

The Western Democrat.

State Library

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, JULY 31, 1860.

EIGHTH VOLUME--NUMBER 423.

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

TERMS, PER ANNUM: If paid in advance, \$2 00; if paid within 3 months, 2 50; if paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00. Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or 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 receiving all claims entrusted to his care.

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.

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

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

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.

R. W. BECKWITH Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c., of the best English and American manufacturers.

RANKIN & MARTIN Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. ROBERT C. RANKIN, ALFRED MARTIN. Aug. 30, 1859.

PEA MEAL. We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock.

COTTON SAW GINS. Of the best quality, with 10 inch saws, moveable-chilled ribs and hand brush, and all other necessary improvements—delivered at any Railroad station in the State at \$2 per saw.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber being desirous of removing West, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on miles west of Charlotte, on the waters of Paw creek and Catawba River.

Methodist Protestant Female School, Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. The Third Session of this College will commence July 11th, 1860.

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'Ete and Alpaca Frocks and Sacks; 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 especial 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 Cassimeres, and a variety of Vestings. Also, an assortment of Rock Island Cassimeres.

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

Their goods are bought by the quantity, by one of the Firm 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.

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.

The undersigned will continue the GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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 LARGER 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 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.

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.

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, Mocha El Lilitelo, Concha's Malos, Nio Ho-iro, Flor del Tunazo, Ladies Choice.

He manufactures Segars from the best Havana Tobacco; and keeps the best Smoking and chewing Tobacco, Lynchburg and Turkish Pipes; Macabano, snuff and pure Scotch Snuff; Powhatan Pipes, snuff Boxes, Matches, Blacking, &c.; Meerhana Segar Holders and Pipes.

He respectfully invites the public to call at the Cuban Segar Factory nearly opposite the Mansion House, January 3, 1860.

J. S. PHILLIPS, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres 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! RANAWAY 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 he can get him. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C. April 9, 1860.

DON'T FRET.

Has a neighbor injured you? Don't fret, You'll come off the best— Never mind it—let it rest—Don't fret; Has a horrid lie been told? Don't fret, It will run itself to death, If you let it alone; If you die for want of breath—Don't fret; Are your enemies at work? Don't fret, They cannot injure you a whit; If they find you heed them not They will soon be glad to quit—Don't fret; Is adversity your lot?—Don't fret; Fortune's wheel keeps turning round; Every spoke will reach the top, Which, like you, is going down—Don't fret.

MACON, GA., July 21.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day in this city from the plantation of Mr J. G. Holt, in Houston County.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of MOODY & NISBET was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th of June, 1860. Those having claims against the firm will present them to M. D. L. Moody at Charlotte, or to A. R. Nisbet at Lincoln, and those indebted to the firm must come forward and settle immediately.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN Lenoir, N. C. The undersigned wishing to move West, offers for sale his Town Property, consisting of Three Lots, one of which is a large and commodious building and all necessary out-houses. The others are well improved, on one an orchard of choice fruit, on the other a good Spring. He offers also 320 acres of land in Watuga county, near a good turnpike, being one of the best stock farms in the county.

Lenoir is a beautiful Mountain Village, 18 miles from the W. N. C. Railroad. A tri-weekly stage line passes from Lincoln, N. C., via Hickory Station and Lenoir to Abington, Va. Davenport Female College and Finley High School, both well conducted and successful institutions, are situated in the place. Any one wishing to buy will get a bargain by applying early to the subscriber. Lenoir, Caldwell co., N. C. June 10th, 1860. W. GAITHER.

Hardware!! Hardware!! A. A. N. M. TAYLOR RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

Carpenter's Tools. Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and hatchet; Saw's, Brasses and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C. May 29, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools. Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Bottresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasps and Files of every kind, Cut horsehoe and clinch Nails, Horseshoe iron of all sizes, and in fact a good supply of country manufactures, cast, plow, blister and spring Steel, &c., for sale very cheap at TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

Rope!! 5,000 pounds of Manila, Jute and Cotton Rope, from 1/2 inch to 3 inches, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite the Mansion House.

