# 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, SEPTEMBER 21, 1858.

SEVENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 327.



THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY

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

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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.

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☞ 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, 1858. y

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

PRACTITIONER OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Office No. 5, Granite Row,

*CHARLOTTE, N. C.*

February 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,

ASSOCIATES 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.

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.

BRASS AND COMPOSITION

CASTINGS.

I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above line of business. I would call particular attention of those that have mills or factories, or any kind of machinery that needs composition of durability for mill links, that I have one of my own, and I have never heard of any thing that would stand half equal to it. I will warrant them to run five years. There are some of my make that have been running fifteen and twenty years. I could furnish more than a hundred certificates of its durability.

To Persons needing Mill Inks and gudgeons I will furnish the set for eight dollars. Try them and save yourselves the trouble of stopping your mill when all else is right.

JOHN M. MASON.
June 8, 1858. 12-tf

SILVER PLATING,

And Gold, Silver, Brass and all kinds of metal work repaired. Coach makers at a distance that may want their work done, may have it attended to in the shortest notice and finished in the best style one hundred yards north of the Court House and next door to Overman & Wilson's coach shop.

JOHN M. MASON.
June 8, 1858. 12-tf

Gun and Lock Smithing.

All work in the above business, except stocking, will be punctually attended to and finished in the best manner of workmanship, at my shop north of the court house, next to Overman & Wilson's coach shop.

JOHN M. MASON.
June 8, 1858. 12-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CONFECTIONERY, BAKERY, FRUIT AND RETAIL

Grocery Business,

Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frankenthall's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.

MOODY & NISBET.
January 25, 1858. 93-tf

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

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, Grysott'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.

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

Belts! Belts!! Belts!!!

FROM the best Belting Company, at Manufacturer's prices: CASH PRICES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 inch | 12½ | cts. per foot. |
| 2½ " | 15 | " " |
| 3 " | 17 | " " |
| 4 " | 22 | " " |
| 5 " | 27 | " " |
| 6 " | 32 | " " |
| 7 " | 38 | " " |
| 10 " | 60 | " " |
| 12 " | 72 | " " |
| 12 " 4 ply | 92 | " " |

☞ Seamless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.

Conducting Hose of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. ALSO,

Packing of all description, at 55 Cents per pound.

J. B. F. BOOXE.
June 1, 1858. tf

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it fails of its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The health is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—being deranged. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in years, to find some remedy to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, conviction is certain. To prove that this remedy is morbid or bad matter from place a healthy flow of bile, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the system, in short, removing the cause of the disease—

**Bilious attacks** are cured, **and, what is better, prevented, by Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera of Morbus**, and a preventive against the attack of **Cholera** if needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ Only one bottle is needed in the worst case of **Jaundice** to remove all signs of **Jaundice** from the skin.

☞ One bottle taken for lowness or unusual colds, time before eating gives vigor and appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Cholic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

**Bowel** complaints yield to one or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never gripes*.

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents, mending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

**All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.**

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst attack of *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

**Wholesale Agents:**

BIRNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; M. S. BURR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Cleveland; FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, Chicago; O. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. HANCE, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

March 2, 1858. y F. SCARR & CO.

Sanford's Invigorator, for diseases of the Liver, for sale by F. Scarr & Co., Trade street.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Sanford's Invigorator, for the cure of all diseases of the Liver, compounded entirely from Gums.

Negroes for Sale.

On Thursday the 30th of September inst., at my residence near the Plank Road in Lincoln county, twenty miles from Charlotte, I will dispose of about TWENTY NEGROES at public sale: men, women, boys, girls and children—nearly all likely and valuable.

Terms on day of sale.

JAMES ANDERSON.
September 7, 1858. 25-4t-pd

Lard! Lard!!

2,800 LBS. Leaf Lard, just received and for sale by

Sept. 7. 25-4t M. W. ROBISON & CO.

Dissolution.

The Firm of YOUNG & WILLIAMS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the Firm will be settled by H. B. Williams.

W. A. YOUNG,
H. B. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1858. 23-tf

MANSION HOUSE,

UNDER NEW AUSPICES.

This commodious and magnificent establishment has recently come under the personal supervision of the subscriber, who respectfully announces to his friends and the traveling public especially, that every effort will be made on his part to please in every particular appertaining to the duties of "mine host."

