

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

W. J. YATES, Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

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## Western Democrat

Published every Tuesday—Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

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July 23, 1856—

MRS. B. J. CRAIG, Dress Maker, Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory.

MRS. WHELAN, Dress Maker, Opposite the Post-Office.

BONNETS Made in the latest style, at the moderate price of 12 1/2 cents.

TO THE PUBLIC. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the largest and most varied stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. ALEXANDER & LENTELE

W. J. YATES, Proprietor. The undersigned offers for sale several valuable farms in the County of Mecklenburg, N. C. The first is known as 'The Home Tract.'

## Valuable Farms FOR SALE.

**The Home Tract.** Containing 753 Acres, on the waters of Reedy Creek, commodious DWELLING HOUSE, good barn, carriage house, and all other useful buildings in excellent order and probably not surpassed by those on any other farm in the county of Mecklenburg. There is also a Grist and Saw Mill, Gin House with Gin running by water, also another good Gin and Thresher on the farm. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, pleasantly situated, well watered, and has 275 Acres of cleared land. It is also together one of the most desirable places in the fertile county of Mecklenburg. I wish to sell this farm between the date and the first of January next, and will take pleasure in showing it to those who may call to see it. I also wish to sell

**Another Tract** of land, in the same neighborhood, containing 217 Acres, well watered, and having on it a large quantity of excellent timber convenient to a Saw Mill. This place is known as the Pine Hill Tract. I also wish to sell

**Another Tract** on McAlpine's Creek in Mecklenburg, containing 250 Acres, known as the Rea Mine Tract. This farm is well improved with a good dwelling house and out buildings, is well watered, and lies on the Porter road. I also wish to sell

**Another Tract** of land lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, in Mecklenburg county, containing 514 Acres. I also wish to sell my life interest in

**Another Tract** of 251 Acres, on Sugar Creek, adjoining the above tract of 514 Acres. I also wish to sell

**Another Tract** lying on the waters of Paw Creek, in Mecklenburg county, containing 10 Acres well watered, and tolerably well improved with buildings. Any of these farms will be shown at any time to those who wish to purchase, by application to the subscriber who lives on the above mentioned Home Tract. ALBERT WALLACE. August 5, 1856—

## Female School.

THE exercises of Miss SARAH F. DAVIDSON'S School will be resumed on Monday the 22nd of September, at 10 o'clock. Terms for Tuition as follows: Music class, embracing Orthography, Reading, Writing, first principles of Arithmetic and Geography, \$6 to \$8  
Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes, Latin, Orthography, Reading, Writing and Drawing, \$10  
Modern and Ancient Geography, with the use of Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Ac., \$10  
French, \$10  
Music on Piano, \$10  
Guitar, \$10  
Monochromatic and Perspective Drawing, \$10  
Latin, \$10  
Miss Davidson would be very much obliged to those of her patrons, who are inclined to her for tuition for the years 1854 and '55, to make known their names to her at an early date. Charlotte, S. C., Sept. 16, 1856—

## Carolina Female College.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, and continue without vacation, until the middle of July, making two sessions of twenty weeks each. Board and Tuition embracing the usual circle of English, Science, and Literature, Latin and Greek languages, \$75 per session.  
French \$9, Drawing \$10, Oil Painting \$15. Music \$12, German \$12. Other ornamental branches, such as Embroidery, Wax-Flowers, &c., at reasonable extra charge.  
T. R. WALSH, President.  
P. S.—The health of the students has been remarkably good during their stay, with the exception of a few cases of typhoid fever. They are not affected and have recovered sufficiently to return home. Sept. 2, 1856— T. R. W., Pres't.

## RAIL-ROAD HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

KINZEL & CO., Proprietors. THE undersigned has taken charge of the Hotel recently erected in the immediate vicinity of the Depots of the S. C. & N. C. RAIL ROADS, at Charlotte, and they invite from the travelling public and the community generally a trial of the merits of their establishment. Our House will be kept in all respects inferior to any other good hotel, whether regard be had to the table or to the comfort and convenience of the sleeping apartments. To the travellers on the Rail-Roads, this stand is particularly desirable, being near to and in full view of the Depots—and to boarders of the town we will make it as desirable, we hope, both in regard to accommodations and terms, as any other similar establishment. No effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. KINZEL & CO.

