

Western Democrat, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 4th inst., the Printing Bill offered by Mr Johnson, of Tenn., was slightly amended and passed. The President signed the Kansas bill on the 8d.

In the House, Mr Faulkner submitted a bill to complete the Military Road in Oregon. The Paulding affair was taken up, and Mr Ritchie made a minority report, thanking the Commodore for seizing Walker. Mr Clingman reported a joint resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The Minnesota bill was taken up. Several motions to amend. The third reading of the bill was negatived.

In the Senate on the 5th, the Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the passage of a general bankrupt law. Mr Benjamin introduced a resolution of inquiry as to our present relations with Mexico, and whether any measure had been adopted to secure indemnity for the Tampico outrages. Agreed to. A bill for the relief of the widow of the late Commander Herndon was passed by a vote of 32 to 8. Mr Mason's original Paraguay resolution was passed; it authorizes the President to use the requisite force to obtain justice.

In the House, the French Spoliation bill was reported, and postponed until next January. The right of Commodore Paulding to arrest General Walker, was discussed. Mr Clingman introduced a resolution against the interference of the United States on foreign soil, and made a speech, giving a history of the Nicaraguan affair, and in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He said he knew the British Cabinet was tired of this complicity, and willing to abrogate the treaty on fair and honorable terms.

In the Senate on the 7th, Mr Clingman was sworn in as Senator from North Carolina. The Senate adjourned through respect to the memory of Senator Evans.

In the House, Mr Clingman resigned his seat. The House also adjourned out of respect for Senator Evans.

JUDGE ELLIS'S RESIGNATION. We are indebted to His Excellency Gov. Bragg (says the Standard) for a copy of Judge Ellis's letter of resignation, which is as follows:

JACKSON, April 29, 1858. SIR: Having to-day closed my circuit with Northampton Court, I avail myself of the earliest occasion thereafter, in pursuance of a purpose heretofore formed, to resign to you my commission as a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In surrendering this eminent position, with which I was honored by the General Assembly of the State at an early period of life, I take the occasion to express through you, my acknowledgments to the people of North Carolina, for the aid I have ever received at their hands, in the discharge of the official duties. Never have any people evinced a more law abiding spirit, or a more unanimous disposition to sustain the magistracy in the administration of the laws.

To the members of the legal profession I have been uniformly indebted for enlightened counsel and courteous attention in our official intercourse, of which I shall ever have a grateful recollection. Your obedient servant, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor, &c., Raleigh, N. C.

For the Western Democrat. **DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LINCOLN COUNTY.** At a meeting of the Democratic party of Lincoln county, held at the Court House in Lincolnton, on Saturday, May 1st, 1858, on motion, Col. A. P. Candler was called to the Chair, and David Williams requested to act as Secretary.

Wm. Lander, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, at a meeting of the democratic party of Gaston county, a Convention was called to meet in Lincolnton on the 2d Friday in May, to nominate a candidate for the Senate, to represent this District in the next Legislature, and the democracy of this county being desirous to meet Gaston and Catawba in said Convention, be it therefore Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifteen delegates from each Captain's Company to represent the democracy in said Convention, and also to nominate a candidate to represent Lincoln county in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That all other democrats of the county who may be present on the day of meeting be considered delegates. Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as delegates: Crawford's Company—Robt Williamson, Theophilus Sherrill, W. M. Binehardt, J. A. Ramsour, Wm J. Hoke, W. E. Clarke, Jonas Payson, H. Cassler, R. G. Ramsey, J. B. Smith, Lewis Dellinger, Philip Plank, R. S. Jummy, Dan'l Mosteller, Andrew Hauss.

Bean's Company—M. Bean, Joseph Williams, D. F. Bean, Thos. Bess, Dan'l Rip, David Craft, G. W. Hill, Joshua Readlinton, Sam'l Bailey, Martin Shylie, Lawson Bess, Newman Alexander, Peter Baxter, Frank Carpenter, Wm. Lindehardt.

Roberts' Company—Joseph Stamey, Sr., J. A. Roberts, Lawson Hill, Gen. Dan'l Seagle, W. H. Hill, David Boiles, John Wood, Coon Schunover, Jacob Hoke, H. Rhodes, Jr., Peter Saback, F. A. Houser, Jacob Rinehardt, David Rhodes, M. F. Hall.

