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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.>

A FAMILY PAPER-DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS.

PRICE \$2 PER YEAR-In Advance.

ROBERT P. WARING, Editor. ?

"Che States--- Distinct as the Billow, but one as the Bea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 3.

NO. 22.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1854.

Business Cards, &r.

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

THOMAS TROTTER & SON

AVE just opened a splendid stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE and FANCY GOODS of all kinds. Dr No. 5, Gran-Oct. 27, 1854.

J. B. F. BOONE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS & CHOES. SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS,

LINING AND BINDING SKINS, Charlotte, N. C.

ELMS & JOHNSON. Forwarding and Commission. Merchants. NO. 10 VENDUE RANGE.

CHARLESTON, S. C. W. W. ELMS. June 23, '51.

R. HANILTON. HAMILTON & OATES, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Corner of Richardson and Laurel Streets,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

T. STENHOUSE, & Co., FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 2 Hayne Street, CHARLESTON S. C.

REFER TO Hand, Williams & Wilcox, Charleston, S. C. J. K. Harrison & Co. | Charlotte, N. C. Williams, Dixon & Co., (B. Chandler, Chatanooga.

RHETT & ROBSON. FACTORS & COMMISSION MERGHANTS. Nos. 1 and 2 Adamtic Wharf.

CHARLESTON, S. C. IT Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn. &c. and from o r long experience in the business, we teel confident of giving satisfaction. March 17, 1851,

Dry Goods in Charleston, So. Ca. BROWNING & LEMAN. IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

CHARLESTON, S. C. Plantation Woolens, Blankets, &c., Carpetings and Cartain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks,

CAROLINA INN. BY JENNINGS B. KERR. Charlotte, N. C.

WINDOW SHADES.

CURTAIN GOODS, MATRASSES Paper Hangings,

THE subscriber has in store, of his own manufacture and importation an enormous stock of WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornicce, Paper Hangings, Matrasses, Satin Delaines, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tassels, Loops, &c. All of which are offered at prices that are appreciated by all close buyers and economical H. W. KINSMAN, 177 King-st.

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Charleston, S. C.

" Mining Machinery." CIORNISH PUMPS, Lifting and Forcing, Cornish

Mining work, made by the subscribers at short notice. LANG, COOK & CO., Hudson Machine Works.

Hud on, N. Y. Jas. J. Hodge, Esq., New-York. june 2, 1854

Norris Works.

Narristown, Penn. follows, viz: THE CORNISH PUVEING ENGINE, high and low pressure Pumping, stamping and Hoisting STEAM ENGINES; CORNISH I UMPS, STAMPS, CRUSHERS, WINCHES, IRON BLOCKS, PULLEYS of all sizes, and every variety of Machinery for Mining purposes. THOMAS, CORSON, & WEST.

june 2, 1854 45-1y MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. P. C. CALDWELL has associated his son, Dr. JOSEPH W. CALDWELL, with him in the Practice of Medicine. Office, 2nd story in Elms' new brick building, near the Courthouse, March 24, 1854.

N. B .- All persons indebted to me by accounts are Mar 24 P. C. CALD ELL.

The American Hotel,

CHARLOTTE, N. C. T BEG to announce to my triends, the public, and presand seems to have a vivid recollection of nearly lutely necessary to blow up and destroy the endock small bottles of rakee—a liquor they get drunk After which time, the entire property will be thorough- all that has passed during his captivity. He tire works of the city, the fleet, and the dock small bottles of rakee-a liquor they get drunk class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasant their signs for determining courses, cure for distance and take and destroy the heavy ticed in a state bordering on frenzy, from the Dec 16, 1853.

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. Or purchase and sell Slaves, &c., on Commission. SALES ROOM -No. 120 Richardson street, and immediately opposite the United States Hotel. Feb 3, 1854 THOS. H. MARCH. J. M. E. SHARP.

Livery and Sales Stable, BY S. H. REA,

T the stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in A Charlotte, Horses fed, hired and sold, Good accommodations for Drovers. The custom of his friends and the public generally solicited. February 17, 1854.

