

# 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. 3.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1855.

NO. 30.

## Business Cards, &c.

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

**THOMAS TROTTER & SON**  
HAVE just opened a splendid stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, and FANCY GOODS of all kinds. No. 5, Granite Row. Oct. 27, 1854. 14f

**J. B. F. BOONE,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS,  
LINING AND BINDING SKINS,  
SHOE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Oct. 20, 1854. 1y

**ELMS & JOHNSON.**  
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.  
NO. 10 VENDUE RANGE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
W. W. ELMS. U. JOHNSON.  
June 23, '54. 48f.

**R. HAMILTON,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Corner of Richardson and Laurel Streets,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.  
June 9 1854 1y

**BREM & STEELE,**  
Wholesale & Retail  
MERCHANTS,  
TRADE STREET,  
Nearly opposite Elms & Spratt's Grocery.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Dec 15 20f

**RHETT & ROBSON,**  
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,  
CHARLESTON, S. 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. 34ly

**Dry Goods in Charleston, So. Ca.**  
**BROWNING & LEMAN,**  
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,  
Nos. 209 and 211 King street, corner of Market Street.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Plantation Woollens, Blankets, &c., Carpets and  
Curtain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks,  
Mantillas and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only.  
March 17, 1854 34ly

**CAROLINA INN,**  
BY JENNINGS B. KERR.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
January 29, 1853. 28f

**WINDOW SHADES,**  
**CURTAIN GOODS, MATTRESSES**  
AND  
**Paper Hangings,**  
AT GREAT BARGAINS.  
The subscriber has in store, of his own manufacture  
and importation an enormous stock of WINDOW  
SHADES, of all colors, patterns, and styles, and of all  
kinds of Paper Hangings, Mattresses, and  
Curtain Goods, of all colors, patterns, and styles,  
and of all kinds of Paper Hangings, Mattresses,  
&c., &c. All of which are offered at prices  
that are appreciated by all close buyers and economical  
housekeepers.  
H. W. KINSMAN, 177 King st.  
Mar 24, '54 1y Charlotte, N. C.

**"Mining Machinery,"**  
CORNISH PUMPS, Lifting and Forcing, Cornish  
& Crabs, Steam, Steam Engines, and general  
Mining work, made by the subscribers at short notice.  
LANG, COOK & CO.,  
Hudson Machine Works,  
Hudson, N. Y.  
Refer to J. Hodge, Esq., New-York.  
June 2, 1854 43y

**Norris Works,**  
Norristown, Penn.  
The subscribers manufacture Mining Machinery, as  
Flows, viz: The Cornish Pump, Engine, high and  
low pressure Pumping, Steam Engines, and  
Steam Engines, Cornish Pumps, Steam Engines,  
Water Wheels, Iron Hoops, Pulleys of all sizes, and every  
variety of Machinery for Mining purposes.  
THOMAS, CORSON & WEST.  
June 2, 1854 45ly

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
DR. J. 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. 35f

**The American Hotel,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
I BEG to announce to my friends, the public, and  
present 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 thoroughly  
repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first  
class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasantly  
situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers  
and families.  
Dec 16, 1853. 22f C. M. RAY.

**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. 129 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,  
The stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in  
Charlotte. Horses fed, hired and sold. Good ac-  
commodations for Drivers. The custom of his friends  
and the public generally solicited.  
February 17, 1854. 30y

## Railroad Hotel,

CHESTER, S. C.

By J. R. NICHOLSON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends  
and the public generally, that his house, known  
as the "Railroad Hotel," opposite the Chester  
Depot, is still open for the reception of regular and  
transient boarders and the travelling public; and that  
he is making every exertion to deserve and secure a  
continuance of the kind and liberal patronage which  
has hitherto been extended to him. He flatters himself  
that every needed arrangement has been made to pro-  
mote the comfort of all who stop with him—his rooms  
are airy and well-furnished, his servants are attentive  
and obedient, and his table constantly supplied with the  
best of the season, so that his friends will not want any  
attention necessary to make their sojourn pleasant and  
agreeable. His stables are furnished with good horses,  
and an abundance of provender, and he is prepared  
at a moment's notice to supply his customers with private  
conveyances of every sort, to any part of the sur-  
rounding country.  
He desires to return his acknowledgments to the  
public for past favors, and solicits for the future an  
equally liberal share of patronage.  
Aug 20, 1854. 5f JOHN R. NICHOLSON.

