WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE } A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. } CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. TERMS { $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

E. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1857. New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 285.

THE

Western Democrat

—Published every Tuesday—

Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

TERMS:

For the year, if paid in advance,....$2 00
If paid within six months,..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00

☞Any person sending us five *new* subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription ($10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

☞Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, $1 00
" " " " 6 " 6 00
" " " " 12 " 10 00
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Each subsequent insertion, 25

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞For announcing Candidates for office, $5 in advance.

☞Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly

WILLIAM J. YATES.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation,

Fifteen miles west of Charlotte, in Gaston county, within two miles of the Plank Road between Charlotte and Lincolnton.

Said Plantation is on the west side of the Catawba River, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES:—about eighty-five acres, River bottom; ten acres, Meadow land—yielding an abundant crop of hay twice a year; one hundred and twenty-five acres good upland, lying very level, and the balance in woodland, well timbered, and extending within two hundred yards of a Saw Mill owned by John R. Johnston, Esq.

On the place there is a large Brick House, Kitchen, Negro Houses, Cribs, Stables, a new large and spacious Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Cotton Gin and Screw.

There is also a large Orchard of peach and apple Trees, worth at least one thousand dollars; and in addition a good vegetable garden.

The Plantation is well known as the residence of the late Robert Johnston; having been carefully cultivated and from the manner in which it lies, is capable of indefinite improvement.

The place is well watered, having three very excellent Springs, situated in different parts of the plantation.

Any one wishing to examine the plantation can do so by applying to Jno. R. Johnston, Esq., residing within one mile of the place, or in his absence, to Dr. Sydney X. Johnston, two miles distant at Castania Grove, on the Plank Road above mentioned.

Possession of the premises given on the 1st of January, 1858, and to any purchaser desirous of sowing wheat, permission will be granted to do so at the proper season.

This has always been regarded as the best plantation on the Catawba River, and my business arrangements being such that I cannot occupy it at this time, it will be sold during the ensuing season; therefore early application would be advisable.

Price and terms will be made known by addressing me at 27 Murray, and 31 Warren Streets, New York City, care of Churchill, Johnston & Co., until 1st of November; after that date, at Columbia, S. C.

RUFUS M. JOHNSTON.
Sept. 29, 1857. 4m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of July, 1857. The Notes and Accounts for 1856 must be paid forthwith. The Accounts for 1857 can run as usual and will be settled at the end of the year by L. S. Williams who will continue to carry on the business the old stand.

The late firm return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and their successor hopes, by manifesting a spirit of accommodation, to merit a continuation of the same.

WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO.
Charlotte, Aug. 4, 1857 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO., will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

L. S. WILLIAMS.
August 4, 1857

500 Head of Beef Cattle Wanted.

Also, 500 HEAD OF SHEEP & 100 Head of HOGS,

And 12 or 15 No. 1 Milch Cows.

I DESIRE to purchase the above amount of Stock. Those having any for sale will do well to give me a call, as I am willing to pay the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to sell their Beeves, Sheep or Hogs to me instead of butchering themselves, as I think I can remunerate them as well if not better than if they butchered themselves.

W. A. COOK.
Charlotte, July 14, 1857. Town Butcher.

DR. R. WYSONG,
Charlotte, N. C.

HAVING located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

☞ OFFICE in Springs' building.
April 28th 1857.

BREM & STEELE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
Dry Goods,
Hardware, Hats, and Shoes,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 5, 1857. 44-tf

New Millinery and Mantua Making ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. P. M. SMITH would inform the public that she intends carrying on the above business at her residence, next to the new Episcopal Church. She would also inform the ladies that she has just received a supply of Bonnet Trimmings, consisting of Flowers, Feathers, Rouches, &c., &c.

Oct. 27, 1857. 80-tf

SCARR & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
No. 4, Trade Street,
Charlotte, N. C.,

Invite the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c. to their new and complete stock of *DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.* The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the purity of the Drugs sold by them. Sept. 1st.

Pure White Lead.

