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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 29, 1858. SIXTH VOLUME---NUMBER 315.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:

If paid in advance.....$2 00
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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription ($10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

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

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 14 lines or less, for 3 months,			$ 4 00
" " " "	6	"	6 00
" " " "	12	"	10 00
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Each subsequent insertion.....			25

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

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

S. 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

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Office No. 5, Granite Row,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,

CONTINUE TO 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.

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 14, 1858. tf Tax Collector.

D. P. McDONALD,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

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

Office 193 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.

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.

Lumber Yard.

THE subscribers inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity that they have established a

LUMBER YARD

in town, where they intend keeping a supply of all kinds of Lumber for building and other purposes. Mr Jonas Rudisill is their agent in town—application may be made to him or to either of the undersigned.

Oct 6, 1857. MILLER & PORTER.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY or stolen from the subscriber on the 17th May, a Negro Man named PETER. He is between 35 and 40 years old, about 6 feet high, spare made, thin-visaged, of copper color, and speaks mild but quick when spoken to. I will give Twenty-Five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in any Jail in this or any other State, so that I get him again; and I will give Fifty Dollars for information sufficient to convict any person of harboring said negro.

DRURY MORGAN.
Morgan's Mills, N. C., June 1, 1858. 3m

HOLSTON CONFERENCE
Female College,
Asheville, N. C.

THE next Term will open the 19th OF JULY; Rev. A. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., President, assisted by twelve able Professors and Teachers.

BOARD, for the College year.....$70 00
TUITION, ...24 00

MUSIC, and other extra branches, correspondingly low. Catalogues will be sent on application to

R. B. VANCE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
Asheville, June 8th, 1858. 12-2t-pd

SCARR & CO.,

Druggists & Chemists,

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

INVITE the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c., to their new and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by them.

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.

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.

Genuine French Mustard,

An elegant Article for the table.

May 18. SCARR & CO.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Pills.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague in all its complicated forms, and is also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description. This medicine is perfectly safe and harmless in its effects and may be given with perfect safety to persons of all ages. It never fails to effect a cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. It is purely vegetable, containing no deleterious drugs, nor mineral medicines of any kind.

DR. CHAMPION'S Anti-Billious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills—The most reliable and safe remedy in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick headache, Sick stomach, Billious habits, indigestion, and all that class of diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, bowels, blood or liver. It is entirely vegetable and contains no deleterious drug or medicine, and is one of the best cathartics ever recommended.

Price, 25 cents per box.

For sale by F. Scarr & Co. and by F. M. Ross, Charlotte.

F. M. Swyer & Co., Proprietors,
June 14, 1858. Belleville, Illinois.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of BECKWITH & BRITTAIN was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward *immediately* and make payment either by Cash or Note, as the business of the Firm *must* be closed.

R. W. BECKWITH,
June 10, 1858. W. J. BRITTAIN.

NOTICE.

HAVING bought the entire stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C., of Beckwith & Brittain, I shall continue the Business at their old Stand, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers.

R. W. BECKWITH.
June 15, 1858. tf

CASH PAID FOR HIDES,
BY S. M. HOWELL,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE.
April 6, 1858. tf

"Dress the Grave of thy Friend."

New Marble Yard,
Charlotte, N. C.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he carries on the business of working in Marble, on Trade street, directly opposite the Court House. He is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments and Grave Stones, Mantle Pieces for dwellings, or any other kind of Stone work that may be required in his line.

His stock of Marble will always comprise the various qualities, and enable him to do work in a manner that will be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Orders will receive particular attention and be promptly filled.

Work will be packed with care, and all diligence used to prevent injury by transportation.

J. G. McCOY.
June 15, 1858. 5

NEW FURNITURE.

J. M. SANDERS,

CABINET MAKER, CHARLOTTE, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture of his own and Northern manufacture. Also,

FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES.

Dec. 29, 1857. 89-1y

J. A. ESTES. THOMAS DEGRAFFENREID

J. A. ESTES & CO.,

Factors and Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Cotton, Grain, Flour, and all kinds of country Produce.

