

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS.

PRICE \$2 PER YEAR—In Advance.

ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"The States---Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

NO. 18.

Business Cards, &c.

R. P. WARING,
Attorney at Law,
Office in Longergo's Brick Building, 2nd floor.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON
I HAVE just opened a splendid stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, and FANCY GOODS of all kinds. No. 5, Granite Row. Oct. 27, 1854. 14t

J. B. F. BOGNE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS,
LINING AND BINDING SKINS,
SHOE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Charlotte, N. C.
Oct. 20, 1854. 1y

ELMS & JOHNSON.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
NO. 10 VENDUE RANGE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
W. W. ELMS. C. JOHNSON.
June 23, '54. 48t.

HAMILTON & OATES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Richardson and Laurel Streets,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
June 9 1854 1y

T. STENHOUSE & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Duane Street,
CHARLESTON S. C.

REFER TO
Hand, Williams & Wilcox, Charleston, S. C.
J. K. Harrison & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams, Dixon & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
B. Chandler, Chattanooga. Aug. 11, '54—6m

RHEBT & ROBSON,
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn, &c., and from 0 to long experience in the business, we feel confident of giving satisfaction.
March 17, 1854. 31y

Dry Goods in Charleston, So. Ca.
BROWNING & LEHAN,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Nos. 209 and 211 King street, corner of Market Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Plantation Wools, Blankets, &c., Carpetings and Curtains, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mittens and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only.
March 17, 1854. 31y

CAROLINA INN,
BY JENNINGS B. KERR.
Charlotte, N. C.
January 28, 1853. 28t

WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN GOODS, MATTRESSES
AND
Paper Hangings,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
THE subscriber has in store, of his own manufacture and importation an enormous stock of WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornices, Paper Hangings, Mattresses, Satin Delaines, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tassels, Loups, &c. All of which are offered at prices that are appreciated by all close buyers and economical house-keepers.
H. W. KINSMAN, 177 King-st.
Mar 24, '54 1y Charleston, S. C.

"Mining Machinery,"
CORNISH PUMPS, Lifting and Forcing, Cornish (Crushers, Stamps, Steam Engines, and general Mining work, made by the subscribers at short notice.
LANG, COOK & CO.,
Hudson Machine Works,
Hudson, N. Y.
Refer to
Jas. J. Hodge, Esq., New-York. 43-y
June 2, 1854

Norris Works,
Norristown, Penn.
THE subscribers manufacture Mining Machinery, as follows, viz: Cornish Pumps, Engines, high and low pressure Pumping, Stamping and Hoisting Steam Engines, Cornish Pumps, Stamps, Crushers, WINDMILLS, IRON BLOCKS, PULVEYS of all sizes, and every variety of Machinery for Mining purposes.
THOMAS, CORSON & WEST.
June 2, 1854 45-ly

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. R. C. CALDWELL has associated his son, Dr. JOSEPH W. CALDWELL, with him in the Practice of Medicine. Office, 2nd story in Elms' new brick building, near the Courthouse.
March 24, 1854. 35-4t

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by accounts are requested to settle the same at an early day.
P. C. CALDWELL.
Mar 24

The American Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
I BEG to announce to my friends, the public, and present patrons of the above Hotel, that I have leased the same for a term of years from the 1st of January next. After which time, the entire property will be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasantly situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers and families.
Dec 16, 1853. 22t C. M. RAY.

MARCH & SHARP,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property, Orphan and sell Slaves, &c., on Commission.
SALES ROOM—No. 120 Richardson street, and immediately opposite the United States Hotel.
Feb 3, 1854 THOS. H. MARCH, J. M. E. SHARP.

Livery and Sales Stable,
BY S. H. REA.
AT the stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in Charlotte. Horses fed, hired and sold. Good accommodations for Drivers. The custom of his friends and the public generally solicited.
February 17, 1854. 30-y

Cousin Sally Dillard.

A COURT SCENE.

BY H. C. JONES.

We think says a Western editor, it is high time that 'Cousin Sally Dillard,' 'Captain Rice' and 'Mose,' were again brought to the memory of the public. We have read and laughed at the narration at least twenty times, and should not fail to enjoy it, were it to come under our notice daily for a year to come. The scene is a court of Justice in North Carolina. A beardless disciple of Themis rises and thus addresses the court.

