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ME. A. YATES, OF

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

BY WILLIAM J. YATES.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

(\$2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

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(VOLUME 6.

estern **D**emocrat -Published every Tuesday-Containing the latest News, a full and accu-

rate 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 17 Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance sub-

scription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gra tis for one year. W 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 One spare, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, \$1 00 Each subsequent insertion, IF Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For announcing Candidates for office, IF Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be in- good Stock and sell cheap for CASH. serted until forbid, and charged accordingly

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

WILLIAM J. YATES.

Many persons are under wrong impressions in regard to the law concerning newspapers. For their special benefit we publish the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take | Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and their newspapers from the post office to

which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued. 3. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the

newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for,

prima facie evidence of intentional fraud. 7. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable potice, as required by the Pest Office Department of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

W. A. OWENS. Attorney at Law Charlotte, N. C. Will practice in the Courts of this and the

adjoining counties. Office nearly opposite the Post Office.
January 19, 1858.

WILLIAM J. KERR, Attorney at Law And Solicitor in Equity, Charlotte, N. C., Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and

the adjoining Countles. Special attention paid to the collection of claims Office in the building formerly occupied by the State Bank. Jan. 12, 1858.

SAM: P. SMITH. Attorney and Counsellor At Law, May always be found at the Office of Wm.

Johnston, Esq. IF Prompt attention given to Collections, writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. Jan. 26, 1858.

DR. L. L. POLLOCK Offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. Office on Trade street, two doors South

the Court House, December 29, 1857. II. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Dealers in GROCERIES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Are now receiving a large Stock, and will have

weekly additions as their sales may require. They will sell to the Wholesale Trade at a small commission. Terms:

CASH or Country Produce. We occupy the well known stand recently occupied by T. M. Farrow, 3 doors from the western corner, Trade street. 17 Ail orders will have prompt attention and goods put as low as if the purchaser were present.

H. B. WILLIAMS & CO. Charlotte, Jan. 26, 1858 93-tf

At the Western Democrat Office.

Warrants, Marriage Licenses, Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets, Administrators' Bonds and Letters, Guardian Bonds, Indentures, Deeds for conveying Lands or houses Prosecution Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds, Attachments, Delivery Bonds. Fi Fas, county and superior court.

Constables' Bail Bonds, county and superior court Writs. Commissions to take Depositions. Witness Tickets. Ejectments, Capias Bonds.

Scire Facias. Sheriffs Deeds. Jury Tickets, &c. &c. Blanks of all kinds printed to order at short notice.

500 Gallons Pure Linseed Oil, Just to hand at PRITCHARD'S Irwin's Corner. | Jan. 5, 1858.

Lumber!

We will deliver Lumber of all descriptions in Charlotte at \$1 25 per hundred, board measure, or \$1 delivered on the cars at Fort Mills. W. I. & C. L. CLAWSON. February 2, 1858 3m-pd

CONFECTIONERY AND VARIETY STORE. J. D. PALMER.

One door above the Bank of Charlotte. Respectfully informs the public that he has o hand a splendid assortment of Confectioneries, West India Fruits,

Havana Cigars, Fine Chewing and smoking Tobacco, Snuff. Also, a variety of Musical Instruments. 6 " 6 00 Yankee Notions, Toys, Willow-ware, &c. He is constantly receiving the above goods and many other articles too tedions to enumerate.

I F Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, the subscriber will be prepared, at short notice, to furnish Wedding, Pic-Nic and private Parties with Superior Cakes. Persons wishing anything in my line would do well to give me a call, as I am determined to keep a J. D. PALMER. 88-tf

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Confectionery,

BAKERY, FRUIT and Retail GROOERY BUSINESS. Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New

Frankenthall's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances. MOODY & NISBET. Jan. 25, 1858.

PIANOS. Keep Your Pianos in Tune.

The citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country are again' reminded that the subscriber is at all times prepared to repair and tune Pianos and Melodeons in the best possible manner. He would not say that an old instrument can be made to sound as well as a new one with all the modern improvements attached, but he prepared to say that an old instrument which will justify repairs at all, can be made to emit as good and as sweet a tone as the same instrument did when new.

