

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY JOHN J. PALMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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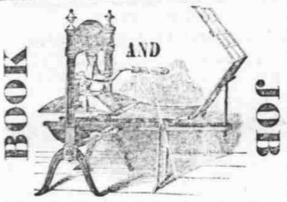
Office on Main Street, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SAGLER'S HOTEL.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1856.

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BONNETS Trimmed in the latest style, at the shortest notice, Charlotte, Feb 12, 1856.—if

FASHIONABLE TAILORING. THE celebrated seamstress to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large assortment of new

Cloths, Cassimeres and VESTINGS, for Gentlemen's wear, and will be sold on Cash at a small profit made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Elm Grocery Store. No. 23, 1851.—if D. L. REA.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. THOMAS TROTTER & SON have just received (and will be kept on hand) a large number of FINEST, CALIBRES, ROCK AYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, in which he asks the inspection of purchasers. His establishments are on College and Dept streets, where he will be glad to see his friends.

CHARLOTTE, July 28, 1855.—if

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the Carriage Making Business in all its various branches with all the improved facilities afforded by modern improvements. He has now on hand a large number of BUGGIES, CABRIAGES, ROCK AYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, in which he asks the inspection of purchasers. His establishments are on College and Dept streets, where he will be glad to see his friends.

JOHN HARTY Charlotte, July 28, 1855.—if

SADDLE and Harness



3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE, Charlotte.

S. M. HOWELL

HAVING made more extensive preparations for the Manufacture of SADDLES and HARNESS.

He would respectfully inform the citizens of North Carolina, that he is now prepared to furnish SADDLES and HARNESS of a superior quality, of his own manufacture, at the

Very Lowest Possible Prices.

MERCHANTS Wanting Saddles

By leaving their orders, can be furnished as low as they can procure the same at the North.

April 15, 1856.—if S. M. HOWELL.

ENCOURAGE THIS KNOWING.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those who favored him with a call during the last year; and he would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the Machine Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. George & Whinnant, adjoining Mr. J. R. Ruffin's Steam Planing Mills, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line as cheap and as good as can be done in the State.

Turning, Cutting Screws, Repairing Boilers and Engines of all descriptions, Making and Repairing Mill Spindles, Wood Planers, Making Ploughs, Ironing Wagons; and in Horse-Shoeing, &c., we will yield to no one for neatness, wear, and dispatch. Interfering Shoes \$1 25, common ditto \$1, cast-steel toes, or steel plate, \$2.

I have also erected an Air Furnace for mending Brass, which answers fully. The public can now get brass and composition castings by calling at the above establishment, and furnishing patterns. Old Brass melted over at reduced price, with neatness and dispatch. Old Copper and Brass wanted.

S. J. PERRY. Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1856.—if

ROBERT SHAW

TAKES this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

Saddle and Harness Business, at his old stand, in Springs Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of Saddles, Brides, Harness, &c. Of Every Description.

His friends are especially invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch.

Charlotte, Feb. 26, 1856.—if

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the largest and most varied stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

All of which will be sold at extremely short profits, for CASH.

I defy competition—and if you want articles in my line, call, you shall be satisfied, both with regard to price and quality.

Respectfully, &c. H. M. FRITCHARD, M. D. Wholesale & Retail Druggist, GRANITE ROW, No. 3. Charlotte, May 6, 1856.—if

BOOKS For Sale

AT THE CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE NEW PURCHASE, OR EARLY YEARS IN THE FAR WEST—By Robert Carlton.

THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA in Turkey, Persia, and Russia—Edited by James Morier.

STANHOPE BURLEIGH, The Jesuits in our Homes—One of the most interesting Novels that has been written in many years—by Helen Dhu.

THE MUSEUM of Remarkable and Interesting Events, containing Historical Adventures and Incidents.

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LEXICON OF FREE MASONRY. Containing a definition of all its communicable terms.

The True Masonic Stories, translated from the Chinese, Turkish, and German, and compiled by Henry St. Clair.

McKey's Ahimn Rezon of South Carolina. The New Masonic Trustee Board.

THE ODD FELLOWS' MANUAL, by the Rev. A. B. Grass.

LOWRIE & ENNIS, Book-Sellers, Charlotte, March 4, 1856

News of the Day.

THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

We have advices from California, by the steamer "Daniel Webster," to the 20th of June.

Mob law still prevails, and there is no decrease in the excitement at San Francisco. Very few persons responded to the Governor's proclamation of June 4th. The Vigilance Committee had opened books and recruits were being received by thousands.

The committee have six thousand stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon. Their force is divided into ten regiments. There are a string of breastworks in the front of the Committee Room, an alarm bell on the top of the building, and several pieces of cannon on the adjacent roofs.

The Governor gathered a few hundred men together and went to Benicia to get arms and ammunition from the arsenal, which General Wool refused to give them. The Governor's forces were encamped near the city. Six more regiments had been furnished by the Committee, who continued making arrests.

On the receipt of the Governor's proclamation nearly all the towns in the interior held enthusiastic meetings, endorsing the Committee, and formed organizations to assist them.

Crimes and casualties were numerous.—There was no interest whatever in politics. The reports from the mines were favorable.

FROM OREGON.

In Oregon hostilities continued. Smith's command was attacked near the meadows; the whites lost 12 killed and 25 wounded; Indian loss considerable.—Col. Wright and one third of his command had been killed by the Yakima Indians.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

The news from Nicaragua is important. Gen. Walker was elected President, on the 24th of June. Rivas, the late President, has rebelled, and he and his Minister of War left Leon on the 12th, and afterwards appeared at Chinandega, where they collected six hundred natives. They called in the outposts and ordered the American troops to evacuate Leon. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession of Leon with 120 men. Walker has declared the Rivas party traitors. Most of the officers of the former Cabinet stand by Walker.

Thus, another revolution in Nicaragua has taken place—and now, Walker has reached the point he had had out set to gain. There are now three Presidents of Nicaragua, all claiming to be the legitimate bearers of the honor. The contest will be settled in favor of the one commanding the strongest military force. Walker is now—but the other two Presidents will unite to dethrone him, and his situation may now be regarded more critical than ever.

Rivas has already raised a pretty strong force, and holds a part of the State in possession, and there is a strong indication that the Central American States generally, will take part in the fray.

The United States recognized the Rivas Government, on the ground that it was "established" by the general consent of the people. Will Padre Yijil, appointed by Rivas, be allowed to represent Walker at Washington.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

The British National Debt cannot be short at this moment of a thousand millions of pounds. Yet the resources of Great Britain increase at such a rate as to make even that enormous amount comparatively immaterial. The American war increased the British national debt by more than one hundred millions. In 1793 its whole amount was two hundred and forty millions, and it required more than three fourths of the revenue to pay the interest. All parties then agreed that Great Britain was on the verge of bankruptcy.

In 1793 commenced that terrible war which, with two brief intervals, lasted twenty three years. When peace returned in 1815, the debt had rolled up to nearly nine hundred millions.

The existence of such a debt as that of Great Britain affords strong reason why she should keep in peace, especially with such a country as America. War with this country at once increases her debt and diminishes her means of paying it. Supposing her sure of success for years, yet the damage the British manufactures and commerce, and the cost of such a war, might well make her pause before going to war for such a cause as Crampton's dismissal, and risking the gigantic financial ruin which an American contest might produce.

PETITIONS FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION are now in circulation in all the Northern States, having been sent out by the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with the request that they be signed and sent to Mr. Hale, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward or Mr. Fessenden for presentation to the Senate, or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame or Cummins, for presentation to the House.—[Providence Post.]

Hon. Albert Cuthbert, for many years a leading and distinguished politician in Georgia, and United States Senator from March, 1837, to March, 1843, died at his residence in Jasper county, on the 9th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD.

The Stockholders of this Road, (says the Raleigh Standard of Wednesday last) adjourned on Friday last, after an interesting session of two days. The attendance, being mainly from the West, was large; and animated discussions took place, in which Messrs. Fisher, J. M. Morehead, Paul C. Cameron, John W. Thomas, Gen. Saunders, D. L. Swain, R. P. Dick, J. R. McLean and others, participated.

The old directors were re-elected at the first ballot, to wit, Charles F. Fisher, Gen. Saunders, Gen. Alexander McRae, and Francis Fries.

