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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, JANUARY 18, 1859. SEVENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 344.

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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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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

P. SAURS,
Architect and Builder,
Will furnish Designs, Plans and Drawings for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention will be paid to building Flouring Mills, Corn Mills, &c. Office in 3d story of Alexander's Building, front room, over China Hall.
Charlotte, Oct. 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,
COPARTNERS IN THE PRACTICE OF
Medical 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.

BOOTS
SHOES AND
BROGANS
THE BEST,
THE CHEAPEST
AT BOONE'S,
OPPOSITE THE BANK OF CHARLOTTE
October 5, 1858. tf

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
December 14, 1858.

A. C. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Has taken an office jointly with J. A. Fox, Esq, up-stairs next door to the Court House, where he will be constantly present to attend to all calls on professional business made for himself or for Mr Fox when he is absent.
January 4, 1859. tf

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
Office next door to the Court House, Up-Stairs
A. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., who is a joint occupant of the office, and who will be uniformly present, will attend to professional business for me in my absence.
December 21, 1858 tf

SECOND SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS AT T. H. BREM & CO'S, FOR THE New Year.
Charlotte, Dec. 21, 1858. tf

BREAD and CAKES.
Having secured the services of a No. 1 Baker, we are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Charlotte, and mankind in general, with something nice to eat.
☞ Weddings, Parties, &c., furnished at short notice to order and dispatch.
1st Door from the Court House.
HOUSTON & HUNTER.
Nov. 23, 1858. tf

All Right Again!
I have commenced Butchering Beef again, and am ready and wish to buy Beeves, Mutton and Pork, on the hoof. I solicit, and hope to merit, the patronage of the town. W. A. COOK,
Aug. 24, 1858. 23-tf Town Butcher.

WILMINGTON BRANCH.
NEW GOODS.
KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country that they have opened a Store two doors from T. H. Brem & Co's, where may be found a large and extensive stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ladies' Cloaks, and Readymade Clothing, for Gents, Youths and Boys wear; Blankets, Kerseys, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c.
We are now daily receiving the most extensive and best assortment of the above named goods that can be found in the State, and cheaper than any other House. Having bought our entire stock for CASH, which enables us to sell our goods 20 per cent cheaper. All persons wishing to save money in buying goods should bear in mind not to forget to call on us before buying elsewhere. Wholesale buyers, particularly, should bear it in mind to call at our store, second door from T. H. Brem & Co.
In addition to our large stock we have fitted up a WHOLESALE ROOM for wholesale buyers.
DAVID KAHNWEILER,
DANIEL KAHNWEILER.
Nov. 9, 1858 JACOB KAHNWEILER.

GROCERIES.
KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS have just received, in addition to their large stock of Dry Goods, a full supply of GROCERIES.
Dec. 14, 1858.

Salem Almanacs
FOR SALE AT
LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE.
Charlotte, October 19, 1858.

RAILROAD NOTICE
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR FREIGHT FOR THE INTERIOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Merchants and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter supplies, are requested to notice that by the completion of the North-Eastern Railroad from Charleston S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a cheap and expeditious route from the seaboard has been opened to them. All Freight consigned to the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded free of commission. No charge will be made for storage at Cheraw; all Goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.
A schedule of charges will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
Aug. 10, 1858. tf Eng. and Supt.

DR. J. M. HAPPOLDT,
of Salisbury, N. C.,
OFFERS his professional services in the different branches of his Profession, not to the citizens of Salisbury and the contiguous country only, but would respectfully notify the citizens of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, and more especially those in whose families he had practiced for nearly twenty years whilst a resident of Mecklenburg county and the town of Charlotte, and with many of them, maintained for years the endearing relation of Family Physician, that his services can be as easily obtained (by the facilities of Railroad travel) now, and in many instances more so, than when he lived among them.
Applications made by mail, or at the "Veranda House," Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.
Salisbury Dec. 15, 1857 tf.

S. M. HOWELL,
Saddle and Harness

Maufacturer,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
ONE DOOR SOUTH of the MANSION HOUSE.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly done.
Jan. 1, 1858. y

REMOVAL.
The Confectionery and Family Grocery Store of MOODY & NISBET has been removed to the stand opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they are receiving direct from New York large additions to their stock of
CONFECTIONERIES,
FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.
Among their stock may be found everything usually kept in a store of this kind. A good assortment of Cake Trimmings, Willow Ware, &c., always on hand.
They have in their employ an excellent BAKER, and are prepared to furnish Families and Partys with Cakes of all kinds at short notice.
Nov. 16, 1858. MOODY & NISBET.

