State Library Raleigh

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, JANUARY 5, 1858. New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 290.

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,	$4 00
" " " " 6 "	6 00
" " " " 12 "	10 00
One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion,	$1 00
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.

Life Insurance.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company for Charlotte and vicinity.

Persons wishing to insure their own lives or lives of their slaves will please call on

THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent.

Jan. 13, 1857. y

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

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. Office nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel.

President—M. B. TAYLOR.
Vice President—C. OVERMAN.
Sec'y & Treas'r—E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, C. OVERMAN,
J. A. YOUNG, WM. JOHNSTON,
J. H. CARSON, S. T. WRISTON,
F. SCARR.

April 28, 1857. tf

NOTICE.

Having obtained an order of Court for the purpose, I will sell at the late residence of Robt. Hunter, dec'd, 10 miles North-east of Charlotte, on TUESDAY the 29th of DECEMBER, 1857,

13 NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women and Children, Boys and Girls, mostly young and likely.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell a Scholarship in Erskine College, Abbeville Dist., S. C. ☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.

B. H. GARRISON, Adm'r.

Dec. 1, 1857. 85-5t

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,
Town Butcher.

Charlotte, July 14, 1857.

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

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,
Administrators.

Nov. 17th. 83-9t

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.

IMPORTANT RUMORS!!!

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

AGAINST THE STATE.

BLUE STONE.—It is stated, and from the authority of Dr. H. M. Pritchard, who has just received from the manufactory, for which he is agent, several hundred pounds of the finest article ever offered in the town of Charlotte, to be enabled in a short time to supercede in quality and sale any imported article, and at a less price. Call and see it.

Nov. 17, 1857. IRWIN'S CORNER.

Tanners,

OR TRAIN OIL.—For Tanners and Planters use in dressing and preserving Leather and Harness. For sale by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

Physicians, Take Notice!

Having taken advantage of the pressure of the times, I am receiving, by cash purchases, an immense and selected stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Instruments, Chests, &c., to which I most respectfully invite your attention.

All orders by mail or otherwise, put up with neatness and dispatch.

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Nov. 17. 1857. Irwin's Corner.

600 Gallons

CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, just received from the manufacturers. Also, Lamps and Wicks for burning them, 100 per cent. cheaper and more brilliant than any other light.

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 17, 1857. Irwin's Corner.

30,000 SEGARS

Just received and for sale at $1.25 per hundred, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Pure French Brandy,

Holland Gin, Whiskey, Sherry and Port Wines, London Ale and Porter, for medical use. Sold by

Nov. 17. H. M. PRITCHARD.

Starch,

Black Pepper, Ginger, Baking and Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Flavouring Extracts of every kind. For sale at wholesale and retail, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Saponifier,

OR CONCENTRATED LEY.—Warranted to make soap without lime, and with little trouble. The best and cheapest article in use. Price 25 and 50 cents a can. Sold by PRITCHARD,

Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Citrate Magnesia.

An agreeable refrigerant and laxative, as pleasant to the taste as soda water. Sold by H. M. PRITCHARD,

Nov. 17. 1857. Irwin's Corner.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Wistar's Balsam and Lozenges, Royer's Syrup Tar, Hive Syrup, Syrup Squills, Syrup Ipecac and all kinds of Pectoral and Cough medicines. For sale by

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

SNUFF.

Scotch, Mackaboy and English, Gentlemen's SNUFFS, just received, 600 lbs. in bladders and jars. Sold low for cash by

H. M. PRITCHARD

Nov. 24, 1857 *Irwin's corner.*

Fresh Congress Water,

In pint bottles—just received from Saratoga Springs, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

300 gallons of pure **Linseed Oil,** Just received and will be sold low for *Cash* by H. M. PRITCHARD,

Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

HENDERSON & AHRENS

Are daily receiving, and have now on hand, an excellent assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

The cheapest stock of BOOTS, SHOES and CLOTHING in this section of country.

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS,

AND **Bonnets.**

A large and very cheap stock of

LADIES' CLOAKS, &c.

