

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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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.

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

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

NO. 31.

Business Cards, &c.

R. P. WARING,
Attorney at Law,
Office in Lowrey'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. P. BOONE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOLE LEATHER, GOLF SKIYS,
LINING AND BINDING SKINS,
SHOE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Charlotte, N. C.
Oct. 20, 1854. 1y

ELMS & JOHNSON,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
NO. 10 VENUE RANGE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
W. W. ELMS. C. 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
HARDWARES,
TRADE STREET,
Neatly 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. 34 1/2

Dry Goods in Charleston, So. Ca.
BROWNING & LEMAN,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Nos. 519 and 211 King Street, corner of Market Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Plantation Wools, Blankets, &c., Carpetings and Curtain Material, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only.
March 17, 1854. 34 1/2

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

WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN GOODS, MATRESSES
AND
Paper Hangings,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
THE subscriber has in store, of his own manufacture and importation an enormous stock of WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Paper Hangings, Mattresses, Spring Bedsteads, Dinings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tassels, Lamps, &c. All of which are offered at prices that are appreciated by all class buyers and economical house-keepers.
H. W. KINSMAN, 177 King st.
Mar 23, '54 1y Charlotte, N. C.

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

Norris Works,
Newburgh, Penn.
Best specifiers of Manufacturing Machinery, as well as of the following: Cornish Pumps, Engines, high and low pressure, Steam Engines, and Hoisting Machines, of various kinds, Cornish Pumps, Steam Engines, Water Works, Iron Blocks, Pulleys of all sizes, and every variety of Machinery for Mining purposes.
THOMAS CORSON & WEST,
June 4, 1854 43-1/2

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. P. C. CALDWELL has associated his son, Dr. J. JOSEPH W. CALDWELL, with him in the Practice of Medicine. Office, 2nd story in Elms' new brick building, near the Courthouse.
March 24, 1854. 55-1/2

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by accounts are requested to settle the same at an early day.
P. C. CALDWELL.
Mar 24

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
REG 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. 123 Richardson Street, and immediately opposite the United States Hotel.
Feb 3, 1855 THOS. H. MARCH. J. M. H. SHARP.

MECKLENBURG HOUSE,
BY S. H. REA.
HAVING purchased the building on the corner, a few doors north-east of Kerr's Hotel, and repaired and fitted it up in first-rate style, I would respectfully inform the travelling public that it is now open for the reception of regular and transient boarders. Drawers will find ample accommodations at my expense.
Jan. 12, 1855. 35-1/2 S. H. REA.

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 promote 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 tables are furnished with good hostlers 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 surrounding country.
He desires to return his acknowledgements 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, Messrs. Tiddy & Son, we recommend them to our friends.
September 26, 1854. STOWE & PEGRAM.

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 business. 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 styles, and upon the most accommodating terms ever offered in the Southern country. The Yards situated on the North West corner of the Charlotte Depot Yard, where the subscribers, or their agents, may always be found.
September 26, 1854. WM. TIDDY & SON.

First Class Restaurant.
MILLER & PHELAN,
SUCCESSORS TO H. BECKMAN,
HAVE just received and opened a fresh supply of pure and genuine
BRANDY,
WINE,
WHISKEY,
CORDIALS,
PORTER,
ALE, &c.,
selected by a judge, and warranted unadulterated.
100 Boxes of Spanish Segars
of the best and most approved brands, comprising Princes, Regalia, Rio Hondo, and various others, known to be as aromatic and fragrant as any imported.
Gentlemen who wish to enjoy something that is very fine, will always find us with the articles on hand, and ready and willing to serve them.
September 15, 1854. 8f H. S. MILLER, W. W. PHELAN.

CASH AND SHORT CREDITS!
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
SILK WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.
Terms.
Cash buyers will receive a discount of SIX per cent., if the money be 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, if desired, and to which we shall remittance in advance of maturity, a discount at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum will be allowed.
Prices for Goods uniform.