## Charlotte Marble Yard.

HAVING disposed of our entire interest in the  
Marble Yard to Messrs. Wm. Tiddy & Son, we recom-  
mend them to our friends. STOWE & PEGRAM.  
September 26, 1854.

THE subscribers having bought out the interest of  
Messrs. Stowe & Pegram in the Charlotte Marble  
Yard, respectfully tender their services to the people of  
Charlotte and the country generally in this line of busi-  
ness. They are fully prepared to furnish  
Monuments, Gravestones, Marble  
Steps, Table Slabs,  
and other patterns cut from Marble, according to the  
most approved taste and style, and upon the most ac-  
commodating terms ever offered in the Southern coun-  
try. The Yard is situated on the North West corner of  
the Charlotte Depot Yard, where the subscribers, or  
their agents, may always be found.  
WM. TIDDY & SON.  
September 26, 1854. 10f

## First Class Restaurant.

**MILLER & PHELAN,**  
SUCCESSORS TO H. BECKMAN.  
H. S. MILLER.  
W. W. PHELAN.  
CASH AND SHORT CREDITS!  
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,  
SILK WAREHOUSE,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Cash buyers will receive a discount of SIX per cent.,  
if the bill is paid in par funds, within ten days from  
date of bill.  
Uncurrent money only taken at its market value on  
the day it is received.  
To merchants of undoubted standing, a credit of SIX  
months will be given on orders.  
Where money is remitted in advance of maturity, a  
discount at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum  
will be allowed.  
In prices for Goods uniform.

In again calling the attention of the trading com-  
munity to the above Terms, we announce that notwith-  
standing the general depression in commercial affairs  
throughout the country, the system of business adopted  
by us more than a year since, and to which we shall  
rigidly adhere, enables us to offer for the coming Spring  
season our usual assortment of  
NEW SILK AND FANCY GOODS,  
consisting of one of the Largest and most SPLENDID  
STOCKS to be found in America; to which we will re-  
ceive constant additions, throughout the season, of new  
and desirable goods from our House in Paris.  
Jan. 19, 1855. 2m

**Land for Sale.**  
THE undersigned offers for sale his valuable Planta-  
tion, lying on the waters of Paw Creek, about 6  
miles west of Charlotte. On the premises is a good  
dwelling house, with the necessary out-buildings. The  
tract contains 212 Acres, about one-third of which  
is cleared, and under good repair; the remainder is  
woodland and well timbered. The whole lies well for  
cultivation, and is as productive a soil as any in the  
country. Persons desirous of purchasing a valuable  
plantation would do well to call early and examine. My  
Brother, who lives on the place, will give all the infor-  
mation required.  
Nov. 3, 1854. 15f  
T. A. ADAMS.

**WANTED.**  
300,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT, for which the  
highest cash prices will be paid, to be de-  
livered at his Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time  
after the 1st day of September next.  
LEROY SPRINGS.  
June 23, 1854. 48f

**MECKLENBURG HOUSE,**  
BY S. H. REA.  
H. W. REA has purchased the building on the cor-  
ner, a few doors north-east of Kerr's Hotel, and  
respectfully informs the travelling public that it is now  
open for the reception of regular and transient boarders.  
Provision will be ample accommodations at my house.  
Jan. 17, 1855. 25ly S. H. REA.

**Hats.**  
JUST received and opening a splendid lot of Beebe's  
& Leary's most fashionable Fall and Winter style  
HATS, together with a large assortment of men and  
boys' CAPS, Loafers and Wool Hats, of every variety,  
at  
Oct 20 1f DAVIDSON & MOSS.

**Salem Almanacs for 1855,**  
FOR SALE, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the  
BOOK STORE,  
Oct 20, 18f Charlotte.

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Jan. 17, 1855. 25ly S. H. REA.

## From the Richmond Equiper.

The Irish Girl's Lesson.

By CORNELIA J. M. JORDAN.

