

# The Western Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1860.

EIGHTH VOLUME—NUMBER 404.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Published every Tuesday.  
BY  
WILLIAM J. & EDWIN A. YATES,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER ANNUM  
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If paid within 3 months, 2 50  
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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.  
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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.

### SAMUEL P. SMITH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims entrusted to his care.  
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.  
OFFICE, with W. J. YATES, Esq.  
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.  
January 10, 1860

### J. A. FOX, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.  
Office at the Court House, 1 door to the left, down stairs.

### Wm. J. Kerr, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.  
Office in the Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.  
January 24, 1860

### J. M. MILLER, M. D., Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 10th. 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

### ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, Office No. 2 Tenth'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

### LEE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tennessee.

Office over the Gayoso Bank, on the Corner of Main and Madison Streets.  
Time of Holding Courts:  
CHANCERY—4th Monday in May and Nov.  
CIRCUIT—3d Monday in Jan., May and September.  
COMMON LAW—1st Monday in March, July and Nov'r.  
CRIMINAL—2d Monday in February, June and October.  
GRANTING CIRCUIT COURT, ARK.—2d Monday in May and November.  
Jan. 3d, 1860.

### R. W. BECKWITH Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c., Of the best English and American manufacturers. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. November 8, 1859

### PEA MEAL.

We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have on hand at all times, Family Extra, Superfine and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour.  
Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill.  
J. WILKES & CO.  
April 19, 1859

### ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH ASSETS, \$1,750,000. E. N. YATES, Agent, Charlotte, April 17, 1859

### WANTED,

The subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for Beef cattle.  
Those having Pork Hogs for sale would do well to give me a call, as I am desirous of purchasing that kind of stock.  
J. L. STOUT, Town Butcher.  
October 11, 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.

### NEGROES WANTED.

I want to buy Negro Boys and Girls from 12 to 18 years old, for which the highest prices in cash will be paid.  
MAY 17, 1859  
SAML. A. HARRIS.

## ANOTHER SOUTHERN MOVEMENT CUBAN SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

Segars and Tobacco Leaf direct from Cuba.

JOHN S. WILEY has returned to Charlotte from Cuba, where he bought a large and varied assortment of SEGARS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, &c., for this market, and is now opening some celebrated brands of Segars, among which will be found the following:  
El Rico Habana, Mucha El Littleto,  
Concha's Malos, Rio Hondo,  
Flor del Tamao, Lasbela Guston,  
He manufactures Segars from the best Havana Tobacco; and keeps the best Smoking and chewing Tobacco, Lynchburg and Turkish Brands; Macabau, Raffee and pure Scotch Snuff; Powhatan Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Matches, Blacking, &c.; Meerhaun Segar Holders and Pipes.  
He respectfully invites the public to call at the Cuban Segar Factory nearly opposite the Mansion House, January 3, 1860.

## HARDWARE STORE. 1860.

WE defy competition as to stock and prices. We have everything kept in such Stores made of IRON or STEEL, and we intend keeping at all times a full supply in our line, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. We invite all to come and see  
Feb. 21st. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

At the Hardware Store will be found  
Anvils, Bellows, Vices,  
Wood Screws, Nails, Hinges,  
Locks, Butts, Hammers,  
Axes, Spades, Hatchets,  
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Saws of all kinds,  
Shovels of every variety, &c. &c.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

CHAINS.  
A large stock of Trace, Log, Breast, Stay, Lock, Well and Pump, and small Chains, to be found at the Hardware Store of  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

TOOLS.  
Tools of all kinds at the Hardware store.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Carriage Materials.  
Every variety of Goods for Carriage Makers, at greatly reduced prices, at the Hardware store.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Picture Cords, Tassels,  
Curtain Pins, curtain Bands, Window Cornices, &c. &c., at the Hardware Store.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

IRON.  
English and American of all sizes and shapes, at the Hardware Store.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters,  
THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, at the Hardware Store.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

