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W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861.

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TERMS, PER ANNUM: If paid in advance, \$2 00; 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.

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.

J. A. FOX, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner, January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C. January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH, Watches, J. WELBY, PLATED WARE, & C. Of the best English and American manufacturers.

John T. Bulter, PRACTICAL Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, & C. OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C. (Late with R. W. Beckwith.)

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.

New Supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware. The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad. On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run daily between Charlotte and Charleston.

SITUATION WANTED. As Conductor on some Railroad Train, or as Agent at some Depot, or as Mail Agent.

The Celebrated Female Pills. These Pills do not cure all diseases, but they are warranted to cure Leucorrhoea, or Whites—that dreadful scourge to female health, happiness and usefulness.

Superior Smut Machines, at the Sign of the Golden Pudd-Loek. COCHRANE & SAMPLE, Nov 13, 1860

FRUIT AND TREE STORE. The subscriber has opened a fruit and Fruit-tree store next door above the Rock Island Office, and will keep on hand a well selected stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Evergreens and Strawberry, &c. Also, Fruit of various kinds—Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c., &c. E. W. LYLES, Dec. 11, 1860.

Dissolution. The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861. The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous and friendly customers.

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.

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

Carpenter's Tools. Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, planing, 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, Iron and steel Files, of all kinds, Spoke-shavers, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Level, Pocket Levels, Spirit Level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices.

Blacksmith's Tools. Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farrier's Nails, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasps and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Bars, Iron and steel Files, of all kinds, Spoke-shavers, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Level, Pocket Levels, Spirit Level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices.

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, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, grass and 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, Cast-irons from 20 to 120 lbs 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, Black Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbit 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 I can get him. Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C. April 8, 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. J. L. STOUT, Aug. 21, 1860.

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 Worthing of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very cunning; 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. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff, Oct. 9, 1860.

DRY GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS and BONNETS, DRESS GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, Carpets & Rugs. A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANTATION GOODS. The above will be found to compare in styles and prices with any in the town. FISHER & BURROUGHS, Nov 13, 1860

SONG OF THE NEWSPAPER. I am a newspaper—I carry the news To all of your dwellings wherever you choose. A more faithful servant can hardly be found Almost omnipresent, I'm scattered around. Like stars in the heavens, and sands on the shore Like leaves that have fallen when summer is o'er, I fly o'er the land, I pass o'er the sea, I brave every danger—it's pleasure for me. I gather the news from the steamers and cars, And telegraphs, sparkling with trade, peace and wars I fill up my mission defending the truth, And teach useful lessons, for old men and youth.

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., at Branch Bank N. C. Jan 8, 1861

DR. JOSEPH GRAHAM Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Office adjoining the residence of Mr Wm. Johnston, February 12, 1861.

Music Lessons. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and patrons as well as the public generally that he is prepared to give Private Lessons on the Piano, either at his residence or at the residence of pupils. Particular and prompt attention will be paid to order for tuning and repairing instruments, at shortest notice and on very moderate terms. SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS will be procured at store prices. Having been engaged in the Piano business for more than ten years, I offer my assistance most particularly to all those who may desire to purchase Pianos or to exchange old Pianos for new ones. Best references given. Orders left at the post office or at Messrs. Davidson's Furniture Hall will receive prompt attention. CHAS. O. PAPE, Prof. of Music, Jan 8, 1861

State of North Carolina, Catawba Co. A. F. Brevard and others vs. M. J. Shelton. Attorneys. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases has absconded or so removed that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Charlotte Democrat for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the county of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to answer the above attachments, or they will be set for hearing and judgment, granted as prayed for. Witness, Geo. S. Izor, Clerk of our said Court at office in Newton, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1861. 52-04. pr adv \$6] GEO. SETZER, C. C. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. 1200 ENGLISH HOSES, just received and for sale by COCHRANE & SAMPLE, Feb. 19, 1861

Notice. The Notes and Accounts due E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., after the 1st day of February next, may be found in the hands of HUTCHISON & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, for collection. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. January 15, 1861.