Carriage Materials. He would call special attention to his stock of the above goods, consisting of Springs, Axles, Hubs, Bows, Spokes, Shafts, certain frames, Knobs, Bands, Lining Nails, Damask, Satinet, Cloths, Laces, Fringes, Enamelled and Patent Leather, Enamelled Oil Carpet, Paints of all kinds, dry and in oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Tyre and oval Iron, Bolts, and everything in the way of Carriage Trimmings, at prices that cannot fail to please, at the Hardware Depot of A. A. N. M. TAYLOR, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware, A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbit metal, &c.

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Straw Forks, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain-grass and hrier scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Blacksmith's Tools, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, A good supply, consisting of Anvils; Bellows; Solid Box Vices; hand and slide Hammers; Stocks and Dies; Tongs, Buttresses, Rasps, Files, and a good supply of Horse Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, at low prices. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Agricultural Implements, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, A large supply of the above, consisting of Thompson's celebrated Ploughs; also, Corn-Shellers; Straw-Cutters; Axes; Picks, Mattocks; Grubbing Hoes; Weeding Hoes; Trace Chains, Log Chains, Wagon Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning Knives, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Hedge Shears, Pruning Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives, &c., &c. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Carriage Materials, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, A large Stock of the above, consisting of Springs, Axles, Oval Iron, Hubs, Bows, Rims, Buggy Poles, Buggy Shafts, Spokes, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Carriage Bolts, Brass and Silver Bands, Silver Moulding, Laces, Tassels, Turned Sticks, Saddle and Lining Nails, &c., &c. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock will be found at all times a large and well selected Stock of Guns, Pistols, Powder-horns, Powder-tubs, Powder-Shot, Lead; French and American window-Glass; Putty; a large stock of English and American Iron; Cast Steel, German steel, Blister steel, Plough steel, Spring steel; Nails of all kinds, bent and Manila Rope; Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths; Mill Screws; Mill Picks; Spike Hammers, Stone Hammers, Double and Single Blocks; also, a large Stock of Cornices, Curtain Bands, Curtain Pins, Picture-Cord and Tassels, &c. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Superior Smut Machines, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

SLAKE CHARMING.

A gentleman named G. F. Wierson, a Swede by birth but several years past a resident of California came to Atlanta a few days ago, and proposed to the Faculty of the Medical College that he would submit some facts in relation to snake charming that must forever put to rest the idea that such a thing as charming a snake cannot be done. Mr W. gave one or two private exhibitions and at length he announced a public exhibition for Saturday last. We confess we were dubious of the affair, and went to the exhibition rather prejudiced against the exhibitor than in his favor.

A box containing some twenty-five snakes, among which was a rattlesnake with seven rattles, a large cotton mouth moccasin, the copperhead, or rattlesnake pilot, two different species of the viper and several species of the water moccasin. He took first the rattlesnake in his hand shook the rattles, played with him, and coiled him about his neck. He next took the cotton mouth moccasin, and went through the same manœuvres with him, and so on through with all the others. He had at one time the whole twenty-five crawling around his neck, shoulders and head, playing with him, touching his whiskers with their tongues, and actually kissing him. He put them on the floor, and tormented them in such a way that we call cruel—but not one of them attempted to bite him, or to show the slightest anger—no matter what he did. He picked them all up and put them into his bosom, where they crawled and coiled for five minutes. They were then restored to their boxes, every one satisfied of one thing, that is, his complete control over them.

A small stout dog, at least four years old, was then brought in, when Mr Wierson took out the rattlesnake, and in an instant the rattles were in motion and the anger of the snake aroused. Mr W. held him in his hand while he bit the dog twice. He then coiled the rattlesnake around his neck, and took out the cotton mouth moccasin, which bit the dog once fiercely. From the moment the dog was first bitten, he appeared in excellent health before, he looked dull and drooped, and died in an hour. This was to all the most satisfactory evidence that the snakes were venomous, but perfectly innocent in the hands of Mr Wierson. The utmost satisfaction was manifested by all present.—Atlanta Intelligence.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—Almost every week we see announcements of arrival of iron at Wilmington for this road, and there is no doubt that all the rails will be on hand long before the road bed will be ready for their reception. The apparent tardiness of preparing the bed along the line, in many counties, is neither the fault of the company nor of the contractors. They are each, considering the limited labor at their command doing remarkably well. In this county, the contractors find it very difficult to procure sufficient labor—slave labor being so much in demand for other purposes, and white labor is not to be got at all, unless sent for specially to our large cities. A large number of hands would find employment on the road, on application both to the company and the contractors. We would be thankful to our exchanges, if they would make the fact known.

