The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 5. CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 28, 1856. NUMBER 36.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents

SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTER AND JOINER'S BUSINESS

in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to Plane Lumber at short notice, in a superior manner, all kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order, our Sash and Blind machines are in constant operation, which turn off Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of various sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.

We have on hand and expect to keep a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.

Our machine shop is on College street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.

House building in the latest styles of work particularly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is, "By industry we thrive."

RUDISILL & WHISNANT.
May 27, 1856. 14tf

☞ Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country heretofore, Rest a continuance of the same, feeling assured that no pains will be spared to please.

JONAS RUDISILL

J. & E. B. Stowe,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON GOODS & YARN,
Stowesville, Gaston county, N. C.,

HAVING opened a House for the sale of their Goods in Charlotte, desire to call the attention of Merchants to their House. Their Goods are town, and a call from buyers is respectfully solicited.

They also keep a good supply of

GROCERIES,

and will endeavor to merit patronage.

JASPER STOWE.
E. B. STOWE.
Charlotte, April 1, 1856. 6tf

☞ Notice.

PERSONS Owing accounts at the Charlotte Book Store, for the year 1855, must call and settle the first opportunity.

LOWRIE & ENNISS.
April 8, 1856. 7tf

☞ New Establishment. ☜

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:

Silver Plating, Gun and Locksmithing, Bell Hanging; Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired; Composition Mill Jacks and Boxes of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.

All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.

Coach makers at a distance that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to dispatching as soon as possible.

Persons at a distance wishing Guns altered from flint to percussion or otherwise repaired, except stocking, will have them repaired and returned on the shortest time possible.

I could give any number of references as to workmanship, but I deem it unnecessary as I will leave the work to speak for itself. So send on your work as soon as possible all.

☞ JOBBING will be cash.

Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. MASON.
Charlotte March 18, 1856. 4tf

Encourage this Knocking.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those who favored him with a call during the last year and he respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. George & Whisnant adjoining Mr. J. Rudisill's Flouring Mills where he is prepared to execute all work in his line, as cheap and good as can be done in the State.

Turning, Cutting Screws, Repairing BOILERS and ENGINES of all descriptions, making and repairing Mill Spindles, Wood Plainers, Ploughs, Ironing Wagons, and in HORSE-SHOEING, &c.,

I will compare work with any one for neatness, ease and dispatch; Interfering shoes $1.25; common do $1; cast steel tops or steel plates $2.

☞ I have also erected an Air Furnace for melting Brass, which answers finely. The public can get Brass and Composition Castings by calling at the above establishment and furnishing patterns. Also Brass melted over at a reduced price, with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Old Copper and Brass wanted.

S. J. PERRY.
Jan. 8, 1856. 46tf

☞ Last Notice. ☜

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of SPRATT & ALLISON, SPRATT, DANIEL & Co., and ALLISON & DANIEL, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said Firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. R. DANIEL for immediate collection.—☞ Longer indulgence cannot be given, as the debts must be paid.

JOHN ALLISON.
J. R. DANIEL.
Dec. 31, 1855. 46tf

Fair Notice.

THE Copartnership of MOORE & BYERLY has this day expired. All those indebted to the firm and wishing to save cost, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement, as the Business of the firm must and shall be settled in a few days.

MOORE & BYERLY.
July 31, 1856. 24tf

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the

Tinning Business

at the old stand, where all orders for work will be punctually attended to.

R. W. MOORE.
Aug. 1, 1856. 25tf

MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Establishment is conveniently situated to the New Court House and Rail Road Depot and every effort will be made by the proprietor to make all that may call on him comfortable while they stay.

☞ Remember the nearest Hotel to the Depot and Court House.

W. B. GRANT.
June 3, 1856. 15tf

☞ Notice. ☜

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office in Bowsley's Building, upstairs.