W. W. ELMS.
Charlotte, August 24, 1858.

Carolina Female College.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will begin on the 14th of OCTOBER: at which time, it is hoped, we shall have a full representation from different parts of the surrounding country.

Tuition and Board, including washing, ironing, lights, fuel and attention of servants, *all for $76 00 per Session of 20 weeks.*

In Elementary Department, $63 50 per Session.

Ornamental Branches, extra, but at moderate prices.

No reasonable effort will be left unemployed to give full satisfaction to our Patrons.

T. R. WALSH, Pres't.
Aug. 24, 1858. 2m-pd

200 Dozen BROOMS for sale.

On hand at the Broom Manufactory of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, 200 dozen Brooms, which will be sold at Northern prices. Specimens of the Brooms may be seen at the store of S. H. Young, Esq. Address at Raleigh.

W. D. COOKE,
June 29, 1858 3m Principal.

Office of the Charlotte and S. Carolina Railroad Company,

AUGUST 20th, 1858.

As Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars of the Bonds of this Company fall due on the 1st of January, 1859, and application has been made by some of the holders thereof to renew or extend the same, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will extend any of said Bonds whenever desired by the holder.

Those not extended will be promptly redeemed at maturity.

WM. JOHNSTON,
President.
23-6t]

WHEAT WANTED.

The subscriber having purchased the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, is prepared to buy Wheat, for which he will give the highest market price in cash.

Flour, Bran and Meal for sale at the Mill, or delivered wherever desired in town.

JOHN WILKES.
Charlotte, August 10, 1858. 21-tf.

State of North Carolina, Union county.

*Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.*

Aly Purser vs. Solomon Purser.
Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Solomon Purser, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, and is an inhabitant of some other government, therefore it is ordered by the said Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant that he be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, 1858, then and there to answer the said petition, plead or demur, or the case will be set for hearing exparte.

Witness, Wm. H. Simpson, clerk of our said Court at office in Monroe, this the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

W. H. SIMPSON, c. s. c.
[price adv $6] 23-6t

BREAD AND CAKES.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he has fitted up a Shop on Trade street, near R. M. Oates & Co.'s Store, where he intends carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS. He will furnish Fresh Bread every morning at the doors of his customers, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN DORAN.
August 17, 1858. 3m-pd

*"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. y

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


## WITHOUT HASTE---WITHOUT REST.

BY DR. C. C. COX.

Without haste—Without Rest—
Bind the motto to thy breast!
Bear it with thee, as a spell,—
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom—
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste Not!—Let no thoughtless deed
Mark forever the spirit's speed;
Ponder well, and know the right;
Forward then with all thy might!
Haste Not! years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done!

Rest Not! Life is sweeping by—
Do, and Dare, before thou die!
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time—
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away!

Haste Not—Rest Not!—calmly wait,—
Meekly bear the storms of fate—
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the Right, whate'er betide!
Haste Not—Rest Not!—conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last!

SINGULAR PHENOMENON—*Immense Swarms of Strange Insects.*—Popular Ridge, New York, Sept. 2, 1858.—Yesterday, at four o'clock, P. M., the atmosphere became suddenly filled with myriads of insects of a type entirely unknown in this region, as far as I can learn. The phenomenon is known to have extended several miles, and appears to have occurred at the same moment. The insect is about one-fourth of an inch long, and closely resembles the common ant. But the strangest part of the matter,—that is, to me,—remains to be told. As soon as they appeared, they began to alight upon whatever object they came in contact with, and to give birth to young insects ready winged, which in a few seconds ascended into the air, while the old ones threw themselves into violent contortions, which continued until they succeeded in ridding themselves of their wings—after which they appeared to feel much relieved, and ran briskly about upon the ground, as contented, apparently, as though they had never possessed the power of flight. In an hour, the earth was alive with these fallen insect-angels, and strewn with their lifeless wings—while their tiny, new-born progeny had ascended, and were sporting in the beams of the evening sun. This morning the parent insects may be seen secreted among the grass, which afforded shelter for the night, while the new generation appear dormant upon the surface, awaiting the warming rays of the rising sun. Entomologists may be familiar with such a perpetuation of an insect race, without the intervening link of the larvæ. If so, will some one enlighten us on this subject.