We offer the following goods at the annexed low prices:

Men's stout Shoes, whole leather,	$1 37½
" Boots, Kip and Heavy,	$2 75 to $3
Ladies' calfskin Boots,	$1 00
" Morocco and goatskin Boots,	$1 to $1 25

Men's Coats from $3 to $15.

Raglans and Overcoats at all prices.

ALSO,

A large lot of Pants, Vests, Shirts, Ties, Cravats, Drawers, Undershirts, Hats and Caps; a large variety of Blankets, Linseys, Brogans, pant Stuffs, &c., a large assortment.

Families and others in need of any Goods this fall would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we are offering unusual inducements, particularly to Cash buyers.

☞ Store at Springs' Corner.

HENDERSON & AHRENS.

Oct. 12, 1857. tf.

☞ We have also a good assortment of Goods at our Store at MORROW'S TURNOUT, where we offer Goods at Charlotte Prices.

HENDERSON & AHRENS.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER to manage 30 or 35 Hands on my Plantation on Rocky River. Good wages will be paid to a man of first rate qualifications. Apply to

W. F. PHIFER.

Dec. 1, 1857. 85-tf

MILLINERY AND

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. WHEALAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends.

RESIDENCE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Charlotte, June 30, 1857.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Charlotte, N C.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON UNCLE SAM

Brigham Yonng has been making some speeches, of which the following are extracts:

Brigham on the Utah expedition—resistance to the troops.

This people are free; they are not in bondage to any government on God's footstool. We have transgressed no law, and we have no occasion to do so, neither do we intend to; but as for any nation's coming to destroy this people, God Almighty being my helper, they cannot come here. [The congregation responded by a loud Amen.] That is my feeling upon that point.

I do not often get angry, but when I do I am righteously angry, and the bosom of the Almighty burns with anger towards those scoundrels, and they shall be consumed, in the name of Israel's God. We have borne enough of their oppression and hellish abuse and we will not bear any more of it, for there is no just law requiring forbearance on our part. And I am not going to have troops here to protect the priests and hellish rabble in efforts to drive us from the land we possess for the Lord does not want us to be driven, and has said, "if you will assert your rights and keep my commandments, you shall never again be brought into bondage by your enemies."

Faith recommended to the saints.

If there was a perfect union of our faith, our enemies never could cross the Rocky Mountains, or if they undertake to come some other way they never could cross the Sierra Nevada Mountain, nor the Basin Rim on our North, nor the desert on the South. But says one, "I want to fight," Do all such persons know that they are right?

The sending of the troops declared unconstitutional.

If you do your duty in this respect you need not be afraid of mobs, nor of forces sent out in violation of the very genius of free institutions, holding you till mobs kill you. Mobs? Yes, for where is there the least particle of authority either in our constitution or laws, for sending troops here, or even for appointing civil officers contrary to the voluntary consent of the government. We came here without any help from our enemies, and we intend to stay as long as we please.

Brigham defies them.

They say that their army is legal, and I say that such a statement is as false as hell and that they are as rotton as an old pumpkin that has been frozen seven times and then melted in a harvest sun. Come on with your thousand illegally ordered troops, and I will promise you, in the name of Israel's God, that you shall melt away as the snow before a July sun.

Permission to return to the United States.

If it were any use I would ask whether there is one person in the congregation who wants to go to the United States, but I know I should not find any. But I will pledge myself, that if there is a man, woman, or child that wants to go back to the United States, if they will pay their debts and not steal any thing, they can go; and if they are poor and honest we will help them to go.

The Mormons refuse to leave Utah.

When I was written to in Nauvoo by the President of the United States, through another person, inquiring, "where are you going Mr. Young?" I replied that I did not know where we should land. We had men in England trying to negotiate for Vancouver's Island, and we sent a ship load of saints round Cape Horn to California. Men in authority asked 'where are you going to?' 'We may go to California or to Vancouver's Island.' When the Pioneer company reached Green river, we met Samuel Brannan and a few others from California, and they wanted us to go there. I remarked let us go to California, and we cannot stay there over five years; but let us stay in the Mountains and we can raise our own potatoes and eat them; and I calculate to stay here. We are still on the back bone of the animal, where the bone and sinew are, and we intend to stay here, and all hell cannot help themselves.