'May it please your worship, and you gentlemen of the jury; since it has been my fortune—good or bad, I will not say—to exercise in legal acquisition, it has never befallen me to be obliged to prosecute, so direful, marked and malicious an assault; a more willful, violent and dangerous battery; and finally, a more diabolical breach of peace has seldom happened in a civilized country; and I dare say it has seldom been our duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings as this which took place over at Capt. Rice's in this county. But you will hear from the witnesses.'

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and disposed of: one said he heard the noise and did not see the fight; another that he 'saw the row, but didn't know who struck first; and a third that he was very drunk, and could not say much about the skirmish.

Lawyer Chops.—I am very sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arises gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known, as I do, that I had a witness here, acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and able to make himself clearly understood by the court and jury, I should not long have trespassed your time and patience. Come forward and swear.

So forward comes the witness, a fat, chuffy old man, a 'leetle' corned, and took an oath with an air.

C.—Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened, the other day, at Captain Rice's, and as a great deal of time has already been wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris.—Adzactly—(giving the Lawyer a knowing wink, at the same time clearing his throat)—Capt. Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mout'n go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that my wife she was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately, but howsoever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. She then axed me if Mose he was foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but howsoever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go.

C.—In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rignarole?

C.—Capt. Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mout'n go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard.

Stop, sir, if you please; we don't want to hear anything about Cousin Sally Dillard, or your wife; tell us about the fight at Rice's.

W.—Well, sir, I will, that is, if you will let me.

C.—Well, sir, go on.

W.—Well, Capt. Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard; she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mout'n go.

C.—There it is again; witness, please to stop.

W.—Well, sir, what do you want?

C.—We want to know about the fight and you must not proceed to this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court?

W.—To be sure I do.

C.—Well you go on and tell it and nothing else.

W.—Capt. Rice gin a treat —

C.—This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for a contempt; he seems to be trifling with the court!

The Court.—Witness, you are now before the court of Justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner, you will be put in jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Capt. Rice's.

W.—(alarmed) Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard she—

C.—I hope this witness may be ordered into custody.

C.—(after deliberating) Mr. Attorney, the court is of opinion that we may save time by allowing the witness to go on his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

W.—Well, Capt. Rice, gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard come over to our house and axed me if my wife she mout go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, as she had rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up, but howsoever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, my wife mout go. Well, Cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose he mout. I told Cousin Sally Dillard as how Mose he was foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife and Cousin Sally Dillard, and they come to the big swamp, and it was up, as I was telling you, but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, Cousin Sally Dillard and Mose like gentle folks, they walked the log, but my wife like a darned fool, hoisted her coat and waded right through—and that's all I know about the fight.

ANTHONY BURNS.—We learn from the Enquirer that Anthony Burns, who caused so much excitement during his recent brief visit to Boston, left Richmond on the 3d instant, in possession of Mr. David McDaniel, of Nash county, N. C., who worked him for the purpose of putting him to work in some appropriate field of action—probably a cotton field.

HOMICIDE BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Alabama papers state the Hon. James Abercrombie, a Representative in Congress from that State, recently killed a man in the State of Florida. The particulars are not given, but it appears that Mr. Abercrombie was discharged after a judicial investigation, thus implying that the homicide was justifiable.

The Reconstruction of Poland.

From the Standard.

Mr. ENROK: In the history of our Government no Administration has encountered more violent opposition, or whose acts have been more thoroughly examined and scrutinized than that of Franklin Pierce. The Whig press, from Maine to Texas, advocating all shades of public sentiment, and deeply imbued with all the miserable "isms" of the day, have not only bitterly assailed President Pierce, but misrepresented him and the motives which have actuated him in the patriotic discharge of his official duties. No Democrat objects to a fair, unprejudiced, and impartial examination of his acts, and the sentence they merit at the hands of the people; satisfied of the rectitude of his intentions, and the justice they will receive at the bar of public opinion. It would, indeed, be preposterous to suppose that any Administration directed by salutary beings could please everybody, or should be free from the commission of error, when the Divine hand has created us all so imperfect and intervened weakness and fallibility with our very natures. With due allowance for the imperfections of our race, we present to the world the present Administration for its wisdom, its patriotism, its national fidelity, its economy, its American feeling, its strict guardianship over the interests of the country, and the glorious illustration of those principles purchased with blood and treasure in the memorable struggle of '76.—The just and impartial historian, when the narrow prejudices of the times are eradicated, and reason and justice resume their throne, will record with his diamond pen the services of our party, and bestow upon Franklin Pierce the meed of undying praise.

