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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, FEBRUARY 8, 1859. SEVENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 347.

THE

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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.

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

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.
Office over China Hall.
August 11, 1858. y

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

DRS. FOX & WHITE,
PARTNERS 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.

C. KELLEY & J. L. GARDNER,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c.,
Newbern, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. ☜
April 20, 1858. 1y-pd

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.

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

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

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

REMOVAL.
The subscriber has removed from Rudasil's to the old Terres' stand, near to the Jail, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at short notice and on reasonable terms. Repairing done at short notice and for exceedingly low prices FOR CASH.
M. S. OZMENT.
Jan. 18, 1859 344-tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
BY **J. B. KERR, Proprietor.**
EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel.
At this Hotel is kept the line of Tri-weekly Stages from Charlotte via Monroe, N. C., and Lancaster S. C., to Camden, S. C.
Patrons of the Charlotte Hotel conveyed to and from the Depots free of charge.
Oct. 1, 1858. J. B. KERR.

MECKLENBURG BONDS.
Seven per cent per annum.
These Bonds are undoubtedly the safest investment that can be made, and are really preferable to any State Bonds.
The County cannot repudiate. They bear *seven* per cent interest payable *semi*-annually, with Coupons for the same. They are of the denomination of $100, which will make them more current and useful for domestic purposes. The coupons will prove a convenient medium for paying county taxes. The citizens of the county should possess them, and they are now offered to them. Proposals left at either Bank in Charlotte or with Stephen W. Davis will receive prompt attention.
H. W. GUION,
Sept 28, 1858. Pres't. W., C. & R. Railroad Co.

YOUNG'S
Smut Machines,
Of A. Dickson's make, constantly on hand and for sale at REDUCED PRICES. T. H. BREM & CO.
August 17, 1858.

Chafin's Hotel,
Salem N. C.
THE undersigned has recently purchased the Hotel in Salem, N. C., well known throughout the Southern country as "Butner's Hotel," and will accommodate all who will favor him with a call, with "the best the country can afford." He will spare no effort to make the stay of his guests comfortable and pleasant. The House is well provided with good Servants, the Stables attended by good Hostelers, and the Table shall not be excelled.
The old friends and customers of the House are solicited to continue their patronage.
N. S. A. CHAFIN.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858. 24-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

Manufacturer,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
ONE DOOR SOUTH of the MANSION HOUSE.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly done.
Jan. 1, 1859. y

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.
January 1, 1859.

Tilden's
Fluid Extracts.
SCARR & CO. call the attention of the Medical Profession to these elegant Preparations so admirably suited for the extemporaneous prepration of Tinctures, Syrups, Wines, &c., securing the desirable object of uniformity of strength.
No Physician should be without them.
For sale at SCARR & CO'S
Jan. 25. 1859. Drug Store, Charlotte.

To Physicians.
Dr. Churchill's new Remedies for Consumption.
Hypophosphites of Soda and Potash. Also, Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, at
SCARR & CO.,
Dec. 21. *Charlotte Drug Store.*

SEEDS! SEEDS!!
LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received a full supply of these celebrated Seeds direct from Landreth's, embracing every variety of Vegetable Seeds. With
Asparagus Plants by the hundred, and
VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS.
Also—**FLOWER SEEDS**—20 choice varieties.
SCARR & CO.,
Dec. 21. *Charlotte Drug Store.*

Window Glass,
Putty, Whiting, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Paints, &c,
Low for cash by SCARR & CO,
Jan 25th Druggists.

LAND FOR SALE.
Two Hundred Acres of fine farming Land, lying on the line of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, is offered for sale. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to
SAM'L. A. HARRIS.
December 28, 1858. tf

Last Notice.
All those who are indebted to Thos. Trotter & Son or Thos. Trotter, either by note or account are requested to come forward by April Court and settle up, as further indulgence cannot be given.
Jan. 11, 1858. 43-3m. THOS. TROTTER.