GUNS.  
A large stock of Guns, from \$1.50 to \$100; Pistols, Shot, Powder, and Lead, at the Hardware store.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

To the Ladies.  
Though exclusively a Hardware Store, we do not exclude the Ladies. We respectfully invite them to call and examine our Stock of goods for their use. We are in receipt of a largest stock of House-keeping and other goods that can be found in this part of the State, all of which will be sold low for cash.  
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.  
E. E. COCHRANE, J. M. SAMPLE.  
February 21, 1860

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.  
Implements of my manufacture can be found at the Hardware Store of COCHRANE & SAMPLE in Charlotte. Among the various implements for Agricultural purposes is Westinghouse's combined Thrasher and Winnower.  
J. H. THOMPSON,  
Jan 31, 1860 6m Tyro, Davidson co.

## Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.  
Oct. 4, 1859.

## The Eureka Family Shuttle Sewing Machines.



J. B. F. BOONE, Agent at Charlotte.

For Family use, the Eureka Machine possesses the following desirable qualities: 1. It is strongly built, runs lightly, and its movements are simple and easily understood. 2. It works with two threads, using a shuttle, and makes the Lock-Stitch, which is approved for all kinds of work, and for many varieties is the only admissible stitch. 3. While it will sew the tightest possible seam in heavy fabric, it is susceptible of the most delicate adjustment for use upon light and fragile material; hence it is peculiarly fitted to perform the almost endless variety of work which comes within the range of family sewing. 4. In addition to the admitted advantages peculiar to Shuttle Machines, it is so constructed that it can run at a very high rate of speed without damage. 5. It uses any kind of thread, making a uniform stitch, and presenting the same general appearance on both sides of the material sewed.  
Opinions of the Press.—The ease with which it is worked, the little trouble in keeping it in running order, the absence of a bolt or screw necessary—explains the secret of its universal popularity.—N. Y. Day Book.  
The simplicity of these machines make them exceedingly desirable for family use.—Ladies Visitor.  
It ranks high in the market, and is preferred over all others for its durability and simplicity.—N. Y. News.  
January 2, 1860.

## FAIRIES ALL THE TIME.

Some ask where the fairies hide themselves  
When winter's snows are spread,  
When smiling flowers drop and die,  
And woodland's leaves are dead,  
Beneath their icy bands;  
When the murmur of their rippling voice  
Is lost beneath the sands;

When gentle breezes kiss the waves  
Above each coral cell,  
They do not whisper, to us here,  
That there's a where fairies dwell.  
They do not dwell in woodland wilds,  
Nor in the flowery dells,  
Nor in the moon's soft dancing beams,  
Or old enchanted wells.

Not in Vesuvius' glaring depths  
Are fairies to be found,  
On dizzy cliffs, towering aloof,  
Or caverns under ground.  
We find them in the shiv'ry laugh,  
Soft floating on the air;  
We find them in the music voice—  
We find them everywhere.

Where gentle woman's step is heard,  
As soft as vesp'er sigh,  
We find them, bright as in the sun,  
Reflecting from her eyes.  
Memphis, Tenn., January, 1860.

## New Drug Store, IRWIN'S CORNER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

E. Nye Hutchison & Co.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic  
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,  
ARE NOW RECEIVING fresh and genuine Drugs from the New York Market, which have been purchased upon such terms as to be sold low for Cash. We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Window Glass, Kerosene Oil, Kerosene Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, Lamps, Pure Liquors, Congress Water, Canton Teas, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c.  
A large stock of fresh FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS just received.  
Jan 17, 1860.

## WILMINGTON BONDS.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, the undersigned offers to capitalists, as a safe and sure investment, the BONDS of the Town of Wilmington, issued to said company in discharge of its subscription to the capital stock of the same.  
They are in denominations of Five Hundred and One Thousand Dollars each—running some ten and others twenty years from their respective dates, with coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of February.  
Proposals for these Bonds are invited to be addressed to the undersigned at Wilmington.  
D. S. COWAN,  
Treas. W. C. & R. R. Co.  
Feb. 14, 60

## 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

## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, Conn.