He also intends keeping constantly on hand, New Pianos, From the most celebrated Manufacturers

in the United States, which will be sold at manufacturers' prices, with freight added. OLD PIANOS received in part pay for new ones, according to their value. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, second-hand instruments, to sell or to rent. Any person having old instruments, and are esirous of selling them, may do well to have them repaired and kept exposed to sale in this

Repair Shop and Wareroom at the Musical Hall, up Stairs over China Hall, ASA GEORGE. Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858. 1y

Tanners.

OR TRAIN OIL .- For Tanners and Leather and Harness. For sale by H. M. PRITCHARD. Irwin's Corner. Nov. 24.

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

H. M. PRITCHARD. Irwin's Corner. Nov. 17.

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

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,

Irwin's Corner. Nov. 17.

Saponifier, OR CONCENTRATED LEY .-- War-

ranted to make soap without lime, and with little trouble. The best and cheapest article in use. Price 25 and 50 cents a can. PRITCHARD, Irwin's Corner.

Aver'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,

Irwin's Corner. Nov. 24. Scotch, Mackaboy and English, Gentle-

men's SNUFFS, just received, 600 lbs. in bladders and jars. Sold low for cash by H. M. PRITCHARD Nov. 24, 1857 Irwin's corner.

REWARD.

I will give the above reward for the appre hension of my Negro Man MILTON and the thief who decoyed him away, with proof sufficient for the conviction of the latter; or I will pay \$20 for the Boy alone, if lodged in Jail so that I can get him. Said boy left me the 20th of September last.-He is rather black, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; his hair grows low on his forehead. sharp chin, a tolerable fiddler, and pretty smart. He was once owned by Mrs Hampton, near the town of Charlotte, N. C.

Said boy was purchased by me from Dr. Joseph A. Weatherly of Greensboro', N. C., in January last. He may probably be lurking about Atlanta, Georgia, as I am informed he has

a wife at that place. W. R. EDDING.

Pincapple, Wilcox co.,

MR. AND MRS. POTTS, TEACHERS IN THE BEAUTIFUL ART OF ORNAMENTAL AND CRYSTAL PAINTING & LETTERING

ON GLASS. Would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte, to their selection of Pictures, at Kerr's Hotel, Room

Ladies and gentlemen can be taught this beautiful Art at a VERY LOW PRICE. This Business is one by which any person can make a very respectable livelihood with very little labor; and being very light and clean, can be done in any parlor. It will also enable per-sons to decorate their own parlors at a very small expense.

For further particulars please call and examine

specimens at their rooms All orders for Plain and Fancy Lettering, and Signs, will be executed with neatness and dis-January 26, 1858

Notice. By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm

Cooper to me, I will, on the 20th of February 1858, expose to public sale at his residence, A Valuable Tract of Land.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all his Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. L. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 2, 1858.

for 50 cents! PRINTED DeLANES, (all wool,) worth One Dollar per yard, will be sold for Fifty T. H. BREM & CO. Jan. 26, 1858.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!! BO.000 LBS. of Iron for sale. J. & E. B. STOWE, Jan. 26, 1858.-5w

NOTICE.

As Administrator of Jonathan Lewis, dec'd I will sell at his late residence 12 miles south east of Charlotte, on Wednesday the 17th February next, a likely NEGRO WOMAN aged about 25 years, and her two children aged 5 and 3 years-the woman is what may be called No I Terms, credit of Six Months, with interest from WM. MAXWELL, Admr. Jan. 26, 1858

VALUABLE Town Property For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the Lots, front and back, now occupied by the old Episcopal Church, opposite the Mint, with the building. The Lots lie well, and is a beautiful situation for a family residence; and the Church building. with a little additional expense, might be con verted into a neat and comfortable Dwelling The terms will be moderate, and made to sui the purchaser For particulars inquire of M. F. WINDELL.

notice. All persons indebted to me for two and three years past, are respectfully requested to call on Joseph H. Wilson, Esq. of Charlotte, or on the

greatly needed. S. C. PHARR. February 2, 1858

undersigned, and make payment, as money is

OR TRAIN OIL.—For Tanners and Planters use in dressing and preserving HENDERSON & AHRENS Are daily receiving, and have now on hand, an 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 Men's stout Shoes, whole leather. \$1 374 " Boots, Kip and Heavy, \$2 75 to \$3 Ladies' calfskin Boots, Morocco and goatskin Boots, \$1 to \$1 25 Men's Coats from \$3 to \$15.

