

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.
W. A. YATES, JR.,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM
In Advance.
VOLUME 6.
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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
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Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive six copies gratis for one year.
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ADVERTISING.
One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, \$1 00
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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.
WILLIAM J. YATES.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.
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 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 publishers 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 uncollected, prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
5. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice as required by the Post 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 in the building formerly occupied by the State Bank.
Jan. 12, 1858.

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Attorney at Law
and Solicitor in Equity,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties. 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 Counselor
at Law.
May always be found at the Office of Wm. Johnson, Esq.
P. O. Box, attention given to Collections, writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
Jan. 23, 1858.

DR. L. L. POLLOCK
Offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
Office on Trade Street, two doors South of the Court House.
December 29, 1857.

H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
As 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. Farlow, 3 doors from the western corner, Trade Street.
All orders will have prompt attention, and goods put as low as if the purchaser were present.
H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Charlotte, Jan. 26, 1858.

BANKS
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,
F F As, county and superior court,
Constables' Bail Bonds, county and superior court Writs,
Commissions to take Depositions,
Witness Tickets,
Ejectments, Capias Bonds,
Sire Facias, Sheriffs Deeds,
Jury Tickets, &c. &c.
Blank of all kinds printed to order at short notice.
500 Gallons Pure Linseed Oil,
Just to hand at
PRITCHARD'S
Feb. 9.

Lumber!
We will deliver Lumber of all descriptions in Charlotte at \$1 25 per hundred board measure, or \$1 40 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 on hand a splendid assortment of Confectioneries,
West India Fruits,
Havana Cigars, Fine
Chewing and Smoking
Tobacco, Snuff, Also, a
variety of Musical Instruments,
Yankee Notions, Toys, Willow-ware, &c.
He is constantly receiving the above goods and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, the subscriber will be prepared, at short notice, to furnish Wedding, Pie-Nie 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 good Stock and sell cheap for CASH.
J. D. PALMER.
Dec. 22, 1857. 8m-pd

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Confectionery,
BAKERY, FRUIT and Retail
GROCERY BUSINESS,
He has to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to the fact that he has on hand a splendid assortment of Confectioneries, West India Fruits, Havana Cigars, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Also, a variety of Musical Instruments, Yankee Notions, Toys, Willow-ware, &c. He is constantly receiving the above goods and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, the subscriber will be prepared, at short notice, to furnish Wedding, Pie-Nie 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 good Stock and sell cheap for CASH.
J. D. PALMER.
Dec. 22, 1857. 8m-pd

PIANOS.
Keep Your Pianos in Tune.
The citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country are invited to call on the undersigned at all times, to repair and tune Pianos and Melodions in the best possible manner. He would not say that an old instrument can be made to sound as well as a new one, but all the modern improvements attached, and he is prepared to say that an old instrument which will justify repair at all, can be made to out-go and sound as sweet as a new one of the same instrument and with new tone.
He also intends keeping constantly on hand, the most celebrated Manufacturers in the United States, which will be sold at a manufacturer's price, with right added. OLD PIANOS repaired in part or in whole, 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 desirous of selling them, may do well to have them repaired and kept exposed to sale in this market.
Repair Shop and Warehouse at the Music Hall, up stairs over China Hall.
ASA GEORGE.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858.

Tanners.
OR TRAIN OIL.—For Tanners and Plumbers use in dressing and preserving Leather and Harness. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Irwins' Corner.
Nov. 24.

30,000 SEGARS.
Just received and for sale at \$1 25 per hundred, by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Irwins' Corner.
Nov. 17.

Pure French Brandy.
Holland Gin, Whiskey, Sherry and Port Wines, London Ale and Porter, for medicinal use. Sold by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Irwins' Corner.
Nov. 17.

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,
Irwins' Corner.
Nov. 17.

Saponifier.
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.—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,
Irwins' Corner.
Nov. 17.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Wester's Balsam and Lozenges, Royer's Syrup, Far, Hive Syrup, Syrup Squills, Syrup Ipecac and all kinds of Pectoral and Cough Medicines. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Irwins' Corner.
Nov. 24.