OFFICE—NORTH ATLANTIC WHARVES,

Charleston, S. C.

According to the terms of the Co-partnership, we will not SPECULATE, directly or indirectly, in any Produce shipped to our house.

References:—O Mills, S S Farrar, Bros & Co, Lanneau, Smith & Whilden, Thos J & C H Moise, Charleston, S. C.; Col R Anderson, E Hope, Columbia; Thos McClure, Sr, Samuel McLilly, N J Eaves, A Q Donovant, Chester; Col F Scaife, Union; Dr. Happoldt, Salisbury, N. C.; J L Dixon, Knoxville, Tenn.

June 1, 1858 y

Man Killed by a Woman in Defence of her Husband, at Weston, Mo.

[From the Weekly Platte Argus of June 11th.]

On Saturday night the City Marshall was aroused from bed to go to a house on the northern extremity of Leavenworth street.

Here was a horrible sight. Sitting up in bed was a man by the name of Branham, his face bruised up, his shirt covered with blood, and his wife, a young, and good looking woman, in much distress, and attending to his bruises. About twenty feet from the back door, in the garden lay the dead body of Hugh Wilson, his features scarcely recognizable, his forehead smashed in and the blood and brains oozing out profusely, a large and bloody club by his side, with which the woman, wife of Branham, said she had done the deed in defence of her husband. The plain story that the two told was, that Wilson (intoxicated) had forced the lock of the back door, had jerked Branham out of bed and dragged him out into the garden. The wife flew to her husband's assistance with a club, and by dint of well directed blows, made of Wilson a most horrible corpse.

STATEMENT OF MRS MARY BRANHAM.

Myself and husband had retired to bed, when some one broke into the house, and came to the bed before we could get up. The man seized my husband and dragged him out, striking at and beating him. He called to me for help—said that the man was trying to ring off his neck. I could not get hold of anything except a piece of board, the same now in court. With this I ran up to my husband, and found him down with a strong man resting one knee on his breast, and striking him very severe blows.

As I got in striking distance the man was making an attempt to wring off the neck of my husband, who seemed almost helpless. I immediately struck him with the stick, and did not cease until his hold upon my husband's head and neck was relaxed. I struck him with nothing but the stick. My husband had been sick in bed for a week previous, and was almost as helpless as a child. I struck to save my husband's life, and believe he would have been killed in a few minutes if I had not struck.

DECISION OF THE JUSTICES.

"We, the undersigned Justices, agree unanimously that the homicide committed by Mary Branham on Hugh Wilson was justifiable, and she is discharged from custody."

Mecklenburg BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENTUM INVESTMENT.

THE first issue ($30,000) of the Bonds of this County, to aid in the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, will be ready by the first of next month. They are all of the denomination of *One Hundred Dollars*, and bear Seven per cent. Interest, payable semi-annually in the town of Charlotte, with Coupons attached for the same.—The Bonds to run 20 years.

SEALED OFFERS, for the whole or any portion of this first issue, are invited until the 20th day of June, instant, when they will be opened before the Board of Directors of the Railroad Company in Charlotte.—They may be left at either of the Banks, or with Capt. John Walker.

H. W. GUION,
Pres't W., C. & R. R. Co.
Charlotte, June 15, 1858. 3t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visiter,
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE THIRTY-THIRD TERM of this School will commence July 9th.

In addition to the ordinary instruction in Music in this School, provision has been made for lessons in Vocal Music to the whole school, by a gentleman eminently qualified. These lessons will be an hour in length, and will be given daily, at a cost for the term, of $5 to each pupil.

June 15, 1858. 13-3t

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL

Will open the first Session of 3rd Term on Wednesday 21st July, 1858. B. CLEGG, Principal.
Iredell county, N. C., June 10, 1858. 2m

Edgeworth Female Seminary,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Terms, per Session of Five Months:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel.....$60 00
Tuition in the regular Classes 20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 1st, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the session and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues, containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.
June 15, 1858. 3m-pd Greensboro, N. C.