In again calling the attention of the trading community to the above Terms, we announce that notwithstanding 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 our usual assortment of
NEW SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
comprising one of the Largest and most SPLENDID STOCKS to be found in America; to which we will receive constant additions, throughout the season, of new and desirable goods from our House in Paris.
Jan. 19, 1855. 2m

WILKINSON'S
DAGUERREIAN GALLERY.
THE subscriber having permanently located in Charlotte, respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his superior
PICTURES,
and would respectfully say that he is now taking Daguerreotypes upon an improved plan, which will not only add to the
BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE
of the Picture, but will render it
DURABLE AND BRILLIANT FOR AGES.
He would also respectfully invite strangers visiting Charlotte to call and examine his specimens, as he is determined they shall compare favorably with any that can be taken North or South.
Rooms, Third Story, Granite Range, immediately over Trotter & Son's Jewelry Store.
Instructions, thorough and practical, given in this beautiful art, and all materials furnished.
January 26, 1855. 27-1/2f NEAL WILKINSON.

R. N. CARTER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he carries on the Tailoring Business, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions, and at the lowest rate. Warrants his work to fit, and well made.
Shop in No. 4, Springs' Building, Robinson's old stand, Charlotte, Feb 2 28f

Mrs. Shaw
BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Charlotte and its vicinity that she has opened a large assortment of new
French Millinery,
consisting of the latest styles of
BONNETS, CAPS, AND HEAD DRESSES,
and a well-selected stock of
Dress Trimmings and Patterns.
She also continues to carry on the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, and feels she can give satisfaction in both branches. No pains will be spared to please.
Orders promptly attended to.
Oct 17, 1854 13f

Delusion about Genius.

It is a common mistake, especially with young men of ability to suppose that what they call genius is sufficient for success in life. They sneer at the studious as "stupid bookworms," deride the industrious as "mere plodders," and boast that it is only necessary to apply themselves for a few minutes in order to conquer the most difficult tasks. We have seen in our time, many such. We have observed them, moreover, in every walk of life. We have known them as quickworking mechanics, as brilliant declaimers in debating societies, as witty or eloquent students in College. But we have lived long enough to notice that most of them have made shipwreck of themselves forever. The smart mechanic disdaining to work all the week when four or five days labor would produce as much as others earned from Monday morning till Saturday night, has generally acquired habits of dissipation and idleness, and ended sometimes in the penitentiary, but more frequently in the drunkard's grave. The showy orator has become a lazy lawyer or good-for-nothing editor, or pot-house politician. The idle though able student has sunk into a "fast young man," and died before reaching forty, the victim of his own excesses. As we look back on those we knew of these classes, scarcely twenty years ago, we see alas! that almost general ruin has overtaken them.

That there is naturally a difference between men, in point of ability, we do not pretend to deny. This difference is less great, however, than is generally supposed; and no genius, moreover, is sufficient of itself without discipline and study. The difference we say, is not so great as is usually believed. It is true that one person may excel another in what is popularly called eloquence, but generally he is deficient in something else, as for example, in the purely logical faculty. A witty lawyer, able to keep a jury in a room, may not be as competent to argue a case in law as a less felicitous rival. An excellent book keeper, in whom long columns of figures are nothing, may yet have no mechanical faculty at all; and a good mechanic may be a poor accountant. Nature wisely distributes her favors, generally bestowing different specialties, so to speak, on different persons. Jefferson was a great civilian, but had no talent for war whatever. Wayne was a splendid general, but quite an indifferent legislator. Putnam could head a charge gallantly, or defend a post heroically, but had no head for planning a complicated campaign. In more humble life we see similar proofs of this difference. There are women, for instance, who can cut and fit, as if by instinct, who seem, indeed, natural born mantua-makers or tailors. There are others who always bungle if they attempt such things.

