Wait For

Why is it Jenkins & Taylor sell Stoves so cheap? Because they buy them

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabi-

tants of Charlotte and vicinity, that they

have removed from their Old Stand, to one

door West of Elms & Spratt's Grocery Store, where they have now on exhibition, just re-

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS OF

STOVES

ever offered in North Carolina, among which

Iron Witch Cooking Stove!

Which has gained such a famous reputation

in the Southern Country for the last eighteen

months. This Stove we warrant superior to

any Cooking Stove now in use. It is simple

does more work in a given time, than any

other Stove now in use. We will put one

beside any other Stove of the same size in the

in any given time, we will forfeit the price of

the Stove, and quit selling and go our death

All Kinds of Parlour and Box

STOVES.

We have, and constantly keep an extensive

Tin, and Sheet Iron, Japan and Britannia Ware, Brass Kettles, Cast Iron Bed-

Steads, Hat Racks, Cradles &c.,

ail, cheaper than has ever been before of-

We would return our thanks to our triends

and customers for the very liberal patronage

they have bestowed upon us, and they may

rest assured, that we shall endeavor, by close

attention to business, together with a deter-mination to please, to merit a continuance

Our Motto is "Quick Sales and

Small Profits."

Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly in

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

N. B .- We will tell you why we head our

dvertisement "WAIT FOR THE WAGON,"-

is because we have three wagons constantly

BF All orders will be faithfully and prompt-

traveling through the country with Stoves.

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to in

form his friends and the public generally, that

he is still carrying on the Carriage

Making Business in all its various

branches with all the increased facilities af-

forded by modern improvements. He has now

on hand a large number of BUGGIES, CAR-

RIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., made on the

most approved styles out of the best material,

to which he asks the inspection of purchasers.

His establishments is on College and Depot

streets, where he will be glad to see his

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,

(Three doors south of Sadier's Hotel.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

and Harness, with a superior article at the

lowest possible prices. He has now on hand

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddlery Hord

ware, Whips, Buffalo Robes, Sad-

dle Cloths, Skirtings, Hog

Skins, Patent En-

amelled and Harness Leather,

ogether with every thing usually kept in my

SADDLES & HARNESS

Manufactory,

AT R. SHAW'S OLD STAND,

IN SRINGS' BRICK CORNER BUILDING,

where they have constantly on hand a large

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c

of every description, according to the most approved style and fashion of the day. They

are also prepared to manufacture anything in

their line in the most substantial and work-

We respectfully invite the public to call

Splendid Variety of Ladies'

Gaiter Boots.

" Highland "

BOONE'S SHOE STORE.

RECEIVED this day, consisting of Ladies' Black cetk Julian GAITERS,

Tan " Julian

Ladies, call and see them.

March 2, 1855.

" Creole Cal. Silk Tip

Misses' Black and Col. Silk GAFTERS, at

SHAW & PALMER.

manlike manner and better than the best.

d examine for themselves.

ueatness and dispatch.

March 2, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership and open

BF Repairing promptly executed.

ed a new Saddle and Harness

and splendid assortment of

CT All kinds of Saddles and Harness made

a very large assortment of

ine of business.

Oct 23, 1855.

t the shortest notice.

HOWELL

THE subscriber thanking

or the very liberal patron

ge bestowed upon him dur-

nade more extensive pre

paration for the future de

mand for work in his line,

and will endeavor to furnish

S. M. HOWELL.

all that may want Saddles

July 28, 1855.

JOHN HARTY.

1-11

vited to call and examine our Stock.

Attended to with dispatch.

Charlotte, Sept. 25, '55-tf

All of which will be sold Wholesale and Re-

n its arrangements, consumes less fuel, and

seived from the North, one of the most

KINS & TAYLOR

from the Manufacturers.

ill be found the celebrated

for the better one.

and varied stock of

tered in this vicinity.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

\$2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

(VOLUME 4. New Series

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL,

Office on Main Street,

OFFICE Western Democrat



Having recently visited New-York, and se lected from the old and elegant Foundry of Geo. Bruce, Esq.,

New and Fashionable Cape We are now prepared to Execute

In the Best Style.



