

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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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 Howley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1860

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.

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

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS,
Charlotte, N. C.
ALEXANDER & McDOUGALL.
The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have opened the above Establishment at the foot of Trade Street, adjoining the track of the North Carolina Railroad and opposite John Wilkes's Steam Mills, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of
Machinery
at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Steam Engines from 8 to 80 Horse Power.
Their SHOP contains tools selected with great care, and is provided with all the improvements required to do their work in a first rate manner.
Castings, in Iron or Brass, made to order
HORSE-SHOERING and BLACKSMITHS work of all kinds, REPAIRING in their line attended to.
Agents for Dr. E. O. KILBROT, for Winter's Patent Mule Saw Mill, which has the advantage, along with many others, of doing at least twice as much work, and doing it better, than any other Mill in use—it can be run by Steam, Water or Horse Power. The Mule may be seen at the Shop at any time.
HENRY ALEXANDER,
MALCOLM McDOUGALL.
N. B. Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c., bought or taken in trade.
September 25, 1860.

REMOVED.
Wm. Treloar has removed to No. 2 GRANITE ROW, Store formerly occupied by Elias & Cohen, one door below A. A. M. Taylor's Corner.
Wm. Treloar's
Head Quarters for **BOOTS AND SHOES.**
Wm. Treloar's
Boots, Shoes and Leather.
Just come in!
Wm. Treloar's
India Rubbe Belting,
Just come in!
Wm. Treloar's
Hats and Caps.
Just come in!
Wm. Treloar particularly requests the public to JUST COME IN and examine for themselves his Splendid New Stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes.
Just come in at
WM. TRELOAR'S
No. 2, Granite Row.
Sept 25, 1860. 7t

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber being desirous of removing, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated on Clear Creek, 15 miles East of Charlotte. The tract comprises 240 acres—172 in one body, and the remaining 68 acres lying within half mile. Most of the land is of a superior quality. There is a good Dwelling and all necessary out-buildings on it, with good water on the yard.
W. B. GLENN.
Sept 25, 1860. 2m-pd

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

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:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butch SAWS, Hoes and Bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screws, Shaves, Steel-blade bevel 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. 1t

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, pig, blister and spring Steel; Ac, for sale very cheap at
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.
AT TAYLOR'S you can find the largest assortment of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, of all the celebrated makes.
GLASS, of all sizes and qualities—both French and American. Also, Putty by the keg or pound.
WOODEN WARE, Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

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

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grabbing Hoes, Traces, Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and brier 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.

Tin and Janned Ware,
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Bahbit metal, &c.
Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

\$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 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 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 give him. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.
April 9, 1860. 1t

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.

Beef Cattle Wanted.
Highest Cash Prices paid for Bees and Sheep.
I am still engaged in Butchering, and desire to purchase Beef Cattle and Sheep, for which I will pay the highest market prices. Those having stock for sale will find it to their advantage to give me a call. Inquire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard.
Aug. 21, 1860. 26-1t J. L. STOUT.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black,) about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worth of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull; can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 9, 1860. 1t E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

RESIGNATION.
Dreams of youth and hope are faded—
It is well;
Ere by life's rude cares invaded,
Or by sorrow's midnight shadings,
They have faded—gently faded—
It is well.
Fame I sought, but 'twas denied me—
It is well;
Strong temptations would have tried me,
Slander's evil tongue belied me,
In obscurity I hide me—
It is well.

Wealth to me no favor showeth—
It is well;
All my wants my Father knoweth—
Daily what I need bestoweth—
From this trust contentment groweth—
It is well.

I've no share of earthly pleasure—
It is well;
Wisdom from her heavenly treasure,
Fillth all my hours of leisure,
With a higher, purer pleasure—
It is well.

Rare Chance for Investment.
Iron Works, Grist Mill, Saw Mill & Farming Lands.

I offer at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following valuable property situated in Lincoln county, N. C., in a perfectly healthy country, through which the Wilmington, Char. and Rath. Railroad runs, viz:
The Spring Hill Forge Tract, containing about 1600 acres of land of good soil for cultivation, and well timbered, furnishing an abundant supply of fuel to the Forge,
which has been in operation for a number of years, and gained a reputation for the excellent quality of its products. The Water power is abundant, the Dam and all machinery in first rate repair. The Forge is capable of manufacturing 150 tons of Iron per annum, which can be sold in the neighborhood uninfluenced by fluctuations in foreign markets. Attached to this tract is my interest in the
Big Iron Ore Bank,
which yields an inexhaustible supply of superior Iron Ore.
THE SPRING HILL FARM, containing about 800 acres of good land, 250 of which is under the highest state of cultivation, producing finely, and in as good condition as any farm in the State, with meadows, bottom lands and pastures, all under good fences. The Orchards contain over 1000 Fruit Trees of the finest qualities, selected with great care, and consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, &c. The farm is well adapted for a Dairy, with its large pastures, and yields Hay and Clover sufficient for 75 head of Cattle, the products wherefrom can always be sold to advantage in the Charlotte market. The land not in cultivation is well timbered.