[From the Macoupin (Illinois) Statesman.] Eighteen Years a Captive among

Indians. We were visited a few days ago, by a man by the name of Joseph Barney, who says that he is in search of a son, whom he supposes to live somewhere near Alton. He made his escape on the 5th of last May, from the Flat Head Indians, near the head of the Flat Head River, in Oregon. He stated that he had been with this tribe of Indians eighteen years. We listened for some length of time to his history, many portions of which is truly thrilling. He was taken prisoner in 1836 on the Upper Missouri river, while in the employ of a fur company. He is a native of France, and speaks English but poorly; but we give what he communicated to us as nearly as possible. He was in company with a man named John Robertson, both of whom were captured. They attempted to defend themselves, and killed two Indians, SHOE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, but they were overpowered, there being twenty. five Indians to contend with. They were secured band and foot, and placed on ponies, and started to the Northwestward, and traveled five weeks, when they came to the hunting ground of the tribe, where they were given up to the chief who shook hands with them, and manifested much joy at their capture. They were unbound and confixed in a hut, where they were fed, but not allowed to escape. The chief offered them both of his daughters if they would marry and remain with the tribe. Finding escape utterly impossible for the time being, the terms were accepted, and the marriage took place. The truits of this marriage were two children both of which are still living, a daughter sixteen and a son fourteen, both of which he left with the tribe. Two years ago Robertson attempted to escape, but was retaken, scalped and burned alive, leaving three children with the tribe. Seven years ago, Barney attempted to escape, but was recaptured and would have been put to death but for the interposition of his wife, who was the daughter of the chief. During the time of his captivity, Barney states that he was engaged with his tribe in three battles-

he says over seventy Black Feet were killed. The most of the time of his captivity he lived on the head of the Columbia River, and at times as far up as the head of the Flat Head River. During these eighteen years he saw neither sait, bread, potatoes, coffee, tea, or anything of the kind; living upon the meat of the moose, deer, Liberal advances made on Consignments. skunk, rattle-snake, turkey, prairie hen, &c. At the time he made his escape he was near Lake Superior, about sixty miles from a trading post of the American Fur Company. The chief (his father-in-law) was a doctor, and on the 15th of May left, and while he was gone, Barney succeeded in making all the Indians dead drunk with the whiskey which had just been received, giving Not. 209 and 211 King street, corner of Market Street. one and a half pints to each Indian. After they

About 11 o'clock the same day when about long lines. He further adds: thirty-five miles, he was overhauled by his father. . The battle demonstrated the invincibility of turned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearto the east until about two hours before day-break the press affects to believe. Crushers, Stamps, Steam Engines, and general the same direction, when about 5 o'clock he was flow like water, while her ally is content with ex- their uncouth tongue. I responded by also look. in the same manner as the others; after which he sacrifice of feeling must be tamely submitted to, our wounded; such are their orders. Poor ignotime. He was seven weeks traveling before he diplomacy of Russia, succeed in breaking up that ter, and are fighting against God and the Emperor. THE subscribers manufacture Mining Machinery, as came to any tribe of Indians, during this time he aliance, the position of England would be fearful The Turks Cotch it Again .- Both armies de-

> treated by them. For lear of being taken again, England is to build up the closest possible alliance tried by court martial for this affair, and the whole he assured them that he belonged to the Flat with the United States." which time he subsisted on game, which he killed carried by storm within three days! Such, we bilitated that when the amputation of a leg or an

ouse kept in first seems familiar with Indian life and gives many of yards. This done, the allied army will proceed on; and even during the action several were noly situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers eases, &c. He would like to see his children works which can only be approached from that opium they took or the rakee they drank. Among adventures than any one now living.

> ____ DELEGATE FROM KANSAS. - The St. Louis Republican states that Mr. W. Whitfield the pro-sla- land and France, and, indeed, public opinion in Lipolibee, whose signature only was wanting.— say dis is de pest; but it don't make much differ. doctor?" 'Easily,' replied de Sart; 'they provery candidate, is elected a delegate to Congress both countries, is at variance in regard to the The treaty was looked for at San Francisco in ence which road we take; for ven ve get dare, ceed from exercise—from labor of the parts; your

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on

Wednesday with London and Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

No further battles in the Crimea are reported. The Allies had been reinforced by the arrival of several thousand troops, and the greatest activity was still observable in despatching fresh reinforcements from England and France. During the ten days previous to the sailing of the Pacific fifteen thousand men had passed the Bosphorus on their way to the Crimea, Fifty thousand Turkish troops, it is stated, are about to be sent to the same quarter, and thirteen first-class English steamers, spatched to transport the reinforcements of the French, had arrived at Marseilles.

