

# 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.

W. J. & E. A. YATES, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1860.

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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,  
May 10th.

**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.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE,  
OPERATIVE SURGERY,  
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
December 14, 1859.

**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. SADLER, Jr.,  
T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER.  
Nov 9, 1858.

**RANKIN & MARTIN**  
Commission Merchants,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
ROBT. C. RANKIN. ALFRED MARTIN.  
Aug. 30, 1859. 1y-pd

**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, nor does it run 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 cut 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 inch ..... 12 cents per foot.  
3 " ..... 15 " "  
4 " ..... 17 " "  
5 " ..... 20 " "  
6 " ..... 22 " "  
7 " ..... 25 " "  
8 " ..... 28 " "  
9 " ..... 30 " "  
10 " ..... 32 " "  
12 " ..... 35 " "  
12 " 4 ply ..... 42 " "  
Seamless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.  
Conducting Hose of all sizes, for water or steam pressures, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. Also, Packing of all description, at 55 Cents per pound.  
J. B. F. LOWRIE,  
June 7, 1859 Charlotte, N. C.

**LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE.**  
I receive all the New Publications as fast as they come forward from the Press; and keep constantly on hand a large lot of School, Academy and College TEXT-BOOKS, and many useful reference and recreative works.  
I also keep a very large stock of Stationery, plain and fancy. Having made an arrangement with the Southern Paper Manufacturing Company, I am enabled to sell paper at the same prices as by the wholesale—for which it can be bought in the Northern cities, freight added.  
P. J. LOWRIE,  
Feb. 15, 1859.

**Mantua-making**  
MISS SARAH A. NISBET informs the Ladies of Charlotte that she is prepared to do any kind of work in the Dress-making line, and respectfully solicits patronage. She can be found at her father's residence near Mr. M. D. Johnston's dwelling.  
November 22, 1859.

**New and Fashionable Furniture WARE ROOMS, Charlotte, N. C.**  
J. M. SANDERS & Co., are constantly receiving from New York, Boston, &c., a general assortment of fine and fashionable FURNITURE, which they will sell at extremely low prices for Cash, and every article warranted to give satisfaction. Those in want of good Furniture, at very low prices, will please give them a call.  
Also, on hand, **Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.**  
J. M. SANDERS & CO.,  
Feb. 22, 1859. Charlotte, N. C.

NEW  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

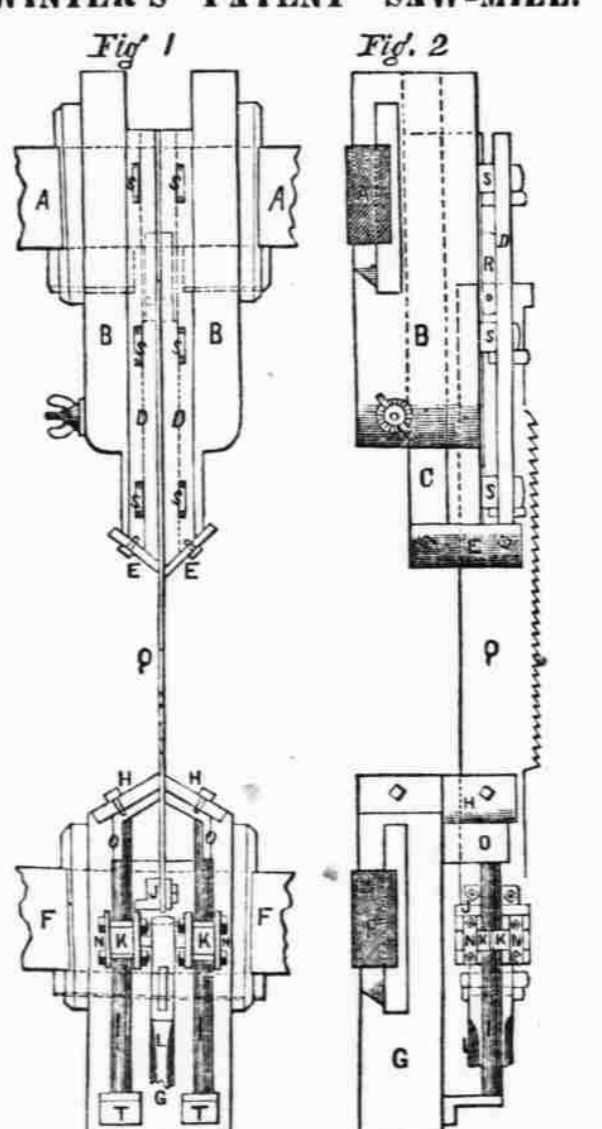
**Koopmann & Phelps**  
HAVE received and are receiving a large stock of  
**DRY GOODS**  
And Groceries  
Suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.  
They assure those who may deal with them that they will endeavor to give satisfaction both in price and the quality of the Goods, as they are determined to sell at such low rates as will tend to the great advantage of purchasers. They have in store

