

The Western Democrat.

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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, JULY 3, 1860.

EIGHTH VOLUME--NUMBER 419.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
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Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

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.
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.

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

CHANCEY—4th Monday in May and Nov.
CIRCUIT—3d Monday in Jan., May and September.
COMMON LAW—1st Monday in March, July and Nov.
CRIMINAL—2d Monday in February, June and October.
CRIMINAL—1st Monday in February, June and October.
CRIMINAL—1st Monday in February, June and October.

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

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

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, Superior and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour.
Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill.
April 19, 1859 J. WILKES & CO.

COTTON SAW GINS.
Of the best quality, with 10 inch saws, moveable—chilled ribs and tuned brush, and all other necessary improvements—delivered at any Railroad station in the State at \$2 per saw. These Gins took the premium at the S. C. State Fair in 1858 and 1859.
Planters wishing to purchase Gins of the subscriber, will do well to send their orders early, as there is generally a crowd of work late in the season.
March 20, 1860. 6m J. M. ELLIOTT, Winstons, S. C.

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber being desirous of removing West, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated ten miles west of Charlotte, on the waters of Paw creek and Catawba River. The tract comprises 330 Acres, most of it superior land. There is a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the premises. Terms liberal. Also, will be sold a half interest in a Grist and Saw Mill adjoining the above tract.
April 5, 1860. 1f W. M. PORTER.

Methodist Protestant Female School,
Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C.
The Third Session of this College will commence July 11th, 1860. For Catalogues or Circulars June 12, 1860. Address J. S. RAY, Secy.

Immense Attraction!

Great Clothing Emporium

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

They are now opening at their large and capacious Store Room, the HANDSOMEST and CHEAPEST Stock of Ready-made Clothing ever offered in the State.

Their stock comprises all the different kinds of Fancy Cut Linen and Marseilles Business Suits, English and French Drap d'États and Alpaca Frocks and Stockings; a large variety of Cassimere Pants—Fancy and Black; also, Fancy and Black Silk, Cassimere and Marseilles Vests in endless variety.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, Hats and Caps, &c. All of the above goods are of the latest styles and patterns.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.
FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. have also added to their Ready-made Clothing Stock, a Merchant Tailoring Department, to which they call the special attention of their many friends and customers.

They intend making this department second to none in the State, either in style and quality of Goods, or in the manufacture of Garments.

At all times will be found a good stock of Black and colored Cloths, English, French and American Cassimere, and a variety of Vestings. Also, an assortment of Rock Island Cassimere.

They feel confident of their ability to undersell any other firm in the State, from the advantages they have in getting their goods.

Their goods are bought by the quantity, by one of the Firms who resides in the Northern markets, which gives him the opportunity of taking advantage of the prices of goods, thereby saving at least Twenty-five per cent to the consumer.

Dimes saved are Dollars made! So try us.
E. FULLINGS,
JNO. M. SPRINGS,
JNO. P. HEATH.

April 10, 1860. 1f

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.

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

April 3, 1860.

Large Arrivals

OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT

KOOPMANN & PHELPS'

They have received and are receiving a large stock of **Dry Goods,** Millinery and Ladies' Dress Goods in endless variety, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade.

Particular attention is called to their assortment of **Lace Shawls, Points and Mantillas.** They have a **LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS** than they have ever kept before.

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.

GROGERIES,
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.
April 10, 1860.

JOHN HENRY WAYT,
Surgeon Dentist,
(GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.)
Office in Brawley's Building, opposite Kerr's Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS, as Cleft Palate, Hare Lip, Tumors of mouth and jaws, performed.
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS of the Jaws treated. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver, Tin or Amalgam.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner.
A very superior TOOTH POWDER and TOOTH WASH on hand.
Prices moderate and all work done satisfactory to the patient.
A stock of Dentists' materials always on hand. Gold and Silver Plate of any fineness gotten out.
February 28, 1860 6m

T. J. CORPENING,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Graduate of the Baltimore Dental College.)
Can be found at his Office on Tryon street, opposite China Hall, where he will be pleased to receive the calls of those who may require his professional services.
February 21, 1860. 6m

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 may be found the following:
El Rico Habana,
Concha's Malos,
Flor del Tumas,
Mueha El LITTLE,
Rio Honro,
Lasabias Guston.

