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The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1858. SIXTH VOLUME---NUMBER 311.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

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

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Legal Notices.

SAM: P. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

MAY ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE of Wm. Johnston, Esq.

☞ Prompt attention given to Collections, writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.

January 26, 1858. 1y

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.

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.

Office over China Hall.

August 11, 1857. y

R. P. WARING,

Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.,

No. 5, Springs' Building.

Will in future devote his time exclusively to the duties of his profession.

S. W. DAVIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1858. tf.

Medical Notices.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

PRACTITIONER OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Office No. 5, Granite Row,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,

COPARTNERS IN THE PRACTICE OF

Medicine and Surgery.

☞ OFFICE up Stairs in Springs' Building.

C. J. FOX, M. D. W. E. WHITE, M. D.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf C. J. FOX.

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 one door above the Post Office.

June 30, 1857.

Town Taxes.

I now have the Tax Lists for 1857 ready for settlement. Persons liable to pay tax will please call on the undersigned and settle forthwith. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient, as the money must be collected.

S. A. HARRIS.

June 16, 1857. tf Tax Collector.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES,

BY S. M. HOWELL,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE.

April 6, 1858. tf

D. P. McDONALD,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

For the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Office 198 Exchange Row,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the Sale of Merchandize and Produce generally. ☞

REFERS to Fisher & Burroughs, J. & E. B. Stowe, and S. M. Howell, Charlotte.

April 27, 1858. 3m

NOTICE.

OUR NOTES and ACCOUNTS are in the hands of W. A. OWENS, Esq., for collection; and those wishing to save time and money, must settle by CASH before the 1st of July, 1858.

FULLINGS & CO.

May 4, 1858. 2m.

Tan Bark Wanted.

1000 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED, for which the Cash will be paid.

March 30, tf BOONE & CO.

COX'S PATENT GELATINE,

A superior article for making Jellies. ALSO, Extracts for Flavoring, viz: Vanilla, Lemon, Peach, Almond, Rose, Orange, Celery, &c., for sale at

SCARR & CO'S

May 18, Charlotte Drug Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Spring Stock.

BOONE & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening the *CHEAPEST* stock of BOOTS and SHOES they have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public, and as they wish to do an **entire cash business**, they will offer

Rare Inducements to Cash buyers.

In *every instance* where goods have to be charged, an *additional charge* of 25 per cent. will be made.

April 6, 1858. tf BOONE & CO.

Ladies fine black Lasting Gaiters at $1 cash, at BOONE & CO'S.

Gents' fine Calf (kid top) Gaiters, for $2—plain do. $1 75. BOONE & CO.

MILES' best Ladies' Goat BOOTS and Buskins, for $1 40, CASH. BOONE & CO.

MISSES, Boy's, Youths, children's and infants **Boots, Shoes & Gaiters** in endless variety, and at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,

April 6, 1858. at BOONE'S.

GENTS' FINE CALF pegged BROGANS, $1 25 to $1 50—Extra $2, cash, at

April 6. BOONE'S.

GENTLEMEN who wish a fine pair of Boots or Gaiters, and have the *CASH*, can be suited at BOONE'S for *less money* than at any other house in the State. We mean what we say. BOONE & CO.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL Notes and Accounts due us, not settled by the first of May next, will be put out for collection.

April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

Men's un-bound Kip Brogans,

Good article, at $1—prime do. $1 25.

April 6. BOONE & CO.

BOONE'S is the only House in town that will sell Miles' fine *DRESS BOOTS* for $7.

GENTS' Bay State SLIPPERS,		$1 00
" Enamelled	"	75
" Roan	"	65

April 6, 1858 BOONE & CO.

LADIES' fine Kid Buskins and Slippers, at $1 cash, for sale at BOONE'S.

Ladies' fine col'd silk Lasting Gaiters, $1 25—Congress do. $1 50, cash. BOONE & CO.

SCARR & CO.,

Druggists & Chemists,

No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,

INVITE the attentions 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.

March 30, 1858.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—SILVER'S PLASTIC PAINTS:

Cheap, Durable and Protective; Weather and Fire Proof. For sale Wholesale an Retail by

SCARR & CO.,

Feb. 9. Chemists & Druggists.