W. RAEDER,

Architect and Civil Engineer,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

WILL furnish Designs, Specifications, and Superintendance for Town Houses, Cottages, Villas, Stores, and Public Buildings; also, for constructions belonging to Railroads, such as Bridges of Stone, Wood, or Iron, and all Buildings required at Stations.

Plans and estimates given for the improvement of Water Powers, and mechanical constructions in general.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. W. Ellis; Chas. F. Fisher, Pres. N. C. Railroad; Jas. C. Turner, Ch'f. Eng'r West'n N. C. Railroad, Salisbury; C. P. Mendenhall, Treas.r N. C. Railroad Co., Greensboro'; R. F. Simonton, Treas'r West'n N. C. Railroad, Statesville, N. C.

Salisbury, N. C., June 14, 1858. 6m

BUILDING! BUILDING!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are now dressing Lumber and manufacturing Sashes, Blinds, Frames, Doors, and Spokes, at their Mills on West Hill, Salisbury, N. C. Their Sashes and Blinds, made of heart-pine and poplar, are not surpassed by any in the State.

Railings, Balusters, Brackets, and all kinds of ornamental wood work finished in the best style, and furnished at short notice. ☞ All work done at their Mills is warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from a distance punctually attended to. ☜

They are also prepared to take contracts in any part of the State, for erecting and fitting up all kinds of Buildings, for which plans will be furnished if desired.

Terms reasonable.

MURDOCH, DARBY & CO.
Salisbury, June 14, 1858. 6m

FRIGHTFUL SCENE.

The drowning of the wife and eight children of the Rev. Horatio Ilsley, in the flood at Roscoe, Ill., has been noticed. The following is the statement of Mr Ilsley, who was the only survivor of the family:

The rain commenced to fall at about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon and increased in force until about ten. At this time they did not feel alarmed, although the creek was rising very fast. They did not know anything about the railroad or the culvert then; at 9 o'clock the water was up around the house, and rushing with great force: Mr Ilsley proposed to his family to leave the house, but as men who were in the neighborhood told him they had seen the water much higher than it was then, they concluded not to go out.—At about eleven o'clock Messrs. Thompson, Lane and Towers got up to the house and told them they thought there was no dangar as the water had lowered; Mr Ilsley went to the door and measured the heighth of the water, and found that it had fallen four or five inches. (He had previously measured the heigth of the water and marked where it then stood.) From some of those gentlemen who were at the house at this time we learned that they took the clothes on the line and handed them to the family, and Mr Lane said if they wished to leave the house he would carry them through the water. Having concluded to remain in the house, the five younger children were sent to bed, and shortly after the balance of the family met in the lower room, and had prayers preparatory to retiring also. The other children then went up stairs, and Mr Ilsley proposed to his wife to remain up a short time longer. This must have been about eleven or half past eleven o'clock.

Just after the three children went up there was a great rush of water passed the house, and Mrs I. went to the hall door with a lantern and looked out. She found the water rushing by with tremendous force on all sides of her, and coming in at the door. She called loudly for help several times, but the water was too deep, and rushing with such tremendous force that no one could then get to the ill-fated house. Mrs Ilsley called to Horatio, the eldest son, and ran up stairs immediately. She then called to her husband to come up which he did, and, opening one of the windows, again screamed for help, but in vain. At this time he was just coming out of his study, and was standing in the entry, when he heard the children cry out, "Father, father," and at this same moment he saw one end of the house fall out with a crash. He then felt the whole body swaying up and down, like a boat on a wave, and then it fell into ruins. Just as it fell he heard his wife scream, and that was the last he heard of his family. He immediately found himself in the water, not knowing how he got there; and with no power to help himself, he was tossed about and hurried along with great velocity to the river; he took in some water then, but had presence of mind enough to guard against taking in any more, and try to keep his head above water. His own simple and touching words best describe his feelings at this awful moment, and shows his faith in that God he so long has served. He said: "I then commended my soul and my family to God, expecting to meet him in eternity in a moment; and I almost wish I had." He was carried on until he struck against some floodwood and soon after was thrown against a tree, into which he clinked, and managed to maintain himself for some two hours during which the people had discovered him, and were making a raft to secure him, when Mr Richardson swam to him, and got hold of him just as his strength failed him, and he was dropping off the limb.