Incorporated A. D. 1810. Charter Perpetual.  
Authorized capital \$1,000,000  
Capital paid in 500,000  
Surplus 300,000  
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.  
Cash on hand and in Bank \$43,455 22  
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit, 54,827 09  
Real Estate unencumbered (cash value) 15,000 00  
Bills receivable, amply secured 73,174 55  
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, 230,413 00  
" " " " New York, 197,150 00  
" " " " Boston, 74,620 00  
100 shares Bank of the State of Missouri, 10,000 00  
State and city Bonds, 6 per cents, 74,245 00  
Rail Road Stocks, 16,250 00  
United States Treasury Notes, 14,035 00  
\$803,769 86

## DIRECTORS.

H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allyn,  
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace,  
James Goodwin, Edwin Day, Charles J. Busse,  
Timothy C. Allen, Secretary, H. HUNTINGTON, President,  
C. L. LYMAN, Assistant Sec'y. WM. N. BOWERS, Actuary.  
This old and reliable company, established for nearly fifty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire on dwellings, furniture, warehouses, stores, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.  
Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-buildings connected and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., contained in the same, for a term of three to five years at low rates of premium.  
Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorized Agent for Charlotte and vicinity.  
Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.  
E. NYE HUTCHISON,  
June 28, 1859. y Agent at Charlotte.

## REMOVAL.

Our Friends and Customers  
WILL FIND US  
After the 1st day of April, 1860,  
IN THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY  
T. H. BREM & Co.,  
From whom we have rented that  
Spacious Establishment.  
Until that time we shall  
Be pleased to see All at No. 2,  
Granite Row.  
Feb. 7, 1860. T. H. BREM & CO.

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## NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The Board of Directors of the Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, invite sealed proposals for the erection of a Banking House in this town.  
Plans and Specifications for proposed building can be seen at the Branch Bank. Proposals will be received until the 15th of March.  
T. W. DEWEY, Cashier.  
February 28, 1860. 2-31

## The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A Parisian letter writer thus describes Louis Napoleon on one of the spacious avenues of that imperial city:  
"Driving a pair of splendid bays, attached to a box-wagon, with the reins in his own hands, and handling them as though he were accustomed to it, without any outriders, equeries, or guards, the Emperor Napoleon came along the avenue. He was dressed, with a black overcoat, and a hat which was a fashion of its own. The points of his moustache looked particularly shaggy, and his 'imperial' as though it had just come from the barber's. It required a steady hand and a quick eye to guide those dashing horses through the immense throng of vehicles of every description which filled the avenue, particularly as the driver, while keeping one eye upon the steeds, was obliged with the other to acknowledge the salutations which he received on every side, and he kept up a continual bowing. I consider myself a tolerable good Democrat but I took my hat entirely from my head as he passed. A great man is he; he has been successful and, cut as pseudo-philosophers may about it, success is the true measure of great men after all. The Emperor gives, as yet, no signs of age (he will be 52 on the 20th of April next), but looks as fresh and young, I think, as when I saw him five years ago, before he had the whole weight of Europe on his shoulders, and the Pope 'down on him.'"