PATENT MEDICINES just received from the Warehouse: Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, Wistar's Balsam, Guysott's Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock, McLane's Pills, Strong's Pills, Ayers' Pills, &c., &c., at

April 1st. SCARR & CO.'S, Druggists.

Wood's Hair Restorative.

A fresh supply of this invaluable preparation for the Hair has just been received direct from New York, by

March 16. SCARR & CO.

SAVAGE'S URSINA, or CANADIAN BEAR'S GREASE, an elegant application for imparting a beautiful gloss to the hair, for sale at

March 16. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

Bouquet D'Orleans, or xx BOURBON,

From groves of sweet flowers this perfume was culled,
Where deep golden summers exalt the perfume,
Where the breeze from the South in the deep glen is lulled,
Where flowers exhale, but forever resume—
To impart this aroma, 'tis the sweetest, the best,
It steals o'er the senses like the nectar of Jove,
To the bouquet of beauty it gives a new zest,
Is the pride of the toilet and the perfume of love.

Distilled with great care from the choicest flowers of the South, expressly for the Boudour, Toilet and Handkerchief. For sale in Charlotte by

March 16. F. SCARR & CO.

KID GLOVES.

LANCASTER'S KID GLOVE CLEANER, an unfailing preparation, easy and simple in application, removing all stains and grease from the Glove; at

March 16. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

FINE SALAD OIL,

A new and superior brand of Olive Oil, an exquisite article for Salads, for sale at

May 18. SCARR & CO.'S

Hoofland's German Bitters,

Just received at

May 18. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

PURE WHITE VINEGAR, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, MACE, PEPPER, &c., a fresh supply,

May 18. For sale at SCARR & CO.'S.

Genuine French Mustard,

An elegant Article for the table.

May 18. SCARR & CO.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. D., PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the Directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, gratis, of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold in Charlotte by F. SCARR & CO., sole Agents, and by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, Wholesale agents.

March 2, 1858. y

Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAIL STORM AND SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday afternoon last, a severe storm of wind and hail visited this section. Some damage was done to the window lights and gardens on Haymount and extended about a mile and a half further west. The wind was pretty severe in town, but little or no damage done.

We are informed that the storm which came on the same night was very severe in portions of Harnett. Five negroes belonging to Mr J. C. Williams were struck down by lightning. Mr. W. thinks three of them will die. His residence is in Harnett county, about 17 miles from this place.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

TERRIBLE STORM.—A correspondent at Gatesville, informs us that a violent storm of wind visited that place on the 18th. The Episcopal church was torn from its pillars and nearly every joint separated. T. G. Vaughan's Carriage Warehouse was thrown down, demolished about fifteen new vehicles, and the whole town is more or less injured—houses, fences, walls, shade trees, &c. The damage to property is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. Fortunately, no one was personally injured.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

FLOODS.—The news from Illinois and Indiana is, that those States are pretty much drowned out. The prairies are full of water. The constant and heavy rains have beaten down the grain, and rendered corn planting impossible. Ohio is a little better off. The prospect for crops of wheat and corn in these two great grain growing States, are certainly not flattering.

☞ A man (name unknown) went over the Falls of Niagara on the 20th. He came from the Canada side at Chippewa in a sail boat nearly to the American shore, and was in the act of returning when he went into the rapids. It was thought by those who saw him from the shore, that he was imprudent in his management of the boat, and depended upon his sail long after he should have taken it down, and resorted to his oars to save himself.

☞ The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly at New Orleans, from Illinois, did not think it proper, as Christian ministers and elders, to travel on the Sabbath, so they paid the officers of their steamer five hundred dollars to lay over during the day at Lake Providence, Louisiana.

KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—Six wagons containing about twenty men and women, and some fifty children, passed through our city yesterday, bound for Kansas. The emigrants were all the way from North Carolina, and seemed to have stood the fatigue of their long journey remarkably well. They were supplied with tents and camp equipage, and every night camped out in regular military fashion.—*Louisville Courier, 13th.*

DISCHARGED.—Ephraim Mitchell, who was convicted at the last term of our Court of negro stealing, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in June, has been pardoned by Governor Allston, and discharged from prison. He is to leave the State within a month from his discharge, never to return.—*Chester Standard.*

PROMISING BOY.—"Lewis, what did you do with your new trowsers?" said an anxious papa. "I swapped them off." "For What?" "A slung-shot, Hoyle's Games and the Pirate's Own Book."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

These Springs are situated fifty miles North of Charlotte, 20 miles West of Statesville, and 25 miles East of Morganton, at the foot of the Mountains, and in a vicinity unsurpassed for the salubrity of its climate. The Proprietor,

DR. E. O. ELLIOTT,

announces to the public that his House is again open, with every accommodation for the reception of visitors.

The peculiar tonic, alterative and invigorating properties of this

WATER,

render it invaluable in ***Diseases of the Liver,*** Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Spinal Diseases, Incipient Consumption, Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases, and all cases of debility accompanied with defective appetite and want of assimilation. Particularly to Females is this Water efficacious.

C. S. Brown's tri-weekly Line of FOUR HORSE COACHES from Salisbury to Asheville, passes within five miles, and visitors can procure conveyances from Newton to the Springs at all times.

May 18, 1858. tf

For Sale or Rent,

AFTER the first day of January next, my RESIDENCE adjoining the town of Lincolton, N. C., with

11 Acres of Land Attached,

or 90 if desired.

The House is 41 by 33 feet, has 4 Rooms and Passage down Stairs, and one 33 by 20 feet above. A Negro House with 5 Rooms; a Kitchen 17 feet square; an Ice House, two Cribs and Grainery; Stable Room enough for 7 Horses and 2 Cows, with a Wagon Shed; a Blacksmith's Shop; and also a good Spring of Water on the premises. This is an excellent location for a Lawyer or Physician.

A bargain can be had if called for soon, and terms made easy as money is of much of an object now. All new and in good repair.

I refer to H. Cansler and Wm. Lander, Esq'rs, for information.

W. H. ALEXANDER.

May 18, 1858. 3m

Copartnership Notice.

The subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the name of HAND, WILLIAMS & FARROW, for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS in Flour, Grain, and other country produce. Their large stores on Hayne and Anson streets will soon be completed.

At present, they will occupy Nos. 14 and 16 Hayne st. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store. From their long experience, and with their facilities for doing business, they feel confident in being able to serve their friends to the best advantage.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
THOS. M. FARROW.

Charleston, May 18, 1858. 1mo.

GREAT CLOCK.

Henry C. Wright, in a letter to The Liberator, thus describes the great clock in the Cathedral of Strasburg:

"The priests and military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock—from the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about 30 feet wide and 15 deep. Around me are many strangers waiting to see the working of this clock as it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes to 12.

The clock has struck and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton or head man, with a wand and sword, is conducting round the building. The clock has struck in this way: The dial is some 20 feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy, with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell; the cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, that on the right the second quarter. Some fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left, a scythe in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter on the bell in the hands of Time, and then turns, and then glides, with a slow step, round behind Time, comes out an *old* man with a mallet and deliberately strikes 12 times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard all round the region of the church. The old man glides slowly behind Father Time, and the young man comes on readily to perform his part, as the time comes round again. Soon as the old man struck 12 and disappeared, another set of machinery is out in motion some twenty feet higher still. It is thus: there is a high cross with the image of Chris on it. The instant 12 is struck, one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns facing the cross, bows, and walks on around to his place. As he does so, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes in. So twelve apostles, figures as large as life, walk round and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth his neck, and crows three times so loud as to be heard outside of the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1571 and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years, when it stood out of repair."

A CHAPTER ON FIRST THINGS.

The first printing was done April 14, 1414.

Printing was first brought into England March 26, 1471.

The first Total Abstinence Society was organized Feb. 13, 1826.

Steam navigation was first successfully applied, Feb. 11, 1809.

The first English steamer for India sailed August 16, 1845.

The first commencement at Havard College took place Oct. 9, 1642.

The first Cardinal was made Nov. 24, 1824.

The first mariner's compass was made Nov. 21, 1302.

Gunpowder was first used Dec 23, 1331.

Christmas was first celebrated December 25th, A. D. 98.