We are not to be persecuted as we have been. We can say, "Come as a mob, and we can sweeten you up right suddenly."—They never did any thing against Joseph till they had ostensibly legalized a mob, and I shall treat every army and every armed company that attempts to come here as a mob. [The congregation responded Amen.]

Wrongs upon the Mormons.

There cannot be a more damnable, dastardly order issued than was issued by the administration to this people, while they were in an Indian country in 1846. Before we left Nauvoo, not less than two United States Senators came to receive a pledge from us that we should leave the United States, and then while we were doing our best to leave their borders, the poor, low, degraded curses, sent a requisition for five hundred of our men to go and fight their battles! That was President Polk, and he is now weltering in hell with old Zachary Taylor, where the present administration will soon be, if they do not repent.

The faint hearted wanted to leave.

I have told you that if this people will live with their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything of their property that would be of use to an enemy if left, I wanted them to go out of the Territory, and I again say so to-day, for when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, if any man, undertakes to shield, he will be sheared down, for "judgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet." Now the faint hearted can go in peace, but should that time come, then they must not interfere. Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building nor one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass or hay, that will burn, left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn, if driven to extremity, to utterly lay waste in the name of Israel's God.

Preparations to oppose the troops.

Suppose that our enemies send 50,000 troops here, they will have to transport all that will be required for them before they come, for here there shall not be one particle of forage nor one mouthful of food for them should they come. They will have to bring all their provisions and forage, and though they start their teams with as heavy loads as they can draw, there is no team that can bring enough to sustain itself, to say nothing of the men. If there were no more men here than are in the Seminole nation, our enemies could never use us up, but they could use themselves up, which they will do. The Seminoles, a little tribe of a few hundred in Florida, have cost our Government, I suppose in the neighborhood of $100,000, and they are now no nearer, being conquered than when the war commenced.

The cost of conquering Utah

It has been asked, "Have you counted the cost." Yes, for ourselves, but cannot begin to count for our enemies. It will cost them all they have in this world, and will land them in Hell in the world to come, while the only trouble with us is that we have two or three times more men than we need for using up all who come here to deprive us of our right.

Gives the President a piece of his mind.

It is my faith and feelings that if we live as we should live they cannot come here, but I am decided in my own opinion that if worse comes to worse; and the Lord permits them to come upon us, I will desolate this whole Territory before I will again submit to the hellish corruption and bondage the wicked are striving to thrust upon us, solely for our exercising our right of freedom of conscience.

I will say in reference to President Buchanan, that for his outrageous wickedness in this movement, he shall wear the yoke as long as he lives; he shall be led about by his party with the yoke on his neck, until they have accomplished their ends, and he can do no more for them, and his name shall be forgotten; and "Old Bright," as Mr. Kimball calls him, shall be free.

After doing what they have already done to this people, after sending among us the filth and scum of all creation (as some of the officers were) as officers of the government, contrary to the genius of our institutions, I want to tell them that though they continue to send poor, pusillanimous curses here to be government officers, we will not submit to it, troops or no troops. I shall tell them this in plainness and simplicity, and they will find that in my simplicity I will try to sustain so righteous a position.

[Extracts from an address of President Heber. C. Kimball.]

Heber's opinion on Senator Douglas.

Many of you have sustained Judge Douglas as being a true friend to this people, and he is just as big a damned rascal as ever walked, and always has been; he has taken a course to get into the chair of state, and that is what he is after; he will try to accomplish that if he goes to hell the next day; but he will not go into the chair of state, he will go to hell.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer tells of a stalwart young Irishman, who had a friend in a distinguished Virginia member, through whose influence he obtained an appointment under the new Door Keeper of the House:

The new comer looked at the man he was about to displace, and discovered that he was a cripple. On asking him how he had become thus mutilated, he was told that he had been shot and cut to pieces in the battle of Buena Vista, left for dead on the field, and only recovered to find himself hopelessly maimed for life.

The generous hearted fellow looked first at one and then the other, and finally blurted out, as he turned on his heel, "If this man's place is the only place you have for me, I'll not have it at all." Such an incident as this is refreshing amid the wild hunt for office.