SNUFF.
Scotch, Mackaboy and English, Gentlemen's SNUFFS. Just received, 630 lbs. in bladders and jars. Sold low for cash by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Irwins' Corner.
Nov. 24, 1857.

\$140 REWARD.
I will give the above reward for the apprehension 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 \$50 for the key alone, if he is 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,
Pineapple, Wilcox Co.,
Jan. 5, 1858.

Fresh Baker's Bread.
Superior Bread baked every morning for families, at
J. D. Palmer's Confectionery,
one door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Feb. 2, 1858.

Female Normal School,
HIGH POINT, N. C.
The undersigned has established the above School, and moved his pupils from the Anna Female Seminary, for the following reasons:
1st. Because under the arrangements existing at the Anna he could not adequately provide for the numerous pupils in the week of discharging term pupils, 2nd. Because of the superior advantages at High Point for the education of both paying and loan pupils. He has now the use of one of the most magnificent brick buildings in the State being 100 feet long, 47 wide, and having 24 rooms 16 x 16, six 23 x 24, a lecture room 26 x 47, with extensive basement apartments, and all well ventilated and heated by fire pipes. High Point, from its immediate connection with Railroads, its proximity to Normal College, its elevation and healthfulness, and from the intelligence, morality and piety of its citizens, is one of the most eligible sites for a Female School in the N. C. Railroad.
One citizen erected the building, and the others have pledged themselves to secure forthwith, globes, maps, new pianos, apparatus and library—books and respectable multiples of a thorough French education. The object of the above Institution is 1st. To educate young ladies for teachers. Twenty-five young ladies of limited means will be admitted at once, and the entire amount of their tuition loaned them until they can teach and pay it.
2nd. To prepare young ladies for entering the advanced classes of the best Female Colleges of the South. The sessions will correspond with those of Normal College. Some ladies experienced and competent teachers are, or will be employed. Board is \$6 per month, exclusive of washing and fuel. Tuition in English Branches \$6 to \$15 per session. Music on Piano and Guitar, and the Ornamental Branches, at reasonable prices. Pupils admitted at any time and charged to the end of the session. Half of the expenses required in advance. Books and materials for students obtained at High Point. For further information address
W. M. L. LANGDON, Proprietor,
High Point, Guilford county, N. C.
Feb. 9, 1858.

MR. AND MRS. POTTS,
TEACHERS IN THE BEAUTIFUL ART OF
ORNAMENTAL AND CRYSTAL
PAPERING & LETTERING
ON GLASS,
Would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte, to the fact that they are now engaged in the business of Papering and Lettering on Glass, at Ker's Hotel, Room No. 15.
Ladies and gentlemen can be taught this beautiful Art at a VERY LOW PRICE. The new mode is one by which any person can make a very respectable livelihood with very little capital, and being very light and clean, can be done in any parlor. It will also enable persons to decorate their own parlors at a very small expense.
For further particulars please call and examine specimens at their rooms.
All kinds of Plain and Fancy Lettering and Sign-work executed with neatness and dispatch.
January 26, 1858. If

PRINTED PLATES, (all weekly worth One Dollar per year), will be sold for Fifty Cents.
T. H. BREM & CO.
Jan. 28, 1858. 3m-pd

Iron! Iron! Iron!!!
LIBS. of Iron for sale—
A Family Cash for
J. & E. STOWE,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 23, 1858.—5w

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 are well laid out in a beautiful situation for a family residence, and the Church building, with a little additional expense, might be converted into a most comfortable Dwelling. The terms will be moderate, and made to suit the purchaser. For particular inquiry of
M. P. WINDELL,
Feb. 2, 1858. If

NOTICE
All persons indebted to me for two and three years past, are respectfully requested to call on H. Wilson, Esq. of Charlotte, or on the undersigned, and make payment, as money is greatly needed.
S. C. PHARR.
February 2, 1858.

