

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, JULY 26, 1859.

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

TERMS, PER ANNUM: If paid in advance, \$2 00; if not, \$2 50. Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

J. M. MILLER, M. D., Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Office opposite Kerr's Hotel.

D. B. REA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his professional care. Office opposite Kerr's Hotel. March 14, 1859.

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.

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.

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

JAS. T. DAVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties. The collection of claims promptly attended to. March 14, 1859.

T. H. BREM & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN British, French and American Dry Goods, Carpets, Hardware, Hats and Shoes, Charlotte, N. C. THOMAS H. BREM, J. A. SABLE, JR., T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER. Nov 9, 1858.

H. W. RUPP, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, CONCORD, N. C. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. September 14, 1858.

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 23rd story of Alexander's Building, front room, over China Hall. Charlotte, Oct. 19, 1858.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CASH ASSETS, \$1,750,000. E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agents. Charlotte, April 17, 1859.

Notice. F. SCARR having purchased the entire interest in the firm of F. SCARR & CO., the Business will hereafter be continued by himself personally. All Notes and Accounts due the late firm of F. Scarr & Co., to January 1st, 1859, must be paid in the hand of F. SCARR by July 1st, or they will be placed in the hand of an Attorney for immediate collection. May 17, 1859.

MATRASSES, kept on hand and MADE TO ORDER, by H. B. WILLIAMS & CO. BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, Fresh and good—Low for cash. H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company, CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. President—A. C. STEELE, Vice President—C. OVERMAN, Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON, Secy & Treas.—E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS: A. C. STEELE, S. T. WRISTON, JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON, M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR, CHAS. OVERMAN. Executive Committee—S. T. Wriston, F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown. April 20, 1859.

TAXES. The Tax Lists for the year 1858 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff. April 12, 1859.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor. EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel. At this Hotel is kept the line of Daily Stages from Charlotte to Asheville. Oct. 1, 1858. J. B. KERR.

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Charlotte, N. C. THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the 1st October next.

FACULTY ELECT: MAJ. D. H. HILL, Superintendent. LIEUT. C. LEE, Commandant. G. P. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Department. Course of Studies: In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College. In the Scientific Department, the West Point Curriculum will be closely followed. It will be the aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists, and men fit for the practical business of life. In addition to the usual Exercises at Military Schools, the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina. The Academic Year will commence on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given to Cadets at the end of their second year. Particular attention will be given to the moral and religious instruction of Cadets.

EXPENSES: The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms, and all clothing except underclothes, for \$300 PER ANNUM, one-half payable in advance, the balance in six months. No extra charges. No remission of charges to those who leave unwell on the score of health.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: No one will be admitted into the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT under Twelve years of age; nor into the SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT under Fifteen years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be required to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS: The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in the Southern country; and the Board of Directors trust that under the management of the Superintendent and Commandant, (both of whom are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction,) the Institute will be established on a true Military basis and conducted on true Military principles. The board will further say, that Mr. ESTILL is a Graduate of the Virginia University and an experienced Classical teacher. They would further state that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require.

This Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies. Applications for admission will be received until the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. Fox, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C. [For further particulars see Circular.]

JAS. P. IRWIN, H. LA F. ALEXANDER, JAS. H. CARSON, THOS. H. BREM, W. A. OWENS, Com. of Charlotte, J. B. KERR, Intendant of Charlotte. Charlotte, N. C., April 12, 1859.

Choice Salad Oil. Eagle Brand. FRESH supply of this delicious and pure Oil just received and for sale at SCARR'S Family Drug Store. June 7.

Just Received, 205 Pairs Black Cassimere Pants. 456 " Fancy " 280 " Plain & Fecy Linen & Marseilles Pants. at FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. have received 200 Black Satin and figured Grenadine Silk Vests. 150 Fancy Cassimere " 250 " and Plain Linen and Marseilles " AT ALL PRICES.

WILMINGTON BRANCH. NEW STORE. KAHNEWELER & BROTHERS, (Second Door from T. H. Brem & Co's.)