During the meeting Mr. Fisher, the President of the Road, referred to charges which had been made in relation to the management of the Road; and he called upon those who had charges to prefer, to bring them forward then and there, and not to do so in newspapers, over anonymous signatures.

Mr. John W. Thomas, of Davidson, responded,—but, before the discussion closed, and with the prompt full and satisfactory replies and explanations of Mr. Fisher, he no doubt wished that he had remained silent. The vote that was afterwards cast for Mr. Fisher for Director—he having received within a fraction of all the votes—and the manner in which the old Board was sustained, furnished a triumphant vindication of the President and of the management of the Road, and was regarded on all hands as a just rebuke to those, who, from party feeling or personal disappointment, have of late been assailing the President and Directory of this Road. These attacks were commenced by Mr. Gilmer in his speech in Macon county, and they were at once taken up and continued by his party organs in the Western part of the State. We trust that the recent action of the stockholders will have its proper effect in the quarters referred to; and that no further attempt will be made to introduce party spirit into the affairs and operations of this great work.

The best feeling appeared to prevail among all the Stockholders towards the close of the session; and they separated in mutual good humor, cheered by the progress of the Road during the past year, and full of confidence as to its future progress and prosperity. The full proceedings will, we learn, be printed at an early day in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each stockholder.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—The subscription of \$200,000 heretofore made by the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, having been made under certain conditions which have not yet been complied with, therefore the Commissioners have ordered that an election be held, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the citizens of that place relative to making the subscription of \$200,000 to the stock of the Company an unconditional one. The election will be held on the 4th of August next.—[Fayetteville Carolinian.]

MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY.

On the 8th instant, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, a shocking murder, growing out of a love affair, was committed by a man by the name of Hayt who had for some time been paying his attentions to a Miss Allen. He was over 40 years old, while she was in her 15th year. The girl's father had asked Hayt for the loan of a revolver, which he was known to have, to shoot rats with. He had, accordingly, loaded every barrel, and after dinner proceeded to the house of Allen, for the double purpose of seeing his daughter and delivering his pistol; but after spending some time with the girl, she told him that she would not marry him, and that if he was out of the way she could get other beaux or another beau, when, without a moment's hesitation, he drew from his pocket the pistol, and placing it to her head deliberately fired, when she screamed and fell. He then picked her up and laid her on the lounge or settee, when he fired the second barrel, the ball passing through her head forward of her ears. The mother of the girl, who was in an adjoining room, on hearing her scream, started to go to her assistance, but Hayt commenced firing at her also, but without effect. He then immediately left the house and ran into the woods, as was supposed, for the purpose of secreting himself, but instead of so doing, was seen quietly as possible and gave himself up to the proper authorities. In his examination he said that he had no intention of shooting or hurting his victim a minute before the deed was done. He confessed everything, saying that he was perfectly sane, but does not know why he fired at the girl's mother, as he did not want to harm her. He was committed.

ROGUE DISCOVERED.—W. R. Mills, of Salisbury, on the 4th July, while asleep, had his pocket book, containing \$900, stolen from his pocket. J. B. Ramsay has been arrested as the robber, and \$550 of the stolen money recovered. He confesses that he was the thief. So we learn from the Salisbury Herald.

All mankind are happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy many years hence by the memory of it.

EXECUTION OF M. M. CHANEY, FOR NEGRO STEALING.

Chaney, whose death on a gallows is recorded below, was well known to many of the citizens of Mecklenburg, having resided in this county, some time since. The last Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger, says:

"This unfortunate man, convicted at the last spring term of our Court, of negro stealing, expiated his crime on the gallows on Friday last, the 11th of July. It had long been the impression of persons in this community, that the prisoner was one of a regular organized clan, who were engaged in enticing and abducting slaves from their masters. Various circumstances led to this impression, and many efforts were made to induce the prisoner to confess his own guilt, and to reveal the names and whereabouts of his confederates; and we believe inducements were held out that his doing so might lead to a pardon in his own case; but he persisted in asserting his innocence—maintaining that he bought and paid for the negro that he was convicted of stealing, and that he was innocent of any lawless clan of which he was supposed to be a member. It was believed, however, that when brought to the gallows and convinced that there was no hope of pardon, and that only a few moments separated him from eternity, he would make a clean breast, and an open exposure of his guilt.