Everybody, in fact, who is not an idiot, has a favorite faculty, or, to use the proverbial phrase, "a knack of doing something." Now genius, in its true acceptation, is a knack of doing many things; or, in its narrow sense, is a knack of excelling in literature, politics, or war. But as, in the humblest life, proficiency, even in that for which the person has a peculiar faculty, is only to be obtained by practice, so, in the higher walks of mind, discipline is absolutely necessary. The boy, who is put to learn the stone-cutters' trade, because he is always moulding figures in clay, never becomes a sculptor unless he studies hard. The youthful dabbling in water colors never rises to be a great painter without long years devoted to his art. The lad who makes a capital college speech, ends in becoming a mere wordy declaimer, unless he learns to think. It was not only his talent for painting, which won for Raphael the title of "divine," but the days and nights he devoted to mastering drawing and composition. The great Milton worked hard at poetry for thirty years, endeavoring to perfect himself, before he began Paradise Lost. There is not a famous historian of which the same cannot be said. To rely merely on what is called genius, is to insure failure, may I be to cast away opportunities bestowed by Nature; it is, in fact, to squander, like a spendthrift, the fortune, as it were, which was given in advance at birth.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Sublime Bridal.
Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptial ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus, the banners are already published, and the bridal party will leave the city of New York on Monday, February 5th, to perform the august ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union; but as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus the golden products of our Pacific borders and the incalculable treasures of the distant Orient are destined to flow in unceasing streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe were proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could have overcome. The swamps, mountains, and miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Aspinwall, Chauncey, Colt, White, and others, of this great bond, this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity and so fraught with interests co-extensive with the whole earth may well command the admiration of the world, and deserves to be fully inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as witnesses of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such an Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a wedding burst of eloquence that makes one deplore afresh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.—*New York Mirror.*

Col. Benton, in acknowledging the present of a silver pitcher from the New York Mercantile Library Association, informs his young friends that he attributes whatever of mental and bodily vigor he now has and whatever of business application he has ever shown, to a resolution formed early in life to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

Violetta and Allendorf.

A ONE HORSE NOVEL.
Violetta started convulsively, and turned her tear-drenched eyes wildly upon the speaker, for to her there seemed something strangely familiar in those low rich tones. Their eyes met; his beaming with joy and tenderness; her eyes gleaming with uncertainty.
'Violetta!'
'Allendorf!'
And the beautiful girl sunk from excess of joy upon his noble heart, throbbing with pure, holy, delicious love of other days. Allendorf bent tenderly over her, and bathed her pure white temples with the gushing tears of deep subdued joy.
While doing this, Violetta's father, Rip Van Short, was seen approaching the lovers with a smile. Allendorf saw the aged patriarch, and with one mighty leap cleared the banisters and rushed down stairs. But Van Short was not to be thus done. He put after the flying Allendorf, and just as he was turning the corner of the red barn, gave him a lift with the flail and placed him on the other side of Jordan. Violetta, driven to distraction, threw herself upon the grass, and for a long hour was dead to every consolation. (To be continued.)—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

NERVOUSNESS OF THE DOG.—The Nervous system in this creature is largely developed, and exerting an influence over all its actions, gives character to the beast. The brain of the dog is seldom in repose; for even when asleep, the twitching of the legs and the suppressed sounds which it emits, inform us that it is dreaming. No animal is more actuated by the power of imagination. Who is there that has not seen the dog mistake objects in the dusk of the evening? Delirium usually precedes its death, and nervous excitability is the common accompaniment of its disorders. To disease of a cerebral or spinal character it is more liable than any other domesticated animal. Its very bark is symbolical of its temperament, and its mode of attack energetically declares the excitability of its nature. The most fearful of all the diseases to which it is exposed, (rabies,) is essentially of a nervous character; and there are few of its disorders which do not terminate with symptoms indicative of cerebral disturbance. This tendency to cerebral affection, if properly considered, suggest those casual and appropriate acts which the dog in affliction may require, and which it would be impossible for any author to describe. Gentleness should at all times be practiced; but to be truly gentle, the reader must understand it is imperative to be firm. Hesitation, to an irritable being, is, or soon becomes, positive torture.
Mayhew's Work on Dogs.