The bombardment of Sebastopol had been temporarily suspended. The Russians were busily ngaged in fortifying the houses in the interior of

The Emperor Napoleon had issued a spirittirring address, in which he distinctly pledged imself to persevere in humbling the pride of

A terrible storm had taken place in the Black Sea, causing most disastrous results to the Allies. Thirty-two transports were lost, and great damage was also done to the fleets. Three ships of the ine were greatly damaged. Menschikoff writes that the damage done by the

besiegers was speedily repaired, and the garrison of Sebastopol was in good condition, but he admits very great losses. The English Parliament was to assemble on the

12th of December. The object of the meeting is to provided means to prosecute the war, "the elcet of which on trade," says the London Times, 'cannot fail to be very serious; but success must be achieved, no matter how heavy the reckoning." There are ominous rumors of ten million sterling loan, and that the ten per cent, income tax

embodiment of the whole militia force of the kingdom, by a compulsory ballot if required. two with the Black Feet, and one with a tribe the name of which we do not know-in one of which Inkermann are stated to have been 10,000 men killed and wounded. The Allies had buried five thousand Russians left dead on the field! The

is to be increased. Power will be asked for the

Paris Moniteur affirms that there were 70,000 Russians engaged in this affair. The British loss in killed and wounded was 2,605. The loss of the French in killed and

The commercial advices are unfavorable. Cotton is a shade lower, and a heavy decline is noticed in Breadstuffs.

The Battle of Inkermann.

his dog to prevent his returning to give a clue to can be made without great reinforcements, the imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their pedition would end in direful rain to the allies? rear of the allies being too much exposed on their forms, and as the cold damp wind swept around

in-law's (the chief's) dog, which he killed with the allied army fighting side by side after centural ance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead his how and arrow, and carried the carcass away ries of hostility, and although thus far the En. were laughing and about to rise. This was not from the path, and then concealed himself in the glish army, with less than half the strength of the case on one spot, but all over the bloody field.

had spent one week in despair, not traveling or in the extreme; and then all classes in that coun- test the Turks, and now more than before, as expecting ever to reach a habitation of the whites. try would feel the wisdom of those among her through their negligeace and cowardice, they let At the end of the above time, he came to a tribe statesmen who now openly proclaim that the most themselves be surprised, and very nearly lost which he calls the Temahawks. He was kindly necessary as well as the most natural policy of Balaklava. Some of their officers are or were

Heads, and was in search of two crazy Indians, Schastopol not to be Kept .- " We speak ad- were under arms, looking on during the battle who had made their escape. After asking some visedly when we say that it was the opinion of but would not be permitted to fire a shot or give lew questions in English concerning the "crazy both the French and English governments that any assistance. They are this day assisting to Indians," he departed, and after nine miles travel, the altied army before Sebastopol would be at bury the dead, the only duty they are fit for. came to the Missouri River. He made a raft of least 100,000 strong by the 20th of December, Disease Among the Allies. - Diarrhea and logs, and crossed over. Traveling due east, he and that on the arrival of the necessary reinforce. bowel complaint carry off a great many of the continued his journey nine weeks before he ar- ments unterior to that time the work of breaching men. We come out 1000 strong, now we scarcely rived at White Lake in Minnesota, during all of the walls would commence, and the town itself be number 600 men; indeed, they are so much dewith his bow and arrow. He remained there three say, was the expectation of the two governments, arm takes place, which is frequently done, in days and sold his accoutrements for clothing, and and of their two Generals, two weeks ago, and seven cases out of ten the patient dies from exthen made his way for this State. He arrived we firmly believe that Sebastopol will fall before haustion. Barney is a man of considerable intelligence, occupied? Not for an hour longer than is abso- it? after the battle, in the knapsacks of the woundagain, but rather forego the pleasure than to go quarter. That another great battle may be fought the prisoners, nearly every third man was drunk, back and remain with the tribe. He was married is quite possible; but the battle of Inkermann, -no wonder they fought like devils. soon after he came to this country, and lived in united to the impossibility of the Emperor feeding Otsego county, New York, where his wife died; a large army in the Crimea at this season after after which he was employed by the Fur Com- the fall of Sebastopol, will, we think, render it Sandwich Islands to the 9th of October state that pany. He is 63 years old, but still seems active unnecessary. He poured troops into the Crimea, the treaty of annexation had not been consumand hardy. He describes the country where he regardless of the mode of feeding them, believing mated. has been as the handsomest he ever saw. Truly he could 'drive the silies from the sea;' failing in The correspondent of the Herald says that Mr. he has "seen the elephant;" and if his story is this, it remains to be seen how he is to feed them. Gregg had addressed a letter to the minister of ligious excitement and consequent discussion, an correct, he can tell of more trials, tribulations and Most probably this is the last consideration that foreign affairs insisting upon the immediate con- honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked

the proceedings of the allies will be purely defensive until spring; and for ten days preceding the sailing of the Pacific, its leaders would induce the world to believe that England was on the very eve of destruction. Such pitcous appeals for reinforcement-such abject cowardice-such degrading admission of weakness and national imbecility never disgraced an English press. And send his official despatches to the Morning Chronicle instead of this thunderer!"

the Russians did not spare a man.

battle on the night after the engagement, and by a material resources; so that next morning the albright moonlight, saw over 5,000 dead bodies lies have had to do over again the work of the day

hospitable stretcher were searching out for those attack by storm. who still survived; and others again, with lan- The effective breach by which the allied troops English women whose husbands had not returned, men, nor provisions, nor cannons, nor powder,

three feet deep. Inside the place was literally full with bodies of Russians, Guardsmen, 55th and ing the peninsula of the Crimea with the main 20th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows land being still in the possession of the Russians, could be distinguished at a glance, though the supplies of all sorts may be forwarded from the gray great-coats, stained with blood, rendered whole Russian empire to make good the protecthem alike externally. They lay as they tell, in tion of the Crimea and the defence of Sebastopol. heaps; sometimes our men over three or four That the Czar is largely and efficiently improving Russians, and sometimes a Russian over three or these facilities, notwithstanding the total interdicwounded was 1,736. Total loss of the Allies, four ours. Some had passed away with a smile tion of the Black Sea to which he has been comon their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others pelled to submit, the successful defence up to this present adorning the columns of hundreds of the hills and waved the boughs above their up-

brush; while he was thus concealed the chief the French, has been compelled to do nearly ull Succoring the Wounded .- I rode and walked passed by him; the chief muttered to himself in the fighting, incurred the greatest exposure, and for an hour to-day among the dead and wounded his language: "I will pass this mountain, and at won nearly all the glory of the campaign, there Russians; we have not yet had time to remove the foot of it I will take the left hand." Over- can be no reasonable doubt that in an emergency those of the enemy's wounded who are unable to hearing this Barney availed himself of this infor- the French will nobly and gallantly do their duty. walk. I did not go from any vain curiosity, but mation. Following the chief to the foot of the The English public are getting somewhat restive to take my canteen full of good rum and water, mountain, he found, sure enough, that he had under the operation of the present alliance with and a haversack full of biscuit to the poor suffertaken the left hand road, which he ascertained by France, and it admits of no doubt but that alliance ing wretches. It would break your heart to see the tracks of his pony. He continued his journey is destined to be of much shorter duration than or think of half of what I have seen yesterday to the east until about two hours before day-break on the next morning, when he sat down, fatigued on the next morning, when he sat down, fatigued on the next morning. When he sat down, fatigued on the next morning is satisfied by the press affects to believe. and to-day. I held my wooden canteen to the and hungry; after day-light he killed a rattle fight, and to receive all the hard blows, while stage of pitiable human suffering. Some tried to snake, eight feet and four inches in length, which France claims equal honor and credit from battles kiss my feet, and crossing themselves, took off he rousted and ate for breaklast. He kept on in in which the best blood of England is made to their caps, pointed to heaven, and blessed me in overhauled by his brother-in-law's dog, which he posing to the fire of the enemy a few of her Afri- ing upwards, and pronouncing the only words we killed immediately and passed on. On the next can guerrillas. The English press feel with the have in common, "Christian," and the name of day about 5 o'clock, he was overhauled by another people on this subject, but they also feel that in our blessed Saviour. My eyes fill with tears as I dog belonging to the tribe, which he despatched the present position of European affairs, every write. I am sorry to say they give no quarter to proceeded without any molestation, traveling four rather than incur the risk of a brush with France, rant fanatics! their leaders tell them we are devils days without during to build a fire, only in the day | Should the death of Louis Napoleon, or the wilv | in human shape, that on our side we give no quar-