NOTICE.
My accounts are in the hands of JOAB P. SMITH for settlement. Those indebted to me must settle by the first of January, 1859.
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 23, 1858. 36-tf.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.
It is ordered by the Board of Directors that the eighth instalment of *ten per cent* upon the capital stock of this Company be called in, and that the same be due and payable on the 7th of February, 1859; that the ninth instalment of *ten per cent* be called in and be due and payable on the 2nd day of May, 1859; and that the 10th and last installment of *five per cent* be due and payable on the 2nd of August, 1859.
H. W. GUION, President.
January 10, 1859 6w.

SILVER.
500 OUNCES OF OLD SILVER WANTED at J. G. WILKINSON & CO'S.
No. 5, Granite Range.
Jan. 4. 1859 2m.

TAXES.
The Tax Lists for 1857 are now in my hands ready for inspection.
Those owing Taxes for past years are *earnestly* requested to make payment.
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.
April 20, 1858. tf

LINCOLNTON.
Valuable House and Lot for Sale or Rent.
The subscriber is authorized to sell or rent the House in which he now resides. Possession given of the Store-room and Cellar immediately, and of the remainder of the building the 1st of March.
Persons wishing to rent or purchase are invited to examine the premises of this well-known BUSINESS STAND. The House is conveniently arranged for a large family, having a Library and numerous China and Clothes Presses; also well adapted for boarders, having two pair of stairs, &c.
Further particulars unnecessary. Terms known by calling on the subscriber.
J. A. RAMSEUR.
Jan. 11, 1859. 1m

THOS. M. SACKETT,
WITH
McCAY & STOW.
SUCCESSORS TO STOW & SMART,
Importers, Jobbers and Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow Ware, &c.,
37 WARREN St., NEAR BROADWAY.
ROBT. T. McCAY, } **New York.**
GEO W. STOW. }
Jan. 25, 1859. 3m-pd

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
General Commission Merchant,
62 *South street,* *NEW YORK.*
June 29, 1958 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

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Judge Ruffin.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express thus speaks of Judge Ruffin and the Supreme Court of N. C.:

"The Supreme Court of North Carolina is now beyond doubt, one of the ablest judicial tribunals in the nation. There is not in this whole Union a more profound jurist than Judge Ruffin. I regard him as an honor to the American Bar, and I feel confident that about the most instructive and interesting discussion which could be raised, would be one between Judge Ruffin and such a man as Hardwicke or Eldon, on great questions of equity. The truth is he knows Vesey, Jr. and Vesey, Sr. by heart. I mean by this that he is a great equity jurist, and I have no hesitation in saying that the powers that be—the national powers—ought long since to have called such a man to the Supreme Court bench of the Union. There is no man on the Supreme Court bench of the United States superior to Judge Ruffin. Had he been placed on that bench he would have added greatly to the high character of the federal judiciary. But in thus speaking of Judge Ruffin, whose unanimous re-election to the Supreme Court of the State by the present Legislature is an honor to them as much as it is to him, I do not wish to be considered as undervaluing the high qualifications of the other Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. Chief Justice Pearson is a man of profound legal learning, and so is Judge Battle. There is a striking difference in the character of their minds, but each has its peculiarities distinctly and strongly marked, and no doubt those distinctive characteristics add to the great strength of the Supreme Court Bench of the State.

As now constituted, there is unbounded confidence in the Supreme Court, and no one doubts that, beyond all question, that bench is composed of men of high moral worth, and the most profound legal learning—none more so! So say I—so say all."

BEAUTIES OF JAPAN.

Mr Harris, the United States Consul to Japan, writes as follows:

"As you take an interest in the "fair sex," you will expect some description of the beauties of Japan. The women of condition never make visits (except the mother to a married daughter,) they have no assemblages of their "dear five hundred friends," nor do they assemble at the tea table to hold high courts of censure on the manners and morals of their friends. They go out once or twice in a year to visit some celebrated temple, but their ordinary devotions are paid at a shrine within their houses, or at a pretty *mia* erected within the enclosures of their grounds. The females of the laboring classes perform some portion of the outdoor labor; but they are not overworked, as in China and other parts of Asia.—Polygamy obtains—i. e., a man may have any number of "second wives." When a female is selected as a first wife, she prepares for her "change of condition" by smearing her teeth with a horrid mixture, which not only blacken them forever, but also destroys a portion of the gums, and the lips sometimes remain permanently swollen. She next shaves her eyebrows and exterminates her eyelashes, and changes the fashion of her hair. She has now only to bring the knot of her girdle round to the front, and all the world knows that she is the first wife, the commander-in-chief of all the "second wives," and the undisputed proprietress of all the children born in the house.