"Come, get up, Miss Nelly, get up; it's a la-  
ring time since the day broke—be sure, marum!"  
—and the Irish maid raised the little window,  
pushed open the blind, and looked aside the crimson  
curtain to admit the light.  
"Oh, I'm so snug, Alice, and so very sleepy—  
couldn't you leave me just a little while!—you  
must be a man in disguise to rise so early these  
cool mornings." And the fair maiden drew the  
comfortable blanket still closer around her form,  
buried her head more firmly in the snowy pillow,  
and turned aside to resume her dozing nap.  
"Ah, Miss Nelly, you'd a bather be up and a  
do!" while ye kin, marum—theo'll be time  
enough for rest in the grave, there'll be no dis-  
turbing 'o' ye there, sure." And humming low one  
of the beautiful chants peculiar to her church, the  
Irish girl, broom in hand, closed the door, and  
went on to complete her chamber maid duties.  
Nelly Horton lay quietly in bed, but not asleep.  
That strange speech of Alice rang in her ear,  
and she thought it a pity that Romanism should  
make such mopes of its votaries. Why was Alice  
always preaching industry, avoiding sloth,  
promptness, value of time, &c., &c., just as if she  
were sent into the world to reform it? Some  
people have such strange ideas of christian duty,  
as though lying in bed until twelve o'clock in the  
day had anything to do with one's piety. Odd  
system that of Romanism. These were Nelly's  
objections, but these were not all, for something  
prompted her to rise quickly from her bed and  
make her toilet, even in less time than usual.  
After sipping her coffee abstractedly at the break-  
fast table, she called again for the novel she had  
almost finished at midnight previous—Carelessly  
she turned the pages, for the romance had lost  
its charm. Instead of the absorbing interest it  
first awakened, at every line glared the fearful  
truth, "there'll be time enough for rest in the  
grave." She closed the book musingly, and to  
drive off the blues went out to walk.

It was a lovely day in the month of October.  
The air had all the freshness of May, with a cer-  
tain mellow softness peculiar to Indian Summer.  
Here and there gleamed violets in sunny nooks,  
while at every step fell the golden-tinted leaves—a  
beautiful blending of summer glory and autumn  
decay. Vainly did Nelly strive to banish thought.  
A viewless spectre haunted her on every side—  
She read in the dreamy, subdued face of nature,  
in the yellow tints of the forest leaves, in the  
drooping stalks of the withered flowers, only a con-  
firmation of the Irish girl's lesson. They had  
fulfilled their mission. Why had not she? Those  
eyes, now so serene and yellow, as they rested  
beneath her hair, had worn their green livery and  
dispensed the cool shade for which they were de-  
signed; and those pale flowers, drooping now on  
their slender stems, had shed abroad their frag-  
rant beauty, throughout the brief season allotted  
to them. Their duty was done, and they had  
now their rest-time in that grave of decay which  
swallows up all that is beautiful and fair of earth.  
Was it thus with her? Had she, too, fulfilled the  
design of her creation by an unceasing vigilance  
over that soul which had been entrusted to her  
keeping? Had each day seen its duties perform-  
ed with the patient, loving, forbearing spirit of a  
true disciple? Had her life been that of an im-  
mortal being, whose destiny lay beyond the con-  
fines of this passing away world? Alas! no; a  
long career of time mis-spent, talents misapplied,  
and opportunities neglected, rose up before her as  
she looked back upon her term of eighteen sum-  
mers, and she shuddered at the retrospect. Was  
there any future to her wasted and ill-spent life?  
That vast unknown lay out before her a dim, dis-  
tant, uncertain maze. The thought waked in her  
heart the slumbering chord of penitence emotion,  
and in the broad temple of nature, with all its  
deceasing glories around her, she sent up, with  
tearful eyes, the first "Lord have mercy upon me"  
her lips had ever uttered.

Months passed—Nelly Horton was no longer  
the giddy worldling, the gay devotee of luxury  
and fashion, the slothful lover of indolence and  
ease. Day after day, the morning sun found her  
up and doing, with a cheerful, happy and obedi-  
ent spirit. Her delicate hands were continually  
busied, furnishing food from her stores of plenty  
for famishing mouths, and plying her needle with  
pious zeal to supply garments for shivering limbs.  
Many and many a time did her thoughts recur,  
with grateful emotion, to that memorable morn-  
ing when her Irish maid taught her so innocently  
the value of those golden moments she was then  
squandering in sloth and idleness.