Turkish force was brought alongside of us. They

the first of January. What next? Will it be The Russians Intoxicated .- Will you believe

From the Sandwich Islands .- Dates from the

will give him trouble, as he has plenty of men clusion of the treaty, else all negotations should his opinion as to which denomination of Christians physician, 'I am grey headed, yet my beard is What the Press Thinks. -" The press of Eng. said that an urgent message was sent for the Prince said he, 'ven ve ride our wheat to Albany, some grey. Can you account for these appearances,

Fears for the Allies.

I begin seriously to belive that the allies will not be able to take Sebastopol. We have intelligence from the scene of operations up to the evening of the 14th instant; and, putting together the accounts of both sides and deducing from them impartially an opinion as to the actual state of affairs, it would really seem that, notwithstanding all this because the British cabinet do not make it the bloody battles that have been lought and the organ, and the Duke of Newcastle chooses to constant cannonade and bombardment that has been kept up on both sides without intermission, the allies have almost as much active siege work, Personal Incidents-Awful Aspect of the Battle battering, and storming to do now as at the com-Field .- When Sir George Cathcart was shot and mencment of the seige. Yet the allies have now fell dead from his horse, at the battle of laker- been landed in the Crimea since the 16th of Sepmen, Col. Seymour, who was with him, instantly tember; have been before Sebastopol since the dismounted, and was endeavoring to raise the 29th of the same-month; and have been actually body, when he himself received a ball which frac- firing upon it with all their united and terrible entured his leg. He fell to the ground beside his gines of destruction since the 16th of October. general, and a Russian officer and five or six men With what result ? The Russian general-in-chief run in and bayoneted him, and cut him to pieces asserts-and for aught that appears he says but as he lay helpless. General Cathcart's corpse the truth; the allied generals themselves admit it was also bayoneted in five or six places. In fact, to a certain extent-the damage done during the day by fire of the English and French guns has An English writer, who surveyed the field of been repaired every night by Russian labor and before, with the certainty of finding the damage Many badly wounded also lay there; and their they might again repaired by the labor of the suclow, dull moans of mortal agony struck with ter- ceeding night. So much for the damage done to rible distinctness upon the ear; or worse still, the the forts and ramparts of Schastopol; by the deshoarse gurgling cry and vehement struggles of truction of which, in whole or in part, access was those who were convulsed before they passed to be prepared for the allied troops in order to adaway. Round the hill small groups of men with mit the possibility of carrying the place by a grand

terns, busily turning over the dead, looking for are to enter the place is yet to be made. For the bodies of officers who were known to be killed, aught that appears, the resources of the defence but who had not been found. Here also were are equal at any rate to those of the attack. Nor hurrying about with loud lamentations, turning the | nor balls, nor the courage, skill and energy to use faces of our dead to the moonlight, and engerly efficiently all those resources seem more wanting seeking for what they feared to find. These lat- to the besieged than to the besiegers. At least no ter were far more to be pittied than the inanimate sign of failure has yet been observed. The city forms of those who lay slaughtered around. is only half invested. Communication with the Outside the battery the Russians lay two or country is uninterrupted for the admission of supplies; and the neck of land at Perecop connect-

Paris Cor. of Nat. Intelligencer.