He manufactures Segars from the best Havana Tobacco, and keeps the best Smoking and chewing Tobacco, Lynchburg and Turkish Brands; Macabans, Rappee and pure Scotch Snuffs; Powhatan Pipes, snuff Boxes, Matches, Blacking, &c.; Meershaun Segar Holders and Pipes.
He respectfully invites the public to call at the Cuban Segar Manufactory, nearly opposite the Mansion House.
January 3, 1860

LIFE INSURANCE.
The undersigned, as Agent, will receive applications for insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.
This Company is the oldest in the State, and has been in successful operation for several years. Its rates are moderate, and all losses promptly adjusted.
Persons wishing to insure their own lives or the lives of their Slaves, in this Company, will call at the office of the Agent at the Branch Bank of North Carolina.
Slaves insured for two-thirds of their value.
April 3, 1860. 3m T. W. DEWEY, Agt.

RULES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.—By a prudent old Gentleman.—Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner.
Ask no woman her age.
Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts.
Never joke with a policeman.
Take no notes or gold with you to a fancy bazaar—nothing but silver.
Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party. Never contradict a man who stutters.
Make friends with the steward on board a steamer; there's no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power.
Keep your own secrets—tell no human being you die your whisksers.

Write not one letter more than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr, tied not to the stake, but to the post.
Wind up your conduct, like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are "fast" or "slow."

"Well, George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, "how do you like your profession?" "Alas, sir, my profession is better than my practice."

I AM IN EARNEST!
The Books of T. H. BREM & CO. must be closed.
May 29, 1860. T. H. BREM.

NOTICE.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, A. T. & O. R. C. O.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 11th June, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Installment of Five Dollars per Share of the Capital Stock of this Company, subscribed in Mecklenburg county and adjacent counties, Iredell county, is made due and payable on the 17th JULY, 1860.

The Treasurer will attend at Davidson College during Commencement, and sincerely hopes that all persons interested in the progress of the fund, and who owe for Stock subscribed, will meet him at that place and get receipts for their Installments.
16-51 M. L. WILSTON, Treas'r.

Notice.
Having obtained special Letters of Administration on the estate of Joba T. Reid, dec'd, I will sell at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 20th day of June, the following property: viz: Horses, Hogs, and Cattle; one new Road Wagon, about One Hundred Bushels of Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with the Growing Crop.

I will also hire SEVERAL NEGROES at the same time. Terms made known on the day of sale.
N. ALEXANDER,
Special Adm'r.

May 29, 1860. 4t

PULLIAM & CO.,
Auctioneers for Sale of Negroes,
Odd Fellows' Hall, Franklin Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

ALBERT C. PULLIAM, ROBT. P. PULLIAM, DAN'L E. WEISGER.
Daily sales—public and private. We pledge our strictest attention to the business entrusted to us, and will answer all communications promptly. Porter always at each Depot.
May 22, 1860

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
All the "Premium Farming Implements" of the celebrated Salisbury make, to be had at A. A. N. M. Taylor's:
THE POPULAR 1 HORSE PLOW,
THE LIGHTEST RUNNING 2 HORSE PLOW, both with Steel Point and Shear Reversible.
THE STRONGEST CORN SHELLER in the market.
The best THRESHING and 4 HORSE POWER, of Alabamian pattern, with straight or spiral bar cylinder. THRESHING and WINNERS, put up more substantially than any Northern make.
CULTIVATORS, Steel points reversible.
CUTTING BOXES, with one and three blades.
All made in your neighborhood at Salisbury, by FLETCHER & BAEDER, and can be had at A. A. N. M. TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, Charlotte, N. C.
May 1, 1860. 3m

HOME MANUFACTURES.
To my friends and the public generally, I beg leave to say that I have undertaken the Manufacturing Business, which will be carried on in Charlotte, N. C., at what will be styled
Pritchard's
Wholesale and Retail
SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY, where will be kept constantly on inspection and sale, SADDLES, HARNESS, &c. &c. of our own manufacture, together with Collars (warranted not to pull), Harness and general assortment of every article pertaining to the trade, all of which will be sold at the lowest figures for cash or approved names. The Manufacturing Department will be committed to the most proficient workmen, under the supervision of Mr. ROBERT SHAW, and of general arrangement solicited—work and quality of goods guaranteed.