We have also opened a branch of our store at Lincolnton, where Mr Moody will superintend the business, and hopes to secure a share of public patronage in that section.
Nov. 16, 1858. MOODY & NISBET.

NEW FIRM.
Dr. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,

Having purchased of Dr. H. M. Pritchard his entire stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c.,
Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they will carry on a *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL* DRUG BUSINESS at Irwin's Corner, where they are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large assortment of
Fresh and Genuine Drugs,
direct from the New York market.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, M. D., will superintend this large and well known establishment in person.
☞ Physicians' prescriptions made up with promptness and care.
October 19, 1858.

A Card.
Having sold my Drug and Chemical Establishment to Messrs E. Nye Hutchison & Co., I heartily commend them as my successors to the confidence and patronage of a generous public, for whose kind and liberal support of myself hitherto I am and shall ever be truly grateful. H. M. PRITCHARD.
October 19, 1858.

CONFECTIONERY STORE.
J. D. PALMER,
One Door above the Bank of Charlotte,

Respectfully informs the public that he has just received a splendid assortment of Confectioneries, West India Fruits,
SEGARS
of various brands, chewing & smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
ALSO,
a variety of Musical Instruments, Yankee Notions, &c.
A FINE LOT OF WILLOW WARE.
He is constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above Goods and many other articles not enumerated.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber is now manufacturing an excellent article of Candy, free from poisonous coloring, unlike the New York steam refined candy. Call and see and try it. J. D. PALMER.
November 9, 1858 tf

HENDERSON & AHRENS
Are receiving and have now in store a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
READY-made CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, Hats, Caps, Hardware, crockery, cigars, fancy Goods &
GROCERIES,
Which will be offered for cash at unusual low prices.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Black and colored cloth, silk and cashmere Cloaks and Mantillas from $1 50 to $12 50.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Ladies Morocco Boots, first rate article, at 90 cents; men's calf, kip and other kinds of Shoes; congress Gaiters. Also, a good stock of Brogans at $1 10 to $1 50.
Clothing, Shirts, Cravats, Collars,
Socks, Drawers, Undershirts, a good assortment. Ten dozen Gentlemen's bordered cambric Handkerchiefs at 10 cents. Also, linen and silk Handkerchiefs, a large variety.
Gents' Shawls, Raglans, Comforts. &c.
Fine Watches and Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles.
Embroideries & White Goods.
Jackonet and Swiss Edging and Insertings, collars, sleeves, Laces, Flouncing, Marseilles, corded and a variety of Hoop Skirts from 75 cts to $5 50.
SEGARS.—Still on hand the favorite old brand (LaEstulta) at $3 per box of 250; also Havana segars of choice qualities.
☞ Call at HENDERSON & AHRENS at Springs' corner and satisfy yourself that their prices are, if not the lowest, among the lowest.
October 12, 1858 tf

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
General Commission Merchant,
62 *South street,* NEW YORK.
June 29, 1858 y

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.
The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a
Forwarding & General Commission
Business, and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of *MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS* to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce. WM. B. GRANT.
All shipments of Produce to D. Colden Murray, New York, will be forwarded free of commission.
June 29, 1859 y

Exclusively Wholesale
Drug, Paint and Oil Warehouse.
SANTOS, WALKE & CO., wholesale dealers in DRUGS; Lamp, Machinery and Paint OILS; Varnishes, Paints, &c. &c.
No. 36, *Iron front, West side, Market Square,* NORFOLK, VA.
☞ Goods shipped from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, to Charleston, when required.
November 9, 1858. y

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ We see it stated that North Carolina State Bonds sold in New York on the 31st ult. at 100½ The assertion, last summer, of the opposition candidate for Governor, that the State was in a decline is far from being verified by the sale of its Bonds.

In Baltimore on the 30th, $1000 N. C. Railroad bonds, due in 1885, sold at 74¾ and 74⅞ cents on the hundred.

It is said the Liverpool Consulate will shortly be vacant, Mr Tucker having signified his intention not to remain, owing to inadequacy of salary.

We think it very likely that Mr Tucker lives too high and spends too much money for big dinners.

DICKSON ON SELF-TAUGHT MEN.

The Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire, held its annual conference and public meeting in Manchester, recently. An address was delivered by Char. Dickens, on his distributing the prizes to the successful candidates, in the Free Trade Hall. The numerous audience witnessed with obvious delight, the cordial and encouraging manner in which Mr Dickens performed the duties imposed upon him. He allowed no one of the successful competitors to pass without a hearty shake of the hand and a kind and cheering word. Mr Dickens, in the course of his address, said:

"Let me endeavor to recall as well as my memory will serve me, from the most interesting cases of prize holders and certificate gainers who will appear before you, some two or three of the most conspicuous examples. There are two poor brothers from near Chorley, who work from morning to night in a coal pit, and who in all weathers, have walked 8 miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the class in which they have attained distinction. There are other two poor boys from Bollington, who began life as piercers at 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week, and the father of one of whom was cut to pieces by the machinery at which he worked but not before he had himself founded the institution in which this son has since come to be taught. These two poor boys will appear before you tonight, to take the second class prizes in chemistry. There is a plasterer from Burg, 16 years of age, who took a third class certificate last year at the hands of Lord Brougham; he is this year again successful in a competition three times as severe. There is a wagon-maker from the same place who knew little or absolutely nothing until he was a grown man, and who has learned all he knows, which is a great deal, in the local institution.

There is a chain-maker, in very humble circumstances, and working hard all day, who walks six miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the classes in which he has won so famous a place.—There is a moulder in an iron foundry, who whilst he has worked twelve hours a day before the furnace, got up at 4 o'clock in the morning to learn drawing. "The thought of my lads," he writes, in his modest account of himself, "in their peaceful slumbers above me, gave me fresh courage, and I used to think that if I should never receive any personal benefit, I might instruct them when they came to be of an age to understand the mighty machines and engines which have made our country, England, pre-eminent in the world's history."

There is a piercer at mules frames, who could not read at 18, who is now a man of little more than 30, who is the sole support of an aged mother, who is an arithmetical teacher in the institution in which he himself was taught, who writes of himself that he made the resolution never to take up a resolution without keeping to it, and who has kept to it with such an astonishing will that he is now well versed in Euclid and algebra, and is the best French scholar in Stockport. The drawing classes in that same Stockport, are taught by a working blacksmith; and the pupils of that working blacksmith will receive the highest honors to-night.—Well may it be said of that good blacksmith, as it was written of another of his trade by an American poet:

"Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees its close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose."

Ladies and gentlemen—to pass from the successful candidates to the delegates from local societies now before me, and to content myself with one instance from among them. There is among their number a most remarkable man, whose history I have read with feelings that I could not adequately express under any circumstances, and least of all when I know he hears me; who worked when he was a mere baby at hand loom weaving until he dropped from fatigue—who began to teach himself as soon as he could earn 5s. a week—who is now a botanist, acquainted with every production of the Lancashire Valley—who is a naturalist, and has made and preserved a collection of the eggs of British birds, and stuffed the birds—who is now a concholist, with a very curious, and in some respects an original collection of fresh water shells, and has also preserved and collected the mosses of fresh water and of the sea—who is worthily the president of his own local literary institution, and who was at his work this time last night as foreman in a mill. So stimulating has been the influence of these bright examples and many more, that I notice among the applications from Blackburn for preliminary test examination papers, one from an applicant who gravely fills up the printed form by describing himself as 10 years age, and who, with equal gravity, describes his occupation as nursing a little child.

☞ Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia millionaire said:

"I have always considered advertising—liberally and long—to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude of wealth. And I have made it a rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, a long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out—as, by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

A MURDERER REVEALED.

A miraculous discovery of a horrible murder is related by a Belgian journal of a recent date, of which we make a summary:—Two brothers, Jews, set out from Gyck with a view of placing their daughters at a boarding school in the town of Grosswarden. During their absence, the youngest daughter, aged ten, who was left at home, woke up her mother suddenly during the night, and crying bitterly, declared that she saw her father and uncle and all being murdered. The mother, for some time, took no notice of the child's declaration, but as she persisted, and would not be pacified, she began to be alarmed herself, and the next morning took the child before the Mayor of the town, to whom she declared her dream, stating at the same time that the murderers were two men living in the neighborhood, whom she deliberately pointed out, and added that the murder was committed at the entrance of the forest, on the road to Grosswarden.