Mr I. had recently removed to Roscoe, and taken charge of the Congregational church in that town, under circumstances of much promise. His eldest son, who had been absent ten months in Milwaukie, had just returned home on a visit, and at the time of the accident, for the first time in ten months were his family all at home.

WIFE CARRIED OFF BY A MOB.—A riot occurred in Marseilles, La Salle county, Ill., on Tuesday, the 25th ult. A Miss Hogan married a Mr Funk against her father's will. The father bribed a number of loafers, with liquor, to enter Funk's house and bring away the daughter. They did so, and did considerable damage to the furniture of the house, several of the rioters were arrested and will be tried for the crime.

COUNTED IN ITALY.—Several American counts, it is reported, have been made in Italy lately in this way: The Pope, not being able to finish a certain railway for lack of money, offered the title of count to every foreigner who would subscribe a sum of five thousand dollars to the road. The required sum was soon obtained, and a few more noble families were let loose in society.

FOOLISH METHODS OF EDUCATION.—Cutting and caustic were the words of Spurzheim, the Phrenologist, in regard to the educational imprisonment of children. They are not less applicable to these of a larger growth.

"You have a little boy—he may be four years old—you think there is no time to be lost, and you send him to school. There he is compelled to sit upon a bench, and look upon a book. He hears the voices of children playing without—he half rises to look from the window—a rap upon the teacher's desk recalls him to his seat upon the bench—a glance shows him the kite sailing in the air, to the delight, no doubt, of its happy little proprietor—the poor child is almost involuntarily again upon his feet—another rap, and again he drops into his seat, upon the bench. Day after day, week after week, month after month, the little fellow returns to his prison and sits upon the bench. At length he becomes pale and languid, loses his appetite, grows restless at night, has a cough, and loses his flesh and spirits. Ought he not to be taken from the bench? The consequence of this would be terrible—he would lose his rank in that school. So he continues to sit on his bench. After a few weeks more, he is brought home. He fainted as he sat upon the bench! Matters begin to wear a serious aspect. The doctor is called—pronounced him very ill. A great pity he had been compelled to sit so long upon the bench. It is all over with the poor child. Ere long he dies. A sad calamity! *But thank God, there is one precious consolation—before he died he had learned his A. B. C.*"

THE ROMANCE OF QUACKERY.

The English papers relate an incident in that country which doubtless has many parallels in the United States, though they do not, in this broad land become so public as they would in a smaller territory. The facts in this case were as follows:

John Glen, an illiterate young man, who had been engaged as a cleaner of clocks, in August last became ambitious of greater wealth and distinction than he could achieve in his employment. He therefore turned doctor and vender of medicines. Handbills were therefore extensively circulated, announcing the advent of Dr. Willoughby, from the Botanical College, Baltimore, United States, and he soon obtained so successful a business that he had two medical establishments in the full tide of successful experiment, one at Dundee, and the other at Edinburg.

In September he made love to and married one of his patients, a young lady named Jean Sinclair, of an old and respectable family, possessed of a handsome property at the village of Guardbridge, in Tifedire.

Previous to this, however, the doctor had introduced to the Sinclairs a young lady as his sister, Miss Jessie Willoughby. The doctor and Jean drove to St. Andrews to get the marriage bands proclaimed, and being accompanied by Miss Jessie and David Sinclair, Jean's brother, it was arranged at the suggestion of the doctor, that this pair should also give in their names. In due course both couples were married.

Dr Willoughby and his wife removed to Dunfermline, where they established a public house; David and Jessie remained at Guardbridge, and all seems for a little while to have gone on smoothly.

One fine morning, however, David was waited upon by a certain Mr Allsop. He too had travelled the country as a doctor, and had been a friend of Glen's until, a dispute arising between them, Glen gave him a sound beating, and they parted company. Anxious to pay this trifling debt, Allsop now told David Sinclair what he knew of Glen's history, informing him also that the lady who now rejoiced in the title of Mrs. Sinclair was not the sister of Glen, but her real name was Jessie Buchanan, and that she and Glen had lived together for several years as man and wife.