The Spring Hill Mills Tract,
more generally known as the Hammariskold Mill, containing 300 acres of land, partly cultivated and partly timbered. This Mill is more favorably known than any mill in Western North Carolina, for the superior quality of its Family Flour, which classes very high in the New York or Charleston markets; it is in excellent repair with fine water power, and capable of grinding 30,000 bushels of grain per annum, which will be largely increased; it is situated in a wheat growing country, where large crops can always be bought, or ground for toll. On the same tract is a
Saw Mill,
valuable for its proximity to Lincoln and location in a well timbered country. Also about
800 Acres of Timbered Land,
situated along the WIL, Char. and Rath. Railroad, and susceptible of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. On the three first named tracts are
Good Dwelling Houses,
with all necessary negro and outhouses.
The above tracts of land will be sold either separately or in a body, with or without stock; and the whole certainly forms one of the most valuable possessions in this State, being easy of access by its situation on the Railroad, which brings its products within reach of any market. Being situated near the mountains with its fine scenery it forms a most desirable Summer Residence. The line of mineral running from South Carolina to Virginia, and yielding Gold, Copper, Iron and Lime, runs through this land.
For Merchandizing, this place is excellent, being 7 miles from Lincolnton or any Store.
The attention of Capitalists, Manufacturers, and Merchants, is called to the Sale of which will be effected on the most liberal terms, both as to price and terms of payment. For further particulars address
C. J. HAMMARSKOLD,
Spring Hill Forge, N. C.
Oct. 2, 1860. 1t

**NOW OPENING
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
ELIAS & COHEN**
Are now prepared to display to their customers and the public generally, the most
**EXTENSIVE AND BEST SELECTED
STOCK OF GOODS**
Ever offered in Western North Carolina.
There is no humber about the size and prices of our Stock of Goods—they speak for themselves. Every department is full and complete.

**DRY GOODS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
CLOTHING AND
FURNISHING GOODS.
Hardware and Cutlery.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps.
BONNETS
AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS.
GROCERIES, &c.**

A call and examination of our stock is respectfully solicited at
Brem's old Stand, Trade street.
Charlotte, Oct. 9, 1860 1t

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CONVICTION.—We learn from the Western Sentinel that Moses Smith, charged with the murder of J. R. Voss, near Wauhlant, some weeks ago, was tried week before last, at Winston, before Judge Saunders, and found guilty of murder. An appeal was craved and granted, his Honor remarking that he saw no hope for the prisoner in this world, and advising him to make preparations to meet his fate.

WM. L. YANCEY AND THE NOMINATION.—We are authorized to state positively and distinctly, and on responsible evidence which can be furnished to a proper demand, that the nomination of the vice-presidency on the Douglas ticket was offered to Wm. L. Yancey, of Ala. This offer was made through or by George N. Sanders, of New York, and with the knowledge of Stephen Arnold Douglas, and but a few days before the meeting of the adjourned convention at Baltimore city.—*Charleston Courier, 16th inst.*

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.—Laying of the Corner-Stone.—The cornerstone of the University of the South was laid at Union Place, on the Cumberland Mountain (Tenn.), on Wednesday, the 10th, in the presence of 5,000 persons. Bishops from nine Southern States were in attendance with a large number of the Clergy from a distance. The oration, by Col. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, was one of the most impressive ever delivered.

STATE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—We trust our readers, and especially those of them who feel an interest in the cause of education, and expect to attend the meeting of the State Association, will not, owing to existing political excitement, omit to make the necessary preparations to be present.—The next meeting of the State Educational Association will be held in the city of Wilmington on Tuesday, the 13th of November. Let us see to it, friends, that the Convention is fully attended. The people of Wilmington have appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Reception, to see to the accommodation and comfort of the delegates: Dr. W. G. Thomas, Rev. J. S. Long, John D. Barry, Donald McKee, and James A. Wright.

