THOS. H. MARCH. J. M. E. SHARP.

Livery and Sales Stable,
BY S. H. REA,
At the stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison,
on Charlotte, horses fed, hired and sold. Good ac-
commodations for Drivers. The custom of his friends
and the public generally solicited.
February 17, 1854. 33-1y

TO MY MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

Mother, thou art gone where angels dwell,
Thy home is far above;
Thou hast left thy children dear alone,
To join the God of love.

Mother, thou art gone to Sisters dear,
Them thou loved so true,
They welcomed thee to their blessed abode,
With joy sincere and new.

Mother, thou dwelt in a better clime,
Thy spirit longed to go,
To leave these scenes of sorrow and grief—
This land of sin and woe.

Mother thy sweet voice not long ago
Fell gently on our ears,
Not long since thou mad'st our hearts rejoice,
Now we weep bitter tears.

Mother, thy words of counsel and love
No more shall cheer our path,
No more thou'lt give thy lessons of truth,
Round the dear, social hearth.

Mother, thou taught our young wayward feet,
In wisdom ways to run,
Thou hast talked to us of God and Heaven,
Of Christ his holy Son.

Mother, thou wert ever kind and true,
Thou strovest our souls to save,
It is hard to part with thee we loved,
And give thee to the grave.

Mother, we bless thy words of truth,
Thy gentle deeds of love;
Long may they shine on memory's page,
And point to thee above.

Mother, thou'lt be entwined thyself around
Our young and loving hearts,
With a bright, beautiful, golden chain,
Not even death can part.

Mother, we'd not call thee back to earth;
To live alone, will be our lot,
Thou lovest us now, with an angel's love;
No, we are not forgot.

Mother, our heavenly father kind,
Doth order all things well,
Yes, he knoweth what is best for us,
Better than we can tell.

Mother, we'll make his blessed will our own,
We'll praise the God of love,
And strive with our whole souls to meet,
In thy bright home above. S. H. R.

From the North Carolina Standard.

The Editor-in-Chief.

The Editor-in-chief—that is to say, the Editor,
is a man of many acquaintances. It is a cause of
wonder, both to clerk and devil, how he can re-
member them; but upon all his visitors—and they
drop in at the rate of one a minute—he bestows
a kind of civility, which is emphatic but general,
insinuating though non-committal. If he must
know who a man is, he says: "Let me see how
you do spell your name?" And this sort of ma-
nuevering is strictly necessary. For consider—a
young gentleman who had a piece of poetry in the
paper, the year before last, comes to the city and
calls upon the editor. To that young gentleman,
the insertion of his "Lines" was an event, an era.
His soul bounded within him when he saw them
in print. He showed them exultingly to his mother,
sent a copy to his sweetheart, and handed them
round on the "company" of the village store, and has
thought better of himself ever since. To the
Editor the printing of those lines was no event at
all. He has forgotten them, and does it quickly.

Knowing every body both helps and hinders the
Editor. It keeps him supplied with facts and ideas,
but it cramps the free expression of his opinions.
Can an Editor write quite freely of an author, or
artist, or politician, whom he cordially shook
hands with yesterday, and will meet at dinner this
evening? Human nature is human nature. That
the Editor is utterly incorruptible by money we
know, but he is not proof against the greater po-
tency of friendly pity which is a pity.

The Editor looks upon all things, subjects, events
and persons in the light of material for articles.
A catastrophe which makes the town shudder, is
to him a "feature." He says to the "regrets to learn,"
or he is "pained to announce" but he is not; as
an editor pained in the least; no more than an
undertaker is pained to bury a man in the highest
style of fashionable anguish. His business is with
the grave, and it is his business to do it gravely.
The Editor, anon, is "R. joined to be able to state,"
or has had the "extreme satisfaction of ascertaining
beyond doubt," and in such assertions his sincerity
is perfect; for the pride and joy and glory of the
Editor's heart is to be the "first to communicate"
to the public an important piece of intelligence.
Eagerly he scans the rival sheets, to see
if they have any inkling of the matter, and how
sure he is to let his readers know, that in "our
last number we announced in advance of all our
contemporaries!" and with what a ferocity of de-
light, "all our contemporaries!" are "authoritatively"
to contradict the statements which were so ostenta-
tiously paraded in a morning paper.

The Editor rather stumbled into his profession,
than chose it. No man has been brought up to
the business. It is taught at no school. No father
says, "Let my son shall be an Editor. But as the
duck takes to the water, as the Jew takes to money-
lending, as the game-cock takes to fighting, so the
pre-destined Editor takes to types and paragraph-
ing, and the impulse which bore him into the pro-
fession, never ceases to act strongly upon him.