TOBACCO.—The Methodists, as a denomination, appear to be making open war upon the habit of using tobacco. It is stated that one of the conferences has determined to license no candidate for the ministry who will not forego its use in every form of personal indulgence. It is provided in the by-laws of the new Methodist University in Kansas that no professor shall be employed who uses tobacco.

REV. DR. TYNG ON OLD WOMEN.

Rev. Dr. Tyng delivered an eulogy on "Old Women," at the anniversary of the Association for the releif of Aged Indigent Females at New York. The Tribune's report has the following:

There is a great difference between old women and old men. The Bible speaks of "mothers in Isreal." Does it anywhere speak of "fathers in Isreal?"

A man, when he gets old and gives up business, or "retires," becomes imperious, uneasy and unpleasant. He withdraws himself into habits of introversion. If he is a cigar-smoker, he smokes all the day long. If he is a newspaper reader, he reads it through every day, advertisements and all [Laughter.] Or else you will often catch him down town in his own or somebody else's counting house. He is uneasy if he is not there, and you will generally find it most comfortable to let him be there.—[Laughter.] The only way to get work out of an old horse is to keep him at work; and the only way to make an old man worth anything is to keep him busy. An old soapboiler in this city retired from business to a country residence on Staten Island to "take it easy;" but he soon got sick and sent to town for Dr. Hosack. The doctor went to see him, and wrote out a prescription, "Go back to New York and take a turn again at boiling soap." Old men get gouty; they are continually getting cold. The draught somehow always will be blowing on their necks. This is the reason why we don't hear of "fathers of Isreal;" but dear me! I can take you round St. George's Church and show you whole scores of "mothers in Isreal." True benevolence is kindness towards those who can never pay back. I take up an orphan boy and bring him up—I can get my pay out of his hide. But to take an old woman as far as this is concerned, there is nothing to be made out of her.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

The New Orleans Delta adduces Brazil as presenting a strong argument in favor of the institution of slavery as an element of prosperity and a means of rapid national development. It says that empire, during an independent existence of but little more than thirty years, has been making giant strides towards wealth and prosperity, and it is no exaggeration to say that in the race of improvement Brazil has almost kept pace with the United States. 'Cut off from the commerce of the word by the selfish Japanese policy of the mother country, she was, at the beginning of the present century, a feeble, colonial possession, and a desert waste on the face of the globe. She finally severed in 1825 the bonds which connected her with Portugal, and assumed the rank of an independent nation. Orderly, constitutional government was established under a wise and liberal prince, and this new empire began to flourish and blossom as the rose. The importation of blacks from the coast of Africa, commenced under the Portuguese rule, was continued on the most extensive scale. The coffee plant, introduced early in the century, soon became, thanks to its successful cultivation by the African, the staple of the empire and the basis of its wealth. Coffee and slavery are just as indissolubly connected in Brazil as cotton and slavery in the South. In order to prove that our picture of the prosperity of Brazil is not overdrawn, we will state that she exported in 1855 more than two millions of bags of coffee, and the total value of her exports and imports in that year was $100,000,000. Such are the results of the successful establishment of this much-reviled institution in a region which, but for it would have remained a howling wilderness to the end of time.

"The slavery population in Brazil cannot be very correctly estimated, as no census has ever been taken of that empire. We will not be far from the mark, however in calculating the number of slaves at 2,500,000. They exhibit there and here the same happy traits of character, basking in the glorious sunshine of that tropical region which may, with truth, be called the Paradise of the negro. Though not so well cared for materially, as in our Southern States, their condition on the whole, as a laboring class, is an enviable one. Humane enactments have been passed for their protection by the Imperial Government, and instances of cruelty toward them exist chiefly in the writings of prejudiced travelers."

THE MORMON CAPITAL.—Great Salt Lake City is laid out on a magnificent scale. It is four miles in length, by three in breadth, the streets running at right angles, and 132 feet wide, with sidewalks 20 feet in width. Each building lot contains an acre and a quarter of land; and a stream of pure water running through the city is made by an ingenious plan, to flow on each side of every street, and to irrigate every lot.