HAVE opened an entire new Stock of fancy and staple Dry Goods and Millinery, to which they invite the attention of the citizens of this place and surrounding country. Our Stock consists of every variety, and of the latest styles. Rich cold Dress Silks, Boiled Silk Silks, Black and cold Berages, French Jaconets and Organdies, Jact and Org's Robes and double Jupes. Prints of various styles and all qualities, Best qualities of Kid Gloves, Pick-Nick Mitts, cold & hot Cotton & Silk Gloves. Hosiery, of all kinds, Bonnets, Misses & Child's Flats & Jockies, Bonnet Ribbons, Lace Points and Mantillas, Linen and Pique Dusters, Table Damask & Cloths; Damask Napkins and Daylies, Embroideries, Pomp-a-dour and Piccolini Collars and Sets, Swiss and Cambric Collars, Maltese and Valencia Sleeves, Muslin & Lace Sleeves new designs, Emb'd Pocket Hdk's, Hem Stitches & Bord' Hdk's, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Cambric and Dimity Bands and Flouncings, Lisle and French Th'd Edgings and Insertings, Silk Lace Edgings, Silk Lace Veils, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Braids, Buttons, &c.

Also, a great variety of fancy articles. We offer our Stock at remarkably low prices, and EXCLUSIVELY for CASH. In addition to our large Stock of Dry Goods, we have on hand the best stock of superior READY-MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; and a large assortment of Family Groceries, Saddlery and Hardware at low prices. May 24, 1859.

MY FIRST GRAY HAIR. BY MARY E. NEALY.

And is it so? art thou gleaming there, Amid the folds of my dark brown hair, Like a flake of snow on a rose's cheek, Telling what words can never speak; Like a brown serene leaf on a summer bough, Telling the bell of life's golden now; Though shining token that youth is past, Though grave of the hopes that could not last! I have often wondered how I should feel When years and cares should round me steal, 'Till, from those tresses, a silver gleam Would fall on my heart like a frozen stream. And now for months as my brain has whirled In its bitter war with a cold dark world, Each new hope swallowed in deep despair, I have wondered to see no silver hair.

But here it is; it indeed has come; And it almost strikes my spirit dumb, When I think how short a time it seems, Since the fairy fancy of girlhood's dreams Twined a glory around my woman's brow, And pointed my heart to this very now, As the time when love and hope should twine Their richest joys at my full life's shrine.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. REV. R. BURWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL. JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M., ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL.

The next session of the above institution will commence on the 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER. The scholastic year is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each; the first commencing on the 14th of September, and the second on the 10th day of February. This allows a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Terms: Board and Tuition in English Branches for term of 20 weeks \$85 00. Well qualified instructors in Music, French, Drawing &c., will be employed. The Building which is spacious and elegant, is situated in a retired and elevated part of the Town. It is lighted with Gas, furnished with room for bathing, and in winter is warmed by a furnace. For catalogue containing full particulars address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte N. C. July 5, 1859. 68-6t

F. SCARR, (Late Scarr & Co.) Chemist & Druggist Charlotte, N. C. RESPECTFULLY invites attention to his complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS and MEDICINES, selected with great care and without regard to price; purity and quality being especially regarded.

To Physicians. New Chemicals and Drugs just received. Hypophosphites of Soda and Potash, Tilden's Fluid Extracts, Churchill's Syrup of the Hypophosphites, Ammon Ferri Alum, Perchlorate of Iron (solid), &c.

Country Merchants Will find at this establishment a full assortment of articles in the Drug line at Charleston Prices. C. J. FOX, Babbitt's Pure Potash, in tins. Concentrated Lye, Soap Potash, in barrels.

Vinegar, Nutmegs, Allspice, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Cinnamon, &c. Lined Oil, Train Oil, Sperm " Tanners' " Lard " Sweet " OILS.

A full supply of Paints, White Lead, Red Lead, Paris Green, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Raw and Burnt Umber, Terra de Sienna, &c., Dry and in Oil.

Elegant Preparations for the Hair. Burnett's Cocoa, Savage's Urina, Bazi's Ox Marrow, &c., At SCARR'S Drug Establishment. May 31, 1857.

BELTS! BELTS! For Wheat Threshers, Fans, cotton Gins, Saw Mills, and machinery of every description; the best Belting now in use and far superior to leather in many respects. It will not stretch, or drive on one side or the other. THE SUN WILL NOT AFFECT IT. Rain or water cannot injure it; it requires no oil; The rats will not eat it; your negroes will not steal it for strings or shoe soles; you can get any length you wish all in one piece without joints, and with good care it will last any farmer for twenty years. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention, and the freight paid to any point on the Railroad or stage line.