Carpenter's Company—J. A. Huss, Joseph Houser, John Houser, Jonas Carpenter, Dan'l Hoke, Absolon Wood, John F. Cassler, C. Quicket, George Keon, Abram Haver, George Wise, John Rhyne, John Sain, Abram Sain, L. B. Lorance.

Blackburn's Company—Michael Carpenter, George Hudick, Ambrose Costner, Andrew Killian, Robt Blackburn, Jacob Sumnerow, Wm. McCaslin, David Seagle, Henry Rhodes, Sr., Noah Sumnerow, Jas. Sumnerow, Michael Finger, Solomon Shrum, Jr., J. R. Blackburn, George Sumnerow.

Asbury's Company—Jacob Helderman, Aaron Goodson, Jacob Arnsz, Solomon Radisli, David Sumnerow, John Shrum, Daniel Ashby, Wm. Norwan, Spencer Monday, Rufus Lowe, Solomon Shrum, Sr., John Helderman, F. M. Rinehardt, Jacob Reel, Dan'l Dellinger, Henry Link.

Shelton's Company—W. H. Howard, L. E. Killian, W. W. Munday, J. W. Lowe, Meason Shelton, J. W. Derr, Frank Howard, David Lockman, Isaac Lowe, H. W. Conner, J. F. Goodson, Elihu Lockman, Joseph Shelton, Thomas Thompson, Freeman Kelly.

Bea's Old Field Company—R. E. Burch, D. A. Love, George Kincaide, Thos. Rozzell, Milton Rankin, James Bryant, James Kincaide, P. Cahill, John Mcintosh, Thos Williamson, Philip Bryant, B. F. Weathers, J. H. McClure, J. A. Sadder, F. Hambricht.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Western Democrat, and the meeting adjourned.

A. P. CANDLER, Ch'n. DAVID WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM DUNCAN K. McRAE. RALEIGH, April 26, 1858.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In announcing myself to you as a candidate for your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, for the office of Governor, I take the occasion to repeat the regret I have often expressed: that some one else better qualified to maintain and uphold the great question I have been for the last six months endeavoring to present to you, has not consented to take, or continue in the field. In this state of the case, I have not been able to resist the appeals which have been made to me by men of both parties, and without reference to party, to consent to be a candidate.

No man who has a proper appreciation of the popular dignity can fail to be impressed with the responsibility of asking to have conferred upon him the chief executive Magistracy of North Carolina, and no man of ordinary sensibility can fail in a right estimation of the honor and distinction of being thus selected by the voice of the people. I am justly mindful of the one and the other, and it is with unaffected diffidence of my merits and ability that I make this announcement. I am only sustained by the consciousness that I shall bring to your service, if honored by your choosing, a heart deeply devoted to the welfare of our beloved mother, and wholly determined to strive after her interests, and faithfully to maintain her honor and integrity. I know that all questions of policy ought to be presented to the people, and I shall frankly meet all interrogations upon every issue which may arise. Having no platform purposely constructed to be equivocal, on which to stand, without restraint by any dictation of caucus, and having ample freedom of movement, without danger of "missing the plank," I shall be able candidly to set forth to the people my views and sentiments. Seeking to obtain no man's vote by concealment, artifice, evasion, my language shall be to express, and not to hide, my opinions.

It is well known that I am opposed to any increase of the State debt, or any addition to her liability, at this time, for works of Internal Improvement. Nevertheless, I am an advocate of the completion of our present system, and of extending aid to other most important works, now slighted or neglected. I do not exaggerate or over-estimate the means when I say that if I can lead the people of North Carolina to adopt the plan I shall present, our Rail Roads can be at once extended to the Valley of the Mississippi. The old town of Fayetteville, the only market town of our State in the interior, situated on a river really navigable, the ancient market for our friends of the West, now within 40 miles of our vast mineral resources, and just in this moment cut off and isolated, may be restored to communication with her former customers. Steam enterprise from our Eastern harbors may be undertaken, and all worthy objects of improvement entered on and completed, without additional burden upon our people, while the present debt may be speedily extinguished and our present heavy taxation removed.