It vituperation, invective, and all the vulgar epithets which research can extract from dictionaries, or the vile tongue of the demagogue and defamer utter, are to be the criteria by which to judge the Administration, then might we tremble for it. It came into power by the almost unanimous voice of the people, with no concealed principles, with no unknown creed for its guide; and it has acted in accordance with those principles, and in harmony with that faith. Its policy before it came into existence was clearly marked out in preceding Democratic Administrations, and a reflection upon the present, is also an aspersion upon those of the past. If it is supposed that virulent language and noisy and impassioned declamation, supported by silly newspaper paragraphs can swerve the Administration and the Republican party from its high purposes, the people sadly err.

It may be asked, what has the Administration done? What should entitle it to the support of the American people? Has it not forfeited all respect by its domestic and foreign policy? Such questions when propounded for information are answered with pleasure. We wish to keep the whole country enlightened in regard to our governmental policy. When interrogatories are asked in a taunting manner we refuse to notice the fault-finding genius from whose contracted mind they emanate. It has never been the object of the Democratic party to conceal anything from the public gaze, but to act boldly and openly. To answer the foregoing questions will now be my purpose.

What has the Administration done? What should entitle it to the support of the American people? These are the questions that present themselves for consideration. It has certainly done much, and for obvious reasons merits the approbation of the people. It came into power upon the broad platform of nationality and has warred against sectional influence, sectional feeling, and sectional animosities; embracing the whole country in its patriotism. It is purely American, no geographical line limits it—no local influence controls it—no "isms" are encouraged by it—it is high, elevated, and national in its tone. Anti-Slavery feeling and the detestable objects of abolitionists are repudiated by it, and the enforcement of solemn laws strictly enjoined upon the Northern people. It has shown its devotion to the rights of all sections, and the greatest promptness and efficiency in executing the Fugitive Slave Law. In towns where Abolitionism is rampant, it has rescued the property of our citizens from the violence and madness of the mob, and vindicated the sanctity of the law, in the very midst of fanaticism. It is alleged, men have been appointed to office of strong anti-Slavery proclivities. We positively deny it. Whatever may have been the antecedents of these government employees, they acquiesced in the Baltimore platform, thus approving the adjustment measures of 1850, and pledging themselves to oppose sectional agitation in all its various forms. Only such have received the honors and emoluments of office. Thus the administration is purely national—strictly watchful of the States—enforcing the laws of the country, and looking at harmony and union as the sure preservers of national prosperity and greatness.

Again: What has the Administration done? It has practised the strictest economy in all its expenditures. It has refused to lavish and waste the public moneys in works of doubtful utility. It has opposed an extravagant system of local improvements. It has perceptibly refused to squander millions of dollars in upholding the log rolling system. It has vetoed the River and Harbor Bill upon the grounds of unconstitutionality. Whilst it recognized that Bill many improvements of a national character—it recognized more of a State and local character. Large sums of money were embraced in that bill, for building custom-houses on an extravagant scale, merely to adorn and beautify cities, and increase the value of property. President Pierce in no instance hesitated to sign appropriations when the improvements to be made were national. The difference between the two parties on this subject is, the Democracy approve a system of national improvements by the Federal Government, and local improvements by the States, whilst the Whig party advocates both national and local by the United States Treasury. Here the difference is broad, and the wisdom and prudent economy of Democracy beautifully illustrated.

What has the Administration done? It has marked out for the country a foreign policy, bold, decided, and patriotic. It has vindicated our rights upon the very soil of despotic Europe. It has spoken to foreign nations in language not to be misunderstood, and clearly defined the privileges of our citizens in every clime. It has done more—it has wrested from the hands of despotism, a naturalized citizen, and brought him under our own flag to these shores. It has vindicated the

The Administration of Frank Pierce.

From the Standard.