S. YOUNG.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—On the home voyage of one of our New York and Liverpool packets, she being crowded with emigrants that, awful scourge, ship fever, broke out. The carpenter of the vessel, one of nature's noblemen, and having on board his little son, a lad of some twelve summers, was one of the first victims. His shipmates sadly enclosed his body in his hammock, and, having read over him the burial service, and attached to his feet a grindstone for the purpose of sinking it, committed it to the embrace of old ocean. The poor boy, filled with grief at the loss of his natural protector, sprang overboard, and before he could be rescued he was beyond the reach of human aid.

On the day following the burial, a large shark was noticed in the wake of the ship; and as it was almost calm, the sailors asked permission to catch it, which was readily granted by the captain. Having procured a hook and attached a chain and line, and baited it with pork, they cast it overboard, and soon had the excited pleasure of hooking the monster, and with the aid of the windlass they hauled the writhing mass on board. As it lay on the deck in its death struggles, the sailors heard a singular rumbling noise, that seemed to proceed from within the dying captive. Taking a ship-axe, they soon cut their way into the now dead fish, and to their great surprise, found that it had swallowed the carpenter, grindstone and boy, and that the former, who had swooned, had rigged up the grindstone, and with the assistance of the boy to turn it, *was just grinding his jack-knife to cut his way out.*

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP.—No doubt there are many of our readers who understand this delightful art to perfection, but there are certain conditions of animal economy, even in a state of health, when tired nature's sweet restorer refuses to close our lids, and seems pertinaciously to fly from us, though wooed ever so warmly. One writer recommends a "rolling of the eye-balls." Horrid idea! The most natural and facile method is to place the head in a comfortable position, and then taking a full inspiration, breathe as much as possible through the nostrils. The attention must now be fixed upon the fact of breathing. The patient must imagine that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils, and the very moment he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory depart, and—he sleeps. The method is strange but simple, and the experiment will prove its truth.

THE SEA GULL AND THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.—A very curious incident occurred when the paying out commenced in mid-ocean. The splice had been made, and the cable was being lowered over the sterns of the vessels, when a little before it touched the water, a sea-gull, fatigued, no doubt, after a long flight, perched on it, and his claws, getting fast in the tar with which the cable was coated, he was unable to extricate them, so that he was dragged down under the water and drowned. He made desperate efforts to save himself, but to no purpose, as he stuck fast, and when he found himself going down, his dispairing screams sounded far across the waters. The strangeness of the occurrence, and the terrible agony of the poor bird, caused some sensation on board the vessels.

A Baptist Female College is to be established at Hendersonville, that town having pledged a subscription of $10,000.

## DINNER IN A TURKISH HAREM.

At the entrance of the dining room stood two Arab slaves, richly attired. To each lady, as she entered, one of these held a beautiful silver bowl, while the other poured rose water over her hands from a vase of the same richly chased material.—Two little slave girls presented fine napkins, the ends embroidered in gold, on which we each shook the rosewater from our fingers. The dining room was a most luxurious apartment closely laticed, for it looked into the streets of Stamboul, but cheerful and rich in crimson divans and carved and painted flowers on the walls and ceiling. All had been done to make the cage bearable. Riva Pacha's harem is, I am told, one of the most "fashionable," which accounted for seeing an European table, adorned with a handsome centre piece and four beautiful vases of flowers and fruit, after the French fashion.

The dinner service was of rare and beautiful China; the silver knives and forks were extremely handsome, the *serveti* delicately fine, the flowers exquisitely arranged, and mingled with oranges and lemons, in Eastern fashion; the slaves were standing round, three or four deep, awaiting our slightest sign; we felt still more in the land of dreams.

