WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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

BY WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. | CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. | TERMS $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

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THE

Western Democrat

—Published every Tuesday—

Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

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For the year, if paid in advance.....$2 00
If paid within six months,..... 2 50
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WILLIAM J. YATES.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. Office in Brawley's Building, up stairs.

DIRECTORS:

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C. OVERMAN, }
A. C. STEELE, }
J. H. WILSON, Agent.
JOHN F. IRWIN, Secretary.
July 22, 1856—tf

MRS. M. J. CRAIG,

Dress Maker,

Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory

CHARLOTTE.

April 22, 1856.—1y

MRS. WHEALAN,

Dress Maker,

Opposite the Post-Office.

ALL DRESSES cut and made by the celebrated A-B-C method, and warranted to fit.

BONNETS

Trimmed in the latest style, at the shortest notice.

Charlotte, Feb 12, 1856.—tf

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. EVER 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. PRITCHARD, M. D.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
GRANITE ROW, No 3.
Charlotte, May 6, 1856.—tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEXANDER & LENTELE

WOULD inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have taken the room No. 4, Springs' Row, formerly occupied by R. M. Robison, where they intend carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having engaged the services of A. Bethune, whose reputation as a Cutter, is well known in this community, they feel no hesitancy in saying that they are as well prepared to give satisfaction as any other establishment in this part of the country; and by close application and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of patronage. Good fits warranted.

☞Fashions received monthly from the best Depots.

ALEXANDER & LENTELE.

August 19, 1856—tf

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 10, 1856—tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber announces 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 for *Cash* at a small profit, or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Elms' Grocery Store.

Sept. 29, 1855.—10-tf D. L. REA.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of B. Koopmann & Co., has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, will please make early payment to B. Koopmann, who will continue the business on his own account, at the old stand.

B. KOOPMANN.
ELIAS & COHEN.

Aug. 16, 1856—tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our usual Supply of Fall and Winter GOODS which shall be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7th, 1856.

EMBROIDERIES.

Swiss, Jaconet & Cambric Edgings & Insertings,
" " " Flouncings,
" " " Collars,
" " " Sleeves,
Real Lace Sets, black and white.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1856.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1856.

HARDWARE

OF ALL KINDS.

BREM & STEELE

Oct. 7th 1856.

LADIES DRESS SILKS.

THE Largest and most varied Stock ever offered in this market.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1816.

MUSLIN D'LAINS, CASHMERES, PLAIDS, &c.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1856.

LADIES CLOAKS.

A VERY LARGE STOCK, very cheap and elegant.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct 7, 1856. 14-tf

Notice.

The copartnership of Glen & McKoy was dissolved on the 22d of July last. J. G. McCoy having purchased Mr Glen's interest in the Marble Yard and Notes and Accounts. All contracts must be made with J. G. McCoy.

Charlotte, October 7. 14-tf

W., C. & R. R. R. Company.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday the 22d day of October next.

A. H. GUION, President.

Sept. 23, 1856—4w

R. M. PATTERSON, M. D., Monroe, N. C.

HAVING permanently located himself in this place, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office at the Village Hotel.

Valuable Farms FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale several valuable farms in the County of Mecklenburg, N. C. The first is known as

The Home Tract,

Containing 753 Acres, on the waters of Reedy Creek, commodious DWELLING House, good barns, carriage house, and all other useful buildings in excellent order and probably not surpassed by those on any other farm in the county of Mecklenburg. There is also a Grist and Saw Mill, Gin House with Gin running by water, also another good Gin and Thresher on the farm. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, pleasantly situated, well watered, and has 375 Acres of cleared land. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the fertile county of Mecklenburg. I wish to sell this farm between this date and the first of January next, and will take pleasure in showing it to those who may call to see it.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract

of land, in the same neighborhood, containing 217 Acres, well watered, and having on it a large quantity of excellent timber convenient to a Saw Mill. This place is known as the Pace Hill Tract.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract

on McAlpine's Creek in Mecklenburg, containing 250 Acres, known as the Rea Mine Tract. This farm is well improved with a good dwelling house and out buildings, is well watered, and lies on the Potter road.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract

of land lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, in Mecklenburg county, containing 51½ Acres.