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Gov. Houston's letter to the President represents among other things, that a state of war exists on the Mexican frontier. He urges immediate succor, and indicates his intention to call out volunteers in sufficient numbers to pursue and punish the enemy to the fullest extent.  
The last Texan advices show that Gov. Houston is vigorously preparing to carry his plan into execution.  
The President has replied to Governor Houston's letter, and it is believed that he opposes Houston's independent course in waging war with Mexico, and the more especially as our affairs with that country, are in a critical condition.  
Large bodies of Federal troops have been ordered to the Texas frontier, and the instructions to commanding officers are of such a character, as to accomplish the objects contemplated in a short space of time.  
The President tells Gen. Houston that the calling out of volunteers, probably devolves on Congress.  
No unconditional order has been issued by our Government for forces to pass into Mexican Territory.  
The Constitutional Government last Summer gave permission for the landing of naval forces for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens and it is probable that a provisional arrangement will soon be made against which the Governor of Tamaulipas will offer no objections to the crossing of our troops in pursuit of those who may take refuge in that State.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A person by the name of Frederick Southgate Brown, has petitioned the Louisiana Legislature to allow him and his family to change their names. The reason given for the request is that there is an undying stigma attached to the name of "Brown" consequent upon the actions of "Old John" at Harper's Ferry.  
A party of twelve free negroes, last week, applied for, and obtained, the permission of the Alabama Legislature to become slaves.

We learn that Rev. Dr. Deems, of this State, has been invited to address the American Bible Society at its next annual meeting in New York. An arrangement as creditable to the Society as it is honorable to this gifted minister. We presume the Dr. will attend the anniversary, on his way to Europe, where, it is understood, he expects to spend six or eight months of the present year.—Greenboro Times.

## The last Advertisement.

We have rented our Store to ELLIAS & COHEN, who are to take possession on the first day of April, and as we are determined to  
Close Out  
OUR STOCK OF GOODS  
BY THAT TIME, we will sell them REGARDLESS OF COST.  
T. H. BREM & Co.  
Feb. 7, 1860. 2m

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## LOSS OF A VESSEL WITH 850 CHINA-MEN ON BOARD.

A letter from China to the New York Journal of Commerce, gives the particulars of the late wreck of the American ship, Flora Temple, with 850 Coolies on board, every one of whom was drowned. The vessel laid off Macao and took in her cargo. The Coolies were cheated, inveigled, or stolen, and either taken directly to the ship or else confined in the barracoons in Macao till the ship was ready to sail for Havana—the crew numbering fifty, and the Coolies eight hundred and fifty. The letter continues:  
Leaving Macao October 8th (Saturday), the deceived and stolen Coolies soon learned their cruel destiny, and as all injured and betrayed men would do, resolved to attempt to avert it, however desperate the chances. They had no arms, and therefore had to struggle with every disadvantage in the effort of recovering their liberty. A party collected on the deck on Tuesday morning, before the shores of their own loved country had forever disappeared from their eyes, and rushing upon the guard, a single individual, a fight ensued, in which the guard was killed.  
In the meantime, the captain, Johnson, hearing the noise, hurried upon deck with his revolver, and his brother and an Englishman interested in the kidnapping with him, both also armed with revolvers, who discharged half-a-dozen rounds into the coolies who were thus driven back, and defeated in their attempt to recover their liberty. How many were killed and wounded it is for the interest of the kidnappers not to tell, and the dead also tell no tales. A friend informs me that they were driven below deck, and confined there like felons almost without light and air, and where crowded together so large a number in so narrow a space, the greater part must inevitably have perished in the long middle passage. Think of 850 human beings, all full grown men pressed into this contracted, rayless, airless dungeon, in which they were to be deported from China to Havana, all the long way over the China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic!