Ragians 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. IF Store at Springs' Corner.

HENDERSON & AHRENS. Oct. 12, 1857. We have also a good assortment of Goods at our Store at MORROW'S TURNOUT, where we

offer Goods at Charlotte Prices. HENDERSON & AHRENS. DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRUCKER & SOMMERS, is dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the firm will present them for settlement; and those indebted, either by note or book account, are requested to make payment

L. DRUCKER, E. SOMMERS. January 9, 1858. In withdrawing from the firm, the under-signed begs leave to tender his grateful acknowedgments to his friends and the public for the patronage he has enjoyed, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successors. E. SOMMERS.

ized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned having this day entered into copartnership, will carry on the GENERAL

MERCANTILE BUSINESS. AT THE OLD STAND near Kerr's Hotel, under the name and style of DRUCKER & HEILBRUN. And respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm.

J. HEILBRUN. January 12, 1858

WESTERN DEMOCRAT. Charlotte, N C.

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS. The Washington States of the 6th inst.

contains an account of the fight that occurred in Congress during the debate upon Mr Hughes' resolution to refer the President's message, relating to the admission of Kansas, to a select committee. My Harris, of Illinois, offered an amendment to the resolution, that the committee consist of fifteen members with power to send for persons and papers, and thereupon moved the previous question.

Mr Stephens, of Ga., protested against this course, and thought if a majority wer determined to force it, the minority a least ought to have a hearing. Then commenced a series of dodges to prevent vote on Mr Harris' amendment. Motions innumerable were made on every possible pretext; calls of the House followed at regular intervals, and the members were beginning to get hoarse from answering 'yea' or "nay" to their names. Motions for adjournment were squashed; motions for a recess were laughed at; motions to go into Committee of the Whole met entire contempt; motions to be excused from voting were numerous; questions of privilege had no chance; propositions for a compromise moved the House to exceeding mirth and laughter. The opposition of both parties was kept up with good humor. At one period, Mr Jones, of Tenn., moved, "in good faith, that when the House adjourn. it be to meet in the old Hall." We didn't know what for, as the motion was not en-

An honorable member asked how long it would take to "call the yeas and navs already ordered."

Mr Speaker. "About four hours." It will be seen that the opposition to the Lecompton measure must have been strong as every motion to adjourn made by its advocates was overruled by a majority. Thus there was no end to the moving of members in the House, although they dil not move out of it.

Matters went on in this way, and generally in a good-natured and good-humored wilfulness, until about wenty minutes to two o'clock in the morning, when Flodden showed another sight."

All sorts of motions were being made, and Mr Grow was moving towards the Speaker's chair, down the avenue, centiguous to which was the seat of Mr Keitt.

Some honorable made a motion.

Mr Grow objected. Mr Keitt said: "Go to your own side of the House sir, and make your objections Mr Grow replied that "he would make

his objections where he pleased;" and indiscreetly followed up this remark by saving "he wouldn't be governed by a slave-This was the tocsin for war. Mr Keitt

struck Mr Grow, who returned the blow, and the parties clenched. The members rushed in from all sides, hoping to end the little row, but unconsciously contributing to commence a big one. Mr Barksdale, of Miss., interfered as peacemaker, and succeeded in parting them. He was holding Mr Grow, when a crowd rushed up, and he was struck, as he supposed, by Mr Wash burne, of Illinois. Mr Barksdale turned and gave Mr Washburne several severe blows, when they were parted.

The row went fast and furious right under the Speaker's chair, and in thorough disregard of the presence of the occupants of the reporter's gallery.

Some thirty or forty members got so entangled and jammed up that it was difficult to see which was which, or which got the worst or the best of the fight. Blows were given and taken indiscriminately. The affair was timed by a sporting character present, who says it occupied one minute

Speaker Orr and the Sergeant-at-Arms Mr Glosbrenner, deserve credit and commendation for the prompt energy with which they succeeded in calming the

When all was calm again, the House fell back into its good-humored ways, the "little brush" having waked up some of the court, and made an able, eloquent and most unpatriotic, who dozed, unconscious successful argument. The prisoner was of the momentousness of the occasion. The | acquitted. The counsel received the enthumembers went on resolving, and moving and taking the "yeas" and "nays," until after 6 o'clock in the morning. when Gen. immediately. Either of the parties are author-Quitman introduced a resolution, suspending action on all other metions, except the previous question, (Harris' motion to refer the whole subject to the select committee,) which was made, by acclamation, the special order for Monday at I o'clock; and the House adjourned, as Burns says, "up in the mornin' earlie."