## LUNCH HOUSE AND BAR

kept in the best style, in the basement of the Hotel. August 26, 1856—3m

## SADDLE and Harness

3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE, Charlotte.

## S. M. HOWELL

HAVING made more extensive preparations for the Manufacture of SADDLES and HARNESS. He would respectfully inform the citizens of North Carolina, that he is now prepared to furnish SADDLES and HARNESS of a superior quality, of his own manufacture, at the Very Lowest Possible Prices.

## MERCHANTS Wanting Saddles

By leaving their orders, can be furnished as well as they can procure the same at the North. ELIAS & COHEN. August 16, 1856—

## ENCOURAGE THIS KNOCKING.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those who favored him with a call during the last year; and he would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the Machine Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. George & Whisnant, adjoining Mr. J. Rudolph's Steam Planing Mills, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line as cheap and as good as can be done in the State.

## Turning, Cutting Screws, Repairing Boilers and Engines of all descriptions, Making and Repairing Mill Spindles, Wood Planers, Making Ploughs, Ironing Wagons; and in Horse-Shoeing, &c., we will yield to no one for neatness, wear, and dispatch.

Interfering Shoes \$1 25, common ditto \$1, cast-steel toes, or steel plate, \$2.

I have also erected an Air Furnace for mending Brass, which answers finely. The public can now get brass and composition castings by calling on the above establishment, and furnishing patterns. Old Brass melted over at reduced price, with neatness and dispatch. Old Copper and Brass wanted.

S. J. PERRY. Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1856—

## BOOKS For Sale AT THE CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE NEW PURCHASE, or EARLY YEARS in the FAR WEST—By Robert Carlton. THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA in Turkey, Persia, and Russia—Edited by James Morison.

STANHOPE BURLEIGH, The Jesuites in our Homes.—One of the most interesting Novels that has been written in many years—by Helen Dhu.

THE MUSEUM of Remarkable and Interesting Events, containing Historical Adventures and Incidents. BLANCHE DEARWOOD—A Tale of Modern Life.

EVENING TALES—being a selection of wonderful and supernatural Stories, translated from the Chinese, Turkish, and German, and compiled by Henry St. Clair.

LEXICON OF FREE MASONRY. Containing a definition of all its communicable terms. The True Masonic Chart, by Rev. L. L. Cross, G. L. The Free-Mason's Manual, by J. W. K. J. Stewart.

The New Masonic Tenets Board. THE ODD FELLOWS' MANUAL, by the Rev. A. B. Gush. LOWRIE & ENNIS, Book-Sellers. Charlotte, March 4, 1856.

## REMOVAL. BOONE & CO'S BOOT & SHOE Emporium

Is removed to their NEW STORE, NO. 3, BRICK RANGE, Opposite the BURNT DISTRICT

WHERE they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers. BOONE & CO. Charlotte, July 8, 1856—

## PLEASANT VALLEY FOR SALE.

Valuable Lands and Residence. THE subscriber having determined to remove to the South-West offers for sale HIS LANDS,

situate in Lancaster District, S. C., on the road from Lancasterville to Charlotte, 22 miles from Lancasterville, and 6 miles from Morrow's Turn Out, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail-Road.

THE HOME TRACT contains five hundred acres. THE COLBERT TRACT contains two hundred and seventy acres, and lies two and a half miles south of the Home Tract.

THE HUNTER TRACT contains two hundred and seventy acres, and lies one mile east of the Home Tract. The whole Lands are well adapted to the production of

COTTON, CORN, AND GRAIN. The Lands are in a high state of cultivation, in a BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY REGION thickly settled, with a moral and intelligent community. Upon the Home Tract there is a large DWELLING HOUSE with nine rooms and a large dining room attached. Also,

A GOOD STORE HOUSE sufficiently large. This has been a capital stand for the sale of goods, for upwards of thirty years, and is yet. Also, A good Gin House and Screw, extensive Barns, Stables, Cribbs, good Negro Houses, Overseer's House, and other convenient and necessary buildings, with a Well of

PURE WATER. It is altogether one of the most desirable, convenient, and best improved places in the country, and is rarely such.

LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS are in market. The Dwelling and most of the Buildings are new, having been RECENTLY ERECTED. The lands will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers. It will afford me pleasure to SHOW THE LANDS to persons wishing to examine. The terms will be made easy and accommodating. I am DETERMINED TO SELL.

Having purchased Lands in Arkansas. Persons desiring to purchase may, therefore, come WITH CONFIDENCE, that I will sell. The Lands and Improvements, I feel assured, will please. My address is "Pleasant Valley Post Office, Lancaster District, S. C." The Post Office is at my Store.

GEORGE D. BECKHAM. July 15, 1856—

## POLITICAL.

### Gen. Jackson for Buchanan or President in 1844.

The Nashville (Tennessee) Union of the 18th ult., contains a correspondence between Andrew Jackson and Judge Catron, which effectually crushes out the wicked and malignant invention that Gen. Jackson distrusted the integrity, fidelity, and ability of Mr. Buchanan. Judge Catron's letter gives the substance of an interview with General Jackson in 1844, which shows that after Mr. Van Buren wrote his anti-Texas letter the Old Hero came out decidedly for Mr. Buchanan as the democratic candidate for President, and recommended the delegates present at the interview to support him in the Baltimore Convention. It is scarcely necessary for us to allude to the high character of Judge Catron, the author of the letter referred to. He is at present, and has been for many years, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The correspondence is as follows:

HERMITAGE, Sept. 16, 1856. Dear Sir: Will you be kind enough to state me your recollection of certain remarks, and the conversation that occurred on your visit to the Hermitage in the spring of 1844, between my father (General Jackson) and certain delegates from Alabama, I think, on their way then to attend the Baltimore Convention, and just after the letter of Mr. Van Buren against the annexation of Texas appeared in public, and greatly obliged your friend and obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Justice CATRON, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NASHVILLE, Sep. 17, 1856. Dear Sir: In your note yesterday you desire me to state my recollection of certain remarks that occurred in conversation in my presence at the Hermitage in 1844, between General Jackson and others, in regard to the probable action of the Baltimore Convention, &c.

In 1844, when the delegates were on their way to the Baltimore Convention from Alabama and Tennessee, Gen. Jackson wrote a note to Gen. Armstrong, the postmaster at Nashville, saying "that he (Gen. Jackson) wished to see and have a conversation with some of his friends on the subject of a proper candidate to be presented by the convention, and to come early next morning to the Hermitage." Gen. Armstrong and myself drove up very early; nor do I recollect whether any other person indicated in the note got there in time. A long private conversation was held by Gen. Jackson with those he had invited, at which Gen. Armstrong and myself were present. I well recollect.

The General had been a warm friend of Mr. Van Buren; nor did I know that he had changed his mind until the morning. He then concurred with his friends present that it was not possible for the democratic party to elect Mr. Van Buren in the face of his letter condemning the acquisition of Texas.

Mr. Van Buren being out of the question, the next matter of discussion was, who of our prominent friends was qualified to fill the high office of President, and carried with him the elements of success in a contest with the eminent leader on the other side, Mr. Clay, who it was not doubted would be the whig candidate. We discussed the fitness of our friends, and gave our opinion with entire freedom. When we got through, Gen. Jackson said he did not doubt that Mr. Buchanan ought to be the nominee.

When we returned to the parlor a considerable number of gentlemen were there, and others were coming in from Nashville. The conversation, of course, turned on politics and the probable complexion of the convention, and what it ought to do. Some one asked the General, bluntly, who he thought should be selected as the candidate. He promptly replied: "It is not possible for our friends to support Mr. Van Buren in the face of his letter opposing the acquisition and annexation of Texas; amongst our other prominent friends I have no hesitation in saying that my opinion is, Mr. Buchanan should be selected by the convention as our candidate."

There were several delegates present, but I do not recollect any one of them except Mr. Turner, of Huntsville, Alabama. The foregoing account is the substance of my recollection of the conversation to which you refer.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN CATRON. To ANDREW JACKSON, Esq.