INFECTIOUS.—Setting up all night to decide which shall be taken off first hat or boots.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE DEALERS IN Hardware, Guns, Cutlery, &c., &c., at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, WOULD respectfully invite the public to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Call and see us. COCHRANE & SAMPLE. July 3, 1860.

Tools, Tools, Tools, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, A good supply of Tools, consisting of circular, mill, crosscut, tenon, hand, ripper, back and compass Saws; bench and mauling Planes; latheing, shingling, and broad Hatchets; Hammers; bevel and steel Squares; Drawing Knives; Braces and Bits; Augers; Gimlets; Chisels; Brick and plastering Trowels; Screw-plates; Saw-Sets; Spoke-shavers; Files; Rasps; Pocket-Rules; Gauge-Rods; spirit and pocket Levels; Boring Machines, &c. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Blacksmith's Tools, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, A good supply, consisting of Anvils; Bellows; Solid Box Vices; hand and slide Hammers; Stocks and Dies; Tongs, Buttresses, Rasps, Files, and a good supply of Horse Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, at low prices. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Agricultural Implements, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, A large supply of the above, consisting of Thompson's celebrated Ploughs; also, Corn-Shellers; Straw-Cutters; Axes; Picks, Mattocks; Grubbing Hoes; Weeding Hoes; Trace Chains, Log Chains, Wagon Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes, Rakes, Hedge Shears, Pruning Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives, &c., &c. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Carriage Materials, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, A large Stock of the above, consisting of Springs, Axles, Oval Iron, Hubs, Bows, Rims, Buggy Poles, Buggy Shafts, Spokes, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Carriage Bolts, Brass and Silver Bands, Silver Moulding, Laces, Tassels, Turned Sticks, Saddle and Lining Nails, &c., &c. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock will be found at all times a large and well selected Stock of Guns, Pistols, Powder-horns, Powder-tubs, Powder-Shot, Lead; French and American window-Glass; Putty; a large stock of English and American Iron; Cast Steel, German steel, Blister steel, Plough steel, Spring steel; Nails of all kinds, bent and Manila Rope; Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths; Mill Screws; Mill Picks; Spike Hammers, Stone Hammers, Double and Single Blocks; also, a large Stock of Cornices, Curtain Bands, Curtain Pins, Picture-Cord and Tassels, &c. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Superior Smut Machines, at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock, COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

TRAVELING ON CAPITAL.

The prevailing habit of the age is to go it with a rush. At the present season traveling is done in a rushing style, and the amount of fine clothing used up on the railroads is astonishing. The following hints may benefit some, others will laugh at them; but none will regret who take advantage of them:

Don't wear your best pink crape bonnet, or people will think you have no better opportunity than the inside of a railroad car to display it. Plain straw is in far better taste. Light-colored gloves are an abomination for traveling custom. Pack your jewelry in your trunk, instead of hanging it about your person—and don't judge your fellow-travelers by the splendor of their dress or the number of yards in their mantillas. Disagreeable mistakes have been made in this way.

Don't esteem it useless to be polite to the spectacled old lady behind you, or to the pale young girl at your side. They may not belong to the butterfly ranks of fashion, but they are none the less capable of appreciating that kind of etiquette which springs from the heart.

Don't find fault with all the hotel accommodations you meet—don't scrutinize the napkins and turn the plates upside down, and declare it impossible to eat your breakfast without a silver fork, and allude ostentatiously to "what you have been accustomed to."

Just make up your mind before you set out from home, that you will look on the sunniest side of everything, enjoy yourself as much as you possibly can, and use every endeavor to make the journey pleasant to those around you and it will be very singular if some body isn't the better for it!

THEN AND NOW. Mr Douglas on Non-Intervention.

Mr Douglas now pretends that the legislature of a Territory has the power to exclude slave property from such Territory, and that even if the exercise of that power be a violation of Constitutional right, Congress has no power to interfere to prevent or remedy that contravention of the supreme law of the land. It is from the doctrine of non-intervention laid down in the Kansas bill that Mr Douglas derives this arbitrary power of a territorial legislature.