A RECIPE FOR A WIFE. As much of beauty as preserves affection As much of cheerfulness as spurns dejec-

Of modest deference as claims protection. Yet stored with sense, with reason and re-And every passion held in due subjection.

Find this, my friend, and then make your

Just faults enough to keep her from perfec-

ANECDOTE OF WM. C. PRESTON Savannah is the southern city from which

the same correspondent who sends the following sketch has often dated, but he has never furnished anything more graphic than this capital incident in the experience of the accomplished Preston. These who knew that splendid orator and gentleman can appreciate the scene. Our correspondent says:

"Many of your readers remember the stately presence, the dignified bearing and imposing manner of Colonel William C. Preston, of South Carolina. It was when all these qualities were in their prime, and Preston represented his State in the Senate of the United States, that business or pleasure called him to the West, and to take passage down the Mississippi river. In those 'flush times' the steamers swarmed with hoosiers, green-horns and gamblers. the latter politely designated 'sporting gentlemen,' the term 'gambler' or 'blackleg' entailing on the speaker a pistol shot or a wipe from a bowie-knife.

The boat was on the eve of departure, and our Senator, standing on deck and holding a small mahogany bex, was observing with great interest and pleasure. the busy scene on the wharf, when an individual, luxuriating in a rather ornate style of dress, approached him, and in subdued tones demanded: "I say old feller, when are you going to

commence?" "Commence what, sir ?" asked the as-

tonished Senator. "Pshaw, none of that gammon with me. The fact is, a few of us boys on board want a little fun, and we won't pile it on too strong for you, so come and open at once." "Really, Sir," replied Preston, "I am totally at a loss to guess your meaning.

"Open what? Why, the bank of course! Maybe you think our pile isn't large enough to make it an object. But we're not so poor as all that, anyhow!" The Senator meditated gloomily, but all

Open What?"

was dark to him; he was plunged in a sea of doubt, and he had never met any problem, not even a political one, so hard to "Perhaps," broke in his pertinacious friend again, after a considerable pause,

"perhaps you will say directly that you're not a sporting man." "I certainly am nothing of the kind, Sir," rejoined Preston, rather angrily; "and I can't imagine what put such an idea into your head."

"Not a sporting man? Whew-w!

never heard of such a piece of impudence!

Well, if you're not a sporting man, will you please tell me why you carry the tools about with you?" and he pointed to the mahogany box which the Colonel still car-A light broke on Preston's mind. "The mahogany box !" he cried. "Ah, ves! ha. ha! Very natural mistake, indeed, my good Sir; very natural indeed! Well, I

will show you the contents of the box."

And, laughing heartily, he opened the box

in question, which was in fact his dressing-

case, and displayed the usual parade of

brushes, combs, razors, soap, ect,, which usually fill that article of traveling com-"Our friend looked at the case: then at Preston; then at the case, and then at Preston again. Then he heaved a long

sigh, and then he pondered. "Well," he broke out at length, "I did take you for a sporting gentleman-I did ; but now I see you are nothing but a barber, and if I'd known it, hang me, if I'd spoke to you!" and so saving, he 'vamosed.'

Fancy the feelings of our honorable

Senator as he assumed these various char-

They tell a very good story of Judge

Henderson, of Texas. He was a candidate

ters in the eyes of an anxious stranger."

for office and visited a frontier county, in which he was a stranger. Hearing that a trial for felony would take place in a few days, he determined to volunteer for the defence. The prisoner was charged with having stolen a pistol. The volunteer counsel conducted the case with great ability He confused the witness, palavered the sastic applause of the audience. His to take his counsel aside. "My dear sir." said he, "you have saved me, and I am very grateful; I have no money; do not expect to have any, and do not expect ever to see you

never stolen or had in his possession. Model Captain .- .. Toledo paper reports a speech made by a gentleman of that city who had just been elected to an important office in a military company .- The recipient