HENDERSON & AHRENS
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 best Shoes, whole leather, \$1 3/4
" Boots, Kid and Heavy, \$2 75 to \$3
Ladies' Cashmere Boots, \$1 00
" Morocco and crocodile Boots, \$1 to \$1 25
Men's Coats from \$3 to \$4.
Regulators and Overcoats at all prices.
TRUNKS.
A large lot of Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Drawers, Under-shirts, Hats and Caps; a large variety of Blankets, Linseys, Regens, 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.
We are once owned by Mrs Hampton, near the town of Charlotte, N. C.
HENDERSON & AHRENS,
Oct. 12, 1857. If

WE have also a good assortment of Goods at our Store at MOTTOW'S TURNOUT, where we offer Goods at Charlotte Prices.
HENDERSON & AHRENS.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.
Charlotte, N. C.
From the New York Express (anti-slavery).
THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.
More abstract speculation upon the question whether the abolition of African slavery in the British West India Islands, has or has not resulted in promoting the material prosperity of those regions, is fast becoming to be superseded by a series of practical facts, going far to establish a striking decision in the negative. In cases of this kind, one fact is better than a thousand theories. The thousand theories which both British and American abolitionists periodically favor on the subject, to establish the delusion that the Emancipation Act was a great blessing for the emancipated and emancipators, are pretty summarily set aside by the one hard fact that the British and French governments are, at this moment, actually endeavoring to re-establish the slave trade in their respective West India colonies, one under the name of "Coolie apprenticeship," and the other under "African emigration." And what the governments are doing, the preponderating public sentiment in both countries apparently sanctions. The leading London journals, on this subject, it is well known, have commented views, within the year or two past, which we are accustomed to look for only in the organs of public opinion in the slave States of the Union. This so-called "Coolie apprenticeship," we have often had occasion to show, by disinterested witnesses, is, to all intents and purposes but a softer name for the African slave trade in its most odious features.

The voyage from Asia is often as full of horrors, and every imaginable species of human suffering, as the terrible mid-ocean passage from Africa; the term "apprenticeship" is used to limit the period of service to a given number of years it is true; but when that given number of years have run their course, the unhappy Coolie is so unfit to be anything but a slave, that he is compelled to remain one until death releases him from his earthly bondage. The necessity for this having recourse to the East Indies, to find a supply of labor for the West Indies, is found in the fact that the free negro of the Antilles has such a constitutional antipathy to industry and habits of thrift that he cannot be made to develop the resources of those magnificent regions. He cannot be persuaded to labor but for just enough to enable him to supply his actual wants from day to day; and nature in that climate, is so generous, that the exercise of but little industry is rewarded with the most liberal returns. No wonder, therefore, that so many splendid estates, which yielded princely revenues when negro labor was compulsory—are now going to wreck and ruin. And no wonder that, with a view to arrest that wreck and ruin, British and French utilitarianism should after many years' practical experiment of emancipation, be now trying to get the better of British and French sentimentalism.

The French are less scrupulous about the proposed revival of the slave trade than the British. Slavery, it will be remembered, was suddenly abolished in all the French colonies during the revolutionary fever of 1818. One of the first results was a heavy falling off in the sugar crop. The negro, intoxicated with "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," grew lazy, affected the gentleman of elegant leisure, and would not work. In 1819-20, the Martinique crop fell short of the average production some forty millions of pounds. To make up for the indulgence of the emancipated slaves, recourse was had to the Asiatic (Coolie) slaves and, with the introduction of that species of labor, the agricultural thrift of the island was, in a good degree recovered. In 1852 the sugar crop yielded nearly fifty millions; in 1856 nearly fifty-seven. The progression in Guadalupe was similar—the yield in 1856, nearly forty-six millions. In the Island of Reunion (Bourbon) the advance was from fifty-eight millions of pounds in 1851, to a hundred and sixteen millions in 1855. For the year 1856, the foreign commerce of the colony (the general movement) is reported at a value of sixty millions of francs—a 100 per cent. of increase in five years. Reunion replaces St. Domingue last March she had thirty-five thousand Coolies in her employ. We obtain these statistics from an article in the latest number of Revue des Deux Mondes, warmly advocating the new (slave) system. As might have been foreseen, this Coolie trade was but the entering wedge for the re-establishment of African Slavery itself. Hence, some six years since, the General Administration of the French Antilles entered into a contract with a Marseilles firm, (known as the General Maritime Company) for the introduction of fifteen thousand coolies in a period of four years. This contract had the full sanction of the Imperial Government.