Repairing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch.
N. B. The highest market prices paid for hides.
Twin's Corner Building. H. M. PRITCHARD.
May 1, 1860. 6m

MANSION HOUSE
The undersigned having taken the above well-known and favorite Hotel, begs leave to inform the patrons of the house and the traveling public that he is repairing and refurbishing it and has made several changes which will add to comfort as a home and public resort. No effort shall be spared on the part of himself or assistants to render sojourners pleasant and comfortable.
H. B. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, January 10, 1860. 1f

J. S. PHILLIPS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.
Shop three doors south of the Mansion House.
Sept. 27, 1859.

\$100 REWARD!
RAN AWAY 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 look 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 talking 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.
Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.
April 9, 1860. 1f

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHAT THE DRED SCOTT CASE DECIDED.

In the 19th vol. of Howards Reports, page 395, it is stated that the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the Dred Scott case as follows:

1. "The territory thus acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustee, the Federal Government, Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the territory which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizen, whenever the Territory is open to settlement, both enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution."

2. "Congress has no right to prohibit the citizen of any particular State or States from taking up their home there, while it permits citizens of any particular State or States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any must be open to all upon equal and the same terms."

3. "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property."

4. "The Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over that description of property than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom."

6. "While it remains a Territory Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States and may establish a territorial government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights of persons or of property."

W. C. & R. RAILROAD.—The Work on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, beyond Charlotte, we understand, is being vigorously prosecuted, and track laying is making rapid headway. In this neighborhood the work is also being carried on with energy. The bridge across the Pee Dee is in a very forward state, the laying of the stone, which had been dressed and got ready during the winter, having been commenced some two months ago. The indications are that the bridge will be finished some time before the rails are laid to the river.—Wadesboro' Argus.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.—It is predicted that the war of England and France with China will be long, desultory and unproductive. The defeat of the British flotilla last year has elated the Chinese beyond measure, and they have made extraordinary preparations for the coming contest. The vastness of the population, even if it offered no resistance, would render an armed occupancy of the country almost as impracticable as the occupancy of the Pacific. Nothing would belong to the invaders but such waves of this great ocean of humanity as might be just under their heels. To blockade a few ports and hold some important towns, will be all that can be accomplished. The idea of going to war seriously with this enormous and absurd mass of humanity, is beneath the dignity of England and France. It will be as troublesome as pig-driving, with one drover to a thousand swine.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The following gentlemen have been appointed officers of the Agency of the Bank of N. Carolina at Statesville: C. A. Carlton, Agent; Col. A. Mitchell, President; J. F. Alexander, R. F. Simonton, G. F. Davidson, John H. Dalton, Directors.—Iredell Express.

THE CROPS.—The Wheat crop in this county, Cleveland and McDowell, will be an average one in quantity, and No. 1 in quality. About one half of the crop is already harvested, and in a week more, should favorable weather ensue, nine tenths of it will be in the shock or under shelter. The prospect for corn was never better at this season of the year.—Rutherfordton Enquirer.

NOTICE.
It is expected that all persons trading with OATES & WILLIAMS will settle their bills every THREE MONTHS.
Our accounts to April are now ready for settlement. Please call and pay what you owe us. Prompt pay will enable us to sell you goods lower.
June 12, 1860. 3t OATES & WILLIAMS.

Valuable Real Estate Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at auction at the Public Square, on the 4th Monday in June, that Valuable Property belonging to the heirs of Alexander Springs, dec'd, known as STORE ROOM, No. 3, GRANITE ROW. Also, Twenty-four Building Lots in the rear of the C. & S. C. R. R. Depot buildings.
The sale of said property will be upon a credit of Six months with interest from date, the purchaser executing bond with approved security.
A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. A. M. E.
May 22, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of FEASTER & McLEOD was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st inst. The Notes and Accounts due the firm will be found in the hands of L. Feaster or E. A. McLeod for immediate settlement. Claims due by the firm must be presented to E. A. McLeod for payment.
L. FEASTER
E. A. McLEOD.

The undersigned will continue the GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
A good stock of Family Groceries always on hand.
E. A. McLEOD.
May 29, 1860. 2m

REPORT OF THE HARPER'S FERRY COMMITTEE.