SHAKERS' BIBLE.—We had a glimpse, a day or two since, of a Shaker Bible, a book not often allowed to be seen by the "world's people." It is entitled, "A Holy, Sacred and Divine Roll from the Lord God of Heaven to the Inhabitants of the Earth. Revealed in the Society at New Lebanon, Columbia county, State of New York, United States of America." This edition was published seven years since, at the Shakers' establishment at Canterbury, N. H. It pretends to be a revelation, and the testimony of eleven mighty angels is given, who attended the writing of the roll. One of the angels is named Con-sole-taneous-Jao-mon-shue, and another Pre-line-flaun-vas-ten-va-ren-ve-ne—It is bound in yellow, according to the order from on high.—The book appears to contain passages from Scripture, altered amended, enlarged, or curtailed, with original additions or improvements, as they are probably desired, to suit the peculiar notions of the disciples of Anne Lee. It is a very curious volume—even more remarkable, though of less pretended antiquity, than the Mormon Bible. A copy is ordered to be sent to every king or potentate in Christendom, and one sent to the Governor of Canada, some time since, was returned or refused.—(Lovell Courier.

## From the N. C. Standard. OH, COME TO THE FAIR!

Whoever you are, And bring something with you, whatever it be; Come one and come all; Your State makes the call. From the north and the south, from the west to the sea.

Bring your horses and kine, Your sheep and your swine, Your fowls of rare blood, and your shang-hais to boot; And whatever you do, Bring your fast trotters too, The crowded track's chances to take and dispute.

Bring on your leatherwork— Also, your featherwork; All curious productions of nature and art; Come, with your tap-estry, Also, your map-estry, Paintings most rare, for the eye and the heart.

Bring fruit and bring wine, Bring the ores from the mine— The wealth the earth yields both above and below; Bring the peach, blushing meek, Like the rose on the cheek Of the fair ones who'll come, and not think of a bean!

Bring your needlework, girls, Right along with your curls; Your basques, and your bonnets, your sleeves, and your capes; And bring, curiously wrought, And with mystery fraught, All those "wee little" garments of various shapes.

Let the matrons too come, (Though they seldom leave home,) With their counterpanes fine, and their bed-quilts so rare; With work of all kinds Which their careful hand finds So much pleasure in doing—let them come to the Fair.

Ye mechanics, well skilled, Let your Hall be well filled, With all manner of work, in neat order displayed; Let the grounds, too, attest That you've all done your best; And the State will be proud of the progress you've made.

Ho! ye Farmers, attend! Of all classes the friend; For if your work should fail, we would "fere" not at all; Bring the fruits of your toil, The rich cream of the soil, In its varied forms to the Farmer's own Hall.

So come right along; There'll be music and song, And dancing all night, so the papers do say; The lute-string hangs out, And our people, no doubt, Will be happy to see you by night and day.

What a time it will be! If you come you will see— Hear the speech, see the crowds, and the brilliant array; Come along then—come all, Like the leaves in the Fall— And your trouble and travel 'twill amply repay.

Lo the State gathers here, At the close of each year; Her honor's at stake and she calls on us all To prepare for the time When she shows in her prime— Can we turn a deaf ear to her heart-stirring call!

Then come to the Fair, Whoever you are, And bring something with you, whatever it be; Come one and come all; Your State makes the call, From the hills of the west to the shores of the sea. W. W. H.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1856.—We have on a former occasion alluded to the probable return, during the present year, of the Comet of 1264 and 1556, with a tail of 90 degrees and much historical celebrity. We now perceive that Mr. Hind, a distinguished English astronomer, who has furnished the best account of the comets observed during many hundred years, has enlisted Prof. Littrow, of the Imperial Observatory of Vienna, in his inquiries. The result is the discovery of the original chart and observations of the celebrated astronomer, Fabricius, and those of the Nuremberg observer, Joachim Heller. Their opinions supported by that of Halley, confirm Mr. Hind in his own, that this magnificent comet may be momentarily looked for. Its re-appearance, says Mr. Hind, is near at hand.