A superior article, warranted pure, *at 10 cents, cash.*
For sale by SCARR & CO.
September 8, 1857.

PATENT
MEDICINES.

Just received, from the Warehouse,
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral.
Rogers' Liverwort and Tar,
Guysott's Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,
Wistar's Balsam,
McLane's Pills,
Strong's Pills,
Ayers' Pills, &c. &c.
SCARR & CO,
September 8. *DRUGGISTS.*

Quinine, Quinine.

A full supply of Powers & Weightman's Quinine, low for cash.
SCARR & CO.,
Sept. 1st. *Charlotte Drug Store.*

For the Toilet.

Just received a choice lot of Perfumery and Articles essential to the Toilet.

Ivory, buffalo horn, shell and fancy Hair Brushes; tooth, nail and shaving Brushes; buffalo horn, india rubber and horn Combs; French, English and American Pomades, for the hair; odor boxes, toilet bottles, Lubin's extracts in great variety; Glenn's toilet waters; German, French and American Colognes; toilet soaps in great variety; hair dyes, rice powder, meen fun, tooth pastes, &c., at
Sept. 1st. Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.

For the Bath.

SPONGE of various qualities,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Flesh Brushes,
Hair Gloves and Belts.
at SCARR & CO'S.
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.
Sept. 8, 1857.

Potash! Potash!!

For making Soap,—a fresh barrel opened at
Sept. 8. *Scarr & Co.'s, Druggists.*

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING

Creams, Puddings, &c., of the following varieties:
Lemon, Vanilla,
Pine Apple, Almond,
Rose, Orange, Nutmeg,
Celery, Banana, &c. at
Sept. 8. *Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.*

MACCARONI,
Tapioca,
Sago, &c. for sale at
Sept. 8. *Scarr & Co.'s, Druggists.*

Oswego Corn Starch.

A superior article of diet for Invalids, at Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.
Sept. 1st.

CHOCOLATE.

Schmitz's Sweet Chocolate, for sale at
Sept. 1. *Scarr & Co's Drug Store.*

Robinson's Patent Barley.

Strongly recommended by the Faculty as a nutritious and cooling food for Infants, and is excellent for thickening soup,—sold at 25 cents per packet, at
Sept 15. *Scarr & Co's Drug Store.*

Varnishes, Varnishes,

To be sold low for cash:
Damar crystal white,
Coach body.....No. 1.
do. do. .....No. 2.
Furniture.....No. 1.
do. ..... No. 2.
Black leather varnish,
Drying Japan. by
Sept. 1. Scarr & Co., *Druggists.*

Prime White Vinegar,

White and black Mustard Seed,
Mace, cloves,
Nutmegs, allspice,
Ginger, &c., &c.,
Sept. 1. At Scarr & Co.'s, Charlotte.

☞ Cox's refined sparkling Geletine, A very superior and easy mode of making Jellies.
Sept. 1. Scarr & Co., Druggists.

Segars! Segars!!

A large lot of Havana Segars, various brands, for sale at *Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.*
Sep. 29, 1857.

CONGRESS WATER, CONGRESS WATER,

A fresh case just opened at
Scarr & Co's Drug Store.

BLUE STONE, BLUE STONE.

Just received, a large supply at
SCARR & CO'S
Sept. 8. *Drug Store.*

☞ Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, an agreeable and refreshing aperient, for sale at *Scarr & Co's Drug Store.*

German Sand Crucibles,

In sets of eight each, for sale at
Sept. 8. *Scarr & Co.'s Drug Store.*

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF
MEDICINE & SURGERY,
Office No. 5, Granite Row,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HOUSE & LOT
For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, situated on Trade street, directly opposite the residence of Gen. J. A. Young, and in the most pleasant and healthy part of the town. Buildings all in complete order, and will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West. For particulars, enquire of J. TOWNLY, at
FULLINGS & CO.'S
Clothing Emporium.
Sept. 29. 1857. tf

Notice.