TO MERCHANTS. Brades' Co. strong Crown and Brades' Patent HOES—a large quantity for sale to the trade. DAVID FAUST & CO., Successors to Faust, Winchcomb & Co., No. 49 North 3d St., PHILADELPHIA Feb. 19th, 31

Drug Store, IRWIN'S CORNER, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals. ARE NOW RECEIVING fresh and genuine Drugs from the New York Market, which have been purchased upon such terms as to be sold low for Cash. We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Window Glass, Kerosine Oil, Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, Lamps, Paper Liquors, Congress Water, Canton Teas, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A large stock of fresh FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS just received. Jan 1, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY, and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Ceoloplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial. He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted. February 5, 1861

AT TAYLOR'S you can find the largest assortment of Cutlery Guns and Pistols, of all the celebrated makes, of all sizes and qualities—both French and American. Also, Putty for the keg or pound. WOODEN WARE Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

State of North Carolina, Union Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1861. Attachment—Levied on Land. John D. Stewart vs. Joseph A. Edwards. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph A. Edwards, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, for six successive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this court to be held for the county of Union, at the court house in Monroe, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the land levied on shall not be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, interest and cost. Witness, J. F. Hough, clerk of our said court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January 1861, and in the 85th year of our Independence. J. F. HOUGH, Clerk. 52-67 pr adv \$6]

THE CASE OF BONAPARTE AGAINST BONAPARTE. Our readers are well aware that Mr Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, upon the death of his father, the late King Jerome, ex-monarch of Westphalia, brought a suit in the French Court to establish his claim to be the legitimate son of his father. Mr Bonaparte relinquished, in advance, all claim which he might have to any property left by the deceased, his sole object being to establish the validity of his father's first marriage, and thereby vindicate the fame of his mother. In the pursuit of this object he has manifested a determination of purpose characteristic of the family whose name he bears, and of the nation to which that family originally belonged. He has done more; he has shown that what he considers his honor is dearer to him than life itself, and that worldly wealth, high place, and an unbounded future for his children, are as nothing in his eyes, compared with the fame of that mother who watched over him in the years of his childhood, when his father and his father's house were disposed to cast him, like an unclaimed foundling, upon the world. Admirable as such conduct is, it is not more admirable than that of the venerable parent who is the occasion of it. Married, when a young and beautiful girl, the admired of all circles into which she entered, while the youth of a whole nation were ready to prostrate themselves at her feet, to the most worthless scamp that ever disgraced a crown, she was forsaken by him from the best and most sordid motives, in a strange country among entire strangers, and was indebted for a refuge in the hour of her distress, to the humanity of a people with whom the nation to which her husband belonged was engaged in a deadly war. Leaving her without the slightest resource, for a royal bride who brought him a larger dowry, this paragon of husbands afterwards had the meanness to offer her an immense estate in Westphalia, as a bribe to her wounded feelings. She treated his offer with silent contempt, but her answering the letter in which it was conveyed, not permitting it to be answered by any one else in her name. She procured a divorce from the Legislature of her native State, (Maryland), and resumed the name she had borne before her ill-starred marriage (Elizabeth Patterson.) But in the full flush of her youthful beauty, she encouraged no suitor, and never once thought of changing her condition. Her whole thoughts were bent upon the education and future prospects of her son, and the establishment at some future day, of his right to her land, without shame, the name of his father. She lived to see that great proscriber overthrow—to hear of his long agony upon the barren rock of St. Helena—to see the nation which he governed exile from her bosom the family which had succeeded to the Bonapartes—to see those who filled the places of this family reduced to exile in their turn—to see another French Republic succeed by another Empire, with another Bonaparte at its head. She has outlived her rival, and her husband—and now numbering greatly more than the years allotted to man by the Palmist, she crosses the ocean, with her son, to vindicate her rights and his in a French Court of Justice! There is something sublime, as well as romantic, in this; and when critics carp at the incidents of a romance as improbable because surprising, we are prone to bid them read the story of Elizabeth Patterson.