First of all, they placed to each guest a sparkling water-bottle and glass. Then a fine china plate containing a flat roll of a kind of rye bread, called semeet, quite new and warm, and covered with a small seed, which, not being a canary or a linnet, I objected to. Then soup was served—a great novelty in a harem—it was most excellent—chicken and vermacelli. Then came a dish of pilau of chicken and rice, done brown. I sat next to the chief wife, on her right hand; as the slave held the dish, she pointed out the nicest pieces, begging me to take them. The fair Circassian sat opposite to me. I was curious to see if they really seemed to like the modern innovation of knives and forks.—For the first few minutes they used them—evidently to do as we did; but the Circassian beauty failing to secure the particular piece of chicken she coveted with a troublesome fork and spoon, threw those incompetent auxiliaries down, and grabbed successfully, and to her entire satisfaction, with her fingers. She then looked at me and laughed, and then showed me how to take a piece of bread between my fingers, begging us to eat *a la Turque*, which they were all doing themselves, fast and furious, and to please them we picked a few chicken bones with our fingers. We had all three been enchanted with the fair Circassian as I have told you,—with her beauty, her winning, yet lofty manners, and exquisite grace; we had seen her smoke and admired her still; we had even forgiven her for loving the barbarous noise in the "concert of music;" but to see her lick her fingers up to the last joint after each dish—to see her lick her favorite tortoise shell spoon bright, after successive and never-to-be-believed enormous platefulls of sweet pancakes, daubed with honey, and tarts too luscious for the Knave of Hearts, this was too much for Venus herself to have done with impunity; we were perfectly disenchanted long before the feat was over.

The rest were not so bad, (excepting Mad. Liston, who might as well have been a trough at once,) but we began to feel rather sick after the first few dishes were dispatched, and the animal passions of some of the ladies began to be roused by their favorite sweets and jellies, which they tore to pieces with their fingers, and threw down their throats in large lumps. The jester waited at table, presenting the principal dishes with jokes which caused bursts of laughter from the ladies and the slaves in attendance, who seem perfectly at home, and on very free and easy terms with their mistresses, notwithstanding their complete submission to them. The jester was a wild and most extraordinary looking woman, with an immensity of broad humor and drollery in her face. We thought it quite as well that we could not understand the fair Circassian between the intervals of licking her fingers and spoon and popping titbits on our plates, laughed so complacently, and which sometimes obliged the Arabs and eunuchs at the door to dive under the eras to conceal their uncontrollable fits of mirth.—*Mrs Hornsby's Work on Constantinople.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning, service in St. John's Church, in Richmond, was suddenly brought to a close, by the announcement from the choir, that the organist, Mr Solyman, had fainted. On being raised from the position to which he had fallen, it was discovered that the vital spark had fled. The congregation were dismissed, and the lifeless body of the organist was taken to his residence. Mr S. had been sick with asthma for some months. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

SENSE.—A rough common sense pervades the following, in which there is certainly more truth than poetry:

"Great men never swell. It is only three cent individuals who are salaried at two hundred dollars a year and dine on potatoes and dried herring, who put on airs and flashy waistcoats, swell, puff, blow, and endeavor to give themselves a consequential appearance. No discriminating person can ever mistake the spurious for the genuine article. The difference between the two is as great as that between a bottle of vinegar and a bottle of the pure juice of the grape."

LOW NECKED DRESSES.—In the early days of Pennsylvania there was a law which stated as follows: "That if any white female, of ten years or upward, should appear in any public street, lane, highway, church, court-house, tavern, ballroom, theatre, or any other place of public resort, with naked shoulders, (low necked dresses,) being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall forfeit and pay a fine, not less than one nor more than two hundred dollars.

An exchange tells of an editor who went out soldiering and was chosen captain. One day, at parade, instead of giving the orders, "front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed, "cash two dollars a year, in advance."

An incorrigible wag, who lent a minister a horse which ran away and threw his clerical rider, said he thought he should have some credit for his aid in spreading the Gospel.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

*Two Men killed—Forty Cars destroyed—Great slaughter of Cattle.*

At 12½ o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., a terrible accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, at the Fishkill Station, by which two men were almost instantly killed, and several others badly injured.

It appears that on the previous evening two immense trains freighted with cattle left Albany for New York. At the time above mentioned the first train reached Fishkill, when the engineer discovered the axle-boxes of one of the cars were almost red-hot, and that in consequence it would be dangerous to proceed until the boxes could be cooled. Men were forthwith set to work to cool the boxes.