He is full of his occupation, and never ashamed of
it. He perceives the promise of a paragraph from
afar off. He snuffs it in the air. He sees it in a
window. He catches it in the night, and prays
Heaven he may not forget it in the morning. If
he takes a pill, he thinks "I'll take it in the United
States" would be a "magnificent subject" and so
it would. If he cuts himself with a razor, it sug-
gests observations on the Beard-movement. And
he is prone to ask, whether you have any objec-
tion to his giving publicity to that remarkable fact.
Yet the Editor, desperate as he is to tell the public
something it don't know, always keeps back part

of his information; and there is an under-current
of "highly interesting intelligence" that seldom
gets into print. Editors of the audacious species
have made their fortune by tapping this turbid,
but fertilizing stream.

The editor has his delusions as well as the sub-
editor. He thinks he creates public opinion;
whereas, he only reflects it. The man who runs
ahead of an advancing throng seems to lead it, and
does lead it, as long as he runs where they want
to go, but let him turn a corner where they do
not want to turn, and he finds himself running
alone. No one conversant with our political his-
tory, can be ignorant that in influencing votes,
papers are signally impotent, and particularly the
papers which are very ably conducted. Another
delusion of the editor is, to suppose that the eyes
of the country are upon his paper. He little thinks
that the loudest thunder that ever deafened New
York, did away among the Jersey hills, and was
only heard among the Highlands. The editor, too,
is subject to delusions with regard to his cir-
culation. He hugs the thought, that if his cir-
culation is small, it is select, and that he goes freely
in the Fifteenth Ward, and is read under chandel-
liers, and lies on centre tables; which latter, per-
haps, he does occasionally.

In the olden time, when Kings were as demigods
hugged about with splendor which at once
revealed their consequence and concealed their
persons, it happened now and then, that a peasant
became the inmate of a court, confronted majesty
face to face; saw him eat, drink, and so forth;
heard him talk, swear, scold, sneeze, &c. &c.;
Extreme used to be the astonishment of the peasant,
after he had overcome, to discover that the
pulsant monarch of a realm, in whose hands
were the issues of life and death, whose smile was
wealth, whose frown was ruin, whose word moved
armies, and whose whim decided the fate of na-
tions—was really, after all, very much like people
in general. Not less is the amazement of the "con-
stant reader," when chance makes him intimate
with a King of the modern kind; the responsible
editor of a leading newspaper.

Learned, he is not. The printing office sends
ten men to the editorial throne while the college
sends one; and there are editors in this country,
prosperous and renowned, who know grammar
only by instinct, who owe their spelling to the com-
positor, and have no idea on what map to look for
Kamschatka. Nor is the editor wiser than the
average of men, no more given to reflection, nor
more likely to be correct in opinion. If he were,
he would be in constant danger of turning that
awkward corner just referred to, and finding him-
self without followers. He would be ever tempted
to tell his readers what they ought to be told;
whereas, the art of editing consists solely in telling
them what they want to be told. Hence, there
are but two editors likely to achieve a striking
success.

One is the man, who in his opinions, habits and
tendencies, represents a large class; and the other
is he who can utterly sink the man in the editor,
and devote his undivided attention to the study of
the public, whose prejudices he flatters, whose de-
sires he anticipates, whose opinions he echoes.—
Do you blame him! How long would you continue
your subscription to a paper which neither spared
your prejudices, nor anticipated your desires, nor
echoed your opinions. Upon the whole, the editor
is a good fellow. He has his faults, like other
men. But, generally speaking, he works hard
and late, does a thousand obliging things, comes
as near telling the truth as his readers will let him,
and above all, he produces what the world could
not exist without: The Newspaper. Then, refuse
him not his favorite adjectives, which are "able,"
"genial," "public-spirited," and "whole-souled."

Of the properties of Gold: It has a well known
yellow color; the most malleable and ductile of
all metals, capable of being reduced to such a
state of thinness as to be transparent, and is tar-
nished neither by air nor moisture, the coins of a
thousand years ago being as clean and bright as
our own of the present day. It is insoluble in
sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acid, but readily
yields and dissolves in aqua regia or solution of
chlorine, a combination of the two last. It is dif-
ficult to oxidize gold, much less to burn it, though
both can be accomplished. Gold unites, also,
with chlorine, iodine, bromine, sulphur, phosphorus
and arsenic. The standard gold coin of our
country is composed of about ten per cent. of cop-
per and silver, the object of the two latter being to
increase its hardness.