Those four years have come and gone, yet it seems not more than six thousand have been delivered and the failure to procure the full supply is probably attributed to the opposition of the English authorities in India, which prohibited the recruiting of coolies, except for the Isle of Reunion, and

the exception was to be void unless the Antilles were relinquished. In 1852, the French Government gave notice, if the interdiction should be continued, resort would be had to African immigration. The government was as good as its word. The French Government steamer went to Whydah, the principal slave port in the West of Benin, and endeavored to buy up a cargo of twelve hundred "immigrants." The Spanish slave traders, however, with better business tact, and having unrestricted market to supply in Cuba, bought up all the Africans brought to Whydah by the news of the French demand, at prices which the French could not afford to pay, and thus, while three or four Spanish slave ships escaped with full cargoes, the Frenchman was at last obliged to leave Whydah with only a single slave on board.

After this failure the Stella proceeded to the river Gaboon; but as the country there is too thinly inhabited to furnish many slaves, the vessel made the best of her way to Congo. But the Congo is a Portuguese possession, and the Government of St. Paul de Loando immediately despatched a ship of war to warn the Stella against carrying on the trade in the African possessions of the French. The Stella, so resolved were the Portuguese authorities that they sent their whole naval force into the Congo to enforce the prohibition. The Stella has consequently been compelled to remove out of the Portuguese limits in order to buy emigrants. These operations continue the text for the recent denunciations in the British Parliament of the attempts of the French Government to re-open the African slave trade. It is difficult however, to discover the difference, so far as the humanity and morality of the two systems are involved, between French "apprenticeship" and British Coolie "apprenticeship." Practically, neither is perceptibly better than the "accursed traffic" carried on with less of hypocritical pretence by the Spaniards and New England vessels, between the Coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba.

We refer to the subject now, however, not so much to institute a comparison between these several systems, as to demonstrate the fact that a revolution is going on in the European mind which bids fair to undo, ultimately, pretty much all that emancipation has done, or been trying to do, in the Antilles these many years past. The free negro, then, England and France—in point of fact—are confessing, is a humiliating "failure" so ruinous a failure, indeed, that, to reform its effects, they are not unwilling to re-open the slave trade—a thing which even the "Pro-Slavery" government of the United States has never thought of doing.

POLITICS.—The word politics is derived from the Greek word poles, signifying a city. Hence, politics literally means something relating to a city, but is commonly understood in a wider sense, as being the science of the government of a country. A mistaken idea of politics is prevalent in this country. A contest between two candidates for office is styled politics, and any one who can mount a stump, and talk for an hour about this and that party, is dignified with the title of politician. Therefore, when any one hears politics mentioned, his mind naturally recurs to these associations, and he is disgusted. But this notion respecting politics is entirely false. Politics proper the science of government, is the most noble of professions, the basis of all arts and sciences. A mathematician, an astronomer, or a chemist, is universally respected as a man of great learning and application; but a politician, in the true sense of the word, must study ten times as much, for he must know a little of everything. Politics is superior to every other art and science, for upon it depends their existence. Every nation, famous for enlightenment and learning, has been an adept in the science of politics. It is at the root of civilization, and in whatever country it becomes visible, it is the shadow of greatness cast before.—*Southern Monitor.*

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—The practice of selling out paupers to the lowest bidder—or rather of putting up at auction the undertaking for their support—still prevails, it seems in some of the towns in Maine. The Rural Intelligencer, of Gardiner, in that State, calls attention to the sad case of Peter Sheldon, a few years ago one of the most prominent business men of the State, widely known and highly respected, several times a member of the Legislature, once a member of the Executive Council, formerly collector of the port of Bath, and the first mayor of Gardiner after it became a city. In old age, and reduced to second childhood, his bodily and mental powers exhausted, and his property all gone, he is now a pauper, dependent on a neighboring town; and was lately disposed of at auction to the lowest bidder for his support.

A Doctor up town gave the following prescription for a sick lady a few days ago: "A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a pair of gaiter boots." The lady recovered immediately.

