

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, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
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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 intrusted 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 Braxley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1860.

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

JAS. T. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.
The collection of claims promptly attended to.
March 14, 1859.

LEE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Memphis, Tennessee.
Office over the Gayoso Bank, on the Corner of Main and Madison Streets.
Time of Holding Courts:
CHANCERY—4th Monday in May and Nov.
COURT—3d Monday in Jan., May and September.
COMMON LAW—1st Monday in March, July and Nov'r.
COURTS—2d Monday in February, June and October.
CHANCERY COURT—2d Monday in May and November.
Jan. 3d, 1860.

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

PEA MEAL.
We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place
Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have
on hand at all times, Family, Extra, Superfine and
course 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
Rail Road and opposite John Wilkes' 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.
BURSE-SHOEING and BLACKSMITHS work of all
kinds. REPAIRING in their line attended to.
Agents for Dr. E. O. ELIOTT, 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,
M. COLMAN McDOUGALL,
N. B. Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c., bought or taken
in trade.
September 25, 1860.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DRS. M. B. TAYLOR and J. M. MILLER have associated themselves for the practice of MEDICINE, in all of the various branches.
Office at Dr. Miller's old stand.
October 23, 1860.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has just received a full and complete assortment of goods adapted to men's wear, consisting in part of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Of French, English and American manufacture, which will be
MADE TO ORDER.
According to the latest fashions, as cheap as the same style of goods can be bought in the State.
J. S. PHILLIPS,
Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1860.

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

Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy
Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certificates to prove which can be exhibited. The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will receive prompt attention.
W. W. QUINN,
April 10, 1860. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

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.

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 butcher SAWS; Braces 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 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 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, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Forax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., 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 makers.
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.
Sparrows, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Trimming 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, spindles, steapans 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 Japanned Ware,
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit 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. He has a scar on his nose, and a white mark on his forehead. 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, his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him.
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.
April 9, 1860.

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 Beves 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. 26-47. 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 Worley 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. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

HARVEST HYMN.
The Lord hath blessed thee, farmer,
In basket and in store,
Then with thy heart's glad praises
His bounteous love adore.
While his good gifts so freely
Are all about thee poured,
Let all the fields re-echo
Thanksgiving to the Lord.
And while the golden harvest
Comes home from hill and lea,
While smiles the ripend fruitage
From every bending tree;
While daily his rich blessing
Swells high the garnered hoard,
Give, like his ancient people,
Thy first fruits to the Lord.
'Twas by his watch care nourished
The piousness harvest grew;
He gave the genial sunshine,
The clear rain and the dew,
Lo! for thy patient labor
How generous the reward!
'Tis meet that thou should'st offer
Thy first fruits to the Lord.

VOCAL MUSIC.
MR W. S. SCOFIELD, an experienced Teacher of Singing Classes, offers his services to the Churches and Congregations in Charlotte and surrounding country.
All calls addressed in care of Mr. J. N. Scofield, Charlotte, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
Sept. 4, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that Application will be made at the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Town or Village at Davidson College.

The Great Clothing Emporium
Fullings, Springs & Co.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ready-made Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.
Would call the especial attention of their friends and patrons to their
New Stock of Clothing,
now opening. They think they can offer greater inducements to buyers than they have ever done, their goods being bought at reduced rates and at such prices as they feel confident no house in the State can compete with.
They are offering very nice
Cassimere Suits
at from \$12 to \$25. All manner of
CASSIMERE PANTS,
Cassimere, Silk, Matalasse and
Velvet VESTS, OVER COATS
of all grades and styles.
The above Goods cannot be surpassed in style and make, having been manufactured under the constant supervision of one of the firm.
FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.
Sept. 25, 1860.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
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.
Dimes saved are Dollars made! So try us.
Orders from a distance solicited. Cutting done on short notice.
Sept 25, 1860. FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

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 humbug 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.