Of Silver. Silver occurs in nature more abun-
dantly than Gold, but is not so much diffused, there-
fore but few localities where it can be said to ex-
ist in workable quantities. It exists in combination
with gold and other metals, and also with chlorine
and sulphur, the principal means of separation
being those of amalgamation with quicksilver and
fusion. We can turn a dollar of pure silver into
the water, allow it to remain exposed to the air,
bury it in the earth, subject it to the greatest heat,
or change its form, but it will not rust. Silver
may be oxidized by employing acids; it dissolves
most readily in nitric acid, forming a lunar caustic
which is much employed in medicine for many
purposes, as well as for turning the hair and
various other substances black. Nitrate of
silver also forms an unction, used for writing
on linen. The ink may be removed, however, by
washing the linen marked in a solution of the cy-
anide of potassium. Silver is exceedingly malleable,
and may be beaten into leaves so thin as 1,000-
000th of an inch. It unites with chlorine, bromine,
iodine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus and arsenic.

Of Quicksilver or Mercury.—This metal oc-
curs in South America and Spain in great abun-
dances, and until the discovery of California, the
market was controlled almost exclusively by the
Rothschilds, of Europe. It is the only metal
which exists in a fluid state, the reason being that
its point of fusion is very low—39 deg. below zero.
When solid, it may be beaten with a hammer, or
cut with a knife, in the same manner as lead.—
It forms two compounds, extensively used in medi-
cine and the arts, corrosive sublimate and calomel;
the first containing just double quantity of
chlorine contained in the latter.

Of Lead.—This metal is found in large quan-
tities in various sections of the country, and
generally in combination with silver. Of all the
metals, it is the softest and most fusible; it is
also very malleable and ductile, but it possesses

From the Literary Journal.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.

Gold—Silver—Mercury and Lead.

BY PROFESSOR SMITH.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1854.

The last lecture but one of the course on Chem-
istry was delivered this evening at the Smithson-
ian Institute, by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith. Sub-
ject—"Some of the properties of Gold, Silver,
Mercury and Lead, with the manner of their oc-
currence in nature."

Before proceeding to discuss the subject proper
of the lecture, Prof. S. stated that as there were
many present who did not listen to the last lecture
he desired to review briefly his remarks upon Alu-
minium, a metal which was destined, in his op-
inion, to effect a most decided change in the arts,
from the fact that there is a great probability that
it may eventually act as a substitute for silver, in
the manifold uses to which that metal is applied.

The properties possessed by aluminium might be
said to resemble those of silver in many respects,
the metal being white, malleable, ductile, quite as
unalterable in its character, and resisting to a
greater extent the attacks of acids; in addition to
these qualities, having only about one fourth the
weight of silver, its specific gravity being nearly
the same as that of glass.

From this subject he would pass to the consid-
eration of that which he had assembled to hear
treated. Gold, said he, is the most valuable of all
metals, not only on account of its rarity, but for
its intrinsic worth. It is found in most countries,
yet it is disseminated so sparingly, and the separa-
tion of it from the rocks of the river sand in
which it exists, is attended with so much labor,
that it is rendered the most costly of all our met-
als. Its value is estimated to be fifteen times
greater than that of silver. Its unchangeableness,
its high lustre, its beautiful color and great density
have stamped it as the noblest of all metals—the
king of all metals.

Gold is found in two prominent conditions,
which may be denominated as *vein gold* and *de-
posit gold*. In many of the rocks in the north-
western section of our country, and particularly
in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina
and Georgia, an appearance is presented as if, by
some convulsion of nature, they had been rent in
twain, and melted matter had been projected be-
tween them, acting as a cement to close the seams.

This cement is the common quartz, with which
all are so familiar, composed of nothing more nor
less than the sands of the sea shore in a state of
induration. It is in these veins that we find, of-
ten, in common with other useful metals, that one
in question—gold.

The other form in which this metal exists, is that
familiarly known by the term *placer gold*, consist-
ing of particles varying from the size of a pin's
head to a lump of several ounces in weight, the
action of water upon the surface of the country
producing a separation of the quartz in the veins
of the rock, and flowing their valuable contents to
the bottom of the rivers and valleys below. Various
methods for obtaining gold in a state of purity,
have been resorted to—some of which were alluded
to by the lecturer—but the most simple method
of separating it from the sands or from the ore, is
either by washing with water, or amalgamation
with mercury. It is a most singular fact, that
notwithstanding we have been working for four or
five thousand years in bringing this valuable ar-
ticle into use, if we would collect all that there is
at this moment circulating in the world, it would
not occupy a space greater than fifteen feet square.