CASH PRICES: 2 1/2 inch 12 1/2 cents per foot. 3 " 17 " " 4 " 22 " " 5 " 27 " " 6 " 32 " " 7 " 38 " " 8 " 43 " " 10 " 53 " " 12 " 63 " " 12 " ply 72 " " Seamless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.

Conducting Hose of all sizes, for water or steam pressures, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. Also, Fire Hose of all descriptions, at 55 Cents per pound. Packing of all description, at J. B. F. BOONE, Charlotte, N. C. June 7, 1859.

CERTIFICATES. I do hereby certify that I have three Gum Belts, which I got of Mr. J. B. Boone, in use in my machinery in my Tan Yard, and have been in use for the last eight or ten months; and as far as I have tried them, I like them better than the leather belts. Yours respectfully, C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, N. C. June 6, 1859.

This is to certify that we have been using the "Rubber Belting" sold by Mr. J. B. Boone, and find it has proved all that it represents it to be, and has no hesitation in recommending its use to the public. Yours respectfully, S. T. WRISTON, Proprietors of the Rock Island Wool Mills. July 9, 1859.

I hereby certify, that the India Rubber Belting bought by me of J. B. Boone, has been used in my cotton Factory from 12 to 18 months, and has given entire satisfaction. T. R. TATE. July 13, 1859.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—The persecution of Christians in Cochinchina commenced about 30 years ago, and within a few years two Spanish bishops, named Diaz and Melchior, twenty-two French and Spanish priests, fifty native priests, and eighty native Christians have been put to death. The latest instance of martyrdom occurred about the time of the arrival of the avenging expedition, February 2d. A young man from Cochinchina had been educated at the college in Penang for the priesthood. He was detected, arrested, and condemned to be executed. The sentence was sent to the King for approval, without which no execution can take place. Usually a reprieve is granted, and often the sentence of death is commuted into perpetual exile or imprisonment for life. But in this case the King, seeming to be peculiarly indignant and exasperated, ordered the executioner at once to proceed to the jail and strike off the wretched young man's head. It was done, and a native Christian, watching his opportunity, took a piece of paper, and dipping it in the fresh blood, sent it to the father who had educated the young martyr. The father exhibited the letter to the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, and the correspondent the particulars of the execution; and there was the never-stopped in human blood, the blood of a Christian martyr. He gazed upon it in silence and horror. Yet it is estimated that the French missionaries have made 500,000 converts in Cochinchina.

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.—An American gentleman named Mr. E. N. Perkins, of Boston, who arrived at Perugia from Rome on the 15th, with Mrs. Perkins and three other ladies, had a narrow escape from the hands of the brutal soldiery, who burst into the Hotel de France, where he was staying, shot the master of the hotel and the waiter, and would most probably have murdered the travelers also, had they not been concealed by the mother of the unfortunate hotel-keeper in a dark recess leading by a secret door out of one of the bed-rooms. In this suffocating hiding place they all remained for fourteen hours, and when they at last ventured out they found that the whole hotel had been gutted, furniture and property destroyed or carried off, and that Mr. Perkins' luggage, containing money and valuable effects of many kinds to the amount of nearly \$3,000, had likewise become the prey of these freebooters in uniform. The U. S. minister in Rome, Mr. Stockton, has received an exact account of the occurrence from the sufferers, and is making energetic representations to the government in order to obtain a suitable reparation.

The daily war expenses of France are estimated at 3,000,000 francs, of Austria at 1,200,000 francs, or each about \$570,000.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—The Philadelphia journals announce the continued success of the Medical Colleges in that city and elsewhere for female students. The young doctresses are regularly educated, take the degree of M. D., and are said to succeed well in their professions. Their practice is principally confined to their own sex and to children, and being good nurses as well as physicians, they are said to be quite popular.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY, CONCORD, N. C. REV. WM. GERHARDT, A. M., Principal. The Fall Session of this Institution begins August 4th, 1859. Its design is, 1. To afford a good Business Education. 2. To qualify young men for Teaching. 3. To prepare students for college classes. The Principal hopes that an experience of 15 years' teaching will enable him to carry out successfully the above three-fold object.