**A large lot of Ready-made Clothing** of various styles and qualities at reduced prices.  
**GROCERIES, Hardware, &c.,**  
Of all kinds, kept constantly on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms.  
They invite purchasers to give their extensive stock an examination before buying elsewhere.  
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.  
October 4, 1859

**EQUITY LAND SALES.**  
Acting under Decrees of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1860, the following Tracts of Land, to-wit:  
A tract of Land situated on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the Lands of Isaac Henderson, Franklin Bennett, Addison Frasier, and others, containing about 240 acres, being the land conveyed to James H. Orr by Jacob Thompson and R. D. Henderson. Terms, \$50 cash, and the balance twelve months credit on bond with two sureties, each of whom must be good for the purchase money.  
ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, another Tract of Land with a good Saw Mill on it, known as the William McCorkle tract, on the waters of Little Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Korman, Daniel K. Smith, John Herron, the Taggart's lands and others.  
A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.  
Dec. 13, 1859 91-71

**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. STERLE,  
Vice President—C. OVERMAN,  
Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON,  
Sec'y & Treas.—E. NYE HUTCHISON.  
DIRECTORS:  
A. C. STERLE, 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.

**WHEAT!**  
The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.  
JNO. WILKES.  
July 26, 1858 tf

**WINTER'S PATENT SAW-MILL.**  
  
The undersigned invites the attention of Mill Owners, or those going into the Milling business, to an examination of the above Mill, one of which can be seen in operation at Mr. J. B. Stewart's, within five miles of Charlotte; said Mills are capable of sawing from three to five thousand feet per day, with half the power required to drive the circular mills, and much less than that required to drive the Sash-saw, doing their work perfectly smooth and beautiful.  
In addition to the above, I will furnish all kinds of gearing and shafting, Iron Water-wheels, Patent Saw-mill Dogs, Mill Spindles, French Burr Mill Stones, with patent balance; best anchor Bolting Cloth; in short, any thing pertaining to the Milling Business. The above are made with all the modern improvements, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
Mr. J. B. Stewart can be consulted with reference to the above mills or machinery, and orders through him will receive prompt attention. A list of prices, together with circulars containing certificates from persons using my mills, will be sent on application.  
A. WINTER.  
N. B.—The great simplicity of my Mill offers inducements to the infringement of my patent; and to prevent litigation I give this notice, that the law will be rigidly enforced against any person using or manufacturing any part of my improvement.  
Charlotte, Dec. 13, 1859. 3m-pd

I am now using one of Mr Winter's Patent Mills at my place five miles from town, and find it all it is recommended to be, doing the work both fast and smooth, and with less water than any other mill. I cheerfully recommend it to all mill-owners as superior to any that has come under my notice.  
J. B. STEWART.

**THE LAST HOG.**  
'Tis the last hog of Autumn,  
Left squealing alone;  
All his grunting companions  
Are butchered and gone;  
No pig of his kindred,  
No porker is nigh,  
To help empty the swill-trough,  
Or share in his sty.  
I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,  
To starve in the pen,  
Since thy mates are all pork now,  
Die thou shalt with them.  
Then thus do I offer  
The knife to your throat,  
And thou shalt be pickled  
Like every dead shoit.  
And may I be present  
When thou art the treat,  
For ham, souse, and sausages,  
Who would not eat?  
When people are hungry,  
And beef can't be had,  
For calving the appetite  
Pork is not bad.