POISONED BY COLORED CANDIES.—At Catskill, New York, on Monday last, Mary Lynes, a young lady residing in that village, was taken suddenly sick while at school in the afternoon, and died at 9 o'clock in the evening. She had all the symptoms of poison, and it is supposed that she was poisoned by eating colored candies.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE FREE STATE AND PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—The St Louis Democrat publishes a Kansas letter this evening, showing an increase in the excitement, with fighting and bloodshed.

On the evening of the 16th instant a battle was fought at Fort Scott between the free State and pro-slavery men, in which five of the latter were killed, including Blake Little, a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. Many were wounded on both sides, including 23 free State men.

The origin of the difficulty was the appearance of Clarke, the notorious murderer of Barber, two years since, in company with the sheriff's officer, attempting to collect taxes of free State men, and seizing property in default of payment, making the prosecution under the rebellion law.

Great excitement existed among the Missourians on the border, who had assembled in strong numbers, and more fighting was anticipated.

THE MANIA FOR OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the "South" says:

The insatiate office-begging has got to be one of the most immense public nuisances of the day. The extent to which it is carried on in its precincts of the Capitol by whining old men, clammorous middle-aged men, flippant young men, and jaunty little boys, whom their anxious mammas have scrubbed up and sent to beg for page-ships, is absolutely disgusting. The persons applying for these places about the Capitol are nearly all from the District of Columbia, and there is scarcely a man or boy in this pensionary District who is not an office beggar at every session of Congress. Every woman who keeps a boarding house in Washington, makes it a practice of beseiging honorable members with all sorts of attention to secure their influence for Tommy, and to pension their lazy whelps on the Government.

THE SIAMESE AND BRITISH.—Our smokers cannot fail to be amused at the astonishment of Victoria's courtiers in taking out their pipes and smoking in her august presence. We admire her Majesty's prudence in not ordering them to the Tower to be cured for hams.

The Court newsman does not tell us all that he might about the presentation to the Queen of the Siamese Embassadors, whose physical quality and political unity are calculated to prolong our associations of the celebrated twins from the same land. The Queen and her Court were assembled in state, and as soon as the door of the audience-chamber opened, the Embassadors and their suite, eight persons altogether, appeared. Having made profound salaams, they threw themselves on their hands and knees, and in a compact body went up the room on all fours to the throne. The royal gravity (her Majesty is known to have as keen a sense of the ludicrous as most people,) was sorely tried by this proceeding; but when the principal Embassador increasing his prostrations, laid his chin on the step of the throne, and in that attitude commenced to read his address, the trial became painful. The exit from the Queen's presence was accomplished by a retrograde movement on all-fours likewise, the Embassadors keeping their faces always to her Majesty. There was a luncheon served in one of the state apartments, in the course of which their Siamese excellencies, to the intense horror of the assembled Court, lit their pipes and began to blow a comfortable cloud. The Queen herself, however, very sensibly and good naturedly laughed, and said nothing about it, notwithstanding her aversion to the fragrance of the tobacco plant.

VARIETIES OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—We see by the papers that news received in England about the middle of last month, from the Cape of Good Hope and the west coast of Africa confirms the previous advices from the latter touching the briskness of the slave trade. This was, of cause, in consequence of the demand for the French Government.

Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers, it appears, were on the alert, lately capturing some slavers, and affording illustrations of the ill-usage to which the poor African is subjected by being taken care of by the affectionate English. The English sloop Sappho had driven a slaver on shore, and "rescued 350 slaves, 150 others being drowned or missing." Thus nearly on -third of the cargo were actually drowned by English benevolence, to offer the remaining two-thirds the delights of apprentice system in the English collonies.

To prevent the barbarities of the African slave trade, and uphold her character as a Christian, she keeps up the light of civilization by burning the slaver, at the same time that she patronizes the Chinese slave trade in the Coolie system, agitates the shipment of the Sepoys as slaves to the West Indies, and occupies her vessels in the transportation of Circassian boys and girls for the Turkish market.

"Nonchalant" means that peculiarly indifferent look which is put on by men, "who never pay" when dunned for money. It should be written, *none shell out.*