The last privilege reminds one of a similar right exercised by the wives of the respectable Abraham, (Rachel and Leah.) The second wives do not perform any of these absurd actions, consequently they are by far the best looking in the eyes of the To-jin or foreigners. A lady in full dress—i. e., made up for mischief—is worth describing. Her face is thickly covered with rice flour, on which rough—real rough—is prettily placed, while her lips are brought to that just violet tinge that drives the Japanese lover even to making poetry, her robes are numerous and clumsy, and her girdle is so vast in its amplitude, that it would make a robe for an ordinary woman; her head is bristling with metal ornaments that look like the grandfathers of all the tuning forks; her really pretty feet are protected by neat straw sandals; when she walks she minces her steps as though her legs were tied together at the knees.

Did I ever tell you of the description a young Malay Tumangong of Sumatra once gave me of a young girl with whom he was in love? No. Then you shall have it now: "Tuan," said he, "Tuan, she is high bosomed and moon faced; she has a mole on her cheek like a spot of ambergris; her lips are like the new cut shell of the mangosteen; her teeth whiter than the chamhaka flower; her breath makes the clove tree die with envy; her hair is blacker than the night of separation to the distracted lover; her form is like a branch of willow, and when she walks her hips move from side to side."

Ruined by Gambling and Lotteries.—The Boston Herald gives the particulars of two men who have recently left that city, having lost heavily by gambling and the purchase of lottery tickets. One has lost property of about $12,000, and the other is minus a property of about $40,000.

How the Press is Afflicted by Dead-Heads.—Railroads occasionally complain of dead-heading, but no institution suffers so much from it as the Press. A sensible writer says:

The press endures the affliction of dead-headism from the pulpit, the bar and the stage, from corporations, societies and individuals. It is expected to yield its interests; it is required to give strength to weak institutions, eyes to the blind, clothes to the naked, and bread to the hungry; it is expected to cover infirmities, hide weakness, and wink at improprieties; it is expected to herald quacks, bolster up dull authors, and flatter the vain; it is, in short, to be all things to all men; and if it looks for pay or reward, it is denounced as mean and sordid. There is no interest under the whole heavens that is expected to give so much to society without pay or thanks, as the Press.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S PARENTS.

We all believe, in some way, our traits are connected with those of our ancesters. We know it is so physically, and we believe it to be so mentally. We reason partly from analogy, because we see it in the brute creation. We have gained a great deal of knowledge about a horse when we knew from what "blood" he sprung. This feeling, to be sure, is not so strong with us as in Europe, where titles and position in society are hereditary, and so much often depends on an accurate knowledge of one's ancestry. Yet even here it is strong, particularly when the individual concerned has become eminent. For this reason, all that relates to Mr Webster's parentage is peculiarly interesting, for we believe with posterity he will be regarded as the great intellectual giant of the age. He himself does not seem to have troubled himself very much about the matter, though he did some, for he once employed John Coffin, Esq., of Newbury, to trace it back for him. At this time, according to Mr Coffin, he was mistaken in the name even of his grandfather.

It may not be generally known that both of Mr Webster's parents were born in the immediate vicinity of Newburyport; all their nobility, too, was the proudest of all nobility, that of nature. His father, Ebenezer Webster, was born at East Kingston, N. H., about ten miles from Newburyport. From the poverty of his parents, as we suppose, he was adopted by an influential and wealthy man, Maj. Ebenezer Stephens. Mr Stephens owned a large tract of unsettled land in New Hampshire, in a place called Stevenstown, from himself, since called Salisbury. A portion of this he gave to young Webster, who went there and settled down at the age of twenty-two. He built him a log cabin, in which he lived for seven years. Mr Webster thus speaks of his father's early condition—"A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early, that when the smoke first arose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada.