DIRECTORS:
M. B. TAYLOR, *President.*
S. P. ALEXANDER, *Vice President*
J. A. YOUNG,
J. H. WHITE,
J. H. CARSON, } *Executive Committee.*
C. OVERMAN, }
A. C. STEELE, }
J. H. WILSON, *Attorney.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Secretary.*
Aug. 12, 1856. 25tf

Read This and Take Notice!

I, AS SURVIVING PARTNER of SPRINGS & WEDDINGTON, have to close up the business of said firm. I therefore notify persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, made at Clear Creek or Rocky River Store, that longer indulgence will not be given. As the largest number of said Notes and Accounts have now stood too long unsettled, the shortest and quickest course will be pursued for their collection. Call at the Grocery Store of Spring & McLeod's, Charlotte, or at the Store in Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner.
Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1856. 23tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON have just received (and will be regularly receiving additions thereto) a choice stock of handsome and fashionable WATCHES from the most celebrated makers. Also, a rich assortment of

Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON.
Charlotte, June 17, 1856. tf

To the Merchants of Charlotte, and North Carolina generally.

WE call the attention of Merchants, that, we are largely engaged in the

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

We measure every package consigned to us, to prevent over charges in Freight.

We do not depend upon drayment to forward our goods, but have the very best help, all acclimated, therefore no detention for sickness.

Where persons contract with us for all their business, we will make terms very liberal without such contract, it is from 10 to 25 cents per package according to size and value.

Bills of expense will after the 1st of July, follow the goods.

WYATT, STOGNER & LLOYD.
Charleston, So. Ca.

Refer to Jno. Caldwell, Esq., President of the S. C. R. R. and Citizens of Charleston.
June, 17, 1856. 17—tN

☞ Notice. ☜

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against number us persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of A. C. Steele, A. Bethune & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs.

S. W. DAVIS.
Charlotte, June 17, 1856. tf

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE Subscriber having purchased the GIN MAKING ESTABLISHMENT of Wm. Campbell, is prepared to sell COTTON SAW GINS made of the best materials, and put up in the best manner, with all necessary modern improvements.

JAMES M. ELLIOTT,
Winnsboro, Fairfield Dist., S. C.
April 22, 1856. 9 6m

A. F. BREVARD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CONCORD, (CABARRUS CO.,) N. C.,

WILL attend to business committed to his care in Cabarrus and the adjoining counties.
February 5, 1856. 30tf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
DR. R. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Calls in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot, York District S. C.
Feb. 12, 1856. tf

BONDS *for the Delivery of Property,* FOR SALE HERE.

Cases and Bonds for sale at this Office.

Poetry.

From the St. Louis Republican.

DISSOLVE THE UNION.

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires
[illegible] rich a flood,
In Warren and in Sumter's blood.

Dissolve the Union! Be like France
When "Terror" reared her bloody lance,
And Man become destruction's child,
And woman, in her passion wild,
Danced in the life-blood of her Queen,
Beside the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The Spangled Flag of Glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each Patriot's grave;
And then, above the wreck of years,
Quaff an eternity of tears.

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free?
Great God! Did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast, and brand to brand,
Our patriot father's freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! Forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there:
Cut but the hair and earth shall know,
A darker, deadlier tale of wo,
Than Hist'ry's crimson page has told,
Since Nero's car in blood o'er rolled.

Dissolve the Union! Speak, ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountains cry:
Shriek out ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony:
Dead Heroes! leap from Glory's sod!
And shield the manor of your God!

Miscellaneous.

From Peterson's National Magazine.

THE COQUETTE'S PUNISHMENT.

BY MARY W. JANVRIN.

CHAPTER I.

"So Mattie Archer's wedding comes off to-morrow night?"

The speaker, a fashionably attired young man had thrown himself carelessly into a comfortable office chair, and sat lightly humming an opera air, tapping an accompaniment on his polished "Wellington" with the tinlest of all dandy canes; while the one addressed, a young man of slight and graceful figure, with a high pale forehead and clear grey eyes, sat leaning over a table strewn with papers tied with red tape, and huge quartos filled with the lore of Coke and Blackstone.