FIRE IN SALISBURY.—The foundry attached to the workshops of Messrs. Perreks & Raeder, of this place, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening 17th. The favorable condition of the wind and the dryness of our climate, and the negligence of the firemen, prevented the fire from spreading to the machine shops and saved these enterprising and energetic young men from ruin. The loss sustained amounts to some \$2,000. No insurance.—*Salisbury Banner.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—*Black Republican* overtures to the South.—Rumors are rife of extraordinary overtures from the Republicans to the South, if the leaders there will only keep quiet. The political gamblers are beginning to concentrate in Washington. Lincoln sees that he cannot carry on the Government, even if he is elected. Corwin writes that Lincoln will execute the fugitive slave law to the letter, and that he will not countenance an abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants. Report says that combinations are forming which will astound the country.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The election in Mississippi was only for local officers, but according to the Jackson Mississippiian, the returns indicate a Breckinridge majority of about 20,000.

NEW WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.
Are receiving a large and well selected stock of goods consisting of Watches, Chains, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Spectacles, Trimbles, &c., &c. And also a large assortment of Pure Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Clocks, Warming Cans and Fancy Goods generally.
Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves as we intend to sell low for cash.
Attention given to repairing Watches and Jewelry so as to give perfect satisfaction.
J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
No. 6 Granite Range, opposite Mansion House.
P. S.—Old silver taken in exchange for goods.
Oct. 9, 1860. 3t

LOOK HERE!
ALL persons who have bought Hats, Shoes &c. from BOONE & CO., and have not paid for them, are requested to call at once and settle their Notes and Accounts.
SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Office in the Court House. Attorney
June 5, 1860. 1t

State of N. Carolina, Cleveland county
James W. Irvine vs. John Bailey.
In Equity—O. B.—Injunction
The plaintiff in this case having filed a Bill of complaint against the defendant, John Bailey, who is a non-resident of this State, praying among other things that said defendant be enjoined and restrained from collecting a Judgment entered up at the Spring Term of Cleveland Superior Court, 1860, in favor of said John Bailey against said Jas W Irvine and others, on an official bond, for the sum of \$163 32. And whereas said W. Osborne, Judge, on the condition that plaintiff Irvine enter into certain bonds, which he has done; and whereas the said fiat orders that publication be made as prayed for in the plaintiff's bill, therefore notice is hereby given requiring said Bailey personally to be and appear at the next term of the court of Equity to be held for the county of Cleveland, at the court house in Shelby, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's Bill of complaint, or the case will be set for hearing ex parte, and heard accordingly.
Witness, Thos. Williams, clerk and master of the court of Equity at office in Shelby, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A D 1860.
(adr fee \$6) 34-0t THOS. WILLIAMS, C. & M.

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.
Ap. 3, 1860. 1t WM. M. PORTER.

QUEEN VICTORIA.
The duties of the Queen and the way she lives are thus described:

A Queen's day is one of great toil, and can only be got through satisfactorily by persons of strong constitutions and very systematic habits. Let us sketch one of these days, which the reader will suppose to be varied by circumstances.

The Queen rises at seven o'clock, in summer time much earlier, and after her toilette either walks or rides out with Prince Albert. Returning at eight o'clock, after family devotion, Her Majesty breakfasts. At the entrance to the breakfast saloon she is received by the maids of honor, who curtsy to the very ground. These maids of honor are selected from the first families in the country. They are usually younger daughters of the nobility. Each receives £300 a year, to find her in clothes, but this is merely a nominal salary. After breakfast, at which her majesty eats heartily, the daily papers are read, and then a visit is paid to the nursery, or the whole family go into the garden, the conservatories, &c. At ten o'clock the master of the household visits the Queen, and giving an account of his stewardship, receives her instructions in regard to invitations, interviews, the dispensation of her charity, &c. The duties of this office are very onerous. At least one hundred petitions and letters are daily sent to the palace, and it is the business of Sir Charles Phipps to reply to every one, in Her Majesty's name, no matter how poor the applicant or how absurd soever the application. Of course a large discretion is allowed to the master of the household in these matters, and it is a great proof of the tact of Sir C. Phipps that he has never been known to compromise the royal dignity by an insolent, unkind, or unbecoming reply.

At seven o'clock, one of the ministers, or an under secretary arrives, with a red leather box filled with official documents. Twice a week the commander-in-chief and one of the lords of the admiralty wait upon the Queen, or send their correspondence, army and navy communications, requiring the royal sign manual, applications for public appointments in the Queen's gift, communications from ambassadors, drafts of speeches, and replies to addresses, &c., all of which engage Her Majesty for an hour or two. This business despatched, and the boxes returned to their several departments, Her Majesty receives visitors or grants interviews. It is astonishing how many persons seek access to royalty on one pretext or another. Foreign ministers to present credentials or kiss hands on their departures; artists to show their handy work or paint some member of the royal family; inventors with new schemes of unmitigated interest; noblemen to make special representations; upholsters to receive orders; people from abroad with presents of curious workmanship or remarkable animals. Race horses are always acceptable, for the Queen is an admirable equestrian.