Reader, she has fulfilled her mission. That  
young, patient, hopeful spirit reached its goal.  
For five years she lived to pursue her labors of  
love, and by a constant and careful "keeping of  
the heart," she went down to the grave in peace,  
and is now enjoying that "rest which remaineth  
for the people of God."  
LYXURNE, January 27, 1855.

Carlyle says: "It is the everlasting privilege  
of the foolish to be governed by the wise." It is  
the everlasting luck of the foolish, when in trouble,  
to be ruled by the mischievous. Now is the very  
time when they fall a prey to diabolical magicians.  
The popular orator, with a mean heart, dirty propen-  
sities, and sensual ambitions, seizes upon them.  
They listen to his words, follow his leadership,  
give emphasis to his rascality, and while they suf-  
fer under charges of violence, a disposition to  
break the law and disturb the peace of society, for  
adopting his professed principles, he rises, through  
their assistance, perhaps, at the next election, to  
some office which he can only disgrace by his in-  
capacity to perform its duties.

"Now, gentlemen," said a nobleman to his  
guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us un-  
derstand each other: are we to drink like men,  
or like brutes?" The guests, somewhat indignant,  
exclaimed: "Like men, of course." "Then,"  
replied he, "we are going to get jolly drunk, for  
brutes never drink more than they want."

"Do you think you are fit to die?" said a step-  
mother to her neglected child. "I don't know,"  
said the little girl, taking hold of her dirty dress,  
and inspecting it. "I guess so, if I ain't too  
dirty."

## How Much this Country Owes.

It is a favorite boast of Americans that their  
government is almost the only one in the civilized  
world which is not deeply plunged in debt. So  
far as it relates to the United States, in its federal  
capacity, it is well founded. But so far as it  
relates to the one and thirty Commonwealths, of  
which the nation is composed, it is an absolute ab-  
surdity, since the majority of these latter are deep-  
ly in debt not extrinsically in debt. We hear this bit  
of bragadocio so frequently, that it is worth  
while to devote a few moments to show its folly.

In England, France, Austria, and all other  
consolidated nations, there is but one exchequer  
to meet every want of government. There is,  
consequently, but one national debt. When we  
say that Great Britain owes nearly eight hundred  
millions of pounds, or four thousand millions of  
dollars, the whole story is told. But if we should  
assert that the entire debt of the United States was  
less than sixty millions, we should be apt to mis-  
lead the reader. For the federal government,  
which is what is technically meant by the term  
United States, having only circumscribed powers,  
is not, and never can be, made liable for the prin-  
cipal share of the expenses of maintaining order  
and dispensing law among the people at large,  
most of this burden falling on the separate mem-  
bers of the confederacy. To give a correct idea  
of the real indebtedness of the nation, therefore,  
we must include the debts of the several States.

Now, the total indebtedness of the various com-  
monwealths is about two hundred and twenty-one  
millions of dollars, divided among twenty-seven  
States, four being so fortunate as to owe nothing,  
viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and  
Florida. Of these twenty-seven, the debts of  
seven are under a million a-piece: Maryland,  
Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, New York and  
Pennsylvania are the States most deeply in debt.  
The largest absolute debt is that of our own State,  
which is over forty millions; the lowest is that  
of New Jersey, which is but seventy-one thousand.  
The heaviest debt, in proportion to that of the  
population, is the debt of Maryland, which ex-  
ceeds fifteen millions, in a population of five hun-  
dred and eighty-two thousand, bond and free.—  
The debt of Virginia, though but little greater nu-  
merically than that of New York—the one being  
twenty-six millions and the other twenty-four—is  
more than twice as heavy relatively, the popu-  
lation being less than half, while the general re-  
sources of the State are greatly inferior. The en-  
tire debt of the nation, estimating the federal debt  
as well as that of the State, exceeds two hundred  
and seventy-five millions of dollars.