The latter made no reply, but gave a quick, nervous start, slightly contracted his arched eyebrows, then bent over his books again—and his companion continued,

"Well, this Hunter's a lucky dog! It'll be a splendid affair—the wedding—they say. Of course *you'll* be there, Paul?"

"No," replied Paul Denning, moodily, without raising his eyes.

"*No?*" Not at Mattie Archer's wedding! Why I'm astonished!"

"So it would seem," returned Denning, drily.

"But, Paul, I don't understand it. Why, what's come over you, man? Haven't been slighted in the invites, have you?"

"No, I received an invitation card full three days ago."

"And do not *accept* it?"

"No."

"And *why?* if I'm not too inquisitive. If you're not present, people will be apt to say, 'Denning hasn't forgotten old scores yet.' Better go."

"Old scores!" pray what do you mean by *that*, Nelson?" asked Denning, sharply, but carelessly twirling his pencil-case about his finger as if to appear indifferent.

"Why," returned Nelson, with a smile, "that one Paul Denning, Esq., a rising young lawyer, was the belle's favored suitor, until one day, this Hunter, just returned from California with his pile, appeared on the stage of action—and then——"

"And *then*," broke in Paul Denning, nervously biting his lip, "then the belle politely dispensed with the attentions of the *poor* lawyer in order to receive those of the *millionaire*—in plain English, *dismissed me.* That's it, I believe?"

"Yes, just so," said Nelson. "You've summed up 'the case' with the ease and skill of an old practitioner. The world gave the same verdict."

Denning's eye kindled, and his cheek flushed partly with shame, partly with anger.

"I wish I could say the world *lies!*" he replied, with spirit.

"Then you don't deny the "soft impeachment?" queried Nelson, jokingly.

"I deny nothing," retorted Paul, angrily. "I made myself a fool, as scores have done before me, for a coquette's smiles. But, thank heaven, I'm free now! The snare is broken—her fascinations are over—and now I almost wonder where the lure was?"

"Perhaps you're not alone in that, Paul. We discarded lovers are apt to feel blue at first, but after a little the divinity who jilted us gets hurled from the lofty pedestal she occupies in our hearts, and becomes, to us, wonderfully like other mortals. Paul, they're all alike—these women! Just give 'em the chance, and they'll cut the best fellow in the world, be he poor, for a richer one. For an elegant establishment, handsome turnout, a box at the opera, jewels, and 'loves of bonnets,' they'll sell themselves bodily. Talk about our *free born* American women! they're no better than Circassian slaves, half of 'em—there's this difference, the one is sold, the other sells herself!" and Fred Nelson, himself the veriest dandy that walked Broadway, after delivering this famous tirade against the mortal sex, leaned his chair back against the wall with a wonderfully comical expression of gravity and wisdom on his face.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the young lawyer, smiling, "you overshoot the mark, Nelson. Because this fashionable city belle, Miss Archer, loves wealth and the luxuries it will bring her too well to share the lot of a poor professional man who has yet his name and fortune to win, it does not follow that *all* her sex are swayed by such mercenary motives. I have more faith in woman than to believe *that!*" and his eye grew tender, and his voice took a sudden thrill, for in that hour his heart cried out for one who had been very dear to him in olden days, "Mary! Mary!"

"Well, well, we won't quarrel—they aren't worth it. Oh, frailty, thy name is woman!" said Nelson, with good-humored pomposity; and went on, "The question's of Mattie Archer's widding. Now here am I, who at one time, even as yourself, was dancing attendance upon the lady; and yet, because she didn't choose to have her name engraved on my wedding card, I shall not refuse to go and see her render some other man—miserable! Better lay aside all pique, Paul, and then come away thankful you're not noosed," urged Nelson.