The first debate in the United States House of Representatives was on the subject of a tariff. In the debate, one of the members from South Carolina favored a protective duty on hemp.

The first woolen mill on the Pacific coast has been set in operation at Salem, Oregon, with four hundred and eighty spindles.

The first building erected in America to collect the King's duties, occupied the site at the corner of Richmond and North streets, Boston.

The earliest reference to music we have is in the book of Genesis (chapter IV., verse 21,) where Jubal, who lived before the deluge, is mentioned as the "father of all such as handle the harp and organ."

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per annum.

The first religious newspaper issued was the "Herald of Gospel Liberty," which was published by Elias Smith, in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1808.

The first cut nails ever made were produced in Rhode Island, and the Historical Society of that State has the machinery employed at their introduction. The nails were made during the Revolution.

The first iron works established in New England, were at Lynn. The first attempt to melt the ore was made in 1643.

The first paper mill in New England was produced at Milton; the first linen at Londondery; the first blankets at Ipswich; the first scythes and axes at Bridgewater; the first powder at Andover; the first glass at Quincy.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—The vast swarms of grasshoppers, which reduced the Mormons, last summer, to extremities for food, visiting the growing cereals with utter destruction three times in one summer, have now attacked our frontier States, and devastated the prairies of Texas. The Philadelphia North American hazards the unwelcome suggestion that they are moving gradually into the body of the Republic. On leaving Texas, they steered a northeast course, and rose to a great height from the ground, as though for a long journey. Myriads of them are now eating up the vegetation in Ohio. It is, therefore, no veilent supposition that they may make Pennsylvania and Virginia a visit. These insects, says the American, are not like the common grasshoppers which are every summer found in our fields and roads, but are of the size of a locust, with the same gregarious habits. The ordinary grasshopper is weak of wing, and never rises to a great height, whereas the legions which have so repeatedly desolated Utah and Texas, rise into the upper air, and move off together to great distances, like wild geese.—They appear in innumerable hosts, and instead of scattering, alight in a body upon some devoted locality, which they attack and destroy with the systematic movement of an army. They will thus eat up a crop of corn or cotton in a very short time.

A young carpenter having been told that the course of true love never did run smooth, resolved on going to court his young lady with a fore-plane under his arm.

From the Columbia Carolinian.

INDIAN ARROWS.

At the recent meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, at Baltimore, our esteemed friend, Dr Gibbon, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, read a paper on the stone arrow-points of the Indians. The novel and romantic ideas suggested, induced us to request a copy for publication, both to interest our readers and to show the acumen of our friend, who is distinguished for his researches in such arcana.

Signs of Significance, like Symbols for a Language, in Fanciful Rock-work—the Stone Spear and Arrow-heads of the Catawbas.

BY J. H. GIBBON, M. D., OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The aboriginal tribes of America adopted several simple means for correspondence, by rudely-drawn figures, painted in colors, on the barks of trees, the dried skins of animals, or upon the surfaces of standing rocks. A delicate kind of fancy-work presents another method of circumscribed inter-communication, in the forms of the weapons employed for war and the chase. In the northern counties of the Carolinas, picturesque spots of ground, selected with taste and discrimination, for occasional rest and refreshment, served also for special social occupations by the natives. Elevated sites, sometimes protected by woods, offered distant views of water-courses, formerly abounding with game, which are now found covered with clippings and remains of stone arrow-heads, lance points and knives, intermingled with fragments of unglazed pottery, curious implements for dressing skins or pounding corn, with here and there a clay or soap-stone pipe and perforated beads. These indicate the habits of the Catawba tribe, or of others friendly to them, and possibly of some war parties of their enemies.