I also wish to sell my life interest in

Another Tract,

of 25 Acres, on Sugar Creek, adjoining the above tract of 51 acres.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract,

lying on the waters of Paw Creek, in Mecklenburg county, containing 100 Acres well watered, and tolerably well improved with buildings.

Any of these farms will be shown at any time to those who wish to purchase, by application to the subscriber, who lives on the above mentioned Home tract.

ALBERT WALLACE.

August 5, 1856—tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two farms lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in Mecklenburg county—the first known as

The Alexander tract, containing 360 Acres.

Well improved, with a good and commodious dwelling house, and all the out houses necessary for a farm, in good repair. There is also

A good Store-House

ON THE PREMISES.

This property lies 16 miles from Charlotte, at the Cross Roads, on the main road to Concord. The farm is in all respects in good condition, and contains a quantity of fine bottom land.

The other Tract,

Adjoins the above, and contains

600 ACRES.

This is also a well improved farm, with good buildings, has excellent timber on it, a good meadow, and a first-rate cotton Gin. There is also on this place a good

Gold and Copper Mine.

Both of the above farms are desirable estates, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply on the premises.

J. M. W. FLOW.

July 29, 1856—tf

CARROLL HOUSE,

Chester, S. C.

THIS large and splendid three-story building, on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the cars or otherwise.

The Proprietor is well aware that nothing short of a well-kept House will induce a custom to this, so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand-and-one promises which have been made only to be broken by many of his illustrious predecessors. He confidently hopes that he will be sustained, and upon trial give such satisfaction and accommodation as will send him on his way rejoicing.

J. L. CARROLL.

Chester, S. C., Feb. 26, 1856.—tf

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me made by S. H. Rea, for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the public square, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., in October next,

That Valuable Lot & Stable

in rear of the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C., now occupied by S. H. Rea as a Livery and Sale Stable. Terms made known on day of sale.

☞The above sale will take place on Tuesday the 28th of October Court.

R. R. KING, Trustee.

September 23, 1856—ts.

To The Farmers of

WESTERN CAROLINA.

We are receiving the largest Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Clothing and Hardware of all kinds.

Brogan Shoes, the best in market, and bought before the advance. Negro Kerseys and Linseys, Negro and Bed Blankets at very low prices, Hats and Caps of all varieties—

A Large Stock of Groceries,

consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Bale Rope, Gunny and Dundee Bagging, the largest stock in market and bought before the advance, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. We have every and any thing that may be found in a Dry Good or Grocery Store. Our Goods were bought close, and we are *determined* not to be undersold, and all we ask is an examination of our goods and prices by *CASH* or punctual paying customers. If you want to save your money and buy goods cheap, call and see us before buying elsewhere, as it will afford us great pleasure to show you what we have, and convince you we can save you money.

BROWN, STITT, & CO.

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1856—$5w-7w

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, my boy NED; said boy was purchased from the estate of James L. Davidson, deceased, of Providence, Mecklenburg county, and is extensively known in that vicinity; he is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches in height, has had an arm broken, and disfigured slightly, do not remember which, he is intelligent, and black. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or $35 for his lodgment in jail, so I can get him within fifteen days from date of this, or $25 for his delivery or lodgment, so that I can get him in any length of time, and $2 extra for every shot put into him will be paid with pleasure.

Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received, and liberally rewarded.

ROBT. S. HUNTLY,
Walkersville, Union Co., N C.

N. B.—There are reasons to believe that he has been enticed away by a white man.

Sept. 30, 1856—tf

Notice to Builders.

THE undersigned invite proposals for the erection of College Buildings at Davidson College, to cost from 30 to $50,000, the buildings to be of brick on rock foundation, three-stories high, covered with tin. The contractor to furnish all the materials, and complete the work.—Plans and specifications will be exhibited by the Chairman, at any time, after the 1st of December. The contract will be closed at Charlotte, on the 18th day of December. Any member of the committee will communicate information on the subject to persons desiring to contract for the Buildings.

DRURY LACY, Chairman, D. C.