As Executor of Jonathan Burlison, deceased, I will sell on the premises of my testator, in Union county, on the 3d day of December next, the following property of the said Burlison:

FIVE LIKELY NEGROES,

The Crop of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. &c.
The stock of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c.,
and such other articles as are usually sold on such occasions.

Twelve months credit will be given and note with approved security required.

☞ Creditors of said estate are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within the legal time, and debtors are requested to make payment.

The Plantation of deceased will also be rented on the day of sale.

SAML. H. WALKUP, Ex'r.
Nov. 9, 1857 82-4t

40,000 PAIRS
OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
BROGANS AND
OVER SHOES.

EMBRACING every variety of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Childrens' Shoes and Boots that can be found in any wholesale or retail establishment in the Southern Country.

Our goods are manufactured expressly for us, and we are satisfied they will give better satisfaction and at less prices for the same quality of goods than at any other establishment in the South.

It is only necessary to examine our stock and prices to be satisfied that this is the place to buy Boots and Shoes.

Cash, one price only.
BOONE & CO.,
Sept. 29. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

I will sell at public or private sale the House & Lot on which Jos W. Ross now lives, on B. and 5th Streets, in the town of Charlotte, containing one Lot and a half. An excellent

Dwelling House

and other buildings are on the premises; also, Garden, Stables, Well, &c. Persons desirous of examining the premises can call on Mr J. W. Ross, who will show the same.

☞ I will sell at public sale on the 1st of January, 1858, if not sold before.

S. H WALKUP.
Nov. 10, 1857. 82-tf

Oxford Female College.

The Fourteenth Session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches	$15 00
" " College Classes	20 00
" " Music	20 00
" " Drawing	10 00
" " Painting	20 00
" " Embroidery	5 00
Board and Washing, per month, ...	10 00

☞ No extra charges will be made.

For particulars, address
J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C.
Nov. 3, 1857. 81-12t

ATTENTION!
HOUSEKEEPERS.

If you wish to supply yourselves with
China, Glass or Crockery-ware
of any kind, go to
CHINA HALL,
where you will find the *BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE.* Also, a variety of housekeeping articles, consisting of
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles,
Castors, Chafing Dishes, Oyster Dishes,
Buckwheat-Cake Dishes, Egg Beaters, Oyster knives, Pickle forks,
Mustard spoons, Salad spoons
and Forks, Butter knives,
Teakettles, Andirons.
Waffle-Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bellows,
Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Candlesticks,
LOOKING GLASSES
in every variety of frame.
Also, LOOKING-GLASS PLATE.
A splendid assortment of eight day Alarm and thirty hour CLOCKS.
Also, a good assortment of
Wood and Willow Ware,
consisting of clothes, traveling and work Baskets, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Brooms, Brushes, Feather-dusters, Knife Boxes, &c. &c.
JAMES HARTY & CO.,
Oct. 12, 1857. tf *China Hall.*

John Henry Wayt, M. D.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

Having located permanently, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., and vicinity.

Dr. Wayt prepares and inserts artificial palates and obturators, and attends to the correction of congenital and accidental deformities of the teeth and jaws. He is also prepared to insert artificial teeth, after the most approved methods.

☞ Ladies waited on at their residences if required.

Office on Tryon Street, in Carson's new building, up stairs.
Nov. 18th, 1856. 20—tf.

Lumber Yard.

The subscribers inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity that they have established a Lumber Yard in town, where they intend keeping a supply of all kinds of Lumber for building and other purposes. Mr Jonas Rudisill is their agent in town—application can be made to him or to either of the undersigned.

Oct. 6. MILLER & PORTER.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

THE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

The Los Angelos Star gives the following additional detail with reference to the horrible massacre of an emigrant train on the plains by the Indians, of which we recently gave the substance.

The scene of massacre is differently designated as the Santa Clara canon, the Mountain Springs and the Mountain Meadows. But all agree in locating it near the rim of the Great Basin, about 50 miles from Cedar City, the southern of the Mormon settlements, and three hundred miles from Salt Lake City. Of a party of about one hundred and thirty persons, only fifteen infant children were saved. The account was given by the Indians themselves to the Mormons at Cedar City, to which place they brought the children, who were purchased from them by the people of that city.