services, you shall have the pistol!" So

presented to the astonished attorney the

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

We have no conventional aristocracy in this country. Indeed, by the very condition of our Constitution, such an order men is impossible. Supreme selfishness is not here allowed the privilege of "getting the higher seats in the sinagogue" to the exclusion of the less fortunate, and this "devil take the hindermost" principle is, at any rate, not sanctioned by the Government. But were it not so, and on the supposition that we had a legitimate aristocracy. whence could its members derive their origin? Our nation is but a little over a hundred years old. and that is hardly a sufficient antiquity on which to found a respectable reputation for ancestry. Why, the descendant in some cases would have the privilege of conversing with the original ancestor in the body. But that would never do, and we would be obliged to hunt up an Indian pedigree if we wanted an indigenous aristocracy. Yet what man could be rationally proud of a descent from a tattooed savage—a naked, painted domon with a hatchet in his hand and a turf of feathers in his head? A wretched savage who rushed howling through the wilderness like a lion, would make a pretty ancester for some illustrious line of militia colonels and bogus State Governors. That gentry would fairly shudder and shake in its shoes at the very idea of such a ferocious progenitor. No, we fear we would be obliged to renounce the indigenous aristocracy and begin a new one of our own. Our true aristocracy would consist of the descendants of our Revolutionary heroes. To those heroes do we owe our national existence, and of such an ancestry no one could feel ashamed. Poor and humble though they may have been, still they were men : earn est, resolute men, and if their descendants neccessarily inherit their virtues, we might well be proud of them as an aristocracy .-But the Declaration did away with such distinctions, and the theory is that we have no aristocracy in this country. Yet what is the fact? A very lamentable one, that though we have no legitimate aristocracy. we most decidedly have a pseudo one .-Ridiculous, too as it may appear, there is a silent strife going on between two contending factions for the superiority-be tween what are called "the old Dutch families" and a class of wealthy "parvenus," who, in some cases, can trace back as far as their grandfathers. On analysing the pretensions of these two parties, we find that the "old Dutch families" have an antiquity of about two hundred years on which to found their claims while the "parvenus" depend on their wealth, and on what they call their "manors," the possession of a "manor" necessarily conveying with it the possession of a manner. The Dutch families being for the most part a quiet and unobtrusive class rather have the worst of it, and though we by no means intend to insinuate that all Dutchmen are angels, still there is room for the line that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread" and so the "parvenus" have obtained the superiority of pre occupation. That noither however of these classes constitute the aristocracy in reality, is proved by the Constitution, for, to speak in plain terms, where there can be no aristocracy, there can be no aristocracy, an apophthegm which might satisfy even Bunsby. But any country where aristocracy is allowed. they would both be in a most deplerable plight. Two hundred years make but a small count in old countries, and at the beginning of that short period, "the old Dutch families" would only find some Datch burgher-a short fat man in small clothes, cultivating a cabbage garden and with very unrefined tastes for bad tobacco, and sour-krout. As for the "parvenus," a Methodist parson in the time of the American Revolution may have been a very chase a tract of ground and call it a "man- for the doctor. or"-a singular "manor" that which had Oxalic acid, or salt of lemons, is often its origin in no feudal tenure. As well mistaken for Epsom salts, and causes death

pasture a "manor." aristocracy. The true nobility of the soap. In the case of Prussic acid, how-American is founded solely on his persona nnocent client availed himself of the earliest qualities, and there being no titles in this interval of the hurricane of congratulations country he is in reality the peer of the proudest noble in Europe. Taking this stand we need not be ashamed to compare ourselves with other countries, but if we accept their standard we must of course full. At the most we are but two centuries old. again; but, to show that I appreciate your and then spring from the humbler classes. But we acknowledge no such test of superisaying, he drew from his pocket ard ority as antiquity. We coulde only in personal qualities. We are not to be convery pistel which he had just shown he had quored by the mere chance of birth. The laborer should not hang his head merely because he is a laborer. Shame on the very thought! He is noble for his labor .-Let him be frank, open and self-possessed -let him be a gentleman. A gentleman is not neccessarily a man with white hands of honors, being called on for a speech, and does not work in any way. Such a said: "My brave men, them who voted man is but an effeminate idler, if not worse. for me I respect; them who didn't I disgust. Idleness is not gentility. If it were, we head, have proved successful.