A. B. DAVIDSON, }
J. W. OSBORNE, } Charlotte, N. C.
J. H. WILSON, }
JOHN KNOX, Chesterville, S. C.
DANIEL COLEMAN, Concord, N. C.
ARCH. BAKER, }
D. A. DAVIS, } Salisbury, N. C.
M. B. GATER, Wilmington, N. C.

☞The Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Standard, Weekly Carolinian, Columbia, S. C., please copy six weeks. Sept. 16, 1856—6w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us are warned to pay up immediately, or they will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Many of the claims are of long standing, and nobody can complain, if a settlement is not now made, that it is forced.

E. & J. LONERGAN.

November 6, 1855. 15 tf

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 numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of E. 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 10, 1856.—tf

Notice.

THE Tax Lists for 1855, are now in my hands, and I hold them ready for inspection. I request all persons to inform me of any taxables which may not be listed.

☞All persons that have not paid their taxes for 1854, *will surely* come up and *fork over now*.

E. C GRIER, Sheriff.

April 8, 1856—tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of IRWIN, HUGGINS & Co., will find J. F. Irwin or T. D. Gillespie always ready and happy to settle. Accounts and Notes not settled by January Court will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. F. IRWIN.
T. D. GILLESPIE.

Oct. 23. 13-tf

Interesting Notice.

A rare opportunity to buy GOOD LAND.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his plantation, lying in Mecklenburg county, on the Nation Ford Road, and one mile west of Morrow Turnout, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road. The situation is a desirable one, being near the junction of two public roads. The tract contains

292 Acres,

lies well, is of a dark sandy soil, of easy cultivation, and produces well—about 75 acres are under cultivation, and there is 70 or 80 acres of the best woodland in the county. The balance is lying out, has grown up with pines, and would produce as good as ever. It is well watered, a "Big Branch" running through the tract, on which there is some

SUPERIOR BOTTOM.

Meliorate your condition not by "going west," but by buying good land susceptible of improvement and possessing market facilities, and social and moral advantages. "Nuf sed."

ROBT. H. HARRIS.
Pineville, P. O., N. C.

Sept. 30, 1856—p'd$2,25-3w

MISCELLANY.

A JAPANESE MEDICAL SECRET.

The historian of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan concludes that the Japanese are deficient in knowledge of medicine and surgery, but he says some of their medical preparations are very remarkable, producing most singular effect. Of these, says the writer, there is one spoken of by Titsingh, who saw its application and its consequence; and from some of the officers of our expedition we have heard of this preparation, of which, we believe, they have brought home specimens. Titsingh thus writes: "Instead of enclosing the bodies of the dead in coffins of a length and breadth proportionate to the deceased, they place the body in a tub three feet high, two feet and a half in diameter at the top, and two feet at the bottom. It is difficult to conceive how the body of a grown person can be compressed into so small a space, when the limbs rendered rigid by death, cannot be bent in any way. The Japanese to whom I made this observation, told me that they produced the result by means of a particular powder called *Dosia*, which they introduce into the ears, nostrils, and mouth of the deceased; after which the limbs, all at once, acquire astonishing flexibility. As he promised to perform the ceremony in my presence, I could not do otherwise than suspend my judgment, lest I should condemn, as an absurd fiction, a fact which, indeed, surpasses our conceptions, but may yet be susceptible of a plausible explanation, especially by galvanism, the recently discovered effects of which also appeared at first to exceed the bounds of credulity.

"The experiment accordingly took place in the month of October, 1783, when the cold was prety severe. A young Dutchman having died in our factory at Dezima, I directed the physician to cause the body to be washed and left all night exposed to the air, on a table placed near an open window, in order that it might become completely stiff. Next morning several Japanese, some of the officers of our factory, and myself, went to examine the corpse, which was hard as a piece of wood. One of the interpreters, named Derhy, drew from his bosom a *Santock*, or pocket book, and took out of it an oblong paper, filled with a coarse powder resembling sand. This was the famous Dosia powder. He put a pinch into the ears, another pinch into the nostrils, and a third into the mouth; presently, whether from the effect of this drug, or of some trick I could not detect, the arms, which had been crossed over the breast, dropped of themselves, and in less than twenty minutes, by the watch, the body recovered its flexibility. I attributed this phenomenon to the action of some subtle poison, but was assured that the Dosia powder, so far from being poisonous, was a most excellent medicine in child bearing, for disease of the eyes, and for other maladies. An infusion of this powder, taken even in perfect health, is said to have virtues which cause it to be in request among the Japanese of all classes. It cheers the spirits and refreshes the body. It is carefully tied up in a white cloth and dried, after being used, as it serves a great number of times without losing its virtues."