Whether the cause assigned is sufficient to account for the result, or whether a different cause is at the bottom of the transaction. We can scarcely believe that a party traveling along a highway would act in the manner described, that is to poison the carcass of an ox, and also the water, thus endangering the lives of those who were coming after them. Yet this is the story told by all who have spoken of the massacre. It is stated the emigrants had an ox which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in the pools, for the purpose of killing the Indians, that several of the tribe had died from this cause, and that the whole force mustered, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the above place, which favored their purpose, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children.

The Indians state they made but one charge on the party, in which they cut off the greater portion of the men, and then guarded the outlet of the canon and shot the men and women down as they came out for water; that one man was making his escape with a few children, and they followed him, killed him, and took the children, fifteen in number, the eldest under five years old.

AMALGAMATION.—Thomas Hudson, colored, and Jane Hastings, a white girl, were married in Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday. The ceremony is said to have been witnessed by some of the "first citizens."

S. C. COLLEGE A "NUISANCE:"—The Grand Jury of Abbeville for the Fall Term made the following presentment, which the Anderson True Carolinian thinks is rather overstepping their legitimate sphere:

"That the South Carolina College, under its present Faculty, is not fulfilling the design had in view in its organization by the Legislature. The present Faculty have shown themselves utterly incapable of governing the students, and the Grand Jury are really surprised that the Trustees should have replaced them in their Professorships, after having so justly turned them out. They would recommend therefore, that until the College be placed under the control of a Faculty capable of governing it, that the annual appropriations thereto be withheld. In our opinion, under its present management, it is a nuisance."

THE NAVAL COURTS.—One hundred and seventeen cases have been gone through by the Naval Courts of Enquiry. Twenty more remain for trial. The public will rejoice to learn that this apparently interminable business is nearly through. How much the Naval Reform Board will cost the government remains to be seen. The present tribunals of Enquiry and Revision will do the country some service if they do not rush into the opposite extreme of the Naval Star Chamber and exercise mercy as indiscriminately as that body did justice. Whilst some efficient and excellent officers suffered under the Reform Board, a great many incapables were displaced, and some professionally capable, who were morally a disgrace to the service. No officer should be permitted to wear the livery of his country, however good a seaman, whose character as a gentleman cannot pass muster among civilized people.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscribers, as Administrators of Silas Todd, dec'd, will sell on Friday the 15th of JANUARY, at the late residence of the deceased,

Eight Likely Negroes,

One man and the balance women and children. Terms, 6 months credit with note and approved security.

JNO. L. TODD,
ADAM H. TODD,
Nov. 17th. 83-9t Administrators.

NOTICE.

The Board of Wardens for the county of Mecklenburg will meet at the Poor House of said county on the first Saturday in December next, for the purpose of electing a Steward and a Physician for the year 1858. Bidders for those places will please attend.

JNO. WOLF, Chairman.
November 17, 1857. 83-3t-pd

State of N. Carolina, Union county

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

It is ordered by the Court, that hereafter Monday and Tuesday be set apart for the trial of State causes. And it is further ordered by the Court that Civil Suits hereafter will not be taken up until Wednesday of the Term, and that no witness in Civil Suits will be allowed to prove for his attendance on Monday and Tuesday of each Term hereafter. Therefore Civil Suitors and Witnesses will take notice that the Civil Docket will not be taken up till Wednesday morning of each Term.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, this the 10th of November, 1857.

83-6t] W. H. SIMPSON, Clerk.

"THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS"

The progress of the physical sciences has, in all ages, been steadfastly resisted by the combined forces of bigotry and ignorance. In the year 1486, but six years before the discovery of America, a council of learned doctors met in Salamanca to discuss the views of Columbus, who was, at that time, endeavoring to obtain from Ferdinand and Isabella, the means of prosecuting his immortal voyage. A considerable number of that learned body entertained the belief that the opinions of the great navigator were perversely heterodox, and that they ought to be expiated at the stake. To hold that a ship by sailing due west, could reach the eastern portion of the globe, and by holding on the same course could finally come back to the port whence she started, was to maintain that the earth was round, and that there were persons living on the opposite side of it, directly under our feet. This was not only contrary to the teachings of the holy fathers, but was in opposition, as they supposed, to the very letter of scripture. Had not David said that the Heavens were extended like a hide, and did not the Apostle Paul compare them to a tabernacle spread over the earth, which must of course be flat? A little more than one hundred years after this memorable decision, Galileo ventured to teach that the sun was the centre of the system, and that the earth and the planets revolved around it; a doctrine which, we believe, is at this day denied by no civilized man, except one father Cullen, an Irish priest of the Romish Church, who maintains that the sun is only six feet in diameter, and that it travels once in twenty-four hours around the earth, which lies flat and unmoveable beneath it. For teaching a truth, now thought to be so undeniable, Galileo was imprisoned by the Inquisition, and only escaped torture by abjuring it, and declaring that he believed it to be untrue, because contrary to scripture. It must be allowed that there are scriptural texts, in abundance, against the doctrine of Galileo. The sun stood still at the command of Joshua, the sun went back as a sign to Hezekiah, "the sun," it is said, "is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race," "the sun knoweth his going down," "the sun also riseth and the sun goeth down." Not only is the sun spoken of as a body that is constantly in motion, but the earth is always spoken of as stationary. "The earth is also established that it cannot be moved." "Thou hast established the earth, and it abideth," &c. At the same time, the sun is spoken of as the greater light; how, then, could the sun be anything more than a body of fire, and how could the moon be a world like this we inhabit?

The great mistake of all the doctors alluded to—both those who examined Columbus, and those who persecuted Galileo—seems to have consisted in forcing the Holy Scriptures into a service they were not intended for. Their whole end and scope is to teach man how to save his own soul.—Everything necessary to that consummation, they show forth most abundantly;—but farther than this they do not go, and were not designed to go. So far as the material world is concerned, it may safely be affirmed, that they teach nothing by revelation which man is able to discover by his own unassisted faculties, the exercise of which is his chief employment in this world of probation. It is vain to look for systems of astronomy, or of any other science in the pages of Holy Writ, and those who seek them there, only succeed in bringing ridicule upon themselves, and discredit upon the sacred volume. At the same time, we think it may be safely asserted, that every discovery of science, if properly considered, tends to strengthen the evidence of scriptural truth.

When geology first began to take its rank among the established sciences, there was a general outcry against it, from all the pulpits in the civilized world. The Book of Genesis, it was perversely maintained, places the creation of the world in an age not quite six thousand years removed from the present, and it expressly declares that the whole work was finished in six days of our time. It never seems to have occurred to them, that a thousand years is an one day to Omnipotence, and one day as a thousand years. There were instances innumerable in prophetic language of the use of days and weeks to denote periods of much greater duration than the days and weeks in common acceptation, and the description of the earth'e creation, was certainly prophetic, if any part of scripture is; for eternity has no beginning, no middle, and no end, and what we understand by prophecy—that is, revelation—may operate in any direction. But the oracles of the day would not allow that view of the subject to be taken. According to them the earth was made in six *bona fide* days—that is to say 144 hours, neither more nor less. All the evidences afforded by geology of a far higher antiquity were scouted at, and the science, with its thousands of facts, was denounced as a damnable science, and its professors, without distinction, classed with Voltaire, Volney, Bolingbroke, Tom Paine, and the other scoffers of the last century. Such a proceeding was to the last degree impolitic and absurd; for as there were persons innumerable who were determined to examine for themselves, and as an examination was equivalent to conviction, to assert that there was antagonism between the revelations of Scripture and the revelations of geology, was to throw the door wide open to infidelity. The science in the meantime, steadily advanced, and a new race of clergymen sprung up—men thoroughly educated—who had studied the sciences profoundly, and this among the rest. These men could not resist the evidence afforded by geology with regard to the antiquity of the earth, and its gradual approach to its present condition by successive periods. At the same time, they found it impossible to resist the evidenees of the Scriptures, established, as they are, upon the unshaken and immutable foundation of prophecy fulfilled with the most minute accuracy. They sought to reconcile the two, by placing upon the words of Moses, used in the first chapter of Genesis, an interpretation to which seems certain that they are fairly liable, and expanding the six days of creation into six periods of vast duration.