Within a few minutes after the train had stopped, a brakesman was ordered to take the signal of danger, a small red light, and run along the track in order to warn the second train, which was coming on at full speed. For greater safety, and to preclude, if possible, the occurrence of an accident from the approaching train, the Conductor of the first train ran back some distance, and placed three torpedoes on the track, (another signal of danger.) In a little time the train came thundering on—the brakesman's signal with a red light was answered by the engineer signaling the brakesmen to apply the brakes. Soon the torpedoes exploded, and another signal was given to apply all force to the brakes. This was done, but owing to the great length of the train and the speed which it was under at the time, the brakes proved of but little avail, and a frightful collision was the result.

The first train was standing alongside the machine shop. This train had one engine and numbered thirty-five cars. The second train numbered forty-two cars, and was drawn by two powerful engines. The engines, the moment they struck the rear car of the foremost train, were thrown from the track, and striking a chimney some fifty feet high, connected with the machine shop, completely demolished it.

The cars of the second train were dashed forward, and some lay piled one on the top of another as high as the second story window of the machine shop. Quite a large number of cattle and hogs were killed, and many others so badly injured that it was an act of mercy to kill them and put an end to their sufferings. Several large bullocks lay on top the debris, and one ox of mammoth proportions was thrown half way into the second story window of the shop. Such of the swine as escaped uninjured seemed quite unconcerned about the matter, and extricating themselves from the ruins, were soon afterward rooting along the road or wallowing in the mire.

The mass piled up against the machine shop reaches to the second story, and is composed of the remains of the locomotives, pieces of cars which are torn into shreds, mixed with the bodies of cattle, sheep and hogs. Several hogs crawled from under this pile, seemingly quite undisturbed. Cattle and parts of cattle were strewn all along the track, and we never witnessed a scene of more complete destruction.

## PEKIN, THE CAPITAL OF CHINA.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer was at Pekin, the Capital of China, a short time ago, and what he saw of it, and how it impressed him, he thus describes:

On arriving at the capital of the Chinese Empire we find a city containing about two millions of inhabitants. Such is the estimate; but doubtless the calculation is made in the usual spirit of Eastern exaggeration. Be that as it may, the walls are fourteen miles in circumference, twenty-eight feet high, twenty-four feet thick at the base, and twelve at the top. There are spacious towers all around at seventy feet distant from each other, and at the gates are lookout barracks for the soldiers nine stories in height. The metropolis is divided into two parts, one inhabited by Tartars, and the other by Chinese. In each there is a street four miles long and one hundred and twenty feet wide, and the Emperor's palaces and gardens occupy two-thirds of the Tartar city; and all this besides the suburbs, which are nearly as populous as the city proper.

Pekin is located sixty miles south of the famous Chinese wall, and therefore much exposed to northern and hostile neighbors; yet its fortifications are strong, and, until the vast machinery of modern artillery, was perfectly secure in its palatial halls, the walls, bastions and towers being impregnable in ancient times. Although the country about Pekin is sandy and unfertile, yet provisions abound, being brought by canals from all the great rivers; and also with its commerce, the merchants being paid in money, as the capital is the chief recipient of the revenues of all China. It has ever been regarded as a very exclusive place, the presence of no foreigner being permitted within its walls; but now the outside barbarians are in a fair way of overleaping the sacred boundaries; and it is probable that this act, together with the opening of Japan, may prove an important step towards the inauguration of Christianity among the millions who are now benighted in pagan idolatry and superstition.

EMIGRATION.—For the first time in the history of emigration to the United States from the British Islands, there is now a preponderance in the movement towards Australia and Canada over that towards these shores. The official returns made up in England show that for the first three months of 1858 the aggregate number of emigrants from Great Britain was 19,000, of whom 8200 were bound for the United States, against 16,726 for the corresponding period of 1857. Of the rest 9867 were for the Australian colonies. Emigration for all parts of the world has not been at so low a figure for fifteen years past as it now is. It attained its maximum figure in 1853, when it reached 372,725. This was reduced to less than one-half in 1857, when the emigration only reached some 180,000.

☞ A tubful of soapsuds, farmers should remember, is worth as much as a wheel-barrow of good manure. Every bucket of soapsuds should be thrown where it will not be lost. The garden is a good and convenient place in which to dispose of it; but the roots of grape vines, figs, young trees, or anything of the sort will do as well.