Tuition, per session, from \$9 to \$15. German, Vocal Music, Tactics and Drill, free of charge. Board from \$6 to \$9 per month, including room, furniture, wood and washing. There will be an Examination and Exhibition at the close of the session. For further particulars, address the Principal at Concord, N. C. July 12, 1859. 69-5t

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE, ASHEVILLE, N. C. REV. A. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., President, assisted by twelve able and experienced Teachers. Board for collegiate year, \$50 00. Tuition " " " " 24 00. Extra branches moderate. Washing 37 1/2 cents per dozen pieces. Next Term opens August 11th, 1859. Catalogues will be sent on application to R. B. VANCE, Secretary. July 12, 1859. 2m-pd

Valuable Real Estate for Sale IN THE TOWN OF MORGANTON. Pursuant to the Decree made by the Court of Equity of Rutherford county, in the case of Martha A. Gaither and others, heirs at law of John McEntire, deceased, expired, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Morganton, on Monday the 22d day of August, 1859, (being Monday of the August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Burke county,) EIGHT OR NINE VALUABLE LOTS, situated within the corporate limits of said town. Said Lots are located on the Square opposite the Walton House, and adjoining the Public Square. They are eminently adapted for stores and buildings of like kind devoted to business and trade; a portion of them are likewise desirable for private Residence. These Lots, although in the centre of town, are unimproved. They are now offered for sale for the first time, as the late John McEntire refused to sell during his life.

Persons desirous purchasing Land within the limits of the town before the price is further enhanced by the completion of the Railroad, should not allow this opportunity for making such investments to escape them. I will likewise sell at the same time and place a tract of LAND containing one hundred Acres, situated one mile from the Court House, and adjoining the town of Morganton. The tract is well timbered and otherwise desirable.

These lands are sold for the purpose of partition among the heirs at law of the late John McEntire, dec'd. will be given, and bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser. E. J. ERWIN, Commissioner. July 5th, 1859. 68-7t

Peters' Patent Non-explosive Self-generating Gas Lamp. The public are now favored with the best, safest and most economical LIGHT ever produced; equal if not superior to the best Coal Gas. It is adapted for Churches, Hotels, Stores, Private Dwellings, Railroads, &c. &c. Sold by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. April 26, 1859.

THE BLACK BOYS OF CABARRUS.

We copy from the Salisbury Watchman the substance of the speech of Rufus Barringer, Esq., at Concord, N. C. on the 4th of July, in regard to the destruction of the powder wagons by certain citizens of that county before the Revolution:

In response to the toast to the "Black Boys of Cabarrus," Mr. R. Barringer said: These festive scenes should serve to awaken enquiry into the events they are intended to commemorate. In addition to the more prominent features of the Revolution, we should seek to learn and perpetuate the heroic achievements of our own section—our own people—our own forefathers.