On the 15th ult., the Senate Select Committee on the Harper's Ferry raid made a report, signed by Senators Mason, Davis and Fitch. They review at great length all the circumstances connected with that raid, and quote largely from the voluminous testimony. They speak of the insecurity of the peace and safety of some of the Southern States, in the existing condition of the public Northern mind. It may not, they say, become them to suggest a duty in those States to provide by proper legislation against the machinations within their borders destructive of the peace of their confederated Republics, but it did become them fully to expose the consequences resulting from the present license there existing to the peace and integrity of the Union, which is necessarily to involve in its continuance.

The report also traces the history of the large armament collected by John Brown, at Harper's Ferry. The committee say there can be no doubt that Brown's plan was to commence a servile war on the borders of Virginia, which he expected to extend, and which he believed his resources were sufficient to extend through that State and through the entire South. It does not seem he entrusted even his intimate friends with his plans fully, even after they were out for execution; nor have the committee been able clearly to trace a knowledge of them to any one. The committee after mature consideration, are not prepared to suggest any legislation which in their opinion would be adequate to prevent like occurrences in the future.

The report speaks of the constitutional duty to protect States against invasion, domestic insurrection, etc. Brown's raid was simply the act of lawless ruffianism, under the sanction of no public or political authority. So far as the safety of the public property is involved, the committee would earnestly recommend that such provisions should be made by the Executive, or, if necessary, by law, to occupy, under an adequate military guard, the public armories and arsenals of the United States, in the same manner that the navy yards are now protected.

The minority of the committee (Senators Colmer and Duell) make a minority report. They say there is no evidence that any other citizen except those who were with Brown, were accessory to any outbreak or invasion by contributions, threats or otherwise; nor any proof that any others had any knowledge of the conspiracy or its purposes in the year 1859. They say, too, there is no evidence to show that there was a conspiracy to rescue Brown or his associates from the prison in Virginia.

Time and reflection have happily dissipated much of the alarm and suspicion, and shown that this was but an offshoot from the exciting outrages and lawlessness in Kansas, commenced and continued there by an armed invasion of that territory, to control its own people, the elections and the government, for the introduction and perpetuity of slavery in that territory, on one hand, and resistance or defiance on the other. The committee say there is no fact calling for legislative action. They insist there is no such matter presented in the testimony, or in fact, as is more than intimated in the report, that even the abolitionists in the free States took a course covertly intended to produce a treasonable violation of the laws and the peace of the slaveholding States, much less that any such course is countenanced by the body of the people in the free States.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE AD VALOREM ERA.

Our Opposition neighbors are making this a classic age, and we may expect that the English will soon become a dead language. If so, you that condescend to speak and write it now, had better hold fast what you have got, for you may become Professor of Divinity, Presidents of Colleges, and all that, simply on account of your knowledge of the English language.

Our friend of the Raleigh Register leads the way, of course, in bringing before us the renowned glories of olden times, such as *ad valorem, hic, her, hoc*, and the like. A correspondent of that paper, too, shows his pluck in this particular, and heads an article thus: "*quousque tandem obiter Catalinae patientis nostra?*"

Just look at it! Is it not most profoundly edifying to the people? It must be if the Opposition say so. We suppose the English of this sentence, if any body can be excused for translating any thing so sublime into such vulgar diction: "*How long, oh Catalina, wilt thou abuse our patience?*"

The typographical corps cannot fail to discern what depth of thought, what digging of the intellect was required to bring this thing forth. What is the English we have given compared to the *quousque* or the *tandem*? Nothing at all, as the *ad valorem* army will testify—nothing in a matter of education and enlightenment.

We see how it is. The Opposition means to get alive into power through dead languages; and as we may expect to see the Register come out, some of these days, with editorials, communications and advertisements, all written in "choice Italian."