Multiply the Means, and you multiply the Results,"

PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS. CARDS. CIRCULARS, LABELS,

I CLERKS' BLANKS CONSTABLES' de MAGISTRATES de ATTORNEYS' do

AMI DINGREMIND OF WORK Required by the business Community, WILL BE EXECUTED WITH

NEATNESS, CORRECTIVESS,

DISPATCE. PUNCTUALITY.

Various Linds of

BLANKS, Brinted and excellent Baper, ALWAYS ON HAND.

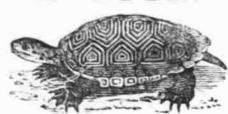
Or Executed to Order.

S. W. WESTBROOKS. Proprietor of the Guilford POMOLOGICAL GARDENS

Nurseries, WOULD respectfully call the attention of embracing some FORTY THOUSAND trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectacine, Almond-Also a choice assortment of GRAPE-VINES, Raspherries, Strawberries, &c. &c. "Is All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be neatly packed and directed to any portion of

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees ca e supplied. Address—Greensboro', N. C Dec. 4, 1855.—3m

Eating and Refreshment SALOON.



THE undersigned takes this method to re turn his thanks to his friends for the lil al encouragement which has been extended to m in his line of business, and to inform them hat he has sold his establishment to Mr. J. Ad kinson, who will continue the business at the same stand. I shall remain in the Saloon, as heretofore, and will be happy to receive the calls of my friends, as usual.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters served up in any style desired Fine Tobacco, Segars, Wines. Brandies.

And the best of Liquors generally, Always on hand. MEALS, composed of such dishes as may called for, served up at all hours, in the most ap

Day Boarders Are taken, upon reasonable terms. Call at the Saloon, two doors north of Kerr's Hotel, if you

sire something nice to cat and drink and to re-W. H. JORDAN. Dec. 25, 1855.-tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.



to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large assortment of new Cloths, Cassimeres

D. L. REA.

TESTLYGS, Gentlemen's wear, and will sold for Cash at a small profit, or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Elma' Gracery Stare.

Sept 20, 1814.-10-11

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1856.

GENTLY CHECK A CHILD. A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied:-"Somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when it was little."

He who checks the child with terror, Stops its play and stills its song, Not alone commits an error, But a grievous moral wrong.

Give it play, and never fear it, Active life is no defect; Never, never, break its spirit, Curb it-only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing River, Thinking it would cease to flow? Onward must it flow forever-Better teach it where to go.

MISCELLANY.

SOMEBODY TROD UPON IT. "I guess somebody trod upon it when it

was a little fellow." So said a little child when asked if he could tell why a full grown, vigorous tree grew crooked. How painfully suggestive the reply, "trodden upon when it was a little fellow." The dew and the sunshine lent United States, and if it does not do more work | their aid to beautify, the rain and the fruitful earth to strengthen, but it availed not when it was a "little fellow" somebody trod upon it; its glossy, green stem grew curved and its juice turned into new channels, deformity claimed the young tree and bowed

its princely head. We thought of the tall old man, bent, shriveled, and who hoarded a button that he might coin it to gold, locking his head in iron, putting his very smiles out at interest. Once he was a trusting boy; once benevolence was his crowning virtue. What shriveled his vitals into premature avirice? Alas! when it was a little fellow somebody trod upon it. The sweet little germ had hardly expanded its leaves to the light of day before cold calculation lifted its leaden foot and crushed it out of all beauty. The tree grew crooked until its deformity shamed the heavens-and the generous child became the man of adamant.

A little girl with every winning grace of childhood looked from her stately home upon groups of happy children, and begged to join them. She saw them chase the butterfly and bury their hands in the clover blossoms. She saw their ringlets toss upon their sunburnt shoulders, and shook her own curls of satin gloss. She saw them stain of their own voices, hunt the sward for mosses, and she begged to put off her finery and go in a white frock that would leave her imbs free, that she might laugh and shout and dance with them. But false pride and stern prejudice said no. Years after a woman trod the halls of fashion. Crowds followed her, for she was beautiful, but hollow hearted, false and cruel as beautiful. It was she who in her childhood longed to b a child. Pure as an angel, lovely in all her attributes, humility had then lifted its pale blossom in her little heart, when "somebody trod upon it," and it grew neither straight, nor fresh, nor tall, forever after.

THE WINTER OF THE HEART.

A beautiful writer