Mr. ENROK: In the history of our Government no Administration has encountered more violent opposition, or whose acts have been more thoroughly examined and scrutinized than that of Franklin Pierce. The Whig press, from Maine to Texas, advocating all shades of public sentiment, and deeply imbued with all the miserable "isms" of the day, have not only bitterly assailed President Pierce, but misrepresented him and the motives which have actuated him in the patriotic discharge of his official duties. No Democrat objects to a fair, unprejudiced, and impartial examination of his acts, and the sentence they merit at the hands of the people; satisfied of the rectitude of his intentions, and the justice they will receive at the bar of public opinion. It would, indeed, be preposterous to suppose that any Administration directed by salutary beings could please everybody, or should be free from the commission of error, when the Divine hand has created us all so imperfect and intervened weakness and fallibility with our very natures. With due allowance for the imperfections of our race, we present to the world the present Administration for its wisdom, its patriotism, its national fidelity, its economy, its American feeling, its strict guardianship over the interests of the country, and the glorious illustration of those principles purchased with blood and treasure in the memorable struggle of '76.—The just and impartial historian, when the narrow prejudices of the times are eradicated, and reason and justice resume their throne, will record with his diamond pen the services of our party, and bestow upon Franklin Pierce the meed of undying praise.

It vituperation, invective, and all the vulgar epithets which research can extract from dictionaries, or the vile tongue of the demagogue and defamer utter, are to be the criteria by which to judge the Administration, then might we tremble for it. It came into power by the almost unanimous voice of the people, with no concealed principles, with no unknown creed for its guide; and it has acted in accordance with those principles, and in harmony with that faith. Its policy before it came into existence was clearly marked out in preceding Democratic Administrations, and a reflection upon the present, is also an aspersion upon those of the past. If it is supposed that virulent language and noisy and impassioned declamation, supported by silly newspaper paragraphs can swerve the Administration and the Republican party from its high purposes, the people sadly err.

It may be asked, what has the Administration done? What should entitle it to the support of the American people? Has it not forfeited all respect by its domestic and foreign policy? Such questions when propounded for information are answered with pleasure. We wish to keep the whole country enlightened in regard to our governmental policy. When interrogatories are asked in a taunting manner we refuse to notice the fault-finding genius from whose contracted mind they emanate. It has never been the object of the Democratic party to conceal anything from the public gaze, but to act boldly and openly. To answer the foregoing questions will now be my purpose.

What has the Administration done? What should entitle it to the support of the American people? These are the questions that present themselves for consideration. It has certainly done much, and for obvious reasons merits the approbation of the people. It came into power upon the broad platform of nationality and has warred against sectional influence, sectional feeling, and sectional animosities; embracing the whole country in its patriotism. It is purely American, no geographical line limits it—no local influence controls it—no "isms" are encouraged by it—it is high, elevated, and national in its tone. Anti-Slavery feeling and the detestable objects of abolitionists are repudiated by it, and the enforcement of solemn laws strictly enjoined upon the Northern people. It has shown its devotion to the rights of all sections, and the greatest promptness and efficiency in executing the Fugitive Slave Law. In towns where Abolitionism is rampant, it has rescued the property of our citizens from the violence and madness of the mob, and vindicated the sanctity of the law, in the very midst of fanaticism. It is alleged, men have been appointed to office of strong anti-Slavery proclivities. We positively deny it. Whatever may have been the antecedents of these government employees, they acquiesced in the Baltimore platform, thus approving the adjustment measures of 1850, and pledging themselves to oppose sectional agitation in all its various forms. Only such have received the honors and emoluments of office. Thus the administration is purely national—strictly watchful of the States—enforcing the laws of the country, and looking at harmony and union as the sure preservers of national prosperity and greatness.

Again: What has the Administration done? It has practised the strictest economy in all its expenditures. It has refused to lavish and waste the public moneys in works of doubtful utility. It has opposed an extravagant system of local improvements. It has perceptibly refused to squander millions of dollars in upholding the log rolling system. It has vetoed the River and Harbor Bill upon the grounds of unconstitutionality. Whilst it recognized that Bill many improvements of a national character—it recognized more of a State and local character. Large sums of money were embraced in that bill, for building custom-houses on an extravagant scale, merely to adorn and beautify cities, and increase the value of property. President Pierce in no instance hesitated to sign appropriations when the improvements to be made were national. The difference between the two parties on this subject is, the Democracy approve a system of national improvements by the Federal Government, and local improvements by the States, whilst the Whig party advocates both national and local by the United States Treasury. Here the difference is broad, and the wisdom and prudent economy of Democracy beautifully illustrated.