The news led to high words between David and Jessie. Reproached by her new husband, she bethought herself of claiming her first love, and, with this view, proceeded to Dunfermline. But the doctor would have nothing to say to her, and Jessie, to be revenged on all parties, went to the Session Clerk of St. Andrews, and communicated the fraud they had committed. The result was that the worthy pair were apprehended, and were, on the 6th of this month, tried and convicted of the offence of causing false entries to be made in the register of marriages, and received sentence—he of eighteen months, and she of twelve months imprisonment.

The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of F. N. W. Burton, the defaulting Secretary of State.

MUSSELMAN PUNISHMENT.—A letter from Beyroot, published in a New York journal, says that at criminal trials in Turkey, they have no counsel on either side, no long speeches, no legal technicalities. When the prisoner gives an improbable explanation of the matter laid to his charge, the President of the Court rates him soundly, and interrupts him with the exclamation of "Bosh."

It is said there is a strong indisposition in Turkey to punish culprits of any kind, the swearing on both sides being so wonderfully hard, that the members of the court conclude that Allah only can tell who is uttering the truth. Even if guilt be evident, the effect of a severe punishment upon the friends of the prisoner is taken into consideration, and if he be rich, they let him off easily. If poor, he is punished with sufficient severety to make up for his crime and that of the last rich criminal who has escaped his deserts. It is thus clear that Turkey is fast rising to our own standard of civilization. Mention is made of a gentleman who was so unfortunate as to cut down a Custom House officer at one of the gates of Gamboul and who was sentenced to give a liberal sum to the family of the deceased, and a liberal donation of land to the stray dogs of the city. Dogs are held in more respect in Constantinople than men, unless the men be rich, which is every where admitted to make the difference between a man and a dog.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING TATTLERS.—Take a handful of the vine called runabout; the same quantity of a root called nimble tongue; a sprig of the herb called backbite; at either before or after the dog-days. A teaspoonful of don't you tell it; six drachms of malice; a few drops of envy; which can be purchased in any quantity at the shops of Miss Tobitha Teatable and Miss Nancy Nightwalker; stir them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of discontent, kindled with a little jealousy; then strain through the rag of misconstruction, and cork it up in the bottle of malevolence; hang it up in a skein of street yarn; shake it accordingly for a few days and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be able to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

TO BE EXCLUDED.—The Chinese and negroes are hereafter to be excluded from California. By a law passed recently, whoever, after the last day of September next, shall introduce any Chinese or Mongolians into the State, shall be punished by a fine of from four to six hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Courts. The act has been printed in the Chinese language, and copies of it sent to China for distribution.

THE BASIS OF A SETTLEMENT WITH CHINA.—A letter from China to the New York Post states that the plenipotentiaries at Shanghai have agreed to make the following demands upon the China government:

1st. The opening of the coast and great rivers of China to foreign commerce; 2d. The access of foreigners to the interior, under the restrictions of passports; 3d. A reduction of duties on certain articles of commerce; 4th. Residence of an embassy at Pekin; 5th. Indemnity—but no territory.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—Among other interesting facts of DeBow's statistical view of the United States, we may mention that the foreign vote of the country is one-twelfth of the whole; that the State of New York has about one-eighth of the population of the Union; that there is one house to every six persons in the country; that the number of persons who live east of the Mississippi is twelve times greater than those who lives west thereof; the distance between New York and New Orleans is more than that between London and Constantinople, or Paris and St. Petersburg; over two-fifths of the national territory is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries; of the 1597 political news papers published in the United States in 1850, 855 were Whig and 742 were Democratic. There are four hundred thousand Indians in our territory; at the close of the Revolution, there were but thirty-six thousand in the old thirteen States, according to an estimate of Gen. Knox; direct and indirect tax paid by each white persons in the country, $4.24; number of real estate owners 1,500,000, or one in about 319 of the free males over twenty-one years of age; number of Federal office holders (exclusive of army and navy), 35,456, a ninefold increase since 1800—the population having increased about fivefold; one-fourth part of all the people reside in villages, towns, and cities; the number of people to a dwelling in New York city averages more than 13, in Boston, nearly 9, in New Orleans 9¼, in Richmond about 5.