Luncheon is generally despatched between 1 and 2 o'clock, and then the carriages are ordered to the door for a long ride or drive. If the Queen is at Windsor Castle, she takes this opportunity of paying visits to her relatives, or to persons of rank for whom she has a special regard. On her return, an hour or two is devoted to reading, and at half-past 7, dinner is served. This is rather a solemn affair. There is no general conversation. It is not etiquette for guests to speak until they are spoken to. A military or other royal hand plays during the meal. From the dinner table the party, including some of the principal officers of the household, the ladies in waiting, &c., adjourn to the drawing-room, and the evening is passed very agreeably. Music and dancing, conversation, reading aloud, the inspection of portfolios of drawings, chess, bagatelle, winding up with family prayer, constitute the ordinary methods by which time is consumed.

This is a Queen's day at Windsor Castle, or Osborne, in the Isle of Wight. When at Balmoral, there is less of work, more reading, and more outdoor pastime. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales pass many hours in deer stalking and grouse shooting. The Queen rambles over the mountains and visits poor cottages, or attends Highland *fees champetres*.

A day in London, during "the season," is a much more fatiguing affair. The Queen begins by opening Parliament—a very tedious and formal piece of business. The crowds that assemble on this occasion are very great. Her Majesty is cheered along the whole line of route from her palace to the House of Peers. The people dearly love the Queen, and rejoice at the opportunity of greeting her. In the House of Peers, the assembly of peers, foreign ambassadors and privileged strangers, is very considerable and very brilliant. It is a treat to hear the Queen read her speech, her voice is so clear, her diction so perfect. In the evening, Her Majesty gives a grand dinner, and then proceeds to the opera. Leaves, visits to public institutions, the business of the Duchy of Cornwall, morning concerts, interviews with scientific men, attendance at scientific lectures, &c., occupy the mornings of Prince Albert. The Queen holds drawing-rooms, visits picture galleries, reviews the troops in Hyde Park, Woolwich and Aldershot Camp, and performs all the ordinary public business described as forming part of her country life. Every evening there are dinner parties, concerts or balls, or the Queen attends one of the theatres. She is passionately fond of the drama, and has a state-box in every theatre excepting Drury Lane.

The drawing-rooms and levees at which presentations take place have become very fatiguing to the Queen and the Prince. Formerly, not more than one hundred or two hundred persons were received. The popularity of the Queen, and the increase of the volunteer and militia forces, have increased the eligibles so much that as many as six hundred ladies have been presented at one drawing-room, and fifteen hundred gentlemen at a levee. Americans are very numerous at the assemblies. Having a clear right to appear at the levees of the President of the Republic, they naturally expect their representative to introduce them to the Queen and her consort. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that all persons, of whatever kind, can be acceptable at the royal palace, and instances have, therefore, been known, of persons once presented having been afterwards advertised out in the London *Gazette*—in other words,

the presentation has been cancelled, to the great mortification of the party presented. All this might be avoided by a little reflection. The form of presentation is simple. On two large cards the names of the presenter and presentee are inscribed and sent to the lord chamberlain. At drawing-rooms the presenter is expected to be present in person. On the day appointed, the ladies assemble in large ante-rooms, brilliantly attired, and pass in order through the apartments where the Queen is stationed, curtsying as they pass and backing out—an operation which requires not a little previous preparation.

GOOD ADVICE.
Those who wish to do good, but hesitate to do it, would do well to read the following. The reason may be suggested to them by the perusal:
Do not delude yourself with the idea that you can please everybody. Who ever knew any body that was worth anything that had nobody to find fault with him? You would have to do evil in many cases to please the evil; flatter some to gratify their pride; indulge the selfish, submit to the tyrannical, be a tool for the ambitious, and be careful not to have anything as good as those who desire to have everything superior to their neighbors. If you are a public man be diligent, you must expect to have many secretly dislike you and talk against you for your success; and if you accomplish little, though many show themselves friendly, it often leaks out that some who appear pleasant to you, can do thus because they do not fear your rivalry—they can smile upon you outwardly, and yet entertain contempt for your inefficiency. Always do that which is right, be diligent, do the most you can, pay no regard to fault-finders, and you will find as many friends as any sensible man need desire.