Mr Douglas, however, was not always of this opinion. In 1856, in the famous debate on Mr Clayton's amendment to Mr Toombs' bill for the admission of Kansas, relative to the repeal of the "test oaths" required by the legislature of Kansas as a qualification of voters, Mr Douglas and Mr Pugh then voted for the repeal of those oaths on the ground that they were violative of private right; that the local legislature in imposing them, had usurped authority never intended to be conferred by the organic law, and which, if exercised, would overthrow that law; and that it was the duty of Congress to interfere to repeal the action of the legislature. Mr Clayton's amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to 3, Mr Douglas and Mr Pugh voting with the majority after having made elaborate speeches in favor of Congressional interference. The "test oaths" were imposed by a pro-slavery legislature with a view to favor the introduction of slavery into the Territory of Kansas. They were imposed by the exercise of the power specially conferred on the legislature by the organic law to regulate the qualifications of voters and were only obnoxious to the abolition settlers in the Territory of the John Brown and Jim Lane school.

We do not propose to discuss whether they were right or wrong, but they were the act of the territorial legislature and the Senate of the United States voted to repeal them, at the earnest instance of Mr Douglas. Only three Southern Senators voted in the negative. It was Mr Douglas's opinion, therefore in July, 1856, that interference by Congress to prevent a territorial legislature from exceeding its powers, and violating constitutional rights, was not any breach at that time of the non-intervention compact. And yet, he thinks now that to declare that Congress has the power, and is bound, to protect constitutional rights against adverse territorial legislation is a manifest invasion of that compact. Can it be that Mr Douglas makes a distinction between the constitutional rights of John Brown, Jim Lane, and a horde of freebooting abolitionists who infested Kansas in 1856, and the constitutional rights of Southern citizens who own slaves and ask that their property be protected in the same way as that of any other citizens? Can it be that Mr Douglas believes that Congress has the power without violating the non-intervention doctrine, to repeal all laws passed by a territorial legislature which favor proprietors of slaves; but that Congress has no power, without a flagrant abandonment of non-intervention, to repeal any territorial enactment which injures slave property, no matter how clearly subversive of a constitutional right? Does non-intervention only apply to territorial laws passed for the protection of John Brown and his gang, and is intervention only permissible with reference to the acts of pro-slavery legislatures?

Mr Douglas was very solicitous for the protection of the constitutional rights of the ruffians and horse-thieves who composed the Abolition party in Kansas; but he will not hear of any protection being extended to the constitutional rights of the citizens of the Southern States who have settled, or may yet settle, with their slave property in the territories which are the common property of all. The inconsistency is marked and undeniable, and cannot be explained on any grounds of political honesty. It does not need elaborate argument to demonstrate that if Congress has the power to repeal the act of the legislature of a Territory which it has created, prescribing the qualifications of voters in such Territory on the ground that such act is unconstitutional and violative of private right, Congress has also the power to declare that the action of a territorial legislature, depriving four millions of citizens of their constitutional rights, and confiscating their property if they venture to exercise those rights, is also null and void, and for the same reason—Wash. Constitution.

A "fast" man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher. "Do you believe," he said, "in the story of the Prodigal Son and the Fatted Calf?" "Yes," said the preacher. "Well, then, was it a male or a female calf that was killed?" "A female," promptly replied the divine. "How do you know that?" "Because (looking the interrogator in the face) I see the male alive now."

NEW YORK LADIES.

We copy the following article from a New York paper: "Most of the ladies you meet on Broadway, in the course of a sunny afternoon, are beautiful, but it is a very unsatisfactory kind of beauty. They look too pale and languid—too much as if they grew in the shade. They are no more like our western women than a plate of dissolving ice-cream is like a plump apple dumpling."

So says the New York correspondent of a western paper. Poor fellow! he don't know how to account for the "moonlighty" appearance of our metropolitan belles. He don't know that it is "unfashionable" for the ladies to rise here before eight o'clock; he probably isn't aware that she has a wholesome horror of light, and fresh air, and sunshine, lest they should "tan," "burn" or "freckle" the wax-like skin in which she glories. He is ignorant that all the exercise she gets is that daily walk on the stylish side of Broadway. We rather suspect that he would not be so astonished if he knew as much as we do on the subject.