The Committee on Toasts did well to remember the "Black Boys" of the Revolution. Mr. B. thanked them for calling on him to respond to that toast. He was proud of that achievement for his country, and for his county. Elsewhere every incident of the Revolution is gathered up and treasured as the richest legacy—the dearest heritage ever bequeathed to any people. Not so with us. We have been sadly derelict in this duty. The destruction of the Tea at Boston, by a party of some sixty men disguised as Indians, has been blazoned on the page of history. Yet here is an event, similar in character, prior in time, and equally, if not more, bold in daring, that is scarcely known beyond the limits of Cabarrus. It is well authenticated. Indeed, there is no doubt whatever as to the main facts. Early in May, 1771, Governor Tryon in anticipation of a Battle with the Regulators, ordered some three or four wagon loads of powder, lead, flints, and other munitions of War from Charleston, S. C. to meet General Waddell at Salisbury. As they passed through Cabarrus, with a guard, they camped at the Phifer Hill—three and a half miles West of this place, on the main road then leading from Charlotte to Salisbury. A party of men from Rocky River blacked themselves as negroes, seized the wagons by force, stacked the contents into one great pile, and by a train, fired and consumed the whole. The party consisted of Messrs. James White, (afterwards a brave and gallant soldier and officer in the Revolution,) his brothers, John and William—a cousin, Benjamin Cochran, Robert Davis, James Ashmore, Joshua Hadly, and one or two others not now recollected. These men did this thing, not through any personal or local grievance; because this section was then a comparatively prosperous and contented people. But it was done through sympathy for their brethren, the Regulators, in the middle portions of the State. There were gross oppressions and the most unjust exaction practiced by the Royal authorities in those sections. These men had a strong and clear sense of right and wrong, with a generous sympathy for the oppressed every where. They had a clear fore-sight as to the impending danger. They saw an issue with the Regulators was near at hand, and that the best service was to cripple the Governor in his preparations for the Battle. This they did. The Battle of Alamance was fought just afterwards, and the result may have been very different but for this bold and daring deed. They disguised themselves because they knew the consequences, if discovered. The danger was not so much in the attack, as in the discovery. But even in the attack, there was danger. Besides the men and guard with the wagon, the Red Hill at Phifer's was then a well known place of resort, and the friends of the Royal cause, at that early day, were still numerous and near. But they were touching the Royal Governor in a tender point, in cutting off the sinews of war, and they were not disappointed in the danger they anticipated. They were pursued, as it were, with blood-hounds. They were hunted far and near. They fled the country. They lay out concealed—the very spot being still known. Rewards were offered, and pardons promised to any one who would inform. Tradition says that two of them (Ashmore and Hadly) did turn King's evidence. It is probable they only accepted the offered pardon, and surrendered themselves. This only increased the danger, but the others stoutly refused to do so, and though they were often hotly pursued, and whether the air comes against it hot or cold. But that holding of the tongue is his most admirable quality.

How does this compare with the Boston Tea Party? It occurred 1773, two years afterwards, when the whole country had been excited and roused to the highest pitch of indignation. The Royal Governor of Massachusetts, (Hutchins) was manifestly a timid man; and he was willingly relieved of a difficulty by the destruction of the Tea. The leaders understood this; and the party disguised as Indians, boldly marched through the streets of the city in broad day. Their names were not even asked for by the Royal authorities; and no one pretended to molest them. Let us not detract from Boston. But here is a deed at least equal to their exploit, and is worthy of remembrance by us, and of a brief notice on the page of history. And for one more, I shall not cease my efforts for the preservation, until we get a picture in the North Carolina Reader representing Major White firing his pistol into the train of powder.

This incident is further remarkable as showing the prompt spirit of our forefathers, when the hour of trial came. As before remarked, the people of this section were comparatively happy and prosperous. Special efforts were made by the Royal Governor to conciliate them. In 1768, Gov. Tryon made a visit to this very county, (then a part of Mecklenburg.) He first came to Salisbury. He then visited Major John Phifer, at Red Hill. Reviewed a regiment at Capt. Polk's. Took up his quarters at Major Phifer's. Returned to Salisbury and reviewed a regiment there. Again returned to Cabarrus and staid with Martin Phifer on Cold Water—went with Phifer and others to search for one of the corners of the Granville grant, which they found near Cold Water. He then called on Captain Barringer in the eastern part of the county—went from thence to Messrs. Alexander's on Rocky River. But notwithstanding these efforts to conciliate the people of this region, in 1771, they all sympathized with the Regulators. From 1771 to 1775, they protected the Black Boys from the powder and indignation and vengeance of the Royal Governor. In 1775, they declared independence, and throughout the war, they sent forth as many and as brave sons, as any other region in America.

On Revolutionary Fathers have passed away, and with them many of the memorials, the traditions, and the emotions peculiar to their presence amongst us. But, (said Mr. B.) I rejoice that so many of their places are filled here to-day, by the presence of the soldiers of 1812. I rejoice too, that we are able to boast on this occasion, such a gallant and beautiful display of the military. I go for the volunteer system, and trust the time may soon come when these companies may so gain upon the public confidence, as to secure an organization of one or more of them, in each county in the State, at the public expense. They should be our pride in peace, and our surest defence in War. I rejoice in these anniversary celebrations. Let them be conducted with order and decorum. But let us each year assemble together to recount the illustrious deeds of our ancestors. I trust we may long meet in peace, and that you, my venerable friends of the war of 1812, may long live to mingle your voices in the rejoicings of this day, and warn us, as you have done, of the danger and horrors of war.