AN ARAB LEGEND.—King Nimrod, one day, commanded his three sons to enter his presence, and caused to be placed before them by his slaves three snail shells. One of the urns was of gold, the other of amber, and the last of clay. The King told his eldest son to choose among the urns that which appeared to contain the treasure of the greatest price. The eldest chose the vase of gold, on which was written *Empire*; he opened it, and found it full of blood. The second chose the amber vase, on which was written *Glory*; he opened it, and found it filled with ashes of men who had been famous on the earth. The third took the remaining vase of clay; he opened it, and found it empty; but in the bottom the potter had written one of the names of God. "Which of these vases weighs the most?" demanded the King of his sons. The ambitious replied, the vase of gold; the poets and conquerors, the vase of amber; the sages answered and said, the empty vase, because that a single letter in the name of God weighed more than the entire Globe.

THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM.—If one word would express our full contempt for this disagreeable book, one word would be sufficient notice of it. Its dullness, its conceited coarseness, and the disgusting way in which it puts out about the Bible face to face with a glorying in shameless frauds upon the public, have astonished us. We see a paragraph going the round of the papers to the effect that Mr. Barnum sold his autobiography—as he has here written it, his public shame—by auction to the highest bidder, for £15,000. We are not disposed, after reading this book, to believe anything that relates to Mr. Barnum as an entertainer of the public, but if the paragraph be true, we can only commiserate the purchaser. A book like this, stupid and revolting as it must be to every right minded reader, will not find many purchasers in England; and we think better of the Americans than to believe their taste can be hit by such witless vulgarity and lewd impudence.
London Examiner.

LABOR AND ITS RIGHTS.—We often hear the remark that a man has a right to a living, in which the implication is very strong that if he does not earn it himself, he may claim it of somebody else who has earned it. A man has only a right to such of the productions of labor as he himself has created with his own industry. He has no right to a living independent of his duty to earn that living for himself by his labor. Every man has the means of earning himself a living in the physical and mental power with which he is endowed. He should use those means so as to command a living, by making his labor useful to others. Society is under no obligation to find a man employment in such pursuits only as he desires, or finds it convenient to follow. The object of all labor is to satisfy some existing want. If society does not want particular kinds of labor, it is under no obligation to purchase them, and the individual should turn his labor to such productions as society does need and cannot do without.

The New York Herald of the 8th inst. contains a long article on the subject of the recent election of Senator Seward, from which we make the following short extract:
'In the Senate five Know-nothings voted for Seward, and his majority was five—a clear Know-nothing majority. In the Assembly his majority was twelve; but had the seven Know-nothings voting for him opposed him, there would have been a majority against him of two. Thus the vote of each house and the election of Seward were decided by Know-nothing votes.'

A Just Tribute to Wilmington.

Mr. Ashe in his speech in the Senate the other day, on the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company, in reference to Wilmington, said:
'I have no objections to affording other towns in the State facilities for engaging in honorable competition with Wilmington, but I cannot consent that its claims shall be slighted. It has done more for North Carolina than all the other towns of the State put together. It was but the other day that the Senate listened with so much pleasure and delight to the eloquent language which fell so feelingly and gracefully from the lips of the Senator from Hertford, while he pronounced a high and well deserved eulogy upon some of our patriots and heroes of the Revolution—upon our Nashes, our Polks, our Grahams, our Davidsons, and our Alexanders. I would be the last man in North Carolina, Mr. Speaker, to tear one leaf from the laurels which they have so justly and dearly won. I would be the last man in the State to detract one tith of the glorious immortality which embolms their memories. But, sir, let it not be forgotten that there were the first fires of freedom kindled in North Carolina—that there the first bold stand was made to British misrule and oppression, ten years before the revolution, a successful resistance to the Stamp act in this colony—that it was by her citizens the last Colonial Governor was compelled to flee from North Carolina soil. And, sir, in more recent times let it not be forgotten, that the first iron rail in the State was there laid—the first iron horse in the State was there sent forth on his great errand of arousing our people from their lethargy and inciting them to advance in the march of improvement—that it was the citizens of that town, who, actuated by that spirit of industry, energy and indomitable determination which has always characterized this State, the importance, the usefulness and the aptness of Railroads, to wake up the dormant energies of a people—to stimulate every industrial pursuit and develop the resources of a country.'
We hope to have the pleasure, in a short time, to publish the speech entire from which the above is an extract. The speech was listened to by the Senate with deep interest; it was one of decided ability, and in our opinion contributed much to the passage of the Bill for the construction of the Charlotte Railroad.—*Raleigh Star.*

Novel Law Suit.