**More like a City than ever!**  
On or before the middle of January, we will open at the stand occupied by S. T. Wriston, opposite the State Bank, an EXCLUSIVE

**Hardware Store,**  
comprising Cutlery, Hardware, Guns, Carriage Materials, and in fact everything made of IRON or STEEL.  
The purchases will be made by one of long experience in the business, and we intend to defy competition.  
Dec. 20, 1859. 92-4f  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

**WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.**  
The next Session of this Institution will open on the Third Monday in January.  
FACULTY.  
REV. W. M. WINNATE, President.  
PROF. W. T. WALKERS, PROF. W. C. SIMMONS,  
PROF. J. H. FOSTER, PROF. W. M. ROYALL.  
German will be taught as an extra study. French will also be extra if pursued beyond the usual time allowed to it.  
The Trustees feel that they have secured an able and well appointed Faculty, and the College stands deservedly high for the high-toned morality and studious habits of its young men.  
JAMES S. PUREFOY, Treas.  
Forestville, N. C., Dec. 22, 1859. 93-71

**Metropolitan Line, Shortest Route.**  
WE are running a daily line of two horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.  
Best two horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5 1/2 o'clock P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.  
C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,  
Barclayville, N. C.  
December 24, 1859.

**\$50 REWARD!**  
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st October, a mulatto boy named SOLOMON. He is near six feet high, about thirty years old, tolerably bright, rather slim, and weighs about 175 pounds. He has a down lock when spoken to. The end of the forefinger of his left hand has been cut off, and a sharp hard knot has grown on the end of it. I think he is lurking about Rocky River, in the lower end of Cabarrus county, where he was raised. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or assist him, under the penalty of the law. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him.  
WILLIAM HAMILTON,  
Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.  
December 13, 1859. tf

**KOOPMANN'S ANTI-DYSENTERIC AND ANTI-DYSPLEPTIC BITTERS,**  
PREPARED BY B. KOOPMANN,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
These unrivalled Bitters possess peculiar curative properties in all Affections of the Bowels. They will be found effectual in the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, and all those painful and troublesome diseases arising from a derangement of the digestive organs and irregular action of the functions of the stomach and intestines. They will also be found a  
**Safe Remedy for Chills and Fevers.**  
These Bitters are prepared from Roots brought from Germany, and for over a century have been found effectual in that country for the permanent cure of the diseases enumerated above. They contain no deleterious drug, but are compounded entirely from roots, and are perfectly safe at all times.  
A simple trial is all that is asked, as a cure will naturally follow, and that is the best certificate of their superiority over every other remedy for those particular diseases.  
They are manufactured by B. Koopmann, Charlotte, N. C., and are for sale by  
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.  
Also for sale at F. Scarr's and E. Nye Hutchison & Co's Drug Stores.  
Nov. 29, 1859.

**JONAS RUDISILL, Architect and Builder.**  
(DESIGNS FURNISHED AND BUILDINGS COMPLETED ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, AND IN EVERY STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.)  
On College street, corner of Eighth street  
Charlotte, N. C.  
WOULD most respectfully announce to the Citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he still continues the above business in Charlotte, where he is prepared to furnish DOORS, BLINDS AND SASH, to the public on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.  
Having a great many small claims for work done, scattered all over the country, he is determined to change his method of doing business and hereafter will require CASH for all work done in his Machine Shop, before removal.  
Jan. 25, 1859. 4f

**NEW YEAR'S CALLS.**  
A New York correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer thus speaks of the custom of New Year's calling in that city:  
The old Dutch custom of making calls on New Year's day, is kept up with great vigor at each returning year. This observance of the day is also kept up in Albany, and has extended to other cities.  
The male sex of all ages are expected, be the weather what it may, to pay their respects to their winter acquaintances, wish them a happy new year, and thus renew social good wishes. Hence, on New Year's day, there may be seen numbers of gray haired sires, middle aged gentlemen, young bloods, with their first beards or moustache, and the beardless youth, with white kid gloves, wending their way through the streets to the hospitable mansions of their respective friends, where a plentiful board of good cheer awaits them, prepared by the presiding lady of the domicile; and, in her absence, by the mademoiselles of the establishment. Some are seen trudging forward on foot, and others going forth in public conveyances or in carriages. It is immaterial whether you have not seen a lady since the previous new year's call; it is considered to be perfectly in the bounds of etiquette to call again to see her on the following new year's day. Nor is it considered improper for you to visit a lady whom you have never seen before; provided, your call is made in company with an acquaintance of the family.