What has the Administration done? It has marked out for the country a foreign policy, bold, decided, and patriotic. It has vindicated our rights upon the very soil of despotic Europe. It has spoken to foreign nations in language not to be misunderstood, and clearly defined the privileges of our citizens in every clime. It has done more—it has wrested from the hands of despotism, a naturalized citizen, and brought him under our own flag to these shores. It has vindicated the

Good News from Illinois!

Late returns from Illinois render it nearly certain that the Democrats have achieved a glorious victory. The following telegraphic despatch is from the last Washington Union. It true, what a signal and brilliant triumph for Douglas and the Constitution in the face of the bitterest and fiercest opposition ever encountered by any man in that State!

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11. Four Nebraska democrats have been elected to Congress by large majorities. The senate will be democratic. The house is doubtful. Gen. Shields will be his own successor in the United States Senate. The following are the names of the democratic candidates now to be elected:

5th district.—W. A. Richardson.

6th " Thomas L. Harris.

7th " James C. Allen.

9th " Samuel A. Marshall.

[The Chicago Times of the 9th, just received by mail, contains returns which confirm the election of Mr. Harris, which is a democratic gain, as the 6th district, in the present Congress, is represented by Mr. Yates, whig.]

N. C. Standard.

Southern Literature.

John Michel, in his Citizen, writes the following words. The views are sound, and like everything from his pen, are forcibly expressed:

"It has been to us a species of puzzle when we heard it boasted, or else complained of, (as the case might be), that the reading public of the Southern States are in a great measure dependant for their periodical literature upon the North. Yet up to this present writing the circumstances may be easily accounted for. There are, perhaps, more men of literary leisure and of high education in the South, proportionally to population, than in the North; but there is no such numerous class who live by their literature and education. In the North there is, apparently, more business enterprise, having for its great aim and end to supply that which is demanded at the lowest possible penny, be it a rocking chair or a review—a magazine or a threshing machine. Now, everything in this country is done upon commercial principles, and stands upon the basis of cents. Southerners, too, are more indolent; they have been content to get everything made for them, whether in England or New England; and, until of late, they lazily adopted the very habits of thought and phrasing which were moulded in the forms of British society and Anglo-Saxon civilization.—They did not sufficiently advert to the circumstance that this element was bitterly hostile to them and their institutions, and that their languid insouciance, allowed it to operate long unchecked, in the destruction of their whole social economy, in the forfeiture of their property, in the casting their fortunes in the family of 'civilized communities,' and, at last, in the cutting of their throats. Nothing short of this.

"The South will not be able to endure this kind of tampering any longer, and there is no occasion why it should. It can no longer spare its men of letters to minister to the Harpers and Putnams, like poor Edgar Poe, a sweet singer and cunning essayist, of whom the Virginia University was once proud, but whom New York and Philadelphia drove mad and starved. Neither can the South safely take any longer for its monthly reading the platitudes of the abolitionists, who quote the Bible for the 'unity of the human race,' (which the Bible does not assert), but condemn the same Bible as an authority for slavery, (upon which the Bible is clear.)—who have the face to appeal to Christianity, yet are ready to call the Apostle Paul a 'doughface,' because he returned a fugitive slave. Who take British opinion as their standard, and find excellence or utter abomination in everything American, precisely as it approaches or recedes from that sublime exemplar. There were great nations before the English; there are greater nations than they ever will be. There have been moralities unknown to Exeter Hall, and wisdom will not die with the writers of the Edinburgh Review."

For Kansas.

Observing a number of trunks being lettered, as if for a long journey, Saturday afternoon, we made inquiry, and found that they were for a party about emigrating from Columbus county, to Kansas Territory. The party consists of Messrs. Woodell, Ray and Due, with their families, in all about thirty persons; and they take their departure for their new homes in the far West, during this week. They seem to be of the stuff of which emigrants to a new and forest country should be composed; and look forward to their journey's end, and the squatter life that is before them, with resolute spirit. In conversing with Mr. Woodell, he said the party were fully aware of the step they were taking, and of the difficulties they had to encounter; regretted that there were no slaves in the company; but, said he, with a smile, "when the time for voting on the new Constitution comes, we shall give some Southern votes." While we are sorry to see emigration still continuing from the old North State, our best wishes accompany this adventurous band on their journey west.—May their fondest anticipations be more than realized, and may they find in their new home prosperity and happiness.—Wilmington Herald.