On the following Friday, Oct 14, while sailing over the China Sea, at 7 1/2 o'clock in the evening, the vessel struck upon a reef which is not laid down in charts, a gale of wind in meantime blowing, and the sea running high. Every effort was made to save the ship by the officers and crew, but the poor coolies, battered down beneath the decks, being allowed no chance to aid in saving the ship or themselves. Although the yards were "braced around," and the ship "hove back," she struck, first slightly, and then, soon after, several times, with a tremendous crash, the breakers running alongside very high. Pieces of her timbers and planking floated up on her port side and after some more heavy bumps she remained apparently immovable. The water rapidly increased in the hold till it reached the "betwixt-decks," where the 850 coolies were confined. While this was going on, indeed almost immediately after the ship struck the officers and crew very naturally became afraid of the coolies for the treatment they had received, and the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered, not to save the coolies, in whole or in part, but to preserve himself and crew. These boats, even under favorable circumstances, were not more than sufficient for the officers and crew, showing that no provision had been made for the poor coolies in case of disaster.  
The boats passed safely through the breakers, leaving the ship almost without motion, all her masts standing, her back broken and the sea making a clear breach over her starboard quarter. When the boats left the ship and steered away without making one effort to save the 850 coolies, or allowing them to do anything to save themselves, with their last look toward the ship, they saw that the coolies had escaped from their prison through doors which the concussion had made for them, and stood clustering together, helpless and despairing, upon the decks, and gazing upon the abyss which was opening its jaws to receive them. My friend assures me that he knows these poor creatures were completely imprisoned all the night these terrible occurrences were going on, the hatches being "battered down," and made as secure as a jail-door under lock and bars.  
The ship was three hundred miles from land when it struck, and after fourteen days of toil and struggle, one of the boats only succeeded in reaching Towron, in Cochon China; the three other boats were never heard of. Here the French fleet was lying, and the Admiral at once invited the Captain and his boat's crew on board one of his ships, and besides, at request, sent one of his vessels to the fatal scene of the disaster, where some of the wreck was to be seen, but not a single coolie. Every one of the eight hundred and fifty had perished!

ANIMAL FOOD.—Dr. Hays, in his "Arctic Boat Journey," reports that the Esquimaux live upon an exclusively animal diet: their daily allowance of food being from twelve to fifteen pounds, about one third of it being fat. The doctor states that he has seen an Esquimaux eat fully ten pounds of Walrus flesh and blubber at a single meal, after a hunt or when about to begin a difficult journey. This large consumption of hearty food is a great shield against the cold. White men in Arctic regions are continually craving a strong animal diet, and will drink the contents of an oil cask with evident relish. A choice Esquimaux lunch consists of raw birds washed down with oil, and the great luxury of the tribe is a soup made by boiling together blood, oil, and seal meat.

A BARBAROUS CUSTOM.—It is said the fashion of seating the ladies at the further end of the slips or pews at church, originated in consequence of the anticipated attacks from the savages in the early settlement of the country. The men placed themselves at the outer end, for the double purpose of protecting the females, or being ready to get out without obstruction in case of an alarm. If this be true, it may well be said to be a barbarous custom; and since it is so inconvenient, let it not be persisted in to the annoyance of a whole congregation, by four or five gentlemen stepping into the broad aisle, to let a lady pass.

"Why don't you limit yourself?" said a physician to an intemperate person—"set down a stake that you will go so far and no farther."  
"So I do," said the other, "but I set it so far off that I always get drunk before I get near it."

## Correspondence of the South Carolinian. NOTES ON A TRIP TO CUBA. TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Feb. 28, 1860.

In our last letter from Havana, we mentioned seeing a large number of negroes, dressed in fancy coats, cocked hats, &c., for a funeral. We have since found that they were hired mourners, furnished by the undertaker, who has on hand constantly a large stock of such livery, to supply any amount of demand. In proportion to the wealth, dignity and standing of citizens, is the number of such attendants, the expenses of a burial being enormous. Here in Trinidad an old gentleman, in moderate circumstances, recently lost his wife—the expenses of the funeral were \$700. We saw a burial of an old lady, who had owned a sugar estate, and was connected with some of the best families, but was now poor: she was taken to the cemetery by four negroes, and from the coffin was thrown into the grave, three feet deep, and the earth piled upon her. No service was held, and no persons attended, because she was poor! Such is life. We desire also to state, what we omitted in our last, that the procession of "the Host" there mentioned as being composed of negroes, was to administer the "oleo" to a colored person; when to a white person, the procession is of the whites.  
In business matters, there seems to be no difference between Sundays and other days—the stores are all open, and things hawked about the streets as during the week. Sunday is the great day for amusement—bull-fights and cock-fights and balls being given on that day. Passing by the Theatre, last evening, on returning from a walk, an immense crowd induced an inquiry as to the cause of it, when we found that there was a "dignity ball" of colored folks going on. A man standing at the door had just communicated the information that the house was full, and no more could be admitted. At these balls the colored ladies vie with their betters, though not recognizing them as such, and dress in the extreme of fashion. The colored gents have equal pretensions, and their style of dress is a prominent feature in the picture.  
It appears that the Government, which is alive to taxes in every form, issued an order to the "culled passons" to have two balls and a grand masquerade, the profits to be applied to the funds of the war against the Moors. One dollar is the entrance fee, and as there is no supper provided—only the cost of the Theatre and music—the balance, from such an immense crowd, must be something considerable. The acting Government and suit attended, and remained until 1 a. m., promenade and enjoying the scene, while the dark ladies danced. We met, to-day, a friend who was present, and he reports that the affair was well conducted, with proper behavior on all sides.