On these occasions the lady of the house often exhibits her ambition or estimation to such an extent (where her wealth justifies) as to make her receptions of the most gorgeous and brilliant character. And all who have prepared to receive their friends are pleased to receive as many calls as possible. Some of them keep regular lists of calls in order to compare them with those kept by other ladies.  
The most numerous calls are made by young men, where the handsomest and most accomplished young ladies reside. When a large throng of young bloods are seen visiting a house it is almost a certain indication that a presiding belle is the star of the household.  
Visits are appropriately made at any hour between 10 A. M. and 10 o'clock P. M. In cases of indisposition or from other causes your lady acquaintance receives no company on New Year's day, it is appropriate for you to leave your card. And if it so happens that you are from any unforeseen difficulty unable to make calls on New Year's day, it is expected that you will, on next day, send an excuse with your card to those with whom your social relations are most intimate.  
No lady is expected to be seen abroad on New Year's Day, hence a stranger arriving in New York on New Year's Day, might imagine, judging from the people he saw in the streets, that it was a city of males, from which the females, by some strange freak had disappeared, or were imprisoned in their homes.

The day after New Year's is the ladies' turn to make visits, which they improve almost to the same extent as the males during the preceding day.  
**WHAT THE WEST CAN MANUFACTURE.**  
One great source of power in a country is its manufacturing interests and a country which can be at the same time a large manufacturing and producing country, is proof against all financial crises and must be powerful and prosperous—such is the case with North Carolina. Producing within her mountain borders almost every necessary of life but cotton, rice and coffee, she has too, water power sufficient to drive the machinery of a world. With such facilities then, what can not be here manufactured with profit? First, the large quantities of saltpetre which exists in various places, together with the immense bodies of fine wood for charcoal clearly indicate that the manufacture of powder would be here, as it is elsewhere, very profitable, and perhaps more profitable here than elsewhere.

Again, manufactories of woolen goods. Here the wool can be raised and will be if there is a demand for it. We know that at least one manufactory of this kind is carried on profitably in this State, though its proprietor brings some of the wool he consumes from Europe.  
Further, the manufacture of Lined Oil. This business is now carried on in a small way—there being one manufactory in this county owned by Mr. Coleman. There is still room for many more. This section is peculiarly adapted to the growth of flax, and were there a demand, large quantities would be raised.  
Then, too, would come in the manufacture of flaxen goods.  
These manufactures can be carried on now and there is no contingency as to a Railroad to be put in. There are other articles, when we shall be blessed with a means of egress to the world, will demand the attention of our people. The manufacture of iron and iron utensils must, then, be carried on. The Cranberry iron is said by judges to be the best in the United States or the world—we can easily infer what excellent nails and tools it would make.  
And when we have a Railroad, Cotton Factories, Paper Mills and various other works can be put up and carried on profitably. One thing is certain that if we are to be independent of the North the South must manufacture for itself, and when that is to be done Western North Carolina will present as many attractions to the eye of the builder as any other section of the country on earth.—*Asheville (N. C.) Advocate.*

**State of N. Carolina—Lincoln County.**  
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1859  
Win. Lander, proponent, vs A. C. Williamson, et al.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sherman Converse is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper printed in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said Sherman Converse or his heirs to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there to make himself or themselves parties to the above stated case, or the case will be heard and decided without his or their being made parties thereto.  
Witness, Y. A. McBee, clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lincoln, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1859.  
94-6t (adv. \$c.) Y. A. McBEE, Clerk.

**THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTIONISTS.**  
One of the men who accompanied John Brown to Harper's Ferry, says the Providence (R. I.) Herald, had a sister in Maine who was working for seventy-five cents a week to support her aged father and mother, but who was willing to spare such a thing to bring her wandering brother home. The fellow was too busy in his work of philanthropy to heed her appeals, and now fills a dishonest grave. John Brown himself was not much better. The Pawtucket Gazette says: "A gentleman of Worcester, Mass., who went to North Eba for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. Brown to Virginia to receive the remains of her husband, gave an account of his journey. We are informed that he found the family miserably poor—in want of the common necessaries of life, in fact—that clothing had to be procured for Mrs. Brown before she could start on her journey. A sympathizer with Brown who heard the narrative, came away with the conviction that however strong might have been Brown's sympathy for the 'colored man,' he could have cared but little for his own white wife and children. Cook's philanthropy was rather more of the practical sort. If he did not look out for his wife, he certainly had an eye to the interests of some of her relatives. Here is an extract from a Charlestown letter to the New York Herald which throws some light upon his character:  
"I have just learned an incident of Cook, which befits the great philanthropist of his magnanimous heart for the slave. This I get from a gentleman who is personally cognizant of the fact. It is that a few days before the Harper's Ferry affair, Cook was engaged in shooting at a target at Knoxville, four miles from the Ferry, with several boys. 'Afterwards he called on Mrs. Hughes, an aunt of his wife, and strongly advised her to sell a slave man, stating that 'something might turn up to render him invaluable; and that if she would consent to sell him, he knew a gentleman who would give her \$1000 for him. This was a strong point against Cook, and clearly proved his utter recklessness and weakness of character, and his real disposition. If such was a sample of his philanthropy and love of the slave, it is to be rejoiced at that such a hypocrite has been punished in such an appropriate way."