Of all the offences with which the first Napoleon has been charged, his conduct with regard to this marriage was the most unjustifiable. He was opposed to a French Prince marrying an American lady. He first attempted to obtain a divorce from the Pope; but that Pontiff, although so absolutely within his power that he had compelled him to come to Paris in order to crown him, as one of his predecessors had crowned Charlemagne—although a few years after he arrested him in the very Vatican and carried him a prisoner to Fontenbleau—could not be induced, either by blandishments or threats, to obey this mandate: for it was nothing else, the marriage, he said, was valid, in the eyes of God and man. Nothing had occurred since its date to impair its binding force. As the head of the Church, as a Prince, as a Christian, as a man, he could not consent to perpetrate an act of such gross injustice. Nor did he ever do it. Failed in this quarter an attempt was next made to show that Jerome was a minor, and could not, by the French law, contract a marriage without the consent of his mother, which he did not obtain. But it was shown, on the other hand, that though by the French law a man was not of age until he is twenty-five, for any other purpose, yet for the purpose of contracting marriage he was of age at eighteen. Jerome was nineteen and some months when he married Miss Patterson, according to the Emperor's own showing—twenty-two according to his commission as an officer in the Navy, as sworn by the late General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore—the hero of Mud Island—who had examined it.

It is highly probable that the French Court will decide against Mr Bonaparte. But there are but few men, whose hearts are in the right place, and fewer women, who will not wish him the most complete success. A letter from Paris says: This case was closed, on Friday last, by the plea of the State's attorney, and the judgment of the Court will be given on Friday next. The speech of the State's Attorney was a very clear and compact argument, and covered every point in the case. Of the dozen points of law, for example, he gave all but the twelfth one in favor of the American family, but the twelfth one over-shadowed all the rest, and decided the case against the Pattersons. The question of the regularity of the marriage, the good faith of Miss Patterson and her family, the recognition of Mr Jerome Bonaparte as a relative by the whole Bonaparte family, the right of the descendants of Miss Patterson to the name of Bonaparte, and all the material points up to the last one, were decided in favor of the Patterson family, by the Government Advocate. But this last one he concluded must decide the case in favor of the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde; and this resulted from the thing judged. In his opinion, the two family councils which sat upon the case in 1855 and 1859, were sovereign and final, and the present tribunal could not return upon their decision. Their decision was in accordance with that of the attorney announced above—that is to say, that the marriage was contracted legitimately and in

good faith; that the issue thereof was entitled to the name of Bonaparte, because he was baptized and always known in all civil acts of his country by that name; but that the tribunals of France had a right to and did subsequently annul the marriage, that, therefore, the American family have no right to the succession of the late Prince Jerome as lawful heirs thereto. This, we may safely predict, will also be the decision of the court on Friday next, so that matters will stand as before—the Baltimore children will still bear the name of Bonaparte, in France or elsewhere, and they will not at the same time be admitted to the succession of the Prince Jerome or to the rank of Princes of the Imperial family. This strikes one, however, as a strange and unaccountable decision, and sounds much more like a decision manufactured for a contingency than a regular operation of justice.

One other incident in connection with this Bonaparte Patterson trial has excited some remark. Miss Patterson, in coming to France, did not bring with her all the papers which sustained her case, for fear they might be stolen. Some she left behind; while those she brought she had sewed into garments which never quitted her person. This indirect imputation upon the honor of her opponents and the French police excited a sentiment of indignation which has found expression in various ways. Even her lawyer, M. Berryer, spoke of the apprehensions of his client as illusory and ill founded, while the defence made use of the fact to throw doubt upon the authenticity of the certified duplicate presented to the court.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE. It appears that during the recent battles in Italy, some of the French physicians were directed to their superior medical officers, in addition to their more immediate duties to the living, to study the physiological changes, if any may so speak, of death itself, as it occurred in the field of battle; that is, say, the physiological position and attitude incidental to death from the arms of war, during, or as soon as possible after the conflict. Thus the surgeon passed from operating ambulance to view the fallen. Is not this an intensification of the moral sublime? a unique study? original? French? more than tragedians ever conceived?