The ridge-path, taken by Southern and Northern Indians in their excursions, ran near the county town of Mecklenburg, in the Colony of North Carolina—then surrounded by wild Indian lands, granted by the British Crown to several obscure proprietories—one portion being known as the Barony of Clarendon, sold out by an agent to white settlers, driven southwards by aggressions on the Western frontiers of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, about a century ago. Complete hunting apparatus, such as spear and arrow-points, wrought from varied, rough, but appropriate material, which still lies about, show constant preparation for such domestic manufacture among the wandering family-parties of the abrogines. Some of these weapons are formed of pellucid white quartz, and others of agate, sienite, flints, hornstone, jasper and chert. The arrow-points are occasionally serrated on their edges, like the leaves of trees—evidently requiring the greatest degree of patience, ingenuity, perseverance and contrivance in the details of work. The extreme delicacy of touch essential to such fabrication, with a stone hammer and chisel, the nice and accurate resemblances they bear to certain natural emblems in the forest, evince an application of the female hand. The patterns, drawn at sight from the outlines and proportions of leaves from distinct native trees and shrubs, are generally formed of tough metal-like substances, differing in colors, figures and character, yet display varied fancy skill and taste. No doubt they described peculiar intentions, as well as uses and explanations.

A speculative friend, addicted to mechanics and mineralogy, thought he could trace the migrations of the tribes by the records of these rocky symbols borne to the banks of rivers or the shores of the sea, from ridges of remote mountains, or from the beds of very distant streams.*

Spear-heads and arrow-points, fish gigs and knives, contrivances for pounding and crushing dried corn, scraps of unglazed crocks for stewing meats, implements for twisting cords and sinews, intermingled with rough pipes of clay, or more elaborate work in soap-stone, some of which present the miniature forms of animals, are scattered among curious tools—hammers, chisels, pestles and axes of rock. Contrivances for dressing skins and preparing the toilette of the hunter, with points, are surrounded with splintered fragments and chips, the refuse of such primitive industry. The large stone axes and lance-heads, as well as some peculiar forms of arrows, are recognized as weapons for war, while others were intended for large game and deer, and some for smaller birds or fish. The cutting surfaces and pointed forms being carefully or instinctively adapted to each service. It was an understood *point of honor* with the natives that no young man should pretend to a wife until he had shown ability to provide for her support and defence, during war and in peace. May it be permitted to believe that, in order to facilitate some proper preferences, care was occasionally taken by young women to furnish the best means for success. A modern belle may consent to work a delicate scrap of fine cambric, to play or sing some favorite air, even to embroider a smoking cap or the velvet for a fancy slipper; so the poor Indian, rich only in affection, selecting her pattern from a chosen leaf, and the well known predilection of a hunter, worked out some delicate piece of rock to form an arrow-point of peculiar shape, material and color, readily distinguished from others, by which *he* might accomplish his character as a brave man and a beau, giving affectionate acknowledgement to the factor for success in the chase. Occasionally queer specimens of *work-man-ship* are apparent, which reveal the desperate but ineffective efforts of some neglected or neglecting, solitary, odd man, who in modern time as indiscreetly attempts to sew on a button or to darn a rent.

Besides the private understandings in these fancy rock-works, which were nobody's business, they possessed others of more extended meaning, which conveyed general intelligence to distant tribes, though less interesting to certain individuals. If it was an authorized custom to solicit such special and delicate favors as indication of choice or admiration, it seems *natural* that a negative as well as an affirmative token should be understood, in reply, according to the finish of the weapon, the selection of color, material of the rock, or the figure of the arrow-point. Some of them, though mostly formal, to maintain a reputation for skill and talent, have *a crooked set for the shaft*, which would cause the arrow *to miss the mark*, and seem silently to express a feminine "no" to the apprehension. They insinuate with discreet point and intelligible language that the gentleman had better apply in some other quarter for his outfit. Some, by delicate exactness, precise and perfect finish, as plainly demonstrate a gentle acquiescence or acceptance. The features of a persimmon leaf, the likeness of a sweet plumb, the profile of a wild rose or raspberry leaf, a locust, a hickory, holly or fern leaf, conveyed to the Catawba mind ideas as definite as the language of flowers to the Moors of Spain, or the distinct colors among the cords and beads of the native Peruvians. Any one conversant with the foliage of forest trees and shrubs at the South, can distinguish *the first intention* of these rocky types, which softened or saddened the savage heart, and nerved or enfeebled the arm which used them with success or indifference in the chase.

*Near the Washington Monument, in the District of Columbia, there remain heaps of the debris of chert rock, largely employed in the fabrication of arrow-heads.

WHERE MOSQUITOES COME FROM.