The Mayor, after receiving this revelation, thought it prudent to make inquiry after the two neighbors indicated by the child, when, singular enough, they were discovered to be absent from home. This suspicious circumstance induced the Mayor to dispatch some officers to the forest alluded to by the child, who discovered the horrible spectacle of five bodies extended on the ground, which were those of the two brothers, the two daughters, and the driver of the vehicle in which they all took their departure. The corpses appeared to have all been set on fire, so as to destroy their identity, and the vehicle was nowhere discovered. This horrible tragedy led the officers to examine the whole neighborhood, when they fortunately pounced upon the two neighbors at a fair not far distant, as they were in the very act of changing some notes on which some spots of blood were visible. On being seized they immediately confessed their crime, and on the child's dream being revealed to them, acknowledged the finger of Providence in their capture. This wonderful dream on the part of the child, and its fulfilment, excited an immense sensation in the neighborhood.

A Brain and Nerve People.—One who appears to comprehend the American people, physically speaking, says with no little justice: "The Americans are in fact becoming nothing else but brain and nerve. Fat and fibrine are only valued as they sell in markets, and muscle is only thought of as it pertains to our draught animals. Our stimulating climate and our fast habits makes us so nervous that life is becoming to us but one continued spasm. Our movements are like those of a dancing jack. Even our past-times are so intense that they fatigue us as much as our business. The so-called rest which we begrudgingly give ourselves wears us as much as our work. We cannot bear to hear another called more 'smart' than ourselves, and we will die and be buried rather than not become as rich as our neighbors. There is ever the same unsatisfied restlessness, whether we go abroad or stay at home. Nobody shall travel faster or see a given number of objects in a less number of hours than ourselves, no matter at what cost of money or health. There is no impossible Alps that we will not climb, and no deep cave of earth or sea that we will not explore. There are none who shall not grow numb before ourselves on the highest frozen peak, and there shall be none who can hold their breath longer under water. When the guide is not looking there is no King's throne or Pope's chair on which we will not sit. There is nothing within the scope of human ability which we will not undertake, and when we boast of what we have accomplished there are none who shall draw a longer bow."

The Speed of Railway Cars.—Many of the accidents which happen to persons attempting to cross railroads are the result of ignorance of the velocity of the iron horse when fairly under way. A writer in the Hartford Courant gives some interesting facts which it may be well to bear in mind:

"It seems almost incredible that as we glide smoothly along, the elegantly furnished car moves nearly twice its own length in a second of time—about seventy-feet. At this velocity we find that the locomotive driving wheel, six feet in diameter, makes four revolutions per second. It is no idle piston-rod that traverses the cylinder thus eight times per second.

"If a man with a horse and carriage upon an unimportant public road in a country town should approach and cross the track at a speed of six miles per hour, which would be crossing rapidly, an express train approaching at the moment would move toward him two hundred and fifty-seven feet while he was in the act of crossing a distance barely sufficient to clear the horse and vehicle. If the horse was moved at a rate no faster than a walk, as the track is usually crossed, the train would move toward him, while in the act of crossing, more than five hundred feet. This fact accounts for the many accidents at such points. The person driving thinks he may cross because the train is a few rods distant.

"How compares the highest speed of the train with the velocity of sound? When the whistle is opened at the eighty rod 'whistle post,' the train will advance near one hundred feet before the sound of the whistle traverses the distance to and is heard at the crossing. The velocity exceeds the flight of our birds. Dr. J. L. Comstock, the well-known author of several philosophical works, informed the writer that he was recently passing through Western New York when the train actually 'ran down' and killed a common hawk. The train was stopped, and the game so rarely captured was secured.

Salt and Charcoal for Stock.—Farmers who raise stock should give them plenty of Charcoal to eat, and freely of salt; both charcoal and salt improve cattle and make them in good condition. Salt acts on the blood. Charcoal strengthens and heals the mucous membrane throughout the alimentary canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generating in the stomach, &c., it absorbs the petrescent gases by which worms are generated, and they consequently die. The use of salt and free use of charcoal will contribute to protect cattle from epidemics, and will counteract the effect of putrescent or septic water.

Please read on another column this is 'gin out'.

RUSSIAN CRUELTY.

A lady correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg, Russia, says:

Whilst the Prince Gagerine was in the act of getting in the carriage, the Swede, the object of my story, came up to him, and pointing a pistol at his breast, shot him, which caused his death instantly. At the same time, the man was going to shoot himself, but was prevented from so doing by the servants of the Prince, who were in attendance near the carriage.

He was sentenced to receive three thousand strokes with the knout!