He was taken from the jail about 11 o'clock, A. M., and led to the gallows, (about half a mile distant) followed by an immense concourse of persons. When placed upon the gallows, his appearance and manner was exceedingly calm and collected; we had never believed one capable of exercising such thorough self-control under the horrid circumstances. He addressed the people for about one hour and a half, and during that time, he was repeatedly urged by persons present to make a confession; but all to no purpose, and if we understood the substance of his remarks, he maintained his innocence to the last; though we believe the main issues were rather evaded. He expressed himself as being fully prepared to meet his doom; spoke confidently of having made his peace with God, and that he had no fear of death; but we thought his tone and manner strangely lacking in that reverential humility that would naturally be shown in the last moments of a dying Christian. The Rev. M. Clarke accompanied, and remained with the prisoner to the last, and joined with him in a most fervent appeal for mercy to the Most High. The parting words of the unfortunate man to his old friends and acquaintances, as he shook them severally by the hand, were truly affecting. About half past 1 o'clock, the fatal instrument of death was drawn around his neck; the horrid cap adjusted, and soon the wretched criminal was launched into eternity. We lament the occasions that make such scenes a necessity, but we hope that the present instance will have the effect that the law intends, viz: a solemn warning to others who would violate her rigid, but just decrees.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER TRIAL.

From the Washington Star, July 8.

Hon. P. S. Brooks appeared before Judge Crawford, at 10 o'clock this morning, to answer to the charge of assault upon Senator Sumner. Mr. Brooks was accompanied by Senator Butler and a number of other friends.

The District Attorney appeared for the United States; and John A. Linton, Esq., and Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, for defence.

Wm. L. Leader, James W. Simonton, Hon. L. M. Keitt, Senator Pearce, Senator Toombs, Dr. Doyle, Dr. Lindsay and Senator Benjamin were examined—the evidence being substantially the same as that elicited before the Congressional committee.

Senator Benjamin testified to Sumner's speech having been printed in advance of its delivery.

Senator Toombs, while on the stand, at the request of the counsel for the defence, read from the speech of Mr. Sumner the portion attacking Senator Butler and South Carolina.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Brooks rose, and the thorough court room listened in absorbed silence while he proceeded, in a few brief words, most appropriately expressed, to address the Court, as follows:

May it please your honor—May I be permitted to say a word? [Judge Crawford—Certainly.] I appear in person before this honorable Court, simply to receive its judgment. I would have preferred that the person upon whom the assault was committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech which libeled my State and my blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I feel confident that under oath he could not have denied this fact, which, with due reference to your Honor, I regard as material to my defence, inasmuch as a libel is contrary to law, and to that extent would operate in extension of my offence.

I would like to have inquired of him, in person, as to the degree of his personal injuries, and to have been informed in what way he could reconcile that part of his statement as to the words used by me when the assault was made, with the sentence which immediately succeeds this language in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, and which is as follows:

"While these words were passing from his [my] lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose sight."

It would have gratified me had he been compelled to answer under oath as to the violence of the first blow, which, I aver, was but a tap, and intended to put him on his guard.

But, sir, he is conveniently and deliberately absent and on travel, notwithstanding but six days ago this case was postponed on account of his extreme indisposition and the materiality of his testimony; and yet with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the court rather than to continue in suspense.

It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence. I have already accomplished more than half of the journey of life, and this is the first time that it has been my misfortune to be arraigned before any judicial tribunal as a breaker of any law of my country. I confess, sir, and without shame, that my sensibilities are disturbed by my novel position, and I have but to express my profound regret that in discharging a duty imposed upon me by my own sense of right and the sentiment of the gallant people it is my pride and honor to represent, I am constrained as a consequence to approach you as a violator and not as a maker of the laws.

In extension of my offence permit me to say that no extraordinary power of invention is requisite to imagine a variety of personal grievances, which the good of society and even public morality require to be redressed; and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which may fall under the condemnation of the letter of the law, and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties.—The villain who perverts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance to this honorable court. But where a sister's dishonor is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion, embodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, always has, and always will, control the law, and popular will applaud what the books may condemn.