We are tempted to give a quotation for our friends to translate, from a dead language; yes dead as a herring: "*Inmuletare, inconvolvoneare, inimpictrare, inconvolvoneare.*"—*Godshoro Tribune.*

SOUTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE.—At a collation given in Boston on the occasion of the trip of the pioneer of a line of steamships between Charleston and the former city, it was stated that the first 100 miles of railroad built in the world, was built in South Carolina; that the South-Carolina Railroad Company was the first in the United States to run successfully a locomotive engine on a railroad, and the first to carry the U. S. Mail; and that Charleston was the first port in the Union to build an ocean steamer, to establish a Sailors' Home or Temperance Boarding House, and to establish a Marine School for boys.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.—Blessed are they that are blind, for they shall see no ghosts.
Blessed are they that are ignorant, for they are happy in thinking that they know everything.
Blessed are they that are deaf, for they never need to lend money, nor listen to tedious stories.

COLIC IN HORSES.

SMITHFIELD, N. C. April 9, 1860.

Dr. Lee.—Dear Sir: I see in your paper (the Southern Field and Fireside) of March 31, a communication from Mr. Howell, of Warsaw, Milton county, Ga., upon the subject of 'Colic in Horses.' I am ready to testify to the fact that I can give a remedy that will cure a horse in ten minutes, and will not cost you a cent, (only the trouble), as follows: You put your knee against the horse's forehead and pull his ears a few times, and in less than fifteen minutes he will be up eating. I can get witnesses to testify to the fact. I have never known a horse to die to which the above remedy was given.
A. C. BALLARD.

THE WASHOE MASSACRE.—A correspondent of the Alta Californian thus describes the killing of Major Ormsby, by the Indian battle and massacre of the whites, near Pyramid Lake:

Poor Meredith, God never made a better man, and young Joe Baldwin, both fought as brave as ever did any man, and to think that Baldwin, who was only about fifteen years of age, should act so coolly and so bravely. He fought like a tiger. And then there was my arm friend, Major Ormsby; poor fellow, he was shot in the upper part of the mouth with an arrow in the beginning of the fight but he did not mind it at all, till the poison did its work. I have it from one of the men that held his head, while another pulled the arrow, that they got the arrow out, but the barb remained.

Then he was shot in the arm and again through the shoulders, from one side to the other, still he remained on his horse till it was shot from under him, and then he took young Baldwin's mule, and remained on it until he could stand it no longer, and then Baldwin helped to take him off his mule and placed his saddle-bags under his head, when Ormsby says "go on boys, you can do no more for me!" and in a few minutes he was no more. One Indian was killed in the act of scalping him, and Baldwin killed another Indian, very near him that was in the act of scalping another of the party.

CHARACTER AND PECULIARITY OF SALT LAKE. Every reader has heard of Salt Lake, but very few persons know anything of its extent and peculiar nature. A writer speaks thus:

That this lake should be all salt is no anomaly. All large bodies of water into which streams discharge themselves, while they have several no outlet, are or should be salt. If one such is fresh, that is an anomaly, indeed. Lake Utah, probably, receives as much saline matter as Salt Lake, but she discharges it through the Jordan, and remains herself fresh; while Salt Lake, having no issue, save by evaporation, is, probably, the saltiest body of water on earth. The ocean is comparatively fresh; even the Mediterranean, at Leghorn is not half so salt. I am told that three barrels of this water yields a barrel of salt; that seems rather strong, yet its intense saltness, no one who has not had it in his eyes, his mouth, his nostrils, can realize. You can no more sink in it than in a railway tank; but a very little of it in your lungs would suffice to strangle you. You make way in from a hot, rocky beach, over a chaos of volcanic basalt that is trying to the feet, but at the depth of a yard or more you have a fine sand bottom, and here the bathing is delightful. The water is of a light green color, about ten or twenty rods, then "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue." No fish can live in it; no frogs abide in it; few birds are ever seen dipping in it.

HOW THE BITE OF A DOG SHOULD BE TREATED.—Dr. Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony in a recent case which grew out of injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice:

In the case of the bite of a dog where the teeth of the animal penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions. He would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with his lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained, but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a rabid dog would be seen, varied from two or three days to many years, but if no effects were felt after two or three months, as a general thing the patient might feel himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as even if the dog is mad, the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of the fatal cases occurred where the person was bitten on some naked part. Concerning the possibility of a cure in a real case of hydrophobia, nothing was said.

SERVED RIGHT.—Letters from Saratoga and other fashionable watering places at the North, give doleful accounts of the tribulations of the advance guard visitors of these watering