Many people are puzzled to know how these pests of summer originate, and they may be gratified by a chapter on natural history, furnished by living entomologists:

The mosquitoes proceed from the animalcule, commonly termed the "wiggle-tail." I took a bowl of clean water and set it in the sun. In a few days some half dozen "wiggle-tails" were visible. These continued to increase in size, till they were three-sixteenths of an inch in length. As they approached their maturity they remained longer at the surface, seeming to live in the two mediums of air and water; finally they assume a chrysalis form, and by an increased specific gravity sank to the bottom of the bowl. Here, in a few hours, I perceived a short, black furze or hair growing out on every side of each, till it assumed the form of a minute caterpillar. And thus its specific gravity being counteracted, or lightened, it readily floated to the surface, and the slightest breath of air wafted it against the side of the bowl. In a very brief space of time afterwards, the warm atmosphere hatched out the fly, and it escaped, leaving its tiny house upon the water. How beautiful, yet how simple.

After the water had gone through this process, I found it perfectly free from animalcule. I therefore came to the conclusion that this "wiggle-tail" is a species of the shark, who having devoured whole tribes of animalcule, takes himself wings, and escapes into a different medium, to torture mankind and deposit eggs upon the water to produce other "wiggle-tails," who in turn produce other mosquitoes.

Any man who has "kept house," with a cistern in the yard, has doubtless observed the same effect every summer. Open your cistern cover every morning in the mosquito season, and millions of them will fly up in your face. Close the windows of your room at night, at the risk of being smothered for want of air, being careful at the same time previously to exclude every mosquito, and go to bed with a pitcher of water in the room, and enough will breed from it during the night to give you any satisfactory amount of trouble. In fact, standing by a shallow, half stagnant pool, in a midsummer's day, you may see the "wiggle-tails" become perfectly developed mosquitoes, and they will rise from the surface of the water, and fly into your face and sting you. What it is necessary to know at this day is—has there yet been discovered any positive exterminator of that great pest, and disturber of night's slumbers, the mosquito?

AMERICAN SCIENCE.

The Baltimore Sun, in an article on the convention that met in Baltimore recently, for the advancement of sciences, pays the following merited compliment to American science:

Of all the nations which have ever existed, the Americans, we believe, have the greatest adaptation to scientific pursuits. No nation has ever approached us in the adaptation of science to the arts of life. The contents of the Patent Office bear witness to this. Our agricultural implements are the wonder of the world. The mowing, reaping, and threshing machines have revolutionized the cultivation of the earth. And chemistry is coming in with untold treasures to be poured into the fast accumulating wealth of our country. So rapidly are fertilizing agents discovered among things once deemed wholly worthless, that there seems no limit to be set to the productive power of the earth.

It is wonderful to see how direct a bearing the scientific knowledge which is contributed and made public by these scientific associations has upon the most common interests and pursuits of life. Take botany for instance. Botany is simply the knowledge of trees and plants, and agriculture is the cultivation of trees and plants. In order to cultivate them to the greatest advantage their nature must be thoroughly known. The farmer who wishes to cultivate wheat ought to know all the varieties of wheat and of soil each sort of wheat is found to flourish in and be most productive.—This is the knowledge which the thorough botanist is prepared to impart.

Entomology, or the knowledge of insects, seems at first sight a very diminutive and unimportant science. He who follows after bugs worms and caterpillars, seems to be engaged in a very trivial pursuit. But it is not so in its practical utility. Bugs, worms and caterpillars, are the farmers' most deadly enemies. An army of grasshoppers or locusts soon reduces the most luxuriant field to desolation. Sometimes these feeble and ephemeral creatures are seen to produce a famine over large districts by devouring every thing that is green.

Ornithology, or the knowledge and classification of birds, may seem, at first sight, to be an idle and useless employment. But it is not so. The birds are the greatest enemies and destroyers of the insects. A tiny wren, during one season, will destroy for the use of her young, insects enough to make a very material difference in the farmer's crop. Science is not mere speculation. It is practical and utilitarian in the highest sense.

☞ It is rumored that Mr Rarey, the American horse-tamer, uses a file of congressional speeches to subdue the refractory animals put under his charge. After reading about a quarter of an hour, the quadruped gives in, and promises an entire amendment of morals and manners if he will only stop.