Thus Dr Armand, physician major of the first class, chief of the ambulance of headquarters of the fourth corps of the French army of Italy, relates from personal observation some interesting particulars concerning the aspects and attitudes of the battle fields of the Crimea and of Italy—a condensed translation or sketch of which (from *Condensed Med. Sept. 13 1859*) will be subjoined as worthy of consideration, physiologically, and traumatically.

During the night, 8000 wounded Frenchmen and Austrians underwent capital or minor operation and dressings at the ambulances of Dr Armand. With his two assistants, he had completed his work at the dawn of the following day, when he proceeded to inspect the bloody field of Mazerata and the attitudes of the slain—a very melancholy but not a useless study.

Dr Armand observed that a great number of the dead preserved as nearly as may be, the same attitudes in which they had been when the messengers of death struck them—a proof that they had passed from life to death without agony, without convulsions. Those struck in the head generally lay with the face and abdomen flat upon the ground, a position which the death stiffness had not changed, holding, for the most part, their weapons still grasped in their hands. Dr Armand mentions a peculiarity often attendant upon wounds of the head, in which the patient who thinks himself by no means dangerously hurt, although sometimes he dies, one may say, as one would expect, by surprise. During the battle of Solferino, a soldier, wounded in the head by a ball entering the ambulance, and was dressed by Dr Lambert. The ball had perforated the skull and lodged in the cerebral mass; nevertheless, the patient's intelligence was perfect; he made light of his wound; lay down, having his lighted pipe in his mouth, with his head raised upon his knapsack against the wall, where he was found afterward with his pipe still in his mouth. He had expired without a movement or noise. Dr Armand details a similar case, that of a sergeant-major, whom Dr Lambert (Dr A's assistant) dressed in the Crimean war. The soldier smoked on for a dozen of days after having been wounded; and, having lighted his pipe for the last time, died suddenly, keeping it still in his mouth. These cases are, therefore, attested by at least two medical witnesses. Dr Armand says that soldiers who receive their death wounds in the heart, fall and rest in the same manner as those who are killed by injury to the brain, though the death is not so instantaneous but that it may allow an attitude, which so to speak, is active. We have seen, among others, a Zouave struck fairly in the chest, who was doubled upon his musket, as if taking a position to charge bayonets, his face full of energy as if advancing, with an attitude more menacing than that of a lion. It is reported that his Majesty had observed a similar case at Palestro. On the other hand, an Austrian, who had died by hemorrhage, from a ball which had divided the cranial vessels, whose agony had been of some duration, as proven by the blood in which he was bathed, presented the attitude of supplication, he lay on his back, a little bent to the right, his face and eyes turned toward the heavens, both hands joined together, with the fingers interlaced and contracted. The man died in the attitude of prayer. In fact, religious ideas appear to have prevailed quite extensively among the Russians in the campaign of the Crimea. In wounds of the abdomen, as the agony was more intolerable, attended with vomiting and hiccup, the face of the corpse was generally found contracted, the hands and forearms crossed upon the abdomen, the body doubled upon itself, and resting on the side. At Ponte Vecchio di Magenta, a Hungarian hussar, killed (as was his horse) remained nearly in the saddle, lying on the right side, having the point of his sabre in advance, in the position of a horseman when charging. He had risen still fresh in his topk, his forehead pierced with a ball, his

horse was riddled with shot in the head and he had died simultaneously. This case was witnessed by Dr. A. Renard. Dr. Armand relates a parallel case which occurred to an Austrian artilleryman.

THE PLURAL ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE. A lecture was delivered in New York by Dr Raphael, on the Plural Origin of the Human Race, in which he ably argued that ethnographical researchers tended to prove the dual origin of mankind; that the Caucasian and the negro were distinct races, and that the latter were descended from Adam and Eve. He first spoke of the diversity of both mental and physical organization among the inhabitants of the several portions of the globe, and then referred to the striking difference which overrode all individual peculiarities that characterized the Ethiopian and the Caucasian, making them as races of separate origin. With those forms and proportions and colors, which we consider so beautiful in the fine figures of grace, to quote from Mr Lawrence, "contrast the woolly hair, the flat nose, the thick lips, the retreating forehead, advancing jaws and black skin of the negro," or the general appearance of many of the barbarous nations of the earth, and the difference is noticed, emphatic and strongly marked. The physiological and cranial differences of the two races were set forth by the lecturer in a striking light. The characteristics of the Caucasian are, a white skin, red cheeks, hair black, or of the various lighter colors, eyes, blue, and generally more or less curled or waving; eyes dark in those with brown skin—blue or gray in the fair or rasy complexion; large cranium approximating to a perfect oval; the anterior or frontal portion particularly large; the moral feelings and intellectual powers more full and susceptible of high development.