"No, thank you," replied Denning, coldly. "It is not pique I feel—but I don't care to go. Besides I leave the city to-morrow morning, to pay a visit to my New England home; thus have the best of reasons for declining."

"Aha! that's it, then! You're off! But have you heard," said Nelson, as he rose, "that old Archer ca hardly keep above board—has met with heavy losses of late—and people think the air Mattie had this in view in securing herwealthy husband?"

"Yes, I did hear something of the kind. Heaven send *her* happness! her chances for it are small enoughthough, if she sold herself for gold."

Denning's words andones were strangely at variance—the onefull of deep feeling, the other of scorn; whi his lip curled with contempt, then quivere as with repressed emotion.

Nelson's hand was on the door. "Then you're off in the morning, Paul—and if anybody asks me of you I shall say business or pleasure called youaway?"

"Yes, anything ither. I have already sent 'regrets' to he bride elect. Good morning!"

Hardly had Nelson quitted the office, before Denning sprung up, locked the door; and then, free from all intrusion, a rapid change came over him.

He nervously paced the floor—the color came and went upon his cheek—and he bit his lips till the blood came.

"Fool, weak fool that I am, despite my boasts of freedom, to think of her thus! Fickle, false coquette, that she is!—but yet," he continued, after a brief pause, "and yet why should I, who am myself so unworthy, call *her* false?" and drawing from his vest a little locket which encased a sweet pictured face and a tress of nut brown hair, he tenderly kissed it, and murmured, "Poor Mary!"

Hours passed—the struggle was over; and when Paul Denning, slightly pale but calm, sought his lodgings that night, he had rooted out from his heart every vestige of the brief, wild love he had cherished for the brilliant and beautiful Mattie Archer.

It was a large and elegant party which, on the morrow's eve, met in the mansion of the merchant prince, Mr. Archer, to witness the nuptials of his daughter with the wealthy Robert Hunter; but the young lawyer, Paul Denning, was not of the number. In the home of his boyhood, in a pleasant New England village—at the old hearth stone, beside his mother's chair, with brothers and sisters around him—he was solacing his heart for the wound which he had so lately experienced.

And it was not known among the guests of that brilliant bridal party what a weary heart beat under the peerless bride's satin and orange flowers; and how could they foresee the visions which would come to mock her in her luxurious home—visions of lost happiness following her everywhere like haunting spectres!

TO BE CONTINUED.

The latest report of Paris fashions, says:—'Bonnets are very small, and are worn about the neck than on the head.' We suppose shoes will be tied round the ankles before long.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Proceedings of the Faculty of the University of North Carolina in relation to Prof. Hedrick.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chapel Hill, Oct. 6. 1856.

The Faculty met at 12 o'clock, M. under a summons from the President. Present, Hon David L. Swain, President; Professors E. Mitchell, J. Phillips, M. Fetter, E. M. Hubbard, J. T. Wheat, A. M. Shipp, C. Phillips, B. S. Hedrick, A. G. Brown; Instructor, H. Herrisse; Tutors, S. Pool, J. B. Lucas, R. H. Battle and W. H. Wetmore.

The President stated to the Faculty that he felt himself called upon to direct their attention to the publication of Professor Hedrick, in the North Carolina Standard of Saturday. Very few remarks, he said will suffice in relation to the present subject.

If an institution sustained like this, by all demonstrations and parties, nothing should be permitted to be done, calculated to disturb the harmonious intercourse of those who support and those who direct and govern it. And this is well known to have been our policy and practice, during a long series of years. Mr. Hedrick's testimony that "as student and Professor" he has known "no institution, North or South, from which partizan politics and sectarian religion are so carefully excluded," will be received with perfect credence by our graduates, and by all familiar with the state of things among us.