-----Progress of Luxury. History, which testifies to the fact that luxury has heretofore proved the bane of nations, will ye have to record on her impartial pages the truth that the United States afford no exception to the general rule. The simple habits and manners and the stern, inflexible integrity of the illustrious founders of our free and liberal institutions have already passed away, and exist only in the memory of those who lament their decline. If we have developed the resources of the country, improved in the arts and sciences, extended commerce and manufactures, and increased in wealth and luxury, with a rapidity hitherto unseen, it is also a deplorable fact that the concomitant vices incident to civilization have been developed with a rapidity and to an extent even exceeding the physical improvements. While as a people we were poor, we had the national character of being honest, but as we increased in riches and luxuries, tastes and habits supervened, which have proved fatal to the prevalence of virtuous sentiments and honest conduct. Previous to the year 1828 such a person as a defaulting public officer was unknown, and when, in the succeeding year, President Jackson, caused Tobias Watkins to be indicted end tried for an alleged appropriation to his own use of four thousand dollars of the public money, the country, from Maine to Georgia; was shocked by the enormity of the offence. Watkins pleaded on his trial that he was entitled to the money, and went forth on the world an acquitted and ruined man. Since then crimes of this character have increased astonishingly both in number and in the magnitude of the amounts embezzled, until the sums thus acquired are now count-

The public sentiment is diseased, and there is needed some judicious treatment to bring it back to its normal state of healthful action. What that treatment shall be, is the difficult problem present-

One of the most transparent evils of the age is the rampant energy with which the excellence of physical progress is inculcated into the minds of the masses. Under the operation of this all prevailing passion, for such it really is, the man who erects a magnificent mansion, establishes a bank, or builds a railroad, is lauded as a public benefactor, regardless entirely whether the funds with which it has been done were the results of honest industry or the avails of cunningly devised fraud. Thus is the exhibition of wealth made the type of merit and the test of consideration. The result is that life in the United States has become not a pursuit of happiness, but a race for riches, in which all are struggling and straining every faculty to come out ahead .- Louisville Journal.

terminate forthwith. In consequence of this it was were in the right way to Heaven. 'Vell, den,' black; and your head is black, and your head is black. from Kansas, by a large majority, over Mr. R. P. course of events during the next four months. about a fortnight. The U.S. ships St. Mary's dey never ask us which vay ve come—and it is eminence's brains have worked hard, and so have none of deir pusiness - if our wheat is good!"

New York Money Market. The New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday in speaking of the operations of the preceed-

Of the home market there are not only indications, but positive evidence, of a great change .-From this time forward, say for twelve months at least, there will be a rapid accumulation of coin in the country from California. Indeed we shall not be surprised to see shipments of gold from England and France to the United States early in 1855. Those countries will depend largely upon the United States for breadstuffs during the coming year. The additional area planted in wheat will enable us to supply the foreign demand; and this will be remunerative to our producers even at \$6 to \$8 per barrel for flour.

The Customs revenues for the current year promise to be reduced to 50 or 56 millions. A stop is put for the present to all new railroad enterprises, and thus one important drain upon the money market is materially reduced. On the whole, the commercial aspect for the coming year is highly favorable to the whole country.

The receipt of \$1,384,000 in gold from Califorms to-day will aid the market next week. stated that the Panama Railroad is in such forwardness, that passengers, in a few weeks hence, may make the transit from Panama to Aspinwall in less than six hours. The month of March, 1855, was fixed for the completion of the road, although only fifteen miles were unfinished in August last; but it is probable that the entire completion will not be made before July next. The California markets are shown to be in a better condition than at previous advices. The stocks of goods had been lessened to such an extent as to create better prices.

The Steamer Baltic took her departure for Liverpool, without having any specie on freight. Remittances of Sterling Bills have been made as low as 106 a 107, with Bills of Landing attached .-For Bankers' Bills the closing rate was 1081. -Under these circumstances and the generally improving condition of money matters, we may look for a gradual enlargement of Bank Loans, at the rate of one per cent, per week until the aggregate reaches that limit which may be considered safe for the Banks and healthy for the borrowers, viz : ninety millions of dollars.