What this plan is, I shall present in detail at the proper time, as I have already in part done. It is known that in politics I have always been a Democrat. From my youth up, the records of this party bear testimony to my service and fidelity.—There is now no organized opposition. Both candidates in all likelihood, will be willing to have the votes of those differing from them in politics. It shall be my effort to deprive the canvass of a party character—to secure to the people for our time, the selection of a Governor without reference to his political affiliations. My appeal shall be made to my fellow citizens in the mass. If they deem me worthy, and clothe me with the high trust to which I aspire, I will endeavor so to hold the reins of Government as to guide old North Carolina out of her difficulties and embarrassment, into the paths of prosperity and peace. Your friend and old servant, D. K. McRAE.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

The report of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, communicating the report of John Claiborne, Esq., the Special Agent appointed to collect statistics on the consumption of Cotton in Europe, is an unusually valuable document, alike to the producer and consumer of cotton. The length of the report forbids its publication in our columns, and we present, in lieu thereof, the following abstracts:

ENGLAND.—In 1856 the import from the United States to England amounted to 789,040, 016 lbs.; from the East Indies 180,496,624 lbs.; and from all other sources 63,346,888 lbs. During the quinquennial period, 1851-'55, our cotton States furnished England with the enormous amount of 3,424,592,024 lbs., all other countries furnishing only 937,024,275 lbs. In the same period the total export from the United States was 3,128,255,805 lbs.

FRANCE.—From the valuable work of M. Moreau de Jones, the report extracts the following statistics, probable for 1855: Cotton imported to the amount of 138,226,000 lbs., valued at \$17,510,750. Spineries 566, employing 63,054 people, and producing yarns to the value at \$27,379,200. There are 1484 establishments for the further manufacture of pure cotton tissues, employing 145,474 people, using yarns valued at \$18,384,806 and producing tissues valued at \$30,448,200. Other establishments, 556 in number, manufacture laces, embroideries, and stuffs, in which cotton is used, but not solely, giving employment to 66,392 people. By the labor thus bestowed upon the original 138,226,000 lbs. imported, it becomes valued at \$62,912,400, equal to 550 per cent of its prime value. In 1856, 173,926,744 lbs. of cotton were imported from the United States, valued at \$1,897,200.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—There were in 1857, 196 cotton manufactories in the German Zollverein, consuming 121,050 bales of American cotton, against 64,900 bales from all other sources. From reliable data, these numbers will be increased the present year to 208 manufactories, consuming 158,650 bales American cotton, and 73,300 bales others. In 1853, 91,126,119 lbs. cotton were imported into the Zollverein, and 52,517,991 lbs. yarns and threads. Prussia receiving about seven-ninths of this quantity.

AUSTRIA.—In 1856, according to an official report 84,774,371 lbs. Cotton were imported into Austria. In 1854, 180 establishments for cotton manufacturing were in operation in Austria, consuming (estimated) 145,000 bales.

The importation of raw cotton into Lombardy is estimated at 30,000 bales, of which 25,000 are of the growth of the United States, and 5,000 of the Indies and the Levant.

SWITZERLAND.—From an official table, it appears that the import of Cotton into the Cantons of Switzerland, during the year 1856, amounted to 28,580,310 lbs., besides 386,540 lbs. yarns and threads. The annual amount exported averages 19,069,650 lbs., while there are 10,208,770 lbs. consumed at home. There are 132 spineries and 48 weaving mills in Switzerland.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Anglo Saxon has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. In the English House of Lords on the 19th the opinion of the law officers of the crown on the Chilean seizure was announced. Two pronounce it legal and one illegal. Under these circumstances the government think any strong measures undesirable at present.

The acquittal of Bernard caused a great sensation in France. The Moniteur did not publish the result when first received, and several journals confessed that they dared not publish the speech of the prisoner's counsel. Others gave garbled accounts of the affair. The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Emperor and his advisers do not regard the matter with indifference, but no exciting language will be employed by the French press.

LATER. The steamer Europa arrived on the 4th inst., bringing advices from Liverpool to the 24th ult. The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 88,000 bales. Fair advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; the low qualities have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$.—closing firm.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn advancing. Provisions dull.

The work of persecution in France is going on, but not unceasingly. Doomed prisoners are continuing to reach Marseilles every night from all departments. The arrests were all predetermined. They took place simultaneously in all localities a few days before the promulgation of the law of public safety, from the old and recent lists of names, merely nuked with the word "republican." They are very numerous. The governor of Algeria writes, urging for other places of confinement being chosen. Algiers alone has already 700 prisoners.