It is the glory of the law that it is founded in reason. But can that reasoning be just which is not regardful of human feeling? Sir, no one knows better than yourself that such a reproach does not rest upon our jurisprudence; for even the stern letter of the law touches with tenderness the husband who slays in the act the usurper of his bed. The child who kills in defence of his parent is excused by the law, which is ever regardful of the virtuous impulses of nature.

By a parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by every nation upon earth as the cardinal political virtue. Sons are made to reward it, and to perpetuate the names of those who are its exemplars. And can it be expected—will it be required—that I, with a heart to feel and an arm to strike, shall patiently hear and quietly submit while my political mother is covered with

insult and obloquy and dishonor? while her character is slandered and her reputation libeled?

Sir, the substance which I have been gathering for my children may be squandered, my body may be consigned to the common jail, my life itself may be forfeited, but I will be true to the instincts of my nature—true to the home of my maturity, and to the mother that bore me.

The first political lesson which my ripening faculties fully comprehended and appreciated, was the high moral and social obligation of every citizen to bow himself to the majesty of the law. In obedience to the precepts of my youth, which are sanctioned by the experience and judgment of maturer years, I submit my case to the discretion of the court with entire confidence, that while you, sir, as a magistrate perform your whole duty to the country and yourself, you will remember that in every regulated community public opinion distinguishes between crime and honorable resentment, and tolerates the refuge which men sometimes seek in the magnanimity of their judges.

Judge Crawford then, without remark, proceeded to pass sentence upon the defendant, which was, that he pay a fine of \$300.

RUNNING OFF.

The abrogation of Senator Sumner, on the day before the trial of Mr. Brooks came off before the criminal Court, has generated a hearty laugh over Washington. The truth is, it would never have done for the Republican cause to have submitted him to a cross-examination upon the witness stand; as it was well understood around the Court House that such an event would as surely have exploded the peculiar statements of his remarkable testimony given before the House Investigating Committee, as his appearance under the gaze of the public would have exploded the trick of making him out, for political effect, a dreadfully injured man. Gentlemen who saw him on the morning of the day before yesterday, as he was about leaving Washington in the cars, conceive that he never looked in better condition. Yet, as it seems that those who have him in custody are determined to play out to the end the game of public deception with reference to his condition, we shall not be surprised to learn that he enters Boston on crutches, with head shaved and bound up, and limbs trembling as though bending under the weight of a half a century of premature years.

The distant reader may rely on it, that if his appearance in the court house at the recent trial would not have exploded the humbug, he would surely have been there to confront his assailant. The act of running him off at such a time, pretty much as the thing is done on the underground railroad, involves positive proof of the false pretences and humbuggery of the current Republican party representations concerning his condition; and it is so appreciated in this city.—[Washington Star.]

THE BROOKS CASE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th instant, the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks was defeated, the vote only being 121 yeas to 75 nays—not two-thirds. Mr. Brooks made a speech in defence of his conduct, and vacated his seat pending the resolution disapproving the conduct of Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt.

Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, has issued writs of election, fixing the 28th day of July instant, as the time for holding a Congressional election to supply the place made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Preston S. Brooks. He will be returned without opposition and with an unprecedented large vote, as a compliment.

Gov. Adams has also issued Writs of election in the case of Mr. Keitt, who also resigned on account of a vote of censure for an alleged connexion with the Sumner flogging, and Col. K. will also be sent back with the endorsement of his entire constituency.

ALABAMA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor of Massachusetts having forwarded to the Governor of Alabama a string of fanatical resolutions insulting to the South, Gov. Winston, of Alabama, very politely returned them, accompanied by the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 19, 1856.

SIR: Believing the resolves you have forwarded to this Department, in relation to the Territory of Kansas, to be in conflict with the truth of history, unconstitutional and treasonable in design, I return them to you, with a request, that all future resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on Federal affairs and the subject of slavery, be no more forwarded to this Department.

The obligations of the Constitution and the Laws of the United States, passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State; and wish to be free, in future, from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insult and libellous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens thereof.

Your obedient servant, JOHN A. WINSTON.

To His Excellency Henry J. Gardner of Massachusetts.