"Aw, Doctaw, does the cholera asect the highawawda?" asked an exquisite of a celebrated physician in New Orleans.

"No, replied the M. D., 'but it's death on fools, and you'd better leave the city immediately!'"

"The fellow sloped."

REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.—It is stated that a great revival is in progress among the Episcopalians in England, and that a Rev. Mr. Aikin, formerly a Wesleyan preacher, now ranked as a high churchman, is the principal agent in this work.

The Leaves of the Beach Tree, collected in autumn, in dry weather, form an admirable article for beds. The smell is grateful and wholesome; they do not harbor vermin, are very elastic, and may be replenished annually without cost.

"Short visits are best," as the fly said when he lit on the hot stove.

San Francisco Herald.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 17.

W. V. G.

Another Crisis.

It is ascertained that the recent elections in the Northern States have resulted in the overthrow of the Democratic party; but the full significance of the fact cannot be understood without a reference to the circumstances of the canvass.

The repeal of the Missouri restriction was no sooner effected, than an agitation for its restoration was organized throughout the Northern States. In respect both to the extent of its operations and the intensity with which it raged, this agitation surpassed every antecedent anti-slavery movement. Every party and faction in the North suspended its peculiar jealousies and aims, and merged its individual existence in the great confederacy against the Democracy, Whigs, Abolitionists, Free Soilers, Know Nothings, and Law men, were associated in the enterprise, and cordially co-operated in pursuit of a common object.

The immediate aim of the coalition was to secure a representation in Congress, but their subsequent movements were determined and proclaimed in advance. These are, the restoration of the Missouri restriction, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the establishment of the principle that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union. Upon these issues the recent elections in the North were suspended, and the result satisfies us that an effort will be made to carry out the policy of the coalition.

It is time the people of the South were preparing to resist this meditated assault upon their rights and institutions. We are admonished of the designs of our enemy, and we have abundant opportunity for reflection and preparation.

It is an indisputable fact, that the reverses which the South has heretofore sustained were precipitated upon it by the divisions and dissensions of its own people. In no single struggle with Abolitionism has the South been thoroughly awakened and united. The nearest approach to unanimity was in the recent contest touching the Nebraska bill, and the issue of that struggle should teach Southern men the necessity of harmony, and inspire them with a confidence in their strength when roused and concentrated. If we are true to ourselves we will command the sympathy and support of the patriots of the North, and will appeal our enemies by an aspect of perfect unanimity and of resolute devotion to our rights. Congress would not dare to enact a measure against which the South protested with united voices before us, it is of the first importance that men of all parties in the South, profiting by the example of the enemy, should no far suspend their mutual hostilities as to unite in a resolute resistance to the threatened attack of the Abolitionists. Every Southern representative in Congress should oppose the re-enactment of the Missouri restriction; for, whatever may be his view of the policy of its repeal, he cannot co-operate with the Abolitionists in the attempt to impose it upon the South again. By universal concession it was unjust to the South in the first instance, and it is certainly not less offensive since it has been incorporated in a platform of anti-Slavery agitation. In regard to the projected repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the exclusion of slave States from the Union, the representatives and the people of the South will be animated by a common impulse of determined resistance.

Firmness is not less essential than unanimity; and fortunately the struggle in which we are about to engage does not admit of any "compromise" or "adjustment." After assuming its position the South will have no alternative but unconditional surrender or resistance to the utmost extremity.—Richmond Enquirer.

Flour to China.—This is a cheering feature, "California sending Flour to China," for instead of our gold leaving the country to pay for tea, sugar and spices, silks, shawls, and other necessaries and luxuries, we send products of our soil and the labor of our hands. This is what builds up our State. Four thousand quarter sacks of California flour from the Eureka Mills were sold yesterday by the Messrs. Friedlander and Co., at satisfactory prices, (about \$9 per bbl.) to ship to China. Other shipments of like character will shortly follow; and thus, at length, California has become an exporter of breadstuffs.

San Francisco Herald.

"Short visits are best," as the fly said when he lit on the hot stove.