HOW THE CHINESE WOMEN MAKE THEIR FEET SMALL.
There are small-footed women at Hong Kong who gain a very fair livelihood by exhibiting their pedal extremities to sea captains and other curious Europeans, at a dollar a head; but as so superficial an examination of the national peculiarity did not satisfy me, I had recourse to some of my good friends among the missionaries. By their aid I obtained that some poor Chinese women should bring me a complete gamut of little girls from the missionary schools. Many of these female children probably owed their lives to the persuasion (aided by opportune donations of rice) of my missionary friend and his lady, but their influence had been powerless to prevent the torture of their feet. On the appointed day they were all seated in a row in my friend's library, and their feet, which I suspect had undergone a preparatory washing, were unbound by their mammae.

The first was a child two years old.—Her pained had just commenced. When the bandage of blue cotton was taken off I found that the great toe had been left untouched, but the other four had been forced down under the ball of the foot, and closely bound in that position. The child, therefore, walked upon the knuckle joints of her four toes. The toes were red and inflamed, and the ligature caused evident pain. In the next three children (all ages advancing at small intervals) the preparation was only to the same extent; it was continued to the four toes; gradually, however, these four toes, ceding to the continual pressure, lost their articulations and their identity as limbs, and became amalgamated with the sole of the foot.—In the eldest of the four the redness and inflammation had entirely disappeared, the foot was cool and painless, and appeared as though the four toes had been cut off by a knife. The foot was now somewhat the shape of a trowel.

In the fifth girl I saw the commencement of the second operation—a torture under which sickly children frequently die. The sole of the foot was now curved into the shape of a bow; the great toe and the heel being brought together as near as possible. Take a jujube and double it till two points of the lozenge nearly meet, and you will see what I mean. This is done very gradually. The bandage is never slackened—mouth by mouth it is drawn tighter—the foot inflames and swells, but the tender mamma perseveres—as the bones and tendons accommodate themselves to the position constrained by the bandage, so it is drawn tighter. At last the ball of the natural foot fits into the hollow of the sole, the root of the great toe is brought into contact with the heel. The foot is a shapeless lump. The instep is where the ankle was, and all that is left to go into the slipper and to tread the ground is the ball of the great toe and heel. This is the small foot of the Chinese woman—a bit of toe and a bit of a heel, with a mark like a cicatrice left after a huge cut, running up between them. Two of the girls were yet suffering great pain, and their feet were hot and inflamed, but in the oldest the operation was complete. She had attained to the position of a small footed woman, and her feet were quite cool, had no corns, and were not tender to the touch.

One of the mammae, influenced, perhaps, by a little liberality in the article of rice-money, entrusted me with a Chinese mystere de toilette. Sometimes, it seems, when a woman is expected to have to do hard work, her toe and heel are not drawn so tightly together as to produce the true "small foot." To disguise this imperfection on her marriage day she has recourse to a piece of cork, shaped like an inverted sugarloaf, is strapped on to her foot, and the small part goes into her slipper and passes for her foot.

It is recommended that all poisons employed or sold by druggists be strongly colored with carbonic acid, one grain of which is sufficient to impart a distinct yellow color to seventy thousand grains of water. This acid has the peculiar property of imparting a yellow color to the skin of a person taking it, as also to any food in which it might be mixed. It has been proved not to destroy or in any way modify the beneficial effect of prussic acid in which it had been mingled, and the inference is that it would prove equally inert in other poisons, while it would serve to alarm the user, and indicate the poisonous character of any preparation in which it had been mingled.

CAMPBELL HOMICIDE FOR 1857.—E. Meriam, the curious man, who lives at Brooklyn Heights and keeps a record of everything that occurs, says that fifty-nine persons were killed and seventy-five persons injured—six of whom were not expected to recover—by fire resulting from the use of camphene and other burning fluids of a kindred preparation, during the past year. As to the loss of property, resulting from fires caused by camphene, Mr Meriam puts the figures at \$124,195, which are probably too low.

A fop is like a new set of knives and forks—you can't put him to anything useful without taking away all his polish.