All his life he remained poor, and as is well known was obliged to mortgage his little farm to raise the money to educate his children. Yet tho' poor, he was honored, useful and respectable. He was always one of the most prominent citizens of his town, discharging its most responsible offices year after year. He served often in the legislature of his State, as Representative and Senator. He was a member of the Convention called to form a State Constitution, and also of the one called to consider the proposed United States Constitution. He was appointed, in 1791, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hillsborough county, which office he held till his death. He was a Christian, too, active in all the affairs of the Church.

His revolutionary services were very important, extending through the whole war. At first a Captain, he was promoted in 1784 to the rank of Colonel. He was a brave, trusty and reliable officer, and engaged in many situations of great responsibility. He was in the army when the news came of the birth of his son Daniel. Calling to his brother-in-law, Stephen Robinson, he said, "Here, Stephen, I have another boy at home; get a gallon of rum and we will be merry." This, of course, was before temperance days, when even good Christians thought it no harm to use a little stimulant to help keep the heart cheerful.

It is said on one occasion, Captain Webster was encamped with General Stark, near the British, a little stream alone dividing them—the British, however, in much greater force. A storm of great length and severity arising, the Americans found shelter in a large barn. When fair weather came, it appeared that the British had disappeared. This seeming like an interposition of providence, some one proposed prayers.

"D—n the prayers," said a soldier, "let those pray who want to."

General Stark was so much incensed at the language, that he struck the soldier over the shoulder severely with his sword, saying that the name of God should not be profaned in this army. They all went into the barn, when he called on Captain Webster to lead in prayer, who, mounted upon a haystack, prayed with such fluency, that, as Stephen Bohonnon said, "there never was so much blubbering at a camp meeting."

Judge Webster's personal appearance was very fine, to which his son often alluded in terms of pride. He was tall, stout, very dark, with keen, black eyes, and a powerful voice—all well known characteristics of Daniel. He died in 1806, when his son, but for whom his own memory would, even now, have become dimmed, was still a young man, unknown to fame.

Judge Webster's second wife, the mother of Daniel, was Abigail Eastman, who was born in Salisbury, directly opposite Newburyport. She was a tailoress by trade, going round from house to house, as her services were required. Her father was the owner of a small farm. The father came from Wales, and first settled in Salisbury. She had two brothers, Ezekiel and Daniel, for whom she named two of her children.

The story of the courtship is thus told: Soon after Mr Webster became a widower, which was in March, 1774, he came to East Kingdom, his old home, on a visit. A lady friend said to him, "why do you not get married again?" "I would," he replied, if I knew the right one." "I can tell you," she said, "one who will just suit you—Abigail Eastman, of Salisbury, about as black as you are." He mounted his horse and went to Salisbury. Reaching the house, a young woman came to the door, whom he asked if Abigail Eastman lived there. She told him she was the one, when he handed her the letter of introduction he had brought. She invited him in, and before he left, the bargain was made They were married October 13th, 1774.

Both Mr Webster's parents were persons of fine physical development and strong good sense, inured to toil, and belonging to the common ranks of life. No patrician blood flowed in their veins. They seemed to spring up like the fabled heroes of old from the earth, gave birth to a son by whom they have been more honored than if they could have traced their coat of arms through a line of a thousand senseless and titled ancestors, and died. Intellectually the race is dead. No son of Mr Webster inherited more than the name, and in fact we, as a rule never look for a great man in a great man's son. Do families have floods and ebbs of greatness as the tides? and is the intellect of a great man the accumulation of successive generations? Many interesting questions suggest themselves on this subject of genealogy, which we must reserve for a subsequent article.—*Newburyport Herald.*

BRILLIANT PROSPECT FOR COTTON PLANTERS.

We clip the following from the January number of Debow's Review for the benefit of our cotton planting friends:

The intelligent commercial editor of the United States Economist predicts for cotton the most gratifying future:

"The course of events for the last two or three years had pushed the consumption of cotton so far ahead of the production that the price had risen to 18 cents, notwithstanding the high price of food in Europe and the state of affairs in Asia were adverse to a large consumption of cotton. The panic has greatly curtailed the use of cotton, but the prospect now is of a combination of all the elements of a large consumption, Asia taking great quantities this year, and with a crop which is now estimated at 3,500,000 bales, or 400,000 bales more than last year, the excess in receipts over last year being already $240,000.