But this still fails to give an accurate idea of  
the total indebtedness of our country. In Europe,  
if we except England, most public works are con-  
structed by the government, so that the national  
debt includes the cost of the principal railroads,  
canals and turnpikes. But in the United States,  
with the exception of the Pennsylvania State  
works and those of a few other Commonwealths,  
all such improvements are owned by private cor-  
porations. Now the aggregate cost of the prin-  
cipal of these works is computed to be one thousand  
millions of dollars, of which six hundred millions  
are invested in railroads. Consequently, if we  
would arrive at the true indebtedness of these  
United States, we must add the amount of this  
description of securities to the amount of the  
State and federal ones. Twelve hundred millions  
of dollars are, therefore, about what we owe—a  
very respectable sum, it must be acknowledged,  
especially for a nation but eighty years old.

To give an entirely just idea of the subject,  
however, we must remind the reader that a chief  
part of this debt is attributable to the fact that we  
are a new country, three fourths of those millions  
having been spent in developing our resources.  
Considering the vast mineral and agricultural  
wealth of America, considering, also, the indomi-  
table energy of our people, considering the fa-  
vorable position we occupy for conducting the  
commerce of the world, this debt, enormous as it  
seems, is comparatively small, or would be, if we  
were always as prudent and thrifty as we are en-  
terprising.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**FANNY FERN DAGUERROTYPED.**—She is full  
forty, is Fanny. Sports curls like a girl of sev-  
enteen. They are auburn—poetically so. Has a  
keen flashing eye. Nose between Grecian and  
Roman, rather thin and rather good looking.  
Cheeks with a good deal—quite too much—col-  
oring. Come of rouge. Bad taste, but no busi-  
ness of ours. Lips well turned and indicative of  
firmness rather than of—sugar. Chin handsomely  
chiselled. Whole countenance betokens a woman  
of spirit and high nature generally. Form fine.  
Chest a model. Not surpassed. Carriage grace-  
ful and stately. Rather tall and emphatically  
graceful. Pretty foot. Ankle to match. Hand  
small. Likes to show it. Dresses in the cut-  
and-dash school. Fond of ribbons, laces, millinery,  
&c., generally. Talks rapidly. Is witty and  
brilliant, cutting and lashing. Proud as Lucifer.  
Fond of fun. Hates most of her relations—  
Threats her father and Nat. most brutally. Has  
three as pretty girls as ever wore curls. Is proud  
of them, and justly. Is heartless. Is a first-  
lives in clover. Is worth \$200,000. Got it by  
pen and ink. When passing the street takes eight  
eyes out of ten. On the whole—wonderful woman  
is Fanny.—Boston Dispatch.

**A SNAKE IN THE STOMACH.**—The Petersburg  
(Va.) Express gives what purports to be an ac-  
count of the ejection of a live snake from the  
stomach of a man named Wade, who, during the  
past summer, was in the habit of slaking his thirst  
from a rivulet in a field where he was at work.—  
The Express says the snake was almost transpa-  
rent, had reddish eyes of great brilliancy, and was  
five and a quarter inches long. Mr. W., it is  
said, had for some time been troubled with a feel-  
ing of suffocation and unusual fullness of the  
stomach.

**PAYING FINES BY THE YEAR.**—An Irishman in  
Worcester, Massachusetts, says the Irish, who had  
been getting a number of weeks in succession for  
getting drunk on Saturday night, upon the occa-  
sion of paying his last fine coolly proposed to the  
judge, to a business way, that he should take him  
by the year, and let him off cheaper in consequence  
of the frequency of his attendance at the police  
court.

## Interesting Statistics.

A gentleman who keeps the run of facts, figures,  
and babies, has just laid before an inquiring  
world the following statistics. The whole num-  
ber of languages spoken in the world amount to  
3,064—587 in Europe 936 in Asia, 276 in  
Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabi-  
tants of our globe profess more than 1,000  
different religions. The number of men is about  
equal to the number of women. The average of  
human life is about 33 years. One quarter part  
die previous to the age of seven years, one-half  
before reaching seventeen years of age, and those  
who pass this age enjoys a facility refused to one-  
half the human species. To every 1,000 persons  
only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100  
only six reaches the age of 60, and not more than  
one in 500 live to 80 years. There are on earth,  
1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, and of these  
333,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every day,  
3,730 every hour, thirty every minute, or one  
every second. These losses are about balanced  
by an equal number of births. The married  
are longer lived than the single, and above all  
those who observe a sober and industrious con-  
duct. Tall men live longer than short ones.—  
Women have more chances of life in their fa-  
vor previous to being 50 years of age than men  
have, fewer afterwards. The number of mar-  
riages in proportion of 175 to every 1,000 in-  
dividuals. Marriages are more frequent after  
the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June  
and December. Those born in the spring are  
generally more robust than others. Births and  
deaths are more frequent by night than by day.  
The number of men capable of working or bear-  
ing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the popula-  
tion.