The ferocity in the execution of the orders is rivalling the Syllan despotism of the measures. M Lebrun, a notary at Charot, arondissement of Bourges, department of the Cher, was arrested at the end of his dinner. Struck by the suddenness of the measure he was taken ill. He was refused all help, and was brutally dragged into the van. On the way, at St. Florent, he implored for a medical man, and was equally refused. On reaching the Maison d'Arret, at Bourges, his state was such that the jailor declined to receive him. He was taken to the hospital, where soon after he died.

Jean Bartheix, inn-keeper, at Mazamet, department of the Tarn, seventy years old, had been transported to Cayenne in 1852, from whence, three years after, he was removed to Algiers. He remained there until February, 1858. Being then seized with a severe complaint (swelling of the liver), he obtained a ticket of leave for six months, and hastened home. Eight days after, he was arrested, manacled, dragged from prison to prison to Marseilles, where he is now in a dying state and without any medical help.

ITALY.—The conspiracy bill has been again warily debated in the Sardinian Chambers of Deputies. Count Cavour declared that the measure was introduced irrespective of any external pressure, and that the ministry had made it a cabinet question.

PRUSSIA.—The Chamber of Deputies had agreed to the augmentation of duty on beet root sugar, making it one-fourth instead of one-fifth of a shaler.

RUSSIA.—All import and export duties are to be increased by five kopeks a ruble from July 1, the additional revenue to be employed on the frontier railways.

INDIA.—The trial of the King of Delhi was concluded on the 9th March, but the result was not known.

Nena Sahib was at Calpee preparing to penetrate the Deccan, in hopes of being joined by the Mahrattas. The British would soon attack Calpee. The executions at Delhi and other cities continued.

The news from Lucknow is to the 16th of March. At that time the city was entirely unoccupied by the British troops. There is of course exaggerations as to the number of the enemy.—The resistance was creditable to the rebels; there was fighting from the 6th to the 14th, perhaps to the 19th, but on the 14th "soldiers and civilians poured out of the city in a torrent." They were pursued by Gen. Franks with 10,000 cavalry and artillery, and no doubt the fugitives have suffered severely. Where the remnant had gone to was not known, but there can be no doubt they will not again offer any resistance.

The Levianth will not be completed till Autumn, when she will make several trips to America. And next Spring enter China and Australia trade.

The Servian Ministry have resigned. The European complications were increasing. Austria was concentrating troops on the Sardinian Frontier. Phœnia had been placed in a State of siege. The difficulty with France and Portugal relative to the seizure of a French vessel containing emigrants has been settled.

A change in the Ministry of Portugal was expected. According to a Madrid correspondent of the New York Tribune, a Democratic revolution is at hand in Spain, the success of which is to establish a republican government.

A letter from the correspondent of the Times in China shows that up to the taking of Canton we knew nothing of China, and that those who affected to be informed knew no more than those who admitted their ignorance.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO. The steamship General Rusk, Captain Smith, from Brazos, Santiago, with dates to the 24th April arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday last.

By a previous arrival we learned that the party of Indians who committed murder and other outrages on the American side of the river, were pursued into Mexico and captured. The Brownsville Flag of the 14th gives the following particulars of the occurrence:

The Indians were overtaken at a place called "La Mesa," on the other bank of the river, on the day after the depredation. On being attacked, they fled to the woods; but were surrounded, and we are told five of their number were killed. The remainder then surrendered at discretion, after demanding a promise from their captors that they would not be sent back to this bank of the Rio Grande. We learn that they have been brought into Matamoros and lodged in prison. We are uninformant as to what disposition will be made of them—though it is hoped they will not be allowed again to trespass on life and property. With our citizens there seems to be a settled determination on this head, should they ever again come within their reach.

The Flag states that a sum of between two and three hundred thousand dollars had arrived in Brownsville from Zacatecas, in charge of Don state of the country about Zacatecas, Don Roque employed an escort of forty soldiers, who were dismissed at Monterey, and it was rumored that on their return, they were attacked and massacred by about one hundred and fifty Indians.

REJOICING IN WASHINGTON.