[From the Daily Transcript.]
DEATH AND SLEEP—A PARABLE.
Translated from the German.
Death and sleep; the angel of slumber and death, in brother-like embrace, walked over earth. It was evening. They reclined on a hill, not far from the habitations of men. A mournful silence prevailed round about, and the vesper bell in the distant village grew mute. Quietly and peaceably, as is their custom, the two beneficent guardian angels of the human race were sitting in cordial embrace, and the night was already approaching.

Then across the angel of slumber from his moss-covered couch, and strewn with a noiseless hand the invisible seed of slumber. The evening winds carried them to the quiet swains of tired husbandmen. Now the sweet sleep embraced the inhabitants of the rural cottages. From the grey-haired side leaning on his staff, down to the infant in the cradle, the sick forgot his pains, the mourner his grief, and the poor his cares. All eyes were closed.
After the work was ended, this beneficent guardian angel laid himself again by the side of his stern brother.

"If the morning dawn shall break in," exclaimed he with a cheerful innocence, "then the world will praise me as her friend and benefactor! O, what joy to do good unseen and secretly! How happy are we invisible messengers of the Good Spirit! How beautiful our vocation!"
Thus spoke the friendly angel of slumber. The angel of death looked at him with an air of sadness, and a tear, as the immortal weep them, stood in his large dark eye. "Ah," said he, "I cannot rejoice in the pleasant thanks as thou. The world calls me her enemy and the disturber of her joys!"

"O, my brother," replied the angel of sleep, "shalt not mortals, at their awakening, recognize thee as their friend and bless thee gratefully! Are we not brothers, and messengers of one Father?"
As he thus spoke, the eyes of the angel of death were gleaming, and the brotherly guardian angels tenderly embraced each other.

STOP NOW!—Young man, if you are just commencing or practicing any vice or bad habit, the time to stop is now. You have arrived at a stopping place, and you may stop now if you please, but if you suffer yourself to be whirled on by appetites and passions, you may go so far that when you desire to stop it may be out of your power to do so.

If you swear, or drink, or break the Sabbath, "stop now." If you think evil thoughts, or tell things not quite true, or sometimes tell a little more than truth, "stop now." If you are going to dance, or play, or any place where you may meet bad company, "stop now." If you are in the habit of jesting about religion or ministers, or preaching, "stop now." If you think there is time enough to become religious by-and-by, and that you will pursue the way you are going awhile longer, "stop now." For the course you are going leads to death.—*Paritan Recorder.*

A SHAM DUEL AND A HASTY FLIGHT.—A sham duel took place last Friday afternoon, near Philadelphia, between two medical students, named De Charment and Sheridan. The balls were drawn from the pistols by the seconds before they were handed to the combatants, a fact of which Sheridan was aware. As the pistols were fired, Sheridan fell, and De Charment, fearing the consequences, fled to parts unknown. In a letter he sent to him, he stated that if he killed his antagonist he would leave for Europe immediately.

There were married at Durham, C. E., on the 24th ultimo, and old lady and gentleman, involving the following interesting connections. We understand them perfectly, and hope the reader will also:—The old gentleman is married to his daughter's husband's mother-in-law, and his daughter's husband's mother. And yet she is not his daughter's mother, but she is his grand children's grand-mother, and his wife's grand-children are his daughter's step-children. Consequently the old lady is united in the bonds of holy matrimony and conjugal affection to her daughter's brother-in-law's father-in-law, and her great grand-children's grand-mother's father-in-law; so that her son-in-law may say to his child, your grand-mother is married to my father-in-law, and yet he is not your grand-father; but he is your grand-mother's son-in-law's wife's father. This gentleman married his son-in-law's father-in-law's wife, and he is bound to support and protect her for life. His wife is his son-in-law's children's grand-mother, and his son-in-law's sister-in-law's grand-children's great grand-mother.

BE FRANK AND DETERMINED.—Never affect to be other than what you are. Learn to say, "I do not know," and "I cannot afford it," with most sonorous distinctness and emphasis. Men will then believe you when you say, "I do know," and "I can afford it." Never be ashamed to pass for just what you truly are, and who you are, and you are on solid ground. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that he can implicitly rely on him; that when he says he knows a thing, he will do. Such a reputation will give a man more real enjoyment, and is of far greater value to him, than all the results which display and pretension can compass.