To secure an end so essential to the reputation, prosperity, and usefulness of the University, cautious forbearance has been practiced by the Faculty, and enjoined upon the students in relation to these subjects. The Sermons, delivered on the Sabbath, in the College chapel, have been confined to an exhibition of the leading doctrines of Christianity, with respect to which no difference of opinion exists among us; and no student, during the last twenty years, has been permitted to discuss upon the public stage any question of party politics. This course upon the part of all, has been regarded as not merely necessary to internal harmony and quiet—in unison with kind feeling and good taste, but as due to numbers of persons of different tenets and opinions, who honor us by their attendance upon our public exercises, and have a right to respectful consideration.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, seconded by Prof. Fetter, the President's communication was referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips, and Prof. Hubbard; who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Prof. Hedrick, as set forth in his publication in the North Carolina Standard of the 4th inst., is not warranted by the usages; and that the political opinions expressed, are not those entertained by any other member of this body.

Resolved, That while we feel bound to declare our sentiments freely upon this occasion, we entertain none other than feelings of personal respect and kindness for the subject of them; and sincerely regret the indiscretion into which he seems, in this instance, to have fallen.

After a brief discussion, the resolutions were adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Mitchell, Phillips, Fetter Hubbard, Wheat, Shipp, C. Phillips, Brown, Pool, Lucas, Battle, and Wetmore. Nay, Mr. Herrisse, who said that he voted in the negative, "simply on the ground that the Faculty is neither charged with black Republicanism, nor likely to be suspected of it."

On motion of Dr. Wheat, seconded by Professor Shipp, the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the foreign proceedings of the Faculty to the Trustees of the University.

We learn from the *Standard* that at a meeting of the Executive Committee Professor Heddrick was formally dismissed.—Profesor Heddrick is a native of Davidson county, and the Lexington *Flag* says that he has always been a Democrat. If a member of the American or Whig party had acted in this way, the Democratic papers would never cease harping about it.

THE ALABAMA COTTON CROP.—The Selma Reporter, of Wednesday evening last, says:

"It is now reduced to a certainty that the present cotton crop will be exceedingly short. Notwithstanding the disastrous spring and summer which we had, yet hopes had been entertained from later indications that the crop would be an average one; but the early frost has now completely dispelled every hope, and accounts from every quarter have now satisfied every sensible man that we are to have the shortest crop which we have had for many years past. Many of our planters will finish picking this week, and in the course of a few weeks the whole crop of Alabama will be gathered."

A history of the Mormons, on Latter Day Saints, have been published, from which it appears that America contains 68,700 of that sect. Of these, 38,000 are in Utah, 5,000 in New York, 4,000 in California, 5,000 in Nova Scotia and Canada, and 2,000 in South America and the Islands. Europe contains 39,000, of whom 32,000 are in Great Britain and Ireland, 5,000 in Scandinavia, 1,000 in Germany and Switzerland, 500 in France, and 600 in the rest of Europe. In Asia, there are said to be 1,000. In Africa, 100. In Australia and Polynesia, 2,400. On travel, 1,800. There are, besides, 3,500 Schismatics, including Strangites, Rigdonites, and Wightites.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Young girls like balls, young men like belles, brokers like bills, topers like bowls, and cardinals like bulls—by changing a vowel, all tastes are suited

From the Philadelphia News.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

Tuesday last will long be remembered as *The day of the great Fraud.* Driven to despair by the fact that an immense majority was known to exist in this State and city, against the Democratic party, its leaders devised a gigantic system of fraud, which extended throughout the whole Commonwealth. Gangs of scoundrels were organized in this city to vote in every precinct, and more than *ten thousand* illegal votes were polled in this way alone. Others after having voted in the country, came to the city for the same purpose. Some six or eight thousand naturalization papers were [illegible] to them; and the Clerks of the Courts are again hard at work, manufacturing thousands more of these patent American citizens for the Presidential election. Watchers were refused admittance in defiance of the law, that the Loco-Foco officers might perpetrate fraud without the chance of detection, and every possible stratagem was resorted to to defeat the legitimate expression of the will of the people.