Some of these statements are rather singular,  
and yet many of them are susceptible of an easy  
solution. That marriages take place more fre-  
quently in June, and December, than other months  
of the year, was what we always suspected was  
the case. Those who marry in June do so because  
they can't help it, while those who consummate in  
December, do so, doubtless, to guard against the  
chilly pillows which distinguish the frost-bitten  
months of winter. The matches which come off in  
June are commonly love matches, and are brought  
about by green fields, and the contagious influence  
of bobolinks and yellow birds; while those which  
happen in December are brought about, in a great  
degree, by mixing plain mathematics with the  
market value of flannel under garments.

**National Monitor.**  
MAKING GAME OF THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.  
—The following harmless play upon the names  
of members of Congress is from the Washington  
correspondence of the Spirit of the Times:  
"Fine fishing and hunting here among the con-  
centrated representation of all the big and little  
fish of the Union, without going out of the House  
and exposing yourself to the weather. Dress in  
Tweed (of New York)—take the Grey (of Ky.)  
of the morning, before the Bright (of Ind.) sun is  
up—the air balmy from the effects of the Shower  
(of Md.) last night—take a Butler (of S. C.) with  
you, and for lunch let him procure a Rusk (of  
Texas) Ham. Fish (of New York) and Rice (of  
M. T.) a Cook (from Iowa), and for bait procure  
a Bug (of Tenn.), or a Miller (of Mo.) Gamble  
(of Pa.) and play them for a Trout (of Pa.) and  
while in smooth water, don't disturb the Lilly (of  
N. J.) you will make a Good-rich (of Mass.) haul  
—or if you use a sinker you may catch a Drum  
(of Pa.) when off soundings take a Wade (of Ohio),  
and pull the Boat, and Peter (no relation of Simon  
Peter, the ancient fisherman) but Peter Rows (of  
N. Y.) who will be serviceable at the oars.  
If you prefer hunting—take a Hunter (of Vir-  
ginia) or a Hunt (of La.) and start the Chase (of  
N. Y.) across the Green (of Ohio) after a Badger  
(of N. C.) you may come across a Lyon (of Lyons-  
dale) and a Lamb (of Mo.) lying down together  
in Blissful (of Ohio) innocence—then leave off  
animal hunting and shoot Robbins (of Pa.)—if  
shot's too large you'll be apt to Riddle (of Del.)  
them.

"Does your son play Euchre?" said a gentle-  
man to Mrs. Partington, on seeing her enter with  
a pack of cards in his hand.  
"La, sakes," answered the old lady, looking  
over her spectacles, "I key don't play the Pinyer,  
but I should'n't wonder if he could whistle it. I key,  
put up those wicked cards, and whistle Euchre for  
the gentleman."  
"I can't," said the young hopeful.  
"It is strange how that boy has regenerated  
lately, and taking up her knitting work, com-  
menced to knit in a d-jected manner."  
"Don't you feel well, mother?" asked Ikey.  
"No, my son, I do not feel well. I am digested  
with the immortality of the young folks now-a-  
days, upon which Ikey brought the camphor bottle  
to the good old lady: "Ah," said she, "Ikey,  
you are one of Job's counterfeits."

**A NEW NAME.**—The London Herald says—  
The district registrars have daily convincing  
proof of the popularity of the war, as a great num-  
ber of the female children born during the last  
three months have been by their patriotic parents  
named "Alma." To which Punch adds:—Com-  
plimentary this, to the spirit of the war, but un-  
necessary. For let the girls be christened what  
they might, it is not ten to one that they would be-  
come *All Ma's* in time.