A somewhat romantic suit at law has just been terminated in Franklin county. It seems that one John Lecher became pierced with the arrow of Cupid, and, wishing to heal the wound by lawful wedlock, he made proposals to the object of his affections, which, it seems, she received favorably; but the father, Mr. Jacob Wyant, being a prudent man of much foresight, required the said John Lecher to enter into bonds of five hundred dollars, conditioned that the said John Lecher should live with his wife and treat her as a kind and affectionate husband should do; but the parties, after living together some months, separated, and this suit was brought to recover the amount of the bond. The case was first tried at the last April term of the Franklin court, when Judge Kimmel decided the bond to be invalid. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and it was decided that the bond "was good and valid, and in accordance with the law." The case there, came up again in the Franklin county courts, when the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$979 76. The result of this suit may give a valuable suggestion to anxious fathers whose daughters are sought as partners at the altar, and an imitation of Mr. Wyant's forethought would show a prudent concern for their daughter's welfare.—*Carlisle (Pa.) Democrat, Jan. 11.*

BANCROFT AGAINST KNOW NOTHINGISM.—The great historian, in an address recently delivered before the New York Historical Society, spoke eloquently and justly of the obligations due from the American people. He views the great subject from an elevated standpoint, and his utterance of truth meets with a warm and cordial response from the hearts of all truly patriotic men. He says:
'Our land is more the recipient of all countries than of their ideas. Annihilate the past of any one leading nation in the world, and our destiny would have been changed. Italy and Spain, in the persons of Columbus and Isabella, joined together for the great discovery that opened America to emigration and commerce; France contributed to its independence; the search for the origin of the language we speak carries us to India; our religion is from Palestine; of the hymns sung in our churches, some were first heard in Italy, some in the desert of Arabia, some on the banks of Euphrates; our arts came from Greece, our jurisprudence from Rome, our maritime code from Russia. England taught us the system of representative government; the noble republics of the United Provinces bequeathed to us, in the world of thought, the great idea of the toleration of all opinions; in the world of action, the prolific principles of federal union. Our country stands therefore, more than any other, as the realization of the unity of the races.'

SOLEMNITIES ON AN OATH.—The February number of the *Knickerbocker* gets off the following, for the benefit of courts, lawyers, witnesses, &c.:
A correspondent in Ottawa county, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following: *Scene in the Mayor's Court at Grand Rapids.* Mayor Church presiding.—Witness called up to be sworn by the clerk.
Clerk. 'You do solemnly swear—'
Mayor, (with dignity) *Sic!* The witness will hold up his right hand.
Clerk. 'The man has no right hand, your Honor.'
Mayor, (with some asperity) 'Let him hold up his left hand then.'
Clerk. 'He has had the misfortune to lose his left hand also, as your honor will perceive.'
Mayor, (satagely) 'Tell him to hold up his right leg, then; a man cannot be sworn in this court without holding up something! Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved! (Witness sworn on his leg.)'