The work whose title we have placed at the head of this article is the most successful, as it is by far the most eloquent, of all the attempts yet made to effect the indicated reconciliation. It is written in beautiful English, and imparts to a subject which seems dry and uninteresting in other hands, all the interest of a romace by Scott or Irving. It often rises into the highest regions of poetry, and proves that the author possessed an imagination which would have left him without a living rival, had he become a professed poet. It is redolent, throughout, of the most fervent and unaffected piety, and "justifies the ways of God to man," in a style never equalled by his cotemporaries.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE MOUNTAINS OF N. CAROLINA.

From a letter to the National Intelligencer, we extract the following:

"The Black and Roan Mountains are the highest in the United States east of the Mississippi, and the chief authority upon which this assertion rests is Cooks Map of North Carolina, published by J. H. Colton & Co.; a work not only officially recognized by the Legislature of North Carolina, but one which has received the commendation for general accuracy of Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, and also that of the late Prof. Mitchell. In submitting a table of the heights of the Carolina mountains, Mr Cooke mentions the fact that he is indebted for them to Prof. A. Guyot, of Princeton, who completed his survey in the summer of 1856, and it is proper to remark that his statements have been adopted by several of the leading gazetteers and atlases of the U. States in their latest editions. The peaks and heights are as follows: Clingman's peak of the Black 6,701 feet, Guyot's Peak 6,661, Sandoz knob 6.612, Cattail Peak 6,595, Hairy Bear 6.597. Mount Gibbes 6,586, Mount Mitchelt 6.576, Rocky Trail 6,481, Sugar Loaf 6.401, Potato Top 6.389, Black Knob 6.377, Bowler's Pyramid 6,345, Dome Gap 6,341, Roan Mountain 6,318.

All these heights exceed Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, and are not approached by Tahawus, of the Adiroadack range. In confirmation of the general accuracy of Prof. Guyot's measurements, it may be stated that during the last summer a line of levels was run to the top of the Black by Major J. C. Turner, of N. Carolina, and that he found, by the most accurate of measurement known, the height of Clingman's Peak to be 6,711 feet. Though Guyot and Turner differ to the extent of ten feet, (not as far as a deer or salmon can leap.) yet there is a substantial agreement between them, and this proves the barometer may be relied on for the measurement of elevations.

Though opposed to the American custom of naming hoary headed mountains after living men, however distinguished, yet I do not deem it improper that certain peaks of one huge mountain should be thus designated. But mountains are proverbially as honest as they are sensible, and those of Yancey and Buncombe counties (of the "good old North State") fully appreciate the luxury of having their own way. Often has the smoke of a camp fire attracted their attention on the extreme summit of Black Mountain; and when they have subsequently seen their friend Clingman, laden with geological specimens, weary and worn, descending to the lower world, it was not strange that they should learn to apply his own name to his elevated camping ground. That they should have attached to anotehr peak the name of Mitchell was perfectly natural and proper, for they well knew that he also was not only a lover of the mountains, but had done much to make their attractions known. If the flower which Mr Clingman may have plucked from one summit should have a little more of the blue of heaven than that picked up by Prof. Mitchell on another, let us sympathise with the former in his good fortune, and, gathering together all the blossoms of a good name, strew them upon the bier of the departed.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES LANMAN.