The color in the Ethiopian race is black; the eyes are black; the hair black and woolly; the skull much depressed in the coronal region, and elongated toward the back; the forehead low, narrow and slanting; the cheek bones are prominent; the jaws narrow and projecting; the nose broad, thick, flat and confused with the extended jaw; the lips are thick—particularly the upper one. Dr Raphael described the numerous varieties of the two tribes, taking as the type of the African race the Negro as found in his native land. The Negro seemed the intermediate link between the animal and the highest human development. Let a well-formed Caucasian, an African possessing the real likeness of his race, and an orang-utan be placed alongside of each other, and the gradation from the first to the last will be obvious and striking. The Caucasian will be most perfect, the African less so, and the orang-utan the least of the three; and the African will resemble the orang-utan in as many points as it resembles the Caucasian.

If the union of the races and species of men be assumed, there are but three suppositions on which the diversity we have seen between the white and black and the intermediate colors can be accounted for—to-wit: First, the direct act of the Almighty in changing one type of mankind into another. Secondly, the gradual action of physical and accidental causes, such as climate, food, mode of life, &c.; and, thirdly, a congenital or accidental variation. He would not entertain the first hypothesis as there was no evidence in its favor.

With regard to the second, it is admitted by ethnographers of every party, that physical influences, such as climate, food, &c., may influence mankind in many particulars; that a hot climate darkens the complexion; and that it alters somewhat the figure of the Caucasian, experience has proved. But it alters a type of mankind only to a given point, and there it stops forever. In the South of Europe, the inhabitants are embrowned by the climate, and their figures differ somewhat from those in the North; but in every case, the race is the same—if original Caucasian, it remains so. It is a commonly received error, that the influence of a hot climate is gradually exerted on successive generations, until one species of mankind is completely changed into another—the dark shade being impressed on the first, and another shade added to the child, and another still to the next generation; and so on through succeeding generations, until at last the fair Caucasian is transformed by climate into the black African. This idea is abandoned by all ethnographers of whatever class. The exposed parts of the body are alone changed, and the children of the white man in New Orleans and other hot climates are born as fair as their ancestors, and would remain so if carried back to a colder climate.

The next theory is quite as absurd; the only one that can be consistently sustained in the light of science, logic or revelation, is the theory that all the races were not descended from Adam. Dr Raphael concluded by showing that this theory was not contradicted, but rather upheld by the Bible. The lecture was well received by the large audience in attendance.

A newly invented machine for the manufacture of ice, in London, turns out, with the aid of a ten-horse steam engine, eight thousand pounds of ice every twenty-four hours, at a total expense of only \$2.50 per ton.

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?—Judge Low, of the Land Court, St. Louis, has decided that a paper published in the interest of a religious sect, is not a newspaper, and the legal notices published in such journals are null and void.

CONVENTION OF PRESBYTERIAN ELDER AND DEACONS.—A Convention of Elders and Deacons of the Presbyterian Church from various parts of this State assembled in this town yesterday. We learn that there are about 130 Elders and Deacons in attendance, besides about 10 or 12 Ministers; that Dr. H. C. Robinson of this town presides, with Dr. D. P. Weir of Greensboro' and Dr. E. N. Hutchinson of Charlotte, Vice Presidents; with D. McLaurin of Fayetteville and Dr. E. L. Beall of Lexington, Secretaries; and Major Hill, of the Charlotte Military Institute, delivered an Address last evening on the subject of the Bible as a Book of Science.—*Fayetteville Observer.*