The night after the passage of the Kansas bill The President was serenaded and congratulated by a large concourse of people. Mr Buchanan addressed the company as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I feel very much honored by the kindness which you have displayed in coming in such respectable numbers to give me a serenade. I have long been acquainted with Washington. I have been intimate with my fellow-citizens of this city for a longer period than many of you have lived, and have never received anything but kindness, attention, and good will from the population of this District. [Cheers.] I think you most cordially that the kindness which your fathers have extended to me still lives in the breasts of their children, and I hope when I leave the city, if I live to return to my quiet home, I shall carry with me your affectionate regards, which I shall endeavor to deserve. [Applause.] This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above me. The best interests of the country were involved in the long contest which has so happily terminated. [Applause.] I hope and believe that the result will tend to promote the peace and prosperity of our glorious Union, [Cheers.] and of all the people upon the face of the earth, the people of Washington are the most interested in preserving this unity of interests which has rendered us glorious abroad, and successful and prosperous at home. [Cheers.] I do not think that it will be becoming in me to enter into any discussion of the great question which has so happily terminated. I therefore must conclude these brief remarks with again repeating to you how heartily I feel your kindness, and how gratefully I shall ever remember it to the last period of my existence. [Cheers.]

The President, having retired, again approached the window; and remarked that there were several gentlemen with him. He did not know whether his friend Tombs would be willing to speak or not. Immediately there was a loud and prolonged call for Senator Tombs, who came forward, and, so soon as quiet was restored, spoke as follows:

MR. TOMBS'S SPEECH. Being introduced by the distinguished patriot and Chief Magistrate who has just addressed you, as well as encouraged by your complimentary notice, I suppose I must join my congratulations with yours upon this auspicious occasion, which calls for rejoicing throughout the broad land. After a contest of ten years, growing out of sectional differences, we have yesterday in the House of Representatives and Senate passed a measure, and I doubt not it will be confirmed by the President of the United States, of great permanent peace for ourselves and our children after us. [Applause.] This is a pacification in which there has been no concession by the North to the South, or by the South to the North, but in a spirit of brotherhood and patriotism they have come together and settled their sectional differences upon a sacred and permanent, and fundamental ground of public principle and public honor. [Applause.] Therefore, as there is a triumph nowhere, there is a sting nowhere, and we see nothing in the bright and brilliant future but peace and harmony, and prosperity to the glorious organization of the Democratic party who have brought the country safe through all its struggles. Therefore, gentlemen, I have a right to rejoice. Let us all rejoice. Let the voice reverberate from the hill tops and through valleys all over this land—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the Lakes to the Gulf—that there is peace, true peace, honorable peace, throughout out all the land of America. [Applause.] And who are there to oppose it; who shall raise a voice to destroy it?—[A voice in the crowd; "Nobody."] Where shall it come from? It can only come from the disappointed cabal—the coalition who traffic in public safety, public honor; and they will sink in ignominious obscurity while the star of America shall rise and shine transcendent now and forever. [Great Cheering.]

FROM UTAH. The Leavenworth Ledger says that despatches from Utah reached Leavenworth on Monday the 3d inst., asking reinforcements, and stating that a skirmish had occurred between a Mormon guerrilla party, and a body of troops under Capt. Anderson; two thirds killed on both sides.

A TALE OF HORRORS. An atrocious crime has just been perpetrated in Szekes, Hungary. A hawker, who had long been in the habit of travelling about the country selling linen, stopped for the night at the house of a peasant. After taking his supper quietly with his host, he retired to bed. In the middle of the night the wife awoke her husband, and proposed to him to go and murder the hawker, in order to get possession of his property. The husband positively refused, on which the woman calling him a coward went and plunged a large knife into the heart of the sleeping hawker. The husband then, by order of his wife, put the body into a sack and threw it into the river, while she sat about removing all the marks of blood. In the morning, her son, a boy of five years of age, asked his mother for a piece of bread, when she took the knife to cut him a slice. Seeing this, the child cried out, "Do not cut it with that knife, for you used it to kill the hawker!" On this the woman, fearing that the crime would be revealed by the child, seized hold of him and threw him into the oven. It so happened that on the very night of the murder, the house of another peasant had been robbed of a quantity of meat and lard, and the robber had been prowling about in search of the thief. In passing near the house of his neighbor he smelt an extraordinary odor of something burning, and gave an alarm. When persons were entering the house to search for the cause of the smell, the mother had pulled out the half consumed body of the child from the oven, and was endeavoring to carry it away in her apron, but one of the feet was seen protruding and the whole affair was discovered. The peasant and his wife were arrested and the woman made a full confession of her guilt.