OREGON.—The Constitutional Convention of this Territory has closed its labors, and the Constitution was to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 9th November. The following are the principal provisions of the Constitution:

The Lsgislature is forbidden from establishing or incorporating any bank or banking company or monied institution whatever and all such institutions are positively forbidden in the State. The State is forbidden from subscribing for or becoming interested in any corporation or association whatever, and can never assume the debt of any town, county or city, and no town, city or municipal corporation can become a stockholder in any joint stock association whatever. The counties are forbidden from incurring debts of over $5,000. The Legislature is forbidden to draw money from the treasury of any religious or theological institution, and no money can be appropriated to pay for any religious services in either branch of the Legislative Assembly. All the elections in the Legislature shall be open and *viva voce* forever, and elections by the people shall also be *viva voce*, until altered by law. No negro, Chinaman or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

SELL YOUR HORSES GENTLEMEN.—A steam carriage made its appearance in the streets of Manchester, near Pittsburg. It ran over the streets like a thing of life, turning corners and dodging ruts. The driver of an omnibus, seeing innovation in this experiment, put whip to his horses and tried to outrun the steam carriage, but the latter left his coach so far behind that the omnibus driver was laughed at by the spectators. The steam carriage went at the rate of nine miles an hour with a pressure of sixty pounds. The inveter is John M. Hall, of Manchester.

A WOMAN TO WALK ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE CONSECUTIVE HOURS.—Mrs. M. Jackson, of Harrisburg, Pa., has commenced the feat of walking one hundred and five consecutive hours without any rest of any kind. The performance is to be done for a gold belt valued at $250.

☞ The following synopsis of the planetary system will, we think, prove interesting to those readers who have not the time or the opportunity to consult astronomical works:

Distance of the planets from the Sun—Mercury, 37,000,000 miles; Venus, 68,000,000; Earth, 95,000,000; Mars, 144,000,000; Juno, 243,000,000; Vesta, 215,000,000; Ceres, 263,000,000; Pallas, 264,000,000; Jupiter, 490,000,000; Saturn, 900,000,000; Herschel, 1,800,000. Diameter of the Sun and Planets—Sun 883,246, Mercury 3,224, Venus 7,687, Earth 7,911, Moon 2,180, Mars 4,189, Vesta 238, Juno 1,425, Ceres 163, Pallas 80, Jupiter 89,170, Saturn 79,012, Herschel 35,112. Quantities of matter in the planetary bodies, the Earth being 1—Sun 329,630, Mercury 0,135, Venus 0,135, Earth 1,000, Moon 0,025, Jupiter 330,600, Saturn 103,950, Herschel 16,840.

OBSERVATION.—The habit of observation is one of the most valuable in life; its worth can never be too highly estimated, and it is one that can easily be cultivated. Never do anything without observing that all you do is correct. Do not ever take a walk without having your eyes and ears open; and always try and remember what you see and hear. By this means you will acquire more knowledge than can ever be learned from books, as you will find the information in exactly the form you are capable of receiving it. Read books and newspapers, but above all acquire observing habits, for they will be always with you, and ever ready to store your mind with the truths of nature.

SUFFOLK HOGS.—In the good qualities that constitute a perfect animal for producing the most pork, of the best quality, at the least cost, this family stands unrivalled as yet, by any in the United States. Their merit in part consists in size; length of quarters; short and lean dished heads; fine, thin and upright ears; prominent eyes; fine tail and limbs; quietness; and, above all, their perfect adaptation to take fat readily on the most favorable parts. I have slaughtered hogs of this breed whose live and dressed weight differed less than a ninth. No thorough-bred animals of this family have yet been slaughtered, but enough is known to warrant us in saying they will readily attain 500 lbs. at maturity. One litter of eight half-breeds averaged 280 lbs. at nine months. Two three-fourths do. attained 390 lbs. at 14 months. Although I rather doubt the assertion of their becoming very fleshy on "two chips and a corn cob," still I know they can manufacture pork of an excellent quality from clover and apples.—*Albany Cultivator.*

WHAT IN MAN?—A young lady answers—"A thing to waltz with; a thing to flirt with; to take one to places of amusement; to laugh at; to be married to; to pay one's bills; to keep one comfortably." Not far from the truth.

☞ A widow said one day to her daughter: "When you are of my age you will be dreaming of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless little hussy, "for the second time."