THE COOLIES.—In 1847, the Spanish Government issued an order allowing the importation of 2,000 Chinese Coolies to supply labor in this island as an experiment; subsequently they allowed 2,000 more, and then removed any restriction as to number. The demand for labor is great, and the increase of negroes on the plantations amounts to nothing, in consequence of the great disproportion of the sexes, the women, on many plantations, not amounting to one-fourth of the number of slaves. The introduction of coolies has operated very injuriously in relation to this increase, as none but males have been brought, and where they are employed on the plantations, their having money is a great source of corruption. The coolies are sold by their importers at \$350 to \$400, and the purchaser buys them for eight years, paying to each in addition \$4 per month. They are used for all purposes. They are a sprightly, active and seemingly industrious people, very much in their intelligence and motions like our mulattoes. They make good mechanics, and are used as firemen on locomotives, brakemen on cars, drivers of ox carts, water carriers, servants on board of the steamers, in Havana as waiters, and also as general laborers. As soon as they are out of their time they have the privileges of the whites, and you meet them riding in omnibuses, &c. They are docile, but many of them become discontented; and if so, or if whipped, they often commit suicide, having no regard for life.

The Spanish Government, while concurring at the slave trade, offers a premium for emancipation by its laws. Every negro owned is registered, and a price affixed for taxes; at this price, if the negro is dissatisfied, he can require his master to sell him, if he can find any one willing to buy him; or he can save \$50 to pay down, he can buy his freedom by instalments, which the owner is obliged to receive. A mother can, by paying \$50, buy an unborn child at any time, and the master is obliged to submit to it. Such cases occur in the towns and cities, but on the plantations the negroes are ignorant, and without communicating with those who have a knowledge of the laws, they know of none of them.

HOW IT WORKS.—The English lawyers attribute the frequent elopement of wives who have fortunes settled upon them, to the law which allows the wife a provision separate from her husband. A distinguished lawyer writes to the London Times that, in the course of a legal experience of nearly forty-years, he has seen a very large number of cases of privately arranged separation between husband and wife. In every case but one, the wife had a provision independent of her husband, and in almost every case the wife was the chief wrong-doer. The ladies would probably dispute the facts upon which this witness' testimony rests. The policy of the law is, however, a subject of considerable discussion, and unless rich women stop running off with their footmen, it is likely that it will be changed.

SMALL-POX.—Is this a Fact?—A gentleman of intelligence and observation informs us, from all the information he can obtain from medical men, now having many cases of small-pox under treatment, that there is no house in the city where gas is burned, of the ordinary consumption, in which the disease has yet found lodgment. The gas, it is supposed, is a powerful disinfectant, and hence there is no contagion within the circle of its influence. He says that a person burning gas may contract the disease abroad and take it home with him, but it will not be communicated to any other member of the family.—St. John's Morning News.

A bad hat, taken to an evening party frequently comes out the next day as good as new.