THE TWO EXTREMES.—The St. Louis Democrat has the following paragraph upon the arrival of Col. Benton's remains in that city:—"By its side was the little coffin containing the body of the statesman's grandchild, McDowell Jones. Each body was enclosed in an air tight zinc case, which was laid within a mahogany coffin. A lid was raised so as to allow friends to look through a glass on the faces of the dead. The face of the great Missourian which that expression of majestic placidity which was habitual to him in life. The lips were slightly open, the eyes closed, and every lineament in the face in a state of repose that indicated how gentle and peaceful had been the end of the veteran's stormy life. There was no discoloration or wrinkle to be seen, and the presence of death was visible only in the closed eyelids, and the cold, white, marble-like appearance of the features. The grandchild lay as sweetly as though only sleeping, with its little head covered with golden hair, nestling amid white hyacinths and early spring flowers, whose purity was typical of its own spring spirit."

NEWS ITEMS, &c.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—We were pained to learn, that on Wednesday morning last, Mr Robert Moore, aged about fifty-five years, a respectable citizen of Alamance county, committed suicide by hanging. Himself. The fatal act was committed during a fit of melancholy, under which he had for some time occasionally suffered his mind to be oppressed.—Hillsboro Recorder.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We regret to learn that Joel, a little son of Dr. Thos. C. Hall, of Anson county, (lately of this town,) aged between 2 or 3 years, was accidentally shot on Wednesday last by a negro boy, his attendant, who was playing with a gun which he did not know was loaded. The shooting was undoubtedly accidental, the negro being devotedly attached to his little master.—Fayetteville Observer.

Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, of Charleston, S. C. has been elected to the Professorship of Theology and Practice, in the Jefferson College Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—The steamship James Adger burst her steam machinery on Friday night, killing three firemen, and severely wounding the engineer and another fireman.

The Norfolk Argus says—"Snow this late in the spring is not unprecedented. We have often had snow in April and May; and in June, 1774, when cherries and other fruits were ripe, there was a snow in Virginia nearly a foot deep."

DEVASTATIONS OF GRASSHOPPERS.—The latest Texas papers speak of the devastations committed by grasshoppers. In many places entire corn fields have been laid waste, there not being left a blade or stalk of anything green. The corn, which had grown five or six inches high, has been utterly destroyed. A gentleman, from San Antonio, says these insects completely cover the prairies in many places, destroying everything before them as they go. They are said to be quite small, only one-half or three quarters of an inch in length.

We fear that this cold spell will prove very disastrous to the young growing crops. Corn Cotton, vegetables and fruit, have all been injured, and in many instances destroyed. Cotton, and perhaps Corn, will have to be planted over.—Camden (S. C.) Journal

COTTON KILLED IN GEORGIA.—A correspondent in Madison writes to the Augusta Constitutionalist that a severe frost was noticed in that locality on Saturday morning last, and it is likely the wheat crop is injured. In Walton county, we learn that the frost killed young cotton.

We learn that Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, will deliver the annual literary address, and Rev. J. L. Pritchard, of Wilmington, will preach the sermon before the graduating class at the annual commencement, at Wake Forest College, in June.

JUDGE LORING.—The nomination of Judge Loring, of Mass., to supply the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned by the death of Judge Gilchrist, was on Monday communicated to the Senate, by the President. Nearly all the Democratic members united in a request for his appointment.

It is stated very positively in Washington letters that not only Sonora but Chihuahua and Lower California will be offered to our Government at a fair valuation and that an accredited agent is to come to Washington with full power to act.

Mr Young, late United States consul at Curacao, has arrived at Washington with important despatches from San Domingo. The condition of affairs as represented by Mr Young, is truly alarming. The American consul, the American flag, and in fact every white inhabitant on the island, are subject to daily insults by negro mobs—incited, no doubt, by their worthless and ferocious negro leader Baz.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—A recent article in the London Times reveals the important fact that the government of England has it in contemplation to seek for military recruits for India among the fugitive slaves which are now in Canada. This is turning philanthropy to a profitable account.

From the Sing Sing Chronicle.

TOUCHING SCENE IN A STATE PRISON. One evening last week, just as the bell of the Sing Sing Prison was ringing "all right," and most of the officers were about taking their departure from the institution, a little girl, about seven years of age, entered the Warden's office. On being questioned as to her name and errand, she said that her name was Agnes W., and that she had "come all the way from New York to see her father, whom her mother had told her was in prison at Sing Sing." The intelligent and mournful looks of the child soon enlisted the sympathy of the Warden and other officers, and it was at once decided to gratify the wishes of the little heroine.

But a difficulty at once arose—there being no less than four convicts bearing the same name as the father, but this difficulty was soon overcome by the little girl herself.