THE WAGES OF NEEDLEWOMEN.—It was recently stated in a New York journal that there were no less than twenty thousand dissolute women in that city. One great cause of this fearful infirmity is the low wages which are paid to the great body of needlewomen, as well as to most classes of females, except domestics. Imagine a widow, with two or three children, thrown upon the world without means, and compelled to make a living for herself and little ones; how can she do it by sewing?—how pay rent, purchase clothing, fuel, and food? We are told that the coarser kinds of garments, such as pantaloons and vests, are now made at rates so low, that an industrious female, if she toil for ten hours a day throughout the week, even if ready at the needle, cannot realise more than three dollars. This sum would be scarcely sufficient to provide food and clothing for a single woman. What, then, must be the condition of a widow, with one, two or even three, helpless little ones to take care of? The almshouse, or a course of infamy, are the only alternatives. The field for female labor is not sufficiently wide in this country; there should be more avocations thrown open to them. Those, for example, who attend stores—and that is regarded a higher and more profitable line than most others—find it exceedingly difficult to get along. This is especially the case if they reside at a great distances from the centres of trade, and are compelled to pay omnibus hire; to purchase one meal a day (dinner,) in addition to their boarding at home, and to attire themselves in neat apparel. This latter constitutes an important item, under the circumstances. The best possible cure is remunerative employment; and this will apply in an especial manner to those young females in every great city who are beset by so many temptations.—*Phil. Inq.*

BOSTON, October 2.

The Common Councill last night voted an invitation to President Pierce to visit this city. There was some opposition, but the vote was finally carried.

DR. FRANKLIN'S ONLY SON.

While the name of Franklin has been so prominently before the public, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his faher, whose chief claim to veneration is for the invaluable services he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son, from first to last, was a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary war he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1763.

When the difficulties between the mother oountry and the colonies were coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the legislative assembly of New Jersey from sanctioning the preceedings of the General Congress at Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the Whigs to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained about two years in East Windsor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grant, near where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British Government for the losses he had sustained for his fidelity. He died in 1813, at the age of 82.

As might be expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse. When, in 1784, the son wrote to his father, in his reply Dr. Franklin says: "Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and effected me with such keen sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune and life were all at stake." In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted.—After making him some bequests, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."—The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of the son.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Western Christian Advocate gives the following summary of Southern Methodism: Southern Methodism has now six Bishops—the Rev. Messrs. Soule, Andrew, Paine, Pierce, Carley and Kavanaugh.—Two have died since its organization—Drs. Capers and Bascom. They have to attend twenty two annual conferences, besides the Pacific, embracing an immense region, from Virginia to Texas and the Indian Territory. Some of these bodies are very large. In South Carolina there are over 45,000 colored members; in Georgia more than 20,000; in Alabama nearly 20,000 &c. Whole number of traveling preachers, 1,924; superannuated, 150; local, 4,356; white members, 428,511; colored, 164,584; Indians, 3,757; total, 603.303.—The increase last year was over 23,000.—The Southern Methodist Church now numbers more than 300 missions, domestic and foreign; 270 missionaries; 70,000 mission members, with 25,000 pupils in the mission schools. There are missions among the people of color, the German population at the South, the Indian tribes, in China and California, (now the Pacific Conference.) The society has been in existence since 1845, and from $68,000, its annual receipts have reached nearly $170,000. Southern Methodism has made rapid advances in its educational efforts, having not less than 8,000 students in its numerous colleges and academies. In 1845 its Sunday School Society was formed. Now there are over 2,000 schools, nearly 93,000 scholars, 14,000 teachers, and 17,000 volumes in the libraries. Five thousand dollars have been collected for the tract cause.