HOW A SUPPLY OF CORN MAY BE HAD.
A correspondent of the Laurensville, S. C., Herald writes from Clark county, Missouri, to that paper, and suggests to the citizens of South Carolina, his native State, a plan by which they can purchase a supply of grain at a very reasonable price. The suggestion is certainly entitled to consideration. The greatest obstacle in the way of our District profiting by it, is that we have no railroad facilities at our doors; but if we can get corn delivered at Camden, or Rock Hill, at 60 cents per bushel it will be better than to pay \$1.25 at home, and perhaps not able to get it at that. The plan referred to is as follows:
Let the citizens of each District where there is a deficiency of grain, send agents either to Illinois, Iowa or Missouri. Let the agents go to Keokuk, Alexandria, Warsaw, Canton, and Quincy, and advertise that they will give 20 cents per bushel for corn, delivered at the above named cities; and by the time the river opens in the spring, they will have corn sufficient to supply the demand in South Carolina. The freight on grain, from the above named cities, is 7 cents per bushel to St. Louis, from St. Louis to New Orleans 10 cents per bushel, and from New Orleans to Charleston 10 cents per bushel. By pursuing this course corn will not cost more than 60 cents per bushel, when delivered at Laurens C. H.
This fall will be the best time to purchase. Corn is only worth about 10 cents per bushel in the field, 15 cents in the crib, and 20 cents when delivered at the river, sacks excepted.

NOT SO GOOD AFTER ALL.
We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of our town, says the Franklin, N. C., Watchman, from a friend who had emigrated from Western North Carolina to Arkansas. It does not give such a glowing account of the "Far West" as one would be led to expect from the number of those who leave the good old North State annually, to try their fortunes in the "new country."
Dear Sir—I am just on the eve of leaving this country for my old native home in the mountains of N. C., the garden spot of America. I am perfectly satisfied that Arkansas does not suit persons from the mountains of North Carolina. This is the north-west portion of the State, and it is just as sickly as it well can be; my family have all been sick ten weeks, and some of them are still sick. I do not believe, sir, that there is a healthy spot in the State large enough to build a garden on. The principal product of this County is gnats, mosquitoes, ticks, tad-poles, wiggle-tails, bad water, (when any at all), chills and fevers, and just such things. It scarcely ever rains in this country; there is very little bread-stuffs in this county this year. I wish you to tell the mountain people through your excellent paper, to stay in the mountains of North Carolina, instead of coming to these ague-breeding swamps.

FROM OREGON.—A Bill was pending in the Oregon Legislature to nullify the late Senatorial election. The election had passed and the Breckridge candidate was chosen.
Another massacre of an emigrant train by the Shoshone Indians is reported. Many emigrants were killed, including women, children and others, who were captured.

A MAN BURNS HIMSELF TO DEATH.—The suicide of James Black, an inn-keeper at New Berwick, Canada, by burning, has been mentioned. The Journal gives the particulars of this terrible case of self-destruction:
Black had kept a tavern for some twenty years in Pulinsh; about a year ago, in one of his fits of the "blues," he beat his wife until her life was despaired of, but through great care, she recovered. He rented the tavern and removed to Mount Forest and started in business as a butcher, which did not prosper with him. A few months ago he removed to Clinton, on the line of the Buffalo and Huron railway, where his family are at present. He came here on Saturday week, and at first appeared to be very unsettled, and told some of his acquaintances that this would be the last time they would meet—they had better shake hands. The week passed on till Saturday morning, when he was noticed going into a field where some boys were burning brush, and sat down on the burning pile till all his clothes were burned off him. The boys gave the alarm, when two persons came and dragged him off, but he still persisted in going on. They tried to take him off a second time, but he threatened them, when one got for assistance, and with some others, got him off, but he still wanted to remain on, saying that was his doom. He was then entirely roasted, not a particle of clothing remaining on him. He bore it all without any signs of torture, and lingered on for eight hours, when death came to his relief.

Carriage Materials.
He would call special attention to his stock of the above goods, consisting of Springs, Axles, Hubs, Bows, Spokes, Shafts, Currian Frames, Knobs, Bends, Lining Nails, Damask, Sattinet, Cloths, Laces, Fringes, Enamelled and Patent Leather, Enamelled Cloth, 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.