Men who claim to be respectable citizens, were the chief conspirators in this atrocious scheme of villany, and they hired an army of ballot-box stuffers and adepts in crime to do the deeds which they originated. The unscrupulous Mayor of this city has appointed some of the most atrocious ruffians of Moyamensing on his police, who co-operated in the execution of this outrage. In some of the wards they covered the extra assessment lists with false names, by vouching for persons who they knew were not entitled to vote. They interfered in every way with the assessment of the legal voters, and even attempted to overawe the citizens from the free exercise of the dearest right of American freemen. With the agents of the law against them, and surrounded by an overwhelming fraud, it is a matter of surprise that so many votes were polled against the conspirators.

And all this was done by the party which professes such a tender regard for the constitution—such a jealous apprehension of the duration of our institutions! What consummate hypocrisy, for such a party to talk of the Constitution and of the Union, when they engage in acts like these, which sap the very foundations of the government.—If the people see to be deprived of the privilege of expressing their will through the ballot box, then the government will fall into the hands of a political oligarchy, who will rule the country by frauds in the great cities, which determine the vote of the leading States. Unless new guards are thrown around the ballot-box, it will altogether [illegible] not long stand such things. But will the people quietly submit to be thus swindled out of their most precious rights? Will an outraged community calmly submit to be thus cheated by a clique of nominally decent men, but who are really lost to all sentiments of honor, to all conscious rectitude of conduct?

Arouse, then, Americans! Bring the scoundrels to condign punishment! Citizens, assemble in town meeting, adopt measures to prevent a repetition of fraud, by punishing its present perpetrators, and let the country see you are determined to defend the purity of the ballot-box at every hazard.—*Philadelphia News.*

AN ATLANTA CITIZEN IN LUCK.—One quarter of the capital prize of $50,000 in the Southern Military Academy Lottery, Class H, which was drawn on the 10th instant, was drawn by a citizen of this place, on a quarter ticket costing him only $2 50—a pretty good investment, we think, and a much more profitable one than any speculation in cotton or election bets that we have heard of lately.

We stepped into Swan & Co's office, in this city, yesterday, and saw the fortunate individual, Mr. B. Langford, pass over his ticket, and pocket the snug little sum of $12,500. Mr. Langford has been a citizen of Atlanta for a number of years, a poor, but honest and industrious man, and we are really glad that the gift of fortune has, in this instance, been so happily bestowed.

We also learn that, in the same Lottery, a quarter of the prize of $20,000 was sold by Mr. J. M. Roach, of Wetumpka, Ala., to Mr. Tilman Leake, a well-known citizen of that place. One of the same amount in Columbia, So. Ca.; and one of $10,000 in Dayton, Ala.; and one of $10,000 in La-Grange, Ga.

Swan & Co. are certainly treating the public to some splendid prizes, and the gratification of a successful operator is very much enhanced, by the prompt and courteous manner with which they cash their prizes. We recommend with pleasure, these favourite Lotteries to those inclined to invest in this way.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

SHOCKING A LADY'S MODESTY.—A singular occurrence happened during the past summer in one of the provinces of France. An honest country gentleman, possessed of a very handsome park, had found the weather very oppressive, and was in the habit of taking a morning walk in his park, with a cigar in his mouth and no clothes upon his back. A lady of the neighborhood, from whose windows the park might be seen, considered the gentleman's proceedings as entirely too primitive and cited him before a magistrate. The defendant contended that, upon his own property, he had the right to do what he pleased, and moreover, that the lady's house was a mile from the spot where he was in the habit of walking, in *naturalia naturalibus.* "She must have good eyes to distinguish at that distance whether I am dressed or not," said the gentleman.

Interrogated by the magistrate upon this point, the lady, whose modesty had been so rudely shocked, naively replied—"Oh, but I looked at him with the aid of an excellent telescope."