GENERAL RULES FOR USING GUANO.—Nesbit, in his work on Agricultural Chemistry, gives the following rules for using guano.

1. That guano is best applied in damp or showery weather.

2. That guano should not generally be put on grass land in the spring, later than April.

3. That when guano is applied to arable land it should immediately be mixed with the soil, either by harrowing or otherwise.

4. That guano and artificial manures in general should be put on lands only in quantities sufficient for the particular crop intended to be grown, and not with the intention of assisting the succeeding one.—Each crop should be separately manured.

5. That guano before application should be mixed with at least from five to six times its weight in ashes, charcoal or fine soil.

6. That guano should on no account be allowed to come in direct contact with the seed.

POLITICAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BARGAIN.—We believe that there can be no longer any doubt as to the combination between the black republicans (Fremonters) and the know-nothings (Fillmorites) of Pennsylvania, with a view to defeat the democracy, both at the State election of the 14th of October and at the Presidential election of the 4th of November. The following are said to be the terms of the compact:

In the first instance, it is agreed that the Fremonters and Fillmorites shall combine to elect the know-nothing candidates for canal commissioner and the other officers to be chosen by the State at large, as also the candidates for Congress in the districts where the Fillmorcites are the strongest, and *vice versa* where the black republicans are strongest. If the result of the vote at the State election justifies the measure, it is then proposed to run a double electoral ticket against Mr Buchanan; while, in the contrary event, the Fremonters will not run any ticket, but will support the Fillmore electoral ticket, on condition that they (the Fillmore electors) agree to cast their vote for Fremont, in case he gets in the other States more electoral votes than Fillmore. The know-nothings may have the State offices with their patronage and emolument, provided as a reward for this act of liberality on the part of the Fremonters, they support the black republican candidate for the Presidency.

It remains to be seen whether the voters of the old Keystone State will allow themselves to be driven wherever the wire-pullers of these two parties, for their own selfish purposes, may choose to draw them.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—We publish a letter from Mr McMasters, editor of the Freeman's Journal of this city, in regard to the position which Mr John C. Fremont occupies before the public in regard to his religion. He has denied, time and again, to clergymen and laymen that he is, or ever has been, a Catholic; yet Mr McMasters challenges him to say so over his own signature, as he will thereupon prove him *a liar!* The matter has now come down to a serious issue. The public generally are not so much interested to know what Mr Frement's religion is, as they are to know whether he has been guilty of intentional and wilful deception. Some of Mr Fremont's warmest friends now doubt his honesty, and nothing will satisfy them but a direct statement from him. It is really a most unfortunate position for a man aspiring to the office of the Chief Magistrate of twenty-four millions of people. The letter of Mr McMasters, however, is a stinging epistle, and the Fremont men can no longar laugh or ridicule the matter out of countenance. Let us know whether Mr Fremont is a man of truth or not. Either Mr Fremont or Mr McMasters has told a glaring, unscrupulous *lie!*—*N. Y. Day Book.*

☞Hon. P. S Brooks, of S. Carolina, has been nominated for re-election to Congress.

A FREMONTER.—Joshua R. Giddings, a supporter of Fremont, says:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and commanded by British officers, shall wage a war of extermination against the master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery."

The above represents the character of our opponents, and teaches us what we may expect from them should they get into power. We do not charge that all the Fremont men would endorse Giddings' remarks, but it is characteristic of the hatred entertained towards us by that party.

DESTITUTE CONDITION OF KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—The Petersburg Express has a letter from one of the Virginia emigrants in Kansas, stating that times are very hard, the winter fast approaching, and there are many destitute of any prospect of braving its severity in their present penniless condition. All the fighting had been stopped by the active measures of Gov. Geary. It would be well for subscriptions to be taken up to aid Southerners now in the territory. The Missouri Republican describes the difference between going and returning emigrants:

They were then in companies of hundreds; they had family circles, and looked happy; they took quarters in the cabins of steamboats, and partook of the luxury of repose and a plenteous table. They were thrifty looking emigrants, who would do honor to any new country.