She said her father was a cooper by trade, and it became apparent at once that J. — W. employed in the "Shook Shop" was the looked for father. He was soon brought from his cell to the office, and the scene which took place between the convict father and his child will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. Accompanied by the officers and their relatives, this one was too much for their feeling, and a tear stood in the eye of many of those stout hearted men.

The story of little Agnes to her father was "that her mother was very poor, lived out at service, and could not come to see him, so she thought she would come herself; that she left New York that morning without one cent of money—walked through the city till she came to the railroad that some boys told her passed through Sing Sing; and she crept in one of the cars and hid herself away, and when found by the conductor, he allowed her to ride all the way for nothing, and that the prison."

After spending some time with her father, she was kindly taken care of for the night by one of our citizens, and the next morning a lady of our village accompanied her to New York, and had her placed in an asylum devoted to a home for the children of the destitute, where she will be taken care of, and properly and kindly treated.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.—The following sums are given as the amount received per year by the several army officers named: Gen. Scott, \$18,200; Gen. Wool, \$8,854; General Persifer F. Smith, \$8,189; Adjutant Gen. Cooper, \$5,098; Maj. McDowell, \$4,020; Col. Totton, \$4,648; General Harney, \$5,031; Col. May, \$3,519; and the general average receipts is, colonels \$4,800, lieutenants, \$4,000; majors, \$3,000; captains, \$2,500, lieutenants \$2,000.

PROTECTION TO MARRIED MEN.—An act has been introduced in the California Assembly, to exempt from attachment execution or garnishment, one month's wages, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, of married mechanics, laborers and clerks, and of persons having under their charge and dependent on them for support, fathers mothers, minor brothers or sisters, children of a deceased wife, or orphan children.

The Secretary of the Treasury received on Wednesday fifteen hundred dollars in Treasury notes from an unknown individual in New York, who states that he has cheated the government to that amount during Pierce's administration.

NOTICE. OUR NOTES AND ACCOUNTS are in the hands of W. A. OWENS, Esq., for collection; and those wishing to save time and money, must settle by CASH before the last of July, 1858. FULLINGS & CO. May 4, 1858. 2m.

NOTICE. LOST, on or about the 14th March last, a Note on E. A. McCleod for \$125, given 8th March last, and due twelve months after date. The payee is hereby notified not to settle said Note except by my presentation or order. M. B. CALDWELL. May 4, 1858. 23-pd

State of N. Carolina, Lincoln County, In Equity—Spring Term, 1858. Caleb Miller and others vs. Franklin Hauss and others. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Franklin Hauss, John Miller and wife, Camilla Hauss and Andrew J. Hauss are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro-cesso will be taken against them. Witness, Wm. J. Hoke, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1858. WM. J. HOKE, C. & M. E. May 4th. [Pr's fee \$6.]

LAUREL SPRING Female Academy. THE first Session of this School will commence on the first Monday in May, and close by the last of September. It is located in Ashe county, near Laurel Spring, P. O. No situation in the State affords greater advantages in the summer season for such a School, than this. The purity of the atmosphere, the excellence of the water, and the proverbial healthfulness of the climate, will be of great benefit to parents who wish to combine health with intellectual improvement. The undersigned, with a competent female Assistant, will spare no pains to make the School what its friends desire it to be. Special regard will be had to the moral culture of youth committed to our care. Terms of Tuition, per Session of five months: Elementary Branches of an English Education..... \$5 00. Higher Branches of English usually taught..... \$7 50. Board can be had in respectable families near the Academy, at \$6 00 per month. Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of Session; no deduction made except in cases of sickness. J. HUNTER. April 27, 1858. 6-24-pd

NOTICE—Trust Sale. BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by J. C. Moore and M. D. L. Moody, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 23d of May next, a

House and Lot, in the town of Charlotte, on Trade Street, now occupied by J. C. Moore as a residence. The building contains a convenient Store Room. A credit of three months, with interest from date, will be given.—See negotiable in the Bank of Charlotte, will be required. SAM'L J. LOWRIE, Trustee. April 20, 1858. 5-15

NOTICE. Persons indebted to A. Hill & Co., by note or account, will find them in the hands of HUTCHISON & BROWN. On or before the 1st of July, they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection. April 27, 1858.

WE have heard of some astonishing cures being made by Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil. It seems to be used on the diseased parts with remarkable effect, and in a short space of time he regains its away. For sale by H. M. Pritchard