A VISIT TO THE SISTER OF ROBERT BURNS.—A European correspondent of the Central Presbyterian furnishes that paper with an account of a visit to the sister of Robert Burns, in Scotland. The writer says:

We visited an eminence which commanded a view of "the Castle of Montgomerie," where Highland Mary lived, and then we went to the spot where she and Burns, had their last meeting. A little brook separated them, across which they extended their hands, holding between them a Bible, over which they made their vows of unchanging constancy. Shortly after Highland Mary died. I saw that Bible in a collection of relics of the kind, and read on the fly leaf a verse taken from Leviticus, I think, about fidelity in keeping vows, written by Burns for Mary. Fastened to the same leaf was a yellow ringlet. To me it was something to see a lock of Highland Mary's hair.

Returning to Ayr, we passed a pretty little residence, half hidden by shrubbery, in which Mrs. Begg, the only surviving sister of the poet resides. Arresting our carriage at the door, I rang the bell. A pleasant looking young woman answered it. Said I, would it be agreeable to Mrs. Begg to receive a call from some travellers from the United States, who wish to pay her their respects? "O yes," the prompt answer was, "my *Aunt* is always delighted to see visitors from America." She ushered us into the parlor, and after waiting a few moments, a little bright eyed, quick moving old lady came rustling in. I excused our visit, on the ground of a natural desire to see a relative of one whose writings were known and admired in every part of the United States. She was evidently pleased with the compliment, and answered, "I'm thinkin ye ken a great deal about *Robert* in America," and added that she received more calls from gentlemen from "the States" than from any other part of the world. She showed us some letters of her brother, written in a bold round hand, also an original portrait which she declared was a correct likeness. Mrs. Begg is the *Jenny* of "the Cotter's Saturday night."

"But hark! rap come gently to the door;
Jenny, who kens the meaning of the same,
Tells how a neebor lad came ever the moor,
To do some errands, and convoy her hame."

One of my friends made an allusion to the fact that she was the original of this picture. She only laughed and answered, perhaps the less that is said about that, the better.

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.—Two fair ladies were reading the other day, Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon." That is, one other lady. No woman has ever been, now is, or ever will be capable of listening without interrupting. So that at the very commencement, when the reader read the passage—

"Nor grew it white
In a single night,
As men's have grown from sudden fears—"

the listener interposed as follows:

White! How odd, to be sure! Well I know nothing about men's hair; but there is our friend, Mrs. G——, of Twelfth street, the lady who has just been twenty-nine years old for the last fifteen years—her husband died, you know, last winter, at which misfortune her grief was so intense, that her hair turned completely *black* within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of that sad event.

THE STATE FAIR.—A heavy rain, which set in on Tuesday morning last, and has continued up to this time, has prevented the usual number of persons from being in attendance upon the State Fair. The exhibition itself, however,—in the number, variety and quality of articles displayed, the excellence of stock, and the diversity of agricultural and mechanical implements,—is universally pronounced superior to any that has preceded it. It is a proud showing for the State,—for her sons and her daughters.

It cannot be expected that we should particularize any of the articles on exhibition. That would be invidious. When the entire list of such articles and of the premiums awarded is made out we shall publish it. We shall probably do so in our next.

Interesting meetings of the State Society have been held each evening during the week, at which much information valuable to Farmers has been elicited, and friendly interchanges of opinion indulged. These meetings, indeed, constitute one of the most important features of these occasions.

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ACTION OF SUGAR ON THE TEETH.—The Charleston (S. C.) Medical Journal states that M. Larex, in the course of his investigations on the teeth, arrived at the following conclusions:

"1st. Refined sugar, from either cane or beets, is injurious to healthy teeth, either by immediate contact with these organs or by the gas developed, owing to its stoppage in the stomach.

2d. If a tooth is macerated in a saturated solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition that it becomes gelatinous and its enamel opaque, spongy and easily broken.

3d. This modification is due, not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth."

The foregoing conclusions are correct, and candies and confiments should be avoided. They should be kept from children especially. It is well known that maple sugar renders the teeth tender and sensitive.