NAPOLEON. Blackwood's Magazine for June gives some remarks on the personal characteristics of Louis Napoleon:

He has gained friends as well as enemies by one most extraordinary faculty that he possesses—that of holding his tongue, and of doing so in the company of the most loquacious people in the world. A perfect undemonstrative man, some Frenchmen respect him for it; while others fear him, and some hate him because he will not take them into his councils; and many Englishmen like him because he flatters the national vanity by being in many respects very like an Englishman. He is cold and reserved in his public demeanor; more cordial, say his friends, when seen in private. Certainly he does not "wear his heart upon his sleeve for daws to pick at." He listens to all that is said to him, and then takes his own course. He consults everybody, then follows his own advice.

Every day, he has a good seat on horseback. Other Englishmen dislike him either because they ride badly themselves, or because, not being able to keep their own counsel, they hate a close character. Such causes, or causes of no greater weight, are perhaps more nearly the true causes of his unpopularity in England than any commonplace notions of his being the destroyer of the liberties of France. The English press, at least in some of its leading organs, has undergone many phases of opinion concerning him; and he complained in his letter to Sir Francis Head of this conduct of the English press, by that very complaint showing that he had some regard to public opinion in England. If we venture ourselves to express an opinion regarding his character, we put it forth in all modesty, and wish it to be understood in as vague and general a sense as possible, feeling ourselves incompetent to take the measure of a man who is certainly not an ordinary man. It is our impression that he is a man whose general talents have rather overrated than otherwise. He has doubtless a great power of will and undaunted courage, both physical and moral, and by that inestimable faculty of holding his tongue he is able to bide his time, observe circumstances, and thus make the most of them, and bring to bear on them, at the right time, all the faculties he possesses.

Perhaps his policy appears to be mysterious, simply because he has no policy at all, but is ready to abandon one course and adopt another, according as he stumbles against a barrier or drifts into an opening. Doubtless it is often the cause of success in life. Some men of unconquerable strength of will and great talent, get on, as it is called, by bending the world to their plans. Others do so by forming no plans at all in permanence, but fashioning and refashioning those they do form in the mould of circumstance; while the secret of ill success, even more often than in deficiency of ability, consists in not knowing whether one possesses the power to lead, or whether one must be content to follow. Louis Napoleon is said to be a fatalist, and his extraordinary elevation would tend to confirm him in his fatalism. Before he takes any step, he seems to hold up his hand and see which way the wind is blowing, and whether the air comes against it hot or cold. But that holding of the tongue is his most admirable quality.

How to AVOID THE DANGER OF LIGHTNING.—During thunder storms, persons in houses should sit or lie in some place as far distant as possible from the chimney and the most exposed parts of the wall. The middle of the room, if it is large, is the safest locality. Sailors on the sea should keep as far from the masts as possible, and farmers in the fields should never seek shelter under trees. Horizontal strokes of lightning sometimes take place, and several persons have been struck while sitting at an open window during thunder storms. Every window of a room in which persons are sitting, in such cases, should be closed; a flash of the fluid, which would pass through an open window into an apartment, will be conducted down through the floor and wall to the earth, if the window is shut.

SELLING A JUDGE.—Bob Harper, who lived on Kettle Creek, in Wilkes county, Georgia, was fined five dollars by Judge Dooley during court week. Bob was a wag, and he said he would have the worth of his money out of the Judge. It happened the Judge was on his circuit (on horseback in those days) and passing by Bob's house on the creek, which was swollen by a heavy rain, he wanted to know if the creek was swimming.

"I reckon it is," said Bob, "you will get a cold bath if you try it."

"I'll strip and make my horse swim it if you will go up the creek and bring my clothes over," said the Judge.

Off went his garments, and over went the Judge, his horse not going over his knees—the creek being broad but shallow. As the Judge got over, several persons were enjoying the fun from a store piazza, neither Bob nor his clothes making their appearance. The Judge was wrathful, cold and shivering. Bob was still on the other side of the creek and bawled out, "Judge you can have your breeches for five dollars."

"Bring them over," said the Judge, "I'm sold; you may fight at the next court all the week, but I'll never fine you again."

Eating one's meat with a silver fork, while the butcher's bill has not been paid, is called genteel.