Could the same thing be done with the golden pro-
ducts of California and Australia combined,
since their discovery, they could all be confined
in a box nine feet square.

Of the properties of Gold: It has a well known
yellow color; the most malleable and ductile of
all metals, capable of being reduced to such a
state of thinness as to be transparent, and is tar-
nished neither by air nor moisture, the coins of a
thousand years ago being as clean and bright as
our own of the present day. It is insoluble in
sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acid, but readily
yields and dissolves in aqua regia or solution of
chlorine, a combination of the two last. It is dif-
ficult to oxidize gold, much less to burn it, though
both can be accomplished. Gold unites, also,
with chlorine, iodine, bromine, sulphur, phosphorus
and arsenic. The standard gold coin of our
country is composed of about ten per cent. of cop-
per and silver, the object of the two latter being to
increase its hardness.

Of Silver. Silver occurs in nature more abun-
dantly than Gold, but is not so much diffused, there-
fore but few localities where it can be said to ex-
ist in workable quantities. It exists in combination
with gold and other metals, and also with chlorine
and sulphur, the principal means of separation
being those of amalgamation with quicksilver and
fusion. We can turn a dollar of pure silver into
the water, allow it to remain exposed to the air,
bury it in the earth, subject it to the greatest heat,
or change its form, but it will not rust. Silver
may be oxidized by employing acids; it dissolves
most readily in nitric acid, forming a lunar caustic
which is much employed in medicine for many
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various other substances black. Nitrate of
silver also forms an unction, used for writing
on linen. The ink may be removed, however, by
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market was controlled almost exclusively by the
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which exists in a fluid state, the reason being that
its point of fusion is very low—39 deg. below zero.
When solid, it may be beaten with a hammer, or
cut with a knife, in the same manner as lead.—
It forms two compounds, extensively used in medi-
cine and the arts, corrosive sublimate and calomel;
the first containing just double quantity of
chlorine contained in the latter.

Of Lead.—This metal is found in large quan-
tities in various sections of the country, and
generally in combination with silver. Of all the
metals, it is the softest and most fusible; it is
also very malleable and ductile, but it possesses

little tenacity. It forms many useful combina-
tions with oxygen and the acids. It is, how-
ever, under the mask of friendship, one of the
greatest enemies to human health that surrounds
us, entering into our systems in many different
guises, and though years may elapse before its
ill effects become noticeable, yet it is almost in-
variably the case, that disease and even death is
produced by the consequence of its contact with
us. It is for this reason classed among the slow
poisons.

Prof. Smith illustrated his remarks in the
course of his lecture by various experiments,
which were conducted with great neatness and
success, and a large audience gave repeated to-
kens of their appreciation of his discourse by
repeated applause. Want of space and time
compels us to omit much that is interesting and
useful.

His next lecture, on Wednesday evening, will
be a continuation of this, on the subject of iron,
copper, meteoric iron and meteorites.

"LINNY."

Make Farming Attractive to the Young.

In no point do farmers fail more in the educa-
tion of their sons and daughters, than in neglecting
to make their rural homes attractive. With little
beauty in their dwellings, with few objects upon
the farm in which they have a direct personal in-
terest, and taught by the conduct and language of
those around them, that there are higher and
easier paths to wealth and distinction, it is little
to be wondered that so many farmers' sons long to
escape from their laborious occupations and en-
gage in commercial pursuits. Mr. C. L. Flint,
Sec. Mass. Board of Agriculture, alluded to this
subject very happily in a dinner speech at the
September meeting of the Norfolk County Agri-
cultural Society. The following is an extract:

Suppose the young are taught to observe the
character of soils and their adaptation to different
crops, the structure and nature of plants, the hab-
its of insects injurious to vegetation, the habits
of the beautiful birds so often accused of theft, the
great striking peculiarities in the different breeds
of animals, and the means of improving them—
will they not have subjects enough to interest them
in farming? They will find means of cultivating
the finest fruits and ornamental trees, to beautify
the house, and give it an air of neatness and
comfort. A little taste in arrangement of trees and
plants, added to a cultivated mind, soon finds with-
in itself, untold resources of living well and hap-
pily.