Hard Times: The above is the caption to numerous articles,

penned by as many different hands, which are at

were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes time, and numerous other facts abundantly prove. newspapers, both in this country and Europe .and swollen features appeared to have died in Consider for a moment the victories of Balaklava The writers generally indulge in lugularious strains agony, but defying to the last. Some lay as if and Inkermann, (battle of the 5th November.) - of sentimentality, sufficient to give their readers prepared for burial, and as though the hands of Why, it is now proved that, gallantly fought and the blues and make them as miserable as the aurelatives had arranged their mangled limbs; while glorious for the allied arms as were these victo- thors, instead of endeavoring to point out the evils The New York Courier, whose editor (General others again were in almost starting positions, ries, they should be almost accounted disasters by under which they are suffering and suggesting a Webb) returned home in the Pacific, presents his half standing or kneeling, clutching their weapons the allies-disasters, not only by the loss (une- remedy therefor. Is this the proper way to get were asleep, he took his bew and arrow, toma- views of the war, and sets forth the British loss or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both qualled since the battle of Waterloo) of men and out of trouble? Why, like a silly urchin, cry for hawk, pipe, two and a half pounds tobacco, flint at Inkermann greater than that of Waterloo, con- their hands extended towards the sky, as if to officers sustained by the allies, but also by the re- the bread and butter that you have either thrown and steel, and two pounds of meat, being all there sidering the numbers engaged. The British race, avert a blow or utter a prayer, while others had a sults of those battles as bearing upon the success away or accidentally dropped? If you are a mer-Mantallas and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only. was in the hut. He started and traveled all night, he says, again demonstrated its predominance, but malignant showl of mingled fear and hatred, as of the expedition. Who will now deny that three chant, and find that you cannot meet your engage. having his dog along, the next morning he killed never did Russian troops fight better. No assault it indeed they died despairing. The moonlight or four more such victories and the Crimean exa great sacrifice, and that even by so doing you will only increase your indebtedness merely for the sake of keeping up appearances and staving off a prospective and certain failure, your wisest and most honorable policy is to suspend at once, and thus give your present creditors the benefit of your assets, instead of increasing your liabilities by ruinous sacrifices, and thus diminishing the amount to be derived by your creditors. If you are a farmer or planter, and find that corn and produce will not supply necessary clothing, raise wool; or if cotton will not yield a sufficient income to pay for bread and meat, diminish the area of your cotton fields, and plant corn and fat pork. If you are a clerk, mechanic, or a laborer, and are satisfied that you cannot make "both ends meet," as the saying is, at the end of the year, cut down the outgoes-make an old coat, or hat, or pair of boots, last a few weeks longer than when you were in more affluent circumstances .-Let everybody put a good face on affairs, and all will come right after a while. Because the sharpers in this country have been living beyond their means, and got themselves into trouble, it is no reason that the great mass of mankind should be called upon to sympathize with and partake of their distress. You might with just as much propriety say that because the monarchs of Europe have got into a general family quarrel, and threaten to annihilate and exterminate each other, it is our business to turn in and assist them in their perhaps praiseworthy and christianly endeavors, No, no-let them settle their own grievances on the other side of the Atlantic, and we will attend to our business here-like the pious old lady, whose husband was struggling with the bear, we firmly believe in the doctrine of non-intervention. Let them fight it out among themselves, and not interfere as Mr. Clingman yesterday proposed to

do. Beware of all entangling alliances-let us assist in building up the prosperity of those immediately around us, and in return we shall certainly be prosperous ourselves. Instead of sending off our money for the purpose of exalting other cities, let us expend it among ourselves. Let us patronize our own merchanis, mechanics, and artizans-give life, tone and vigor to our own institutions-pay no attention to the lamentations of avaricious speculators in other cities, and we shall soon be as lively and happy as ever. Turn this Mr. Hard Times over to those who are fond of his company, meet your friends and your creditors with a smile : if you have no money, say so like a man, and avoid a long, cadaverous countenance, Hope and pray for the best, kick Hard Times into obscurity, and, if you really are in trouble, do as did the poor fellow who was up to his neck in water and was refused admission into the ark, console yourself with the hope that "there will not be much of a storm, anyhow." There's nothing like hope, especially when backed by determination and a smiling countenance. So much for Hard Times. - Charleston Standard.

GREY HAIR AND GREY BEARD .- Cardinal my faus."