TRIAL OF STEVENS.—Andrew Hunter, Esq., in a letter to George Sennott, Esq., of Boston, informs him that Stevens, one of the two remaining Harper's Ferry insurgents, will be tried at Charlestown, Va., some time during the winter, probably January. The time, however has not been fixed. A letter from another source says:  
Stevens is an intelligent and powerful built young man of 28 years, who formerly lived in Norwich, Conn. He was badly wounded during the attack on the armory, when he was dangerously shot receiving five balls in his body, three of which the surgeons could not extract. He was next in command under Captain John Brown, and acted as drill-master. He is to be tried on the same charges as Brown, and their mutual confidential relations were such that, at Brown's request, Stevens occupied the same cell with him throughout his imprisonment.

**CAUSES OF LEFT-HANDEDNESS.**  
The question has been much discussed among anatomists, whether the preponderance of the right hand, in comparison with those of the left, depend on the course of the arteries to it. It is affirmed that the trunk of the artery going to the right arm passes off from the heart, so as to admit the blood directly and more forcibly into the small vessels of the arm. This is assigning a cause which is unequal to the effect, and presenting altogether too confined a view of the subject; it is a participation in the common error of seeking in the mechanism the cause of phenomena which have a deeper source.  
For the convenience of life, and to make us prompt and dexterous, it is pretty evident that there ought to be no hesitation which hand is to be used, or which foot is to be put forward; nor is there, in fact, any such indecision. Is this taught, or have we this readiness given to us by nature? It must be observed, at the same time, that there is a distinction in the whole right side of the body, and that the left side is not only the weaker in regard to muscular strength, but also in its vital or constitutional properties. The development of the organs of action and motion is greater upon the right side, as may at any time be ascertained by measurement, or the testimony of the tailor or shoe-maker; certainly, this superiority may be said to result from the more frequent exertion of the right hand; but the peculiarity extends to the constitution also, and diseases attack the left extremities more frequently than the right.  
In opera-dancers, we may see that the most difficult feats are performed by the right foot. But their preparatory exercises better evince the natural weakness of the left limb, in order to avoid awkwardness in the public exhibition; for if these exercises be neglected, an ungraceful performance will be given to the right side. In walking behind a person, it is very seldom that we see an equalized motion of the body; and if we look to the left foot, we shall find that the tread is not so firm upon it, that the toe is not so much turned out as it is in the right, and that a greater push is made with it. No boy hops upon his left foot unless he be left-handed. The horseman puts his left foot in the stirrup, and springs from the right.  
We think we may conclude that everything being adapted, in the conveniences of life, to the left hand—as, for example, the direction of the worm screw, or of the cutting end of the auger—is not arbitrary, but is related to a natural endowment of the body. He who is left-handed is most sensible to the advantages of this adaptation, from the opening of a parlor door to the opening of a pen-knife. On the whole, the preference of the right hand are not the result of habit, but is a natural provision, and is bestowed for a very obvious purpose, and the preference does not depend on the peculiar distribution of the arteries to the arm, but the preference is given to the right foot as well as to the right hand.—*Sir Chas. Bell.*

**WIFE POISONING.**—Considerable excitement has been caused at Poughkeepsie by the examination of a man named Ishmael Freeman for having poisoned his wife, Lydia Freeman, to recover her will, by which he became possessed of a house and lot.