New York ladies are fearfully and wonderfully made. They have a great many unaccountable eccentricities in their petty little heads. It is the height of the mode to carry a fat, puffing poodle dog about in their arms, or lead by a gilded chain; but if a lady carries her baby herself, she loses caste instantaneously. She must not be seen carrying a parcel—certainly not; if she buys a yard of ribbon, it must be sent home to her. She must have regular "reception days," wherein to bedizen herself in silks, point lace and diamonds, and exchange shallow nothings with dear friends who come, not because they want to see her, but because she lives in a "brown stone front," and keeps a carriage. She has the most charming unconscious way of being excessively rude to other ladies, in the world. She "shops" to perfection, so far as buying the most expensive goods and spending the most money in the least amount of time are concerned; and then she saunters languidly into some gilded confectionary temple, draws off her kid gloves so as to display her sparkling rings, and calls for ice-cream and pound-cake, and a few other indigestibles, to refresh her after her morning's work! She thinks it decidedly interesting to be pale and headachy; she wouldn't have cheeks like harvest apples for the world. Her hands are beautifully small and white because she never uses them except for the piano and parasol, and always wears kid gloves. Let those admire who will—we see far more lowliness in the wrinkled and embrowned hands of many an old grand-dame—hands which have lain lovingly on favored brows and closed the dim eyes of the newly dead with tender touch—hands which are always employed for the service of others, and have grown hard and rough with honest work! The New York lady, however, is of a different opinion. She sends her little girls to dancing school, and crams them with French and music; geography and spelling are not of so much importance. She laughs approvingly at their mimic flirtations, and retails their smart sayings to her lady friends in their presence! At fifteen they are "finished"—at sixteen married; and the New York lady considers her duty triumphantly fulfilled! We don't know much about the western ladies, but if they are not different from this, we are sorry for the western gentlemen.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE. On Friday, June 16, 1860, we made a post mortem examination upon the body of Mr John Kelly, who resided at the time of his death in the town of Blackrock.

In June, 1842, he was accidentally shot at Chatham Four Corners, a place on the Western Railroad, about twenty-five miles east of Albany. The bullet, passing through three boards before striking him, entered the right shoulder, passed towards the heart, and lodged under the collar bone. This is substantiated by the amount of disease found at this place, and the further fact that the surgeon passed his probe in about four or five inches before reaching the ball. We found one of the veins closed, and the artery ossified (or becoming bony) at this place.

We then examined the heart and found it to resemble a stomach as much as a heart. The right side especially was very much damaged, and seemed to be undergoing fatty degeneration.

While examining the heart we found a hard lump in the lower part of it. We introduced our finger into the right cavity of the heart, and found the lump to be in the substance of that organ; we then cut from the outside down on the lump, and found it to be a leaden bullet.

Now, the question arises, how long had the ball been in that man's heart? Fourteen years ago he was very dangerously ill, and was attended by Dr. Terry, who did not expect his recovery. His difficulty at that time was inflammation of the lungs and a most extraordinary disturbance of the heart's action. Since that illness his heart difficulty has continued to increase gradually—at times its beatings could be observed ten or fifteen feet distant.

Our theory is that this ball remained in the vein where it lodged until fourteen years ago, when it passed into a larger vein and thence into the heart, and there irritating that delicate organ by its unnatural presence, caused the difficulty then for the first time observed.

Ten days before his death he took a severe cold, resulting in an inflammation of the lungs, and an aggravation of all the symptoms of disease of the heart, which continued unabated until the messenger of death relieved him of his earthly sufferings.

ORVILLE TERRY, M. D. G. B. BALCH, M. D. SARANAC, June 26, 1860.

A MODEL DUN.—Is not this the most delicately done dun that ever was done? It is a circular to delinquent subscribers from the New York Home Journal, and is certainly a model in its way:

Home Journal Office, 107 Fulton street, New York, —, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In the hurry of your engagements you have doubtless overlooked and forgotten, as a trifle, the small sum of a year's indebtedness to the Home Journal; but as the rivers are kept running by the drops of falling dew, so it is necessary to our continuance that the falling dew should come punctually up to the fountain head. By dropping your dew into the post office for us, you will oblige yours with respect. MORRIS & WILLIS.