FAMINE AT THE AZORES.—The people of the Azore Islands, particularly the inhabitants of Fayal and Funchal, are reported to be again in the most deplorable condition. Mr Wm. Poole writes to the Journal of Commerce:

"Famine is stalking through their streets, and throughout the Island; and unless speedy assistance is rendered them, it is feared large numbers must perish.

"Our excellent Consul, Mr. Dabney, has done and is doing all in his power to alleviate the sufferings in Fayal, and distribute 100 bushels of corn, beside money every week, from his own private resources, but this reaches but a small number of the suffering. About six weeks since a vessel, grain laden, passed close into Funchal, but as it was blowing a gale at the time it was impossible to board her from small boats. The inhabitants kindled fires on the headlands and did everything in their power to attract the attention of those on board and induce them to run into port; but as the captain of course, was not aware of the wretched condition of the people, and the navigation into the harbor was dangerous, he passed the island without stopping.

THE MORMONS INVITED TO MEXICO.—At the starting of the expedition for Utah, with the certainty that unless the Mormons caved in, the United States troops would force them out of the Territory, in kind consideration for the well-being of the unoffending, many propositions were held out for Brigham's considerations—such as migration to Sonora, Vancouver and Mexico. One of the Elders taking the hint, hastened to Mexico, and finding the land everything that is desirable, with a sparce population, free from prejudices against poligamy, sends on a warm invitation to the "fathers of the church to turn their attention south.

PIOUS OFFICIALS.—The new Governor, Dyer, and the Lieutenant Governor, of Rhode Island, are decidedly religious men On the assembling of the Legislature at Newport, a union prayer meeting was held in the Baptist Church, at which the Governor presided, and led the exercises. The next day the Lieutenant Governor conducted the exercises. A large number of the members of the Legislature were in attendance, and participated in the meeting. Very commendable.

HOW BYRON KEPT HIS FAT DOWN.—Byron had not damaged his body by strong drinks; but his terror of getting fat was so great that he reduced his diet to the point of absolute starvation He was of that soft, lymphatic temperament, which it is impossible to keep within a moderate compass, particularly as in his case, his lameness prevented his taking exercise. When he added to this weight, even standing was painful; so he resolved to keep down to eleven stone, (154 lbs.) or shoot himself. He said everything he swallowed was instantly converted into tallow, and deposited on his ribs. He was the only human being I ever met with who had sufficient self-restraint and resolution to resist this proneness to fatten. He did so, and at Genoa, where he was last weighed, he was ten stone and nine pounds, and looked much less. This was not from vanity about his personal appearance, but from a better motive; and as, like Justice Greely, he was always hungry, his merit was the greater. Occasionally he relaxed his vigilance, when he swelled apace. I remember one of his old friends saying: "Byron, how well you are looking?" If he had stopped there it had been well, but when he added: "You are getting fat," Byron's brow reddened, and his eyes flashed. "Do you call getting fat looking well, as if I were a hog?" and turning to me, he muttered: "The beast, I can hardly keep my hands off him."

I don't think he had much appetite for his dinner that day, or for many days, and never forgave the man who, so far from wishing to offend intended to pay him a compliment. Byron said he tried all sorts of experiments to stop his hunger without adding to his bulk. "I swelled," he said, "at one time to fourteen stone, so I clapped the muzzle on my jaws, and, like the hiberating animals consumed my own fat." He would exist on biscuit and soda water for days together; then to allay the eternal hunger gnawing at his vitals, he would make up a horrid mess of cold potatoes, rice, fish or greens, deluged in vinegar, and gobble it up like a famished dog. On either of these unsavory dishes, with a biscuit and a glass of Rhine wine, he cared not how sour, he called feasting sumptuously.

Upon my observing he might as well have fresh fish or vegetables instead of stale, he answered:

"I have the advantage over you. I have no palate. One thing is as good as another to me."

By starving his body, Byron kept his brains clear. No man had brighter eyes or clearer voice; and his resolute bearing and prompt replies, when excited, gave to his body a muscular power that imposed on strangers.