**DREAMING.**  
A correspondent of the Franklin (N. C.) Observer furnishes that paper with a chapter on "Onirromancy," from which we take the following:  
I know plenty of people who believe as strongly in the typical of dreams, as in the existence of the Deity. In the case, we come now to inquire into the physiology of dreaming. Dreaming is a process entirely confined to the brain; and may be said to be an irregular action of that organ, in which the memory and imagination have unlimited sway. During dreaming the will is nearly always suspended, though the power of association seems to be perfect—indeed, some times surprisingly vivid. Gall, a distinguished German phrenologist, supposes that the brain consists of a plurality of organs; that these organs severally require rest; that during sleep some of these organs are at rest (asleep) while others are awake and in action; this latter is, he supposes, substantially dreaming. Some think that the mind is always in action while sleeping, as well as when awake, and that during sleep, we are continually dreaming, but have no knowledge of our dreams unless partially awake. Others think that dreaming is produced by irritations or impressions, made directly or indirectly on the brain. Whatever opinion may be adopted, it is evident that impressions made on the senses, frequently produce the most exaggerated representations in the brain. Dr. Gregory had a bottle of warm water applied to his feet, while indisposed—slept and dreamed that he was making a journey to Japan. At another time, he having thrown the cover off his bed, dreamed that he was walking on the ice on Hudson's Bay. One of your correspondents says that on a certain occasion, he dreamed that some one was founding a church on him; but on waking found that it was only one of his neighbors lying across his person. These examples abundantly prove that dreams may always be referred to some local cause reflecting its impressions on the brain. Though it must be admitted that sometimes during sleep, intellectual operations of great difficulty have been performed. But this is due to the fact that only a single impression is made at once, and the mind being more composed and free from distraction, the ideas are more vivid.

**CONSUMPTION AS AFFECTED BY COMPLEXION.**  
The Edinburgh Medical Journal publishes some curious observations made by Dr. Beddoe on the supposed prevalence of phthisis in persons of xanthous (rather yellow) complexion. The number of cases noted was five hundred, two hundred and forty of whom were natives of Scotland, two hundred and seventeen were English, and forty-three were Irish. Persons having gray hair were not noted. These observations not only disprove the old notion of the special liability of xanthous persons, but go far towards proving consumption to be more rare among dark-eyed, dark-haired people. Dark eyes were more frequently met with among the phthisical (consumptive) people than was any other color. Red hair rose slightly above, and fair hair fell a little below, the average. Brown hair counted little more than three-fourths of its proportionate number. Dark-brown, on the other hand, rose almost as high above the average, and black still higher, showing an excess in the proportion of more than three to two. The frequency of black hair among the non-phthisical Irish does not tell much on the average, as Ireland furnishes only forty-three cases out of the five hundred—less than nine per cent. That consumption may be very frequent among persons of fine skin and delicate complexion, Dr. B. does not deny; in fact, he believes that a very fair complexion, especially when conjoined with dark hair and eyes, is very often associated with proclivity to consumption. It is also conceivable that the progress of the disease may be in general more rapid in fair than in dark subjects.

**SINGULAR ALLEGED DISCOVERY.**—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler says that Velpau, the surgeon, has stated that an honorable surgeon or physician named Brocco had made the following experiment:  
He had placed before the face of a person, between the eyes, at a very short distance, rather a brilliant object. In a few minutes the person, who was made to look fixedly at the object, was found to squint, and soon fell into catalepsy, and was spontaneously deprived of all sensibility. This singular discovery made, Mons. Brocco suspect that this state of insensibility might be as perfect as that obtained by anesthetic agents. He determined to make experiments with it, and found that the state of insensibility produced was as perfect as that obtained by the use of ether and chloroform. Three experiments out of five attempts are reported as successful. In one of these cases a man underwent a surgical operation for an abscess, which required an important incision. The insensibility lasted ten or twelve minutes after the operation. The patient was entirely unconscious of all that had taken place.

The Washington States of Thursday says that just before twelve o'clock on Wednesday last, a crazy fellow, in Washington, who answers to the expressive and euphonious name of AMERICA BUNCOMBE, took his seat in the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and commenced the delivery of a speech. His opening sentence—"The word of God came unto me, saying, get thee unto the city of Washington"—was interrupted by the Doorkeeper, who quietly conducted the speaker to a position outside the hall.

**JEWELRY.**—It is stated by a writer in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle: I have visited these (Northern) "Jewelry Manufacturers," and can testify that there are numbers which make such stuff expressly for auction sales at the South. I speak from knowledge when I say that a five dollar gold piece will make a barrel full of fine (1) bracelets, carpins, lockets, and full sets generally. So, too, with their silverware. Most of it is made of zinc, and coated with the thinnest possible layer of silver.

**LOOK OUT.**—It is said that several Congressmen from Georgia, South Carolina, and perhaps some other Southern States, will shortly appear in the House of Representatives dressed in Home-made suits.