WOMEN IN ADVERSITY.—Women should be more trusted and confided in as wives, mothers and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong, and without knowing always why, read the present and future, read characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign. What else do we mean by the adage "mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception than man? How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and carries the ship home through the storm. Man often lives from home and family to avoid impending poverty or ruin. Woman seldom, if ever, forsakes home thus. Woman never evaded more temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker rather than live to see his poverty gazetted, may blow out his brains and leave wife and children to want, protectorless. Loving woman would have counseled him to accept poverty and

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Those who wish to do good, but hesitate to do it, would do well to read the following. The reason may be suggested to them by the perusal:
Do not delude yourself with the idea that you can please everybody. Who ever knew any body that was worth anything that had nobody to find fault with him? You would have to do evil in many cases to please the evil; flatter some to gratify their pride; indulge the selfish, submit to the tyrannical, be a tool for the ambitious, and be careful not to have anything as good as those who desire to have everything superior to their neighbors. If you are a public man be diligent, you must expect to have many secretly dislike you and talk against you for your success; and if you accomplish little, though many show themselves friendly, it often leaks out that some who appear pleasant to you, can do thus because they do not fear your rivalry—they can smile upon you outwardly, and yet entertain contempt for your inefficiency. Always do that which is right, be diligent, do the most you can, pay no regard to fault-finders, and you will find as many friends as any sensible man need desire.

WOMEN IN ADVERSITY.—Women should be more trusted and confided in as wives, mothers and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong, and without knowing always why, read the present and future, read characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign. What else do we mean by the adage "mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception than man? How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and carries the ship home through the storm. Man often lives from home and family to avoid impending poverty or ruin. Woman seldom, if ever, forsakes home thus. Woman never evaded more temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker rather than live to see his poverty gazetted, may blow out his brains and leave wife and children to want, protectorless. Loving woman would have counseled him to accept poverty and

It is the beauty and the glory of her nature, that it instinctively grasps at and clings to the truth and right. Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before he decides; but woman's instinct never hesitates in his decision, and is scarcely ever wrong where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he despairs, and triumphs where he falls.—*Nat. American.*

SUFFERINGS IN KANSAS.
Thaddeus Hyatt gives an extreme picture of the destitution existing in Kansas. In a letter to President Buchanan he says: "Thousands of once thrifty and prosperous American citizens are now perishing for want. Winter is upon them; of clothing they are nearly bereft; food they have not to last them through the cold season that is approaching. Of over a hundred thousand people upon Kansas soil six months ago, at least one-fourth or one-third have left; of the remainder, it is safe to say that forty thousand at this moment see nothing but exodus or starvation at the end of the sixty days now before them; from ten to twenty thousand look with only despairing eyes upon November; thousands cannot subsist a month longer unaided, other thousands are living upon the little which their neighbors deprive themselves of to give to them—neighbors equally unfortunate, and with whom starvation is merely a question of but a few days longer; while still other thousands, if not at once relieved, must perish from hunger or the diseases that follow in its train. Some have already died, others are daily dying; while the hours grow dark, and the days longer for the living to whom relief comes not, and whose eyes are aching with watchings for the succor that delays."

Such is doubtless, a truthful picture of the result of the labors of the abolition emigration aid societies, to shape the institutions of Kansas as New England preferred to have them. These starving creatures are neither more nor less than the sweeping of the gutters of Northern towns, villages and cities, who, without the least fitness for successful life on the frontier, were transported for thousands to Kansas on the money raised by the New York Tribune, Henry Ward Beecher, et al., to accomplish a political end at war with the spirit of the Constitution. They are of the class with whom Osawatimic Brown worked there.—The work of that description being over in Kansas, they are no longer of value to the emigrant aid societies, who have turned them out to starve.

THE VOTE.—For the first time in several years our Opposition friends manifest a passion for lead pencils and figuring. They are stuffed with the notion that they will run right through the Southern States in the Democratic fissure—in fact, that the crack will open wide enough to pass them dry-footed through the red sea of a popular majority against them. Some of them request that we publish the popular vote of the Southern States at the last Presidential election. Here they have it according to the Almanac:

States.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Dem. maj.
Alabama	46,739	28,552	18,187
Arkansas	21,910	10,787	11,123
Delaware	8,904	6,175	2,729
Georgia	55,581	42,439	14,048
Florida	6,258	4,488	1,475
Kentucky	74,642	67,416	7,226
Louisiana	22,164	20,709	1,455
Missouri	58,164	46,524	9,640
Mississippi	35,486	24,115	11,371
N. Carolina	48,348	36,886	11,462
Tennessee	73,636	66,117	7,519
Texas	31,189	15,839	15,350
Virginia	89,706	60,311	29,395
Maryland	39,115	47,460	whig maj. 8,345