THE TURKISH NAVY.
The Turkish navy has met with many misfortunes, and may be almost said to have ceased to exist. No less than seventeen ships of war have been lost, destroyed, or taken since the commencement of the war; about half of them on the fatal day of Sinope. Of the vessels lost four are ships of the line and two steamers. What remains of the Turkish fleet are now in the Golden Horn.—Most of the vessels are damaged, and there is no attempt to repair them, all the shipwrights being engaged on the British and French vessels which have suffered in the late gales. Men with some knowledge of it, expected much of the Turkish fleet, and when the Ottoman left the Bosphorus in May last with twenty-one vessels under his command we all looked for some results. The attention of the world was then much turned to Circassia, a country which must always be dangerous to the Czar if roused to renew its old guerilla warfare.
As there was no chance of another disaster like Sinope, since Sebastopol was blockaded or supposed to be so, the Turkish fleet might have produced a good effect by appearing on the Circassian coast, and encouraging the tribes to something like active revolt. A community of religion and old associations unite these races to the Turkish Empire, although they have long learned to believe that the Sultan was no efficient protector against the power of the Czar. But the sight of a Turkish fleet on the coast abandoned by the Russians, and of Turkish troops stationed in the forts which lately held Muscovite regiments, would have been a surprise, and the news would in a few weeks have penetrated into every region of the Caucasus; but the Turks were compelled to remain inactive in Batschik-bay, where they died of scurvy and bad food during the entire Summer. Whether private jealousies, as is stated, influenced the conduct of the allied Admirals, it is difficult to say, but the result was that the naval forces of the two nations did nothing, and our Turkish allies were equally disappointed in their measures. The subsequent losses at sea have diminished the fleet and discouraged the seamen; and the navy, like the army, is painfully changed from the force which, accumulated during years of peace, made such a display at the commencement of the war. Only three vessels are building for the Turkish Government, and these make little progress. There is a line-of-battle ship at Imid, another at the Arsenal, and a frigate at Sinope.

The Dominican Republic.

Some weeks since we published an article relating to the probable interference of Great Britain and France, with the interests of the United States in the Dominican Republic. In the course of the article, the inhabitants were referred to, parenthetically, as mostly mulattoes. The article attracted attention on the Island, and a correspondent objects to the phrase as at variance with the fact. He says that the population consists of whites, and a mixture of white and Indian blood, together with mulattoes, corresponding with that of all the Spanish American Republics. He further adds:
President Santana is a white man as well as his secretaries. I know very well that the Dominican people have been misrepresented by some of the American newspapers, and I hope that you will use this notice in favor of a country which has many claims, both commercial and political, to a deep interest on the part of the people and the government of the United States.
Cuba is by no means preferable to the Island of St. Domingo. On the contrary, the latter is much richer than the former, having silver, gold, coal, copper and quick-silver mines; different kinds of wood, suitable for vessels; besides, being the country of the mahogany and several other precious woods. If Cuba is the Key of the Mexican Gulf, the bay of Samana, in the Dominican Republic, is no doubt the Key of the Caribbean Sea.
I am not a Dominican. I was born in Porto Rico and educated and *Cubanized* at Havana.—But now, I am an American, because I have annexed myself to this Republic, and married an American lady.

Epitaph of Thomas Jefferson.

Let the Know Nothings of the present day, when they strive to prevent the writings of Thomas Jefferson into a construction favorable to themselves, recall to their minds the Epitaph he desired to be inscribed upon his tomb. He has accomplished many noble ends. He had sided to found the Republic—he had been the Originator and Guide of the Democrat party—he had filled all highest offices in the gift of a grateful people.—When death drew night unto him, he desired his Epitaph to be written in these simple words:
"Here lies Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Statutes, establishing religious toleration in the Commonwealth of Virginia."—*Telegraph.*

AN INCIDENT.—A few days since, in one of the neighboring towns, a little boy of two summers was seen standing in the middle of the road, and bestowing a very low bow upon a great, sober-faced cow, which he lipeed forth in sweetest infatigable accent, 'Thank you, pretty moolly cow, for making plesant milk for me.' It seemed that the little fellow had a song book at home, wherein a verse ran:
'Thank you pretty cow, who made Pleasant milk to suck my bread.'
and the couplet recurring to his mind at the moment, he made it a point to stop and thank Mistress Moolly on the spot.
Was not the sweet child, as he stood bashed in bright sunlight, and bearing the impress of God's fashioning hand so plainly visible upon the dawning mind which looked forth from those bright blue eyes, reading an instructive lesson to children of a larger growth, who receive all life common blessings so unregardfully?
Boston Journal.

GEN. SCOTT MADE LIEUTENANT GENERAL—Gen. Scott, for a long time the ablest Major General in the world, is created, by special act of Congress, Lieutenant General.

A new Post office, has been established in Gaston County, by the name of White Pine. Epitaph Blank is P. M.