If cotton has maintained its value in the last year, with an increased crop of 100,000 bales, and a decrease of 500,000 bales in consumption, it is but reasonable to assume that with a renewal of the consumption, under the favorable operation of cheap labor and large markets, that the prices of 1857 will be reached, say 18 cents for middling, or that the market then anticipated—20 cents for fair cotton—will be reached. This would give a value of $327,000,000 for the crop of 1858 coming to market in 1859. Such a result, supported by good crops, and sales of sugar, tobacco and rice, will give continued balances in favor of the South, which already presents such a strong contrast to the Northwest, where the prolonging of revulsion lies upon crops and values."

Robbery of a County Treasurer.—It has been stated that the office of the treasurer of Coshocton county, Ohio, was robbed of $19,000.—The Pittsburg Post gives the following particulars:

"The treasurer, Mr Ketchem, was about closing the office, when three men entered, one of whom asked the amount of tax on a lot in West Carlisle. The treasurer turned to get the tax duplicate, when suddenly a large shawl was thrown over his head, his arms pinioned, and his body forced to the floor. He was instantly gaged, his arms tied behind him with a chord, his legs also tied, and his eyes kept blindfold. He thinks one man locked the office door and stood sentinel; one stood over him, while the other took the keys, unlocked and robbed the safe They then relocked the safe and took the keys with them. Mr Ketchem remained in this painful condition for a long time before he could work the gag from his mouth. When he did he commenced hollooing for help, but the people were generally in bed, and it was near one o'clock when he was heard by Hiram Taylor, who aroused the sheriff, and breaking in the door, found the treasurer tied upon the floor, nearly exhausted, his face black from the effects of the gag: The cord had cut into the flesh of his arm; his legs were so benumbed he could scarcely stand, and he would have died before morning unless released."

Important Decision.—A Mr. Jones, of Rutherford county, Tenn., held a corn-shucking last fall and invited assistance from his neighbors. Among others, a negro came to the corn-shucking without his master's consent, and was killed in the course of the night by a drunken man, by the name of Hager. Hager was sent to the penitentiary and the owner of the negro sued Jones for the value of the negro, and obtained judgment, on the ground that he was on Jones' premises and in his employ without leave.

The eminent musical inventor, Sax, of the saxhorn, has long been a sufferer from cancer, and the leading physicians, Velpeau and Ricord, who had been in attendance, pronounced him incurable. A practitioner lately arrived from India and the Dutch settlements in the Spice Islands, Dr. Vries, has brought home a plant which he calls *anticancereuse.* It has been applied now four months, and seems to have completely arrested the phagedenic process.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says that thirty-eight substances are used in making Lager Beer. Among them are chalk, marble dust, opium, tobacco, hen bane, oil of vitrol, copperas, alum, strychnine, and other deadly drugs. Think of that you Lager bibbers and shrink.

Yellow Jessamine Poisonous.—Mr Wm. T. Bryan, of Nash county, N. C., recently lost one of his children in such a peculiar way, that a correspondent of the Tawboro' Southerner, feels it due to the public to make it known. It seems there was a piece of the yellow jessamine vine in the house, and had been for two weeks; the nurse to amuse the children as is supposed, divided the piece into four parts, and gave a piece to each one of the children—there being four of them. It appears that two of the children chewed their pieces and swallowed the saliva, as it was soon discovered that two of them were strangely affected, suffering with great relaxation of the muscular system as well as being sleepy. A physician was sent for, but before one could be obtained, the younger child of the two, aged two years, was dead. The other child aged about four years, was affected in the same way, but not to the same extent, and by being roused up, the effects, after a few hours passed off. The deceased child did not live to exceed thirty minutes after it was found out that something was the matter. The mother informs us that neither of the children seemed to suffer any pain—and that the deceased died heavily narcotized. There resting doubts in the minds of the parents as to what produced their child's death, the writer administered a few desert spoonfuls of a decoction of the jessamine to a cat, which produced death in twenty-five minutes. It is not generally known that the jessamine, or rather jasmine is poisonous, and for this reason the above is communicated.