THE DOCTOR AND HOOPS.—The Editor of the Medical and Surgical Journal comes out strongly in favor of hoops. He says nothing can be more appropriate during the heat of summer than these light frames to raise the weight of the skirts from the hips and lower part of the back. He counsels moderation, however, and cautions the ladies against making very airy sprites of themselves as to take cold. Yes, ladies, beware of the hoops.

## General Intelligence.

### Presbyterian Statistics.

The annual returns from our Church, (says the Presbyterian) as made up by the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, which have now been extensively published, present several points of interest. A comparison with the statistics of last year shows that whilst in some respects there is ground for encouragement, in others there is reason for regret and humiliation. Compared with the preceding year, we find that the number of Synods and Presbyteries remains the same. We have 47 more candidates than at that time, 3 more licentiates, 59 more ministers, 67 more churches, and 2,351 more communicants. There have been 25 more licensees, 11 more ordinations, 35 more installations, 14 more pastoral relations dissolved, 8 more churches organized, and 16 more ministers received from other denominations than during the preceding year; whilst the amount of money contributed exceeds the sum in the report for 1855 by \$230,376. One very cheering fact is the apparently increasing permanency of the pastoral relation, there having been an excess of 21 installations over the number of pastoral relations dissolved, whilst the report of the last year shows an excess of only 7. On the other hand, the number of communicants received on examination is 763 less than the number reported last year, and those received on certificate 120 less. Upon the whole, these figures show that there has been progress as to the general healthfulness and soundness of the churches; but as regards the enjoyment of spiritual blessings and aggression on the kingdom of darkness, there is no special occasion for encouragement. Our attention, particularly during the early part of the ecclesiastical year, was frequently directed to the comparatively few revivals, and though a more happy state of things afterwards appeared, we are still not surprised to find that the accessions from the world fall below what has heretofore been reported. We trust that this circumstance may make its appropriate impression on the hearts of both ministers and people, and that all may be next returns to pray and labor that the next returns may present more cheering results.

We have received a copy of the Minutes of the New School General Assembly, but after carefully examining it, have not been able to find that it contains the usual General Summary. Why it was omitted is not explained. By reference to the aggregate tables, however, we have collected a few of the items, which compared with the Old School, areas follows:

	New School.	Old School.
Synods	24	30
Presbyteries	108	148
Candidates	219	482
Licentiates	94	240
Added on Examination	5,704	12,322
Added on Certificate	4,730	9,266
Total Communicants	138,760	233,755

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF SILK GOODS.—A Paris correspondent says—"I am afraid the ladies will complain this year, for silk goods will increase in price; there is a rise of fifty per cent. on the raw material."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Chinese Repository tells of a strange kind of death punishment which was inflicted on a Chinese criminal who had committed a dreadful murder. He was wound with cotton, saturated with tallow, placed being left for him to breathe. He was then dipped like a monster candle, until he presented a mass of tallow. In this way he was stuck up on his father's grave, lighted, and kept burning until his body was consumed by slow degrees.

POISONED BY EATING POKE BERRIES.—An interesting little girl, Nancy Jane, daughter of Mr. J. J. Walpole, of Roseville, Ohio, died on the 2nd inst., from the effects of eating a bunch of poke berries on the Friday preceding.

A CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr David Culpepper, of Russell county, Ala., requests us to publish to the world, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has been cured of Cancer by the use of the following recipe, and that he believes it is an infallible remedy for this dreadful disease:

"RUPE.—Take an equal quantity of the roots of white ash, black sumac, and fat lightwood or pine, and boil them in water until a strong tea is made, and use it for a constant drink in place of water, tea, coffee, milk and all other beverages, and eat nothing salt or greasy. Take now tar and simmer it over a slow fire until it forms a tough wax and apply it in the shape of a plaster to the cancer, over which first sprinkle corrosive sublimate; the plaster and corrosive sublimate to be renewed every day or every other day as most convenient; the cancer to be kept dry. If this remedy is followed, without regard to pain or swelling, which will both be great, and all stimulants are refrained from, Mr. Culpepper guarantees a perfect and speedy cure. We give the recipe for what it is worth, without knowing anything of its value."

PRESERVING BUTTER.—"It is said" that butter will keep for a long time if each pound be treated with one ounce of the following composition, recommended by Dr. Allen, viz: Salt two parts, saltpeter one part, sugar two parts.

## DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

The Rochester Union, of Thursday last, says: The readers of the Union will remember that we published, a few weeks since, an account of the elopement of a married lady from Port Hope, C. W., with a young man. The guilty pair came to this city, and were pursued by the injured husband, who waited here, armed, and resolved to shoot the destroyer of his peace. After a chase of some days between Port Hope, Rochester, and Niagara, where the parents of the woman reside, the parties became separated, and all became quiet, but the husband only reserved his wrath for a future occasion, as we then predicted that he would, and has at length accomplished his purpose, by slaying in cold blood the seducer of his wife.

The husband is named George Brogden; that of the seducer was Thomas Henderson. Both were young men, natives of Port Hope, who have been educated and rose to manhood together, and both embraced the same profession, that of the law. Since the intimacy of Henderson with Mrs. Brogden became known to Mr. B., he had devoted himself to revenge. The wife took refuge at the residence of her parents at Niagara, and Henderson eluded the pursuit of Brogden, and no doubt visited his wife at her residence.

On Tuesday evening last, Henderson came from Toronto to Port Hope on the steamer Arabian, and it is asserted that he was on his return from Niagara. Brogden expected him, and repaired to the wharf, armed with a loaded revolver. Soon after the boat was made fast, Henderson went into the bar-room of the boat, which was on the side next to the deck. Just then one of the officers of steamer came to him and told him that Brogden was on the wharf in search of him. The warning came too late. At the next instant Brogden fired upon Henderson through the window of the boat. The ball passed into the back, under the shoulder blade, through the heart and out at the breast. Henderson fell exclaiming "I am shot," and immediately expired.—Had not the ball been spent passing through the body of Henderson, it would have doubtless injured the friend who stood in front of him, and who was warning him of the presence of Brogden.

The affair created intense sensation in Port Hope, where both parties were well known and had respectable relatives residing. A coroner's jury were engaged yesterday in an investigation of the affair. Brogden made no attempt to escape, but appeared to be in a measure satisfied after taking the life of the seducer of his wife and the destroyer of his peace.

## A RUSSIAN MISTRESS JEALOUS OF HER SLAVE.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 21st of July, gives the following illustration of serfdom in Russia, as of recent occurrence:

Among the serfs owned by a widow lady was a girl who had been brought up with unusual indulgence, had received a superior education, and acquired manners far more cultivated than belonged to her class, to which advantages was added the natural gift of an attractive person. At an early age she was apprenticed at St. Petersburg to a French dress-maker, and having attained to some skill in the business, she was after a time offered profitable employment.

This her mistress permitted her to accept, on the usual payment of an obrok to herself in lieu of personal service. The girl conducted herself well in her situation, acquired a knowledge of the French language, and formed habits of considerable refinement. Here she attracted the notice of an officer of the rank of colonel, who, in due time, proved his attachment by offering her marriage. The girl accepted the proposal, and nothing remained but to attain her freedom of her mistress. The purchase-money the colonel was willing to pay. This ought to have been regulated by the obrok which the girl had paid, calculated at so many years' purchase. The officer, however, was not disposed to cavil about the price, but on applying to the mistress, to whom he unfortunately explained his purpose, he received for answer, that on no terms whatever should she emancipate her slave.

Every effort was used to shake the resolution, which appeared unaccountable; but argument, entreaty, and money were alike unavailing, and the lady remained inexorable, giving in the end the clue to her obstinacy by observing that she would never see her serf take precedence of her, as she would do if married to a colonel, while she was herself but the widow of a major. The match was necessarily broken off, and the girl's prospect of happiness destroyed. To complete her misery, her mistress revoked her leave of absence, and ordered her immediately to return to her native village. Arrived in the village, the unhappy girl, accustomed to habits and comforts of civilized life, was clothed in the coarse garments of an ordinary peasant, and was forthwith ordered to marry a rough moujik, of the same class. Revolting at this tyranny, and refusing to obey, she was flogged, and though she still resisted for awhile, a long continuance of cruel and degrading treatment conquered her in the end, and she was forced to submit to the miserable lot entailed upon her by the wretched jealousy of her heartless mistress.