Roofing, Guttering and Job Work,
Of all kinds, promptly attended to at
TAYLOR'S Hardware Store,
Opposite the Mansion House.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.,
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months.
Oct. 16, 1860.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH CAROLINA.
We find in the N. Y. Times of last Tuesday a letter from a correspondent, dated at Raleigh, which gives some account of the mineral wealth of Deep River in this State:
It is almost unknown to the world, but nevertheless a fact, that within what is called the basin of the Deep River, there is a wealth of coal and iron ore almost inexhaustible, and exceeding in richness anything yet developed in this country.
We have a reputation at the North for being fast asleep, while you are so wide-awake. In that respect, at least, you do us some injustice. We may not make so much fuss and fury—we have no great journals in Printing-House square to proclaim, with their thousand tongues, our untiring enterprise. But yet, so long ago as 1824, our deeply State projected a partial Geological Survey. It was commenced by Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, but abandoned because of other engagements which engrossed his entire attention. At a later period it was renewed and carefully completed by Professor Emmons. Both these eminent gentlemen unite in the opinion that the region of the Deep River is rich beyond comparison in deposits of coal and iron minerals.
In 1858, the Congress of the United States directed the Secretary of the Navy to cause a survey of the Deep River region, with reference to the establishment on the Cape Fear River of a National Foundry and Machine Shop. The Secretary of the Navy designated Capt. Chas. Wilkes and Chief Engineers Hunt and Martin to perform this duty.
Capt. Wilkes, in his report, minutely describes the geological position of the Deep River country, "deeming such details necessary," as he says, "from the fact that but little is known of it even in the capital of North Carolina." The Deep River basin he describes as occupying the centre of the State, and but 30 miles in a southwesterly direction from Raleigh. It is about 25 miles in length by 10 in width, and so embraces an area of from 250 to 300 square miles.
Capt. Wilkes procured and brought with him to Washington specimens of the coal and iron ores from the Egypt strait, there being worked. These he submitted to Prof. George C. Safford for examination and analysis.
The analysis of each is there given at length.
"The coal," says Prof. Safford, "is light, highly bituminous, yielding a shining and very porous coke, and purplish ash, and is an excellent coal for making gas or for burning. It absorbs only 1,200th of its weight of water, after having been immersed for some time."
Capt. Wilkes thus concludes that portion of his report relating to the mineral resources of the region he was instructed to explore: "There are few places," he says, "to be found in our country, where there is such a concentration of material, and which can be mined with so little toil and expense; and abundance of the best fuel, consisting of being advantageously coked, and in great quantity and variety for all purposes of the arts, as well as domestic uses; fine clays for refractory furnaces, building materials, of sandstone, granite and millstone grit, and fine sandstone for grindstones; clays and sands for the manufacture of porcelain. Of the latter class there is a large tract near Jones' Falls."
He continues: "Steatite, or soapstone, and agalmatolite are found in extensive masses, in alternate beds with the metamorphic slate. The latter is an exceedingly fine and compact grain, and has a very soft and soapy feeling, and is of a greenish-white color. It is different in composition from the steatite or soapstone, and is of a much finer grain. It can be applied to the same uses; but that which has been quarried in Chatham county has been ground at Stuart's mills, on the Deep River, to a powder as fine as flour, and exported to New York, where it is used for clarifying sugar. It sells for \$18 to \$20 a ton. Its composition, as given by Professor Emmons, is as follows:
Silica 73.00 | Potash 2.00
Alumina 18.76 | Water 3.55
Total 97.21
Roofing slate was also found, specimens of which were shown Capt. Wilkes, which he says were compact, and appeared to split smooth and even.
The engineers, Messrs. Hunt and Martin, who assisted in the survey, bear testimony to the correctness of the conclusions stated by the Chief of the Commission. "From the great quantities of ore," they add, "which we saw in different localities, together with the various kinds and qualities, some exceedingly rich, we have no hesitation in saying there is in the Deep River country almost inexhaustible quantities of ore, from which, by a proper selection and mixing, the very best quality of pig or wrought iron can be made." Of the bituminous coal, Messrs. Hunt and Martin say: "A sample sent on was tried in the smith shop at the Washington Navy Yard, and compares well with the best Cumberland coals used there. It appears quite free of sulphur or slate, and leaves very little earthy matter."
Capt. Wilkes accompanies his "Report of the Examination of the Deep River Country" by maps and profiles showing the topography of the land and the dip of the mineral beds, and also a sectional drawing of the shaft of the Egypt mines, which at that time had been sunk to a depth of 460 feet.
These facts, Mr. Times, are gathered from official reports. They are impartial, and therefore to be relied upon. I have quoted them to show you the extent and value of the section which the "Deep River Improvement" is expected to drain.
The correspondent concluded by asking if we cannot reasonably expect great things from this work for our good old State. We think so and shall continue to have faith until we die, or our hopes are realized."

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—At this season of the year, as well as at all seasons, it is important to have on hand a remedy for coughs and colds. We speak for the benefit of our readers when we recommend to them the above named remedy, which has been advertised in our paper for some time. We have had occasion to use it in our family for coughs and other throat affections, and in all such cases it has cured the complaint. We now deem it an indispensable article, for we always prefer to have a reliable remedy on hand for these complaints to which all are liable. Sold by E. Nye Hutchison & Co., and by all druggists. Charlotte, October, 1860.