The day of the execution arrived, and every effort was made to give it as much solemnity as the occasion required.

One regiment was ordered on the Grand Place. There was also a large number of officers and Generals. The place of the execution was so crowded with people that it was almost impossible to move.

They proceeded by placing the soldiers in four lines, two on each side, facing each other—the soldiers in the first row having each of them a knout in his hand. Those that were behind, had their bayonets about as high as the hip. Then, for every ten soldiers, there was a sergeant, with a knout, to watch every man who was to use one; and he who should neglect to strike the wretched man, was to receive it in his stead by the sergeant behind him.

At last the poor man was brought to the place of his martyrdom

On his arrival, they took off his shirt, leaving only his pantaloons at the waistband. They made him go between the two rows of soldiers. He was preceded by two soldiers, pointing their guns to his breast, walking backwards, two others following him in the same manner. Surrounded on every side, he could not venture to move either way, without running the risk of being pierced through the body.

He advanced slowly, and at every step he received *a cut* by every soldier, and his blood flowed in streams. In this manner he received *fifteen hundred lashes*, and at last, from pain and exhaustion, and loss of blood, he fainted among his executioners. Nothing but his bones could be seen! His flesh having been cut from his body by this terrible instrument.

But fifteen hundred lashes could not satisfy the judgment, and he must receive fifteen hundred more to make up the three thousand. He was picked up and carried to the hospital, where he experienced the kindest treatment, and was cared for as attentively as a mother would her first-born child. All that kindness was to put him in a state to receive the remainder of his sentence. But here justice was defeated, for the poor man, after two days of the most excruciating agony, died in the hospital.

Earthquake in California.—A few minutes before one o'clock on the morning of November 26th, the people of San Francisco were awakened by a severe shock of an earthquake. Scarcely had they opened their eyes and congratulated themselves that it was over when a still more severe and longer continued trembling of the earth began. The latter shock lasted between 10 and 20 seconds, and tall brick buildings swayed to and fro at a terrible rate. No serious damage was done however. This earthquake was felt at various places over the State. At Stockton it was probably as severe as in San Francisco.

In Sacramento the trembling was less sensibly felt. At San Jose it was much more severe, seriously cracking and injuring many of the houses. About one and a half miles from the latter place, the ground in one place is reported to exhibit wide seams and fissures, from whence sulphurous smoke ascended the morning after the earthquake. However, the fissures existed before the earthquake. At Petaluma, and various other places, the earthquake was also sensibly felt.

The Science of Going to Bed.—The earth is a magnet, with magnetical currents constantly playing around it. The human body is also a magnet, and when the body is placed in certain relations to the earth, these currents harmonize, when in any other position they conflict. When one position is to be maintained for some time, a position should be chosen in which the magnetic current of the earth and the body will not conflict. This position, as indicated by theory, and known by experiment, is to lie with the head towards the north pole. Persons who sleep with their heads in the opposite direction, or lying crosswise, are liable to fall into various nervous disorders. When they go back to the right position, these disorders, if not too deeply impressed upon the constitution, soon vanish. Sensitive persons are always more refreshed by sleep when their heads point due north. Architects, in planning houses, should bear this principle in mind.

Mrs. Partington's Very Last.—Where did you get so much money, Isaac?" said Mrs. Partington, as he shook a half handful of copper cents before her, grinning all the while like a rogue, as he is. "Have you found the hornicopia, or has anybody given you a request?" She was a little anxious. "I got it from Bets," said he, chucking the coin into the air, and allowing them to clatter and rattle about the floor with all the importance of dollars. "Got them from Bets, did you?" replied she. "And who is Bets that she should give you money? She must be some low creature, or you would not speak of her so disrespectably. I do hope you will not get led away by any desolate companions, Isaac, and become an unworthy membrane of society." How tenderly the iron-bowed spectacles beamed upon him! "I mean Bets," said he, laughing, "that I won on Burlingame." "Dear me!" she exclaimed, "how could you do so, when gaming is such a horrid habit? Why, sometimes people are arranged at the bar for it." She was really uneasy until he explained that, in imitation of older ones, he had bet some cents on Burlingame, and had won.

Miss Mary Brawling, of Hartford, won a gold bracelet at a ball in that city, the other evening, for waltzing without cessation for fifty-one minutes, having distanced all the other Terpsichorean competitors. Her partner Mr Gardiner E. Green, was presented at the same time with a silver cup. Snobbery.