would acknowledge it as a truth, but we would say ulso, it were then a shame to be a gentleman. No: neither antiquity nor idleness constitute the attributes of the true gentlemen, but rather courtesy and unselfishness. The American gentleman should feel the truth that he is no more dependant for genrility on the will of a King. He should stand on his own foundation and prove his gentility by his personal nobility and quiet self respect. Such should be the American mentleman-no creation of a King. but what he has made himself .- New York

AN AMERICAN HORSE BREAKER.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th, at Winser, Mr J. S. Karey, from the United States of America, had the honor of exhibiting before her majesty, the Prince Consort, and the royal family and suite, in the riding house, his miraculous power over the horse. Several animals were selected as subjects of his experiments. He commenced with a wild celt, eighteen months old, bylonging to the Prince Consort, which and been brought from the Shaw farm, and which had never been handled except by inlier, had been chosen by Colonel the Honorable A. N. Hood, for the occasion .-After being alone with the animal for about an hour and a half, the royal party entered, and found Mr Rarey sitting on its back without holding the rein, the horse standng perfectly quiet. Mr Rarey then made a few remarks in regard to the great experience in the treatment of this animal; a drum was afterwards handed to Mr Rarey, which he beat with fury whilst sitting on the horse's back without the colt exhibiting any igns of fear. The royal party afterwards withdrew for a few minutes, and on their cturn found the animal lying down and Mr Rarey knocking its hind legs together, one of which he put against his face.

Afterwards a restive horse, selected from Mr Anderson's stubles in London, which Mr Rarcy said he had before handled, was placed at one end of the riding house alone. Mr Rarey went to the other end, and at his command the borse walked quietly up to him. He then made the horse lie down in he presence of the Queen, when Mr Rarey crawled between his hind legs, and over him in various ways. Mr Rarcy then rolled the horse on his back. The horse was afterwards placed in various positions, in which it stood without holding, and without bridle. A third horse, selected by Mr Meyers, the riding master, as a very nervous animal, was then brought in, and in a few minutes afterwards it was made by Mr Rarey to do all which had been done by the other horses. At the conclusion of this exhibition of Mr Rarey's wonderful power over the horses; his Royal Highness the Prince Consort expressed to Mr Rarey his ratification and thanks.

THE MAN WHO PULLED GEN. JACKson's Nose .- Robert B. Randolph, the naval officer who committed a personal assault upon President Jackson, and was dismissed from service, was recently appointed by the Secretary of War, to a position in the arsenal at Washington. This appointment coming to the knowledge of the Tennessee delegation to Congress. hey waited open President Buchauan, and represented that it was an outrage on the memory of the hero of the Hermitage, Audrew Jackson, and requested Randolph's cemoval from any post under the adminisration. The President promptly informed Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War, of the wishes of the Tennessee Democrats. Randolph was suffered to resign. Gov. Floyd conferred the appointment on him purely from the sympathy for the family of Randolph, who are the most innocent sufferers for his faults.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES .- Acworthy and estimable individual, but he cidental poisoning, although not frequent, could hardly flourish with any degree of occurs sufficiently often to cause it to be a magnificence on a genealogical tree; not matter of importance that each individual even though he may have acquired a small should know the antidote or counteracting property by fortunate speculations, for influence to be applied when any case though his little property may have increas- comes under notice. There is often no ed with the progress of the country till his time to run for a medical man, and many descendants were at length enabled to pur- human lives have been lost while waiting

might you call a cabbage garden or a cow in a short time; a safe antidote for this and all other acids is magnesia made into a The fact is that we have no conventional paste with water, or a solution of common ver, laurel water, or chloride of lime, and bi-chloride of iron, are effectual remedies. Tartar emetic is another poison often taken designedly or in mistake, and large quantities of warm water and powdered Peruvian bark should be given to induce vomit-

> For arsenic, the hydrated exide of iren s the only cure, in a dose thirty times reater than that of the poison, while for oisoning by lead in any form, sulphate of naruesia, potash and sods, are good, and phosphate of soda is a safe autidote. Mercurv or corresive sublimate is counteracted by the white of eggs or milk, and for sulphate of zinc or white vitriol, cream, butter and chalk, will act as preventives. For poisoning by copper, the white of eggs. iron filings and prussiate of potash, will stay its action, and for sulphuretted bydregen and carbonic acid, free exposure to the air, ond a leach or two applied on the