We now see them in squads of tens and twenties—crippled, sickly and apparently poverty stricken—crowded upon the decks of steamboats, almost begging their way back to the homes they left but a few months before. And civil war in Kansas has wrought all this mischief—doomed many a hopeful heart to despair and death, and embittered the lives of hundreds more, whose piteous stories the world will never know.

Washington, October 6.—Young Botts and Prior, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, are here secreted. Arrangements had been made for a hostile meeting this morning.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Botts, Pryor, and their friends were arrested on the ground by the police this morning, before exchanging shots. They will proceed to Richmond this evening in custody of officers.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I take pleasure in announcing to the public, that all the arrangements for the Educational Convention to be held in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October (instant,) have been completed.

Essayists of distinction have been procured on all subjects proposed at the preliminary meeting in Goldsboro' in May last; and from the reliable information in my possession, I feel authorized to say, that the ensuing Convention promises to be the most respectable and imposing one of the kind ever assembled in North Carolina.

It will form an important era in the educational history of the State; and from it will probably date new combined and systematic efforts on the part of all the friends of the great cause which calls it together.

In the name of that cause, and on behalf of the Committee of Preparations, a cordial invitation to attend this Convention is again given to all the friends of Education in North Carolina.

Let no one stay away for the want of a special invitation, as such could not be sent to every individual—and let it be distinctly understood that it is important for the leading Schools and Colleges to be represented.

Teachers and officers of Common Schools are particularly requested to attend,—and indeed the invitation is special to every friend of North Carolina.

All who attend will be furnished with free return tickets over the the Rail Roads of the State, and the people of Salisbury will freely entertain the delegates, while there.

The Convention will perhaps organize Tuesday evening at early candle light.

C. H. WILEY,
Ch'n of Com. of Preparations.

October 1st, 1856.

THE INVENTOR OF PICKLED HERRING.—Some of our most valuable inventions are of so simple a character that the only wonder about them seems to be that they were never found out before. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has just returned from a visit to the little town of Borgo on the Baltic, where he took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation of a monument to the memory of the fisherman Beukels, who first introduced the plan of preserving herrings by salting and packing them. Formerly the vast number of herrings which were captured on the northern and western shores of the empire, were lost to the world by the rapid decomposition of the fish. Beukels conceived the happy idea of salting them, and having instructed his neighbors how to preserve them by this process, went himself to Finland, and taught the Fins how to deal with the fish. As a reward for his public spirit, the name of Beukels has been handed down to posterity as a benefactor of mankind. The Emperor Charles the Fifth visited his tomb; Peter the Great granted a pension to one of his decendants, and now Alexander has laid the foundation stone of a monument to be erected to his honor.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOON.—Science has been enabled to find out much concerning lunar mountains. The elevation of upwards of a thousand have been accurately measured, on the scientific principle that the length of the shadow indicates the height of the body behind which it is cast, provided the inclination by which the light falls is known. Whenever light falls on a perpendicular body with an inclination of half a right angle, (forty-five degrees,) the shadow formed beyond is exactly as long as the body is high. When the sun shines by this inclination upon the lunar mountains, their shadows are consequently as long as the mountains are tall. When the light falls with greater inclination the shadow is lengthened in a ratio known to the mathematician. Thirty-nine of the lunar mountains are found by estimates taken in this way to be higher than Mount Blanc; six are about eighteen thousand feet. In illustration of the delicacy with which investigations relating to the height of lunar mountains have been carried on, the German astronomer Moedler has distinctly seen a shadow in the moon not larger than three seconds of angular measurement, and which was cast by a body not exceeding twenty-eight feet in hight.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.—This religious body met in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. The statistics of the Church in the United States, during the past year, show that there are 1,743 clergymen; 407,942 communicants, and 1,170 candidates for the Holy orders. There have been 22,791 baptisms; 9,441 confimations; 5,084 marriages, and 9,065 burials. In Virginia, there are 121 clergymen; 6,017 communicants; 3,856 Sunday School pupils, and 678 teachers, and there have been 847 baptisms and 678 confirmations. In North Carolina there are 40 clergymen; 2,324 communicants. In Tennessee there are 24 clergymen, and 783 communicants.