It has always seemed to me, sir, that the great
want of New England was to make farming at-
tractive. And here I can only echo the beautiful
words of your orator to-day. If we would have
our children following farming as a pursuit, we
must interest them in it, and fit them to pursue it
intelligently. If the mind is not engaged, the tools
of the hand are irksome and tasteless. If the
mind is interested, if every thought every passion
is aroused to improve and excel, no labor is wear-
some, no exertion too severe. To make farming
attractive to the young, they should be educated
for it. And since life is short and knowledge in-
finite, they need not, perhaps, spend years of the
best part of their lives in such studies as are ne-
cessary only to success in the law or in divinity.

The time will come, when the farmer will have
more ample facilities for educating himself and
his children. In the mean time a thousand ob-
jects, if properly observed and brought to notice,
will begin the work, and that in the very points
of greatest practical importance.

But the young, it is said, are ambitious, and can-
not be satisfied with the reputation of good and suc-
cessful farmers. They must go into the counting-
room to make money, and be known as men of
wealth, or they must embark in the intricate studies
of the law, and through that upon the greater un-
certainties of politics, and achieve distinction, and,
as they think, honor, (they don't always go to-
gether,) in the eyes of the world. They forget the
brighter and purer reputation of conferring some
permanent benefit on their country in the improve-
ment of its agriculture. They forget that the very
men who fail at farming are men who would fail
at anything else, and that their chances of success
are equal in farming to what they would be in other
pursuits, perhaps even greater, since the field is
wider and nobler. I would rather have the repu-
tation of doing something to improve the agricul-
ture of my country, than to have the reputation of
Napoleon.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Darien Expedition.

The Great Expedition which was sent out to
survey the Isthmus of Darien, for the purpose of
constructing a ship canal, has turned out to be a
disastrous failure, so far as the possibility of ex-
ecuting such a work is concerned. Surveying par-
ties were sent out by the American, French and
British governments, all working in unison, but
moving on different lines. Lieut. Strain, of the
American party, who at one time was supposed to
be lost, has turned up alive, as many of those who
knew him well predicted; but alas, many of his
brave companions will return to their native land no
more. It is said that Lieut. Strain went out with
Col. Black's map that had been submitted to the
Navy Department, and proceeded with that map,
as a guide, to the interior. There he found that
the map, like many other maps of Railroads and
Canals, was a topographical delusion.

Where a river was laid down on the map he
found a mountain, and instead of plains he discov-
ered sierras.

And thus, this splendid scheme, about which
three great nations indulged such hopes, for unit-
ing the Atlantic and Pacific by a short cut, is dash-
ed at once to pieces. Nothing now remains for
us, then, to shorten the distance—commercially—
to our Pacific possessions but a railroad, and the
sooner one is constructed, so much the better for
our country.

A Constable pursued a thief who took refuge
on a stump in a swamp, and pulled up the rail al-
ter him on which he went out. The constable
made the following remark:

Sightable—conceivable—non est comatable—
in swamp—up stump—ralo.

Mr. Truman Smith has resigned his seat in the
Senate of the United States from the State of
Connecticut, to take effect from the 24th of May
next.

"I wish I were Rich."

How often we hear this expression, sometimes
uttered in the glad buoyancy of hope, and again
in the deepest despondency.

The young girl, whose parents have only a
moderate income, watches the lady of wealth and
fashion, as she flaunts through the streets, or
moves through the ball-room, the star for a thou-
sand eyes to follow, and sighs, "I wish I were
rich!"

The scheming boy reads of the merchant
princes of our gay metropolis with their vast pos-
sessions and extensive influence. He hears sto-
ries that to him appear very enchanting, of their
luxurious homes, where they collect all that can
gratify the most fastidious taste; he sees how men
bow down to mammon, and he exclaims, "I wish
I were rich!"

The penniless artist, condemned to starve in a
garret, thinks sadly of his lot—thinks how his
bright-winged fancy have been crushed—his ge-
nius cramped—his fairest hopes trampled into the
dust by the iron heel of poverty, and he murmurs
in his desolation, "I wish I were rich!"

The poor mother, keeping her lonely vigil by
a suffering child, when there is no fire on the
hearth-stone, not even a crust on the table, and not
a farthing in the shrunken purse, cries in
wild agony, "Oh if I were only rich!"

Thus this exclamation passes from lip to lip,
and to-day we join it: *we wish we were rich!*—
Do you ask what we would do, should our wish
be gratified? We would find a use for it, even
had we "gold in measure" that ragged boy, and
censure his half-frozen feet in warm shoes, and his
purple hands in thick mittens; we would give him
a "new suit," and send him away with a
glad heart.

We