THE MOTHER OF GOOD LUCK.
"I don't want to say there, I don't do anything but go errands, and be at every body's beck and call. I am not learning anything."
Ephraim, a fatherless boy, had gone into a shop, and after being there a few months this was the complaint made nearly every day to his mother. One day his Uncle John heard him.
"You think you are fit for something higher than that?" he said to the boy.
"Yes, sir," answered Ephraim. "I don't want to be doing errands all the time."
"But doing errands well is the only real step to promotion in Mr Barrow's warehouse. When you have earned promotion by doing that branch of his business you will rise there, and not till then."
"Pretty much business," muttered the boy with a discontented pucker on his forehead. "I don't care how I do it."
"I am sorrow to hear you say so," said Uncle John, "for he only that is faithful in little things can be expected to be faithful in greater things. If you do not your present work well, Mr Barrow will have no reason to suppose you will do anything else better. Boys must earn promotion to have it. I will tell you a story."
Ephraim liked Uncle John's stories, though he sometimes wanted to quarrel with their moral.
However, he looked up, as much as to say, "Please go on, sir," and Uncle John went on.
"A young man once went into business on pretty fair prospects. The firm, however, did not go on well. It failed, I think. G. then returned home with bare pockets, in quest of employment. He met his old Sabbath-school teacher in the street, stated his case, and asked if he knew of any opening. 'Not just now,' answered the gentleman; 'but if you don't want to be idle, and are willing to work, I should like your services in our soap-house, the pay won't be much, but you can be very useful.'
"A soap-house," cried Ephraim, "after being in a firm! I hope he didn't stoop."
"A soap-house, as some of you know, is a great kitchen where soap is made and served out to the poor during winter, when food is dear and work is scarce."
"Let us see how G. viewed the matter," said Uncle John. "Yes, sir, I'll go," was his answer, for G. was a good young man, and thought no situation beneath him where he could minister to the comfort of others. He went into the soap-house, dealt out the tickets, and the soap too, for I know, kept the books, and, in a word, managed the business the best he could. When the gentlemen who were interested in the soap-house met to see what good it had done they were much surprised with the manner in which the accounts were kept. 'Why, who have we here?' they asked. One of them was the keeper of a large hotel. 'I must have that young man to manage,' he said, 'my concern.' He found out G., and offered him a handsome salary to become head clerk of his establishment. G. earned the promotion, you see. He went; but he had not been in this hotel many months before one of the boarders, the cashier of a bank, said to the hotel keeper, 'That clerk of yours is a noble fellow; how well he conducts your business,' and it was not long before the cashier offered him a better situation in the bank. G. went. In the course of time the cashier resigned, and the directors said, 'We can't do better than put G. in,' and so he was promoted to that office. And he made as good a cashier as he had a clerk. This gentleman is not a cashier now, but he fills one of the most responsible posts in the county, and has a character shining with integrity and Christian worth. He did not despise lowly places, Ephraim."
"But he had what I call luck, good luck," exclaimed Ephraim.
"But diligence is the mother of good luck," said Uncle John; "mind that boy."—Mrs H. C. Knight.

A PERFECT WIFE.—Edmond Burke, the orator, was a man of parts, and his beautiful of a perfect wife is worthy of consideration by our fair friends. Here it is:
A perfect wife is handsome, but it is not a beauty arising from the features, from complexion, or from shape. She has all three in high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence innocence and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just rouses your attention at first sight, it grows upon you every moment, and you wonder that it did not more than raise attention at first. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her statue is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of every one. She has the firmness that does not exclude delicacy, all the softness that does not imply weakness. Her voice is soft, low music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has its advantage; you must come close to hear it. To describe her body, describes her mind, one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matter it exerts itself upon, but the goodness of the choice she makes. Her politeness flows rather from a natural disposition to oblige than any rules on that subject, and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

A YOUNG LADY IN HOMESPUN.—A gay and fashionable young lady attracted considerable attention at the Georgia Fair, held at Atlanta, because of a most handsome and neatly fitting copper-homespun dress, which was among the hand-somest of any kind on the ground, she certainly deserves a grand premium, and we insist upon the Agricultural Society's awarding her one.
An exchange says, we heard a number of ladies wish for a dress like it, whether they wished it because of the style of goods, or because they discovered it to be so popular, we will not say. But most assuredly we were delighted to see this one Southern lady rigged out in home-made cloth, Southern manufacture, and we predict that in a short time it will be all the go. The North then will learn that our Southern ladies can dress neatly and look sweetly without calling upon them for fine silks and fine muslins of Northern manufactured goods of any kind.