**A GOVERNOR IN A FRACAS.**—We learn from  
the St. Pauls Minnesota of the 10th instant that  
a man by the name of Collins, an auctioneer of  
St. Pauls, called on Governor Gorman, of Minne-  
sota, upon business, in the course of which an al-  
tercation ensued between them, which was ended  
by the Governor knocking Collins' down. The  
affair was to be judicially investigated before a  
justice of the peace.

**TREE PLAN OF EDUCATION.**—It was a most ju-  
dicious resolution of a father as well as a most  
pleasing compliment to his wife, when on being  
asked what he intended to do with his girls, he re-  
plied, "I intend to apprentice them to their excel-  
lent mother, that they may learn the art of im-  
proving time, and be fitted to become like her,  
wives, mothers and heads of families, and useful  
members of society."

## Charlotte Railroad.

To give our readers some more definite infor-  
mation concerning the proceedings of the annual  
meeting of the stockholders of this company, we  
subjoin first a list of the President and Directors:  
E. G. Palmer, W. R. Robertson, W. W. Elms,  
C. J. Fox, Jno. A. Young, A. B. Davidson, A. B.  
Springs, Sam. McAlley, Jas. Pagan, J. S. Boat-  
wright, Jno. Caldwell, Alex. R. Taylor.  
At the meeting of Directors, Mr. Palmer was  
chosen President.

The following resolution was adopted:  
1. Resolved, That in the opinion of the stock-  
holders, the ordinary expenses of the road, as ex-  
hibited in the reports of the officers for the past  
year, exceed reasonable limits, and the Board of  
Directors are urged to adopt such a system of re-  
trenchment as shall reduce the proportion of ex-  
penses to the income.

The following Resolutions were also adopted:  
Resolved, That so much of the Resolution  
passed at the last annual meeting requiring a dis-  
tinct account to be kept of the income of the road,  
and be distributed among the stockholders *pro*  
*rata*, as requires said fund to be distributed, be  
and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the  
said income fund of the road be passed to the  
credit of this company as a general reserve fund.  
Resolved, That the Board of Directors be au-  
thorized to contract for the purchase of a heavy  
iron rail of fifty-six pounds to the yard, to the  
amount of the value of the present light iron of  
eighty-one miles, and an additional amount not  
exceeding \$200,000, if in their judgment such  
contract can be made on favorable terms, (not in  
any event to exceed \$50 per ton.) and that they  
be authorized, if necessary, to issue bonds to the  
full amount.

The next annual meeting will be held at Ches-  
ter Court House.—S. Carolinian.  
REB SOFTLY.—"Tis all very well," said my  
goldfish, putting its head out of its bowl, "but  
that rubbing down and polishing off, provided its  
done in moderation; but let me tell you, there is  
such a thing as rubbing too hard. I have seen  
an American Indian rubbing two pieces of rough  
wood together; after a little time, they became a  
great deal smoother, and had a pleasant, warm  
feel; but when he rubbed away some time longer,  
they took fire, blazed up, and crackled, and splut-  
tered in all directions. Now, 'tis just the same  
thing, I suspect, in married life. Rub smoothly;  
but if you stick to it, hard and fast, from morn-  
ing to night, take my word for it, you will kindle  
a blaze at last that you may not find it easy  
to put out.—Dublin University Magazine.

**CHOATE'S LAST.**—As Rufus Choate was cross-  
questioning a witness the other day, in one of the  
Boston courts, he asked him what profession he  
followed for a livelihood? The witness replied,  
"I am a candle of the Lord—a minister of the  
gospel." "Of what denomination?" asked the  
counselor. "A Baptist," replied the witness.  
"Then," said Mr. Choate, "you are a dipt, but I  
trust not a wick-end candle."

**Newspapers.**  
Judge Langstreet, whose views on all subjects  
are sensible, practical, and worth treasuring up,  
thus sets forth the value of a newspaper:  
"Small is the sum that is required to patronize  
a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the  
patron. I care not how humble and unpresenting  
the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible  
to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting  
into it something that is worth the subscription  
price. Every parent whose son is off from him  
at school should be supplied with a paper. I well  
remember what a difference there was between  
those of my schoolmates who had not access to  
newspapers. Other things being equal, the first  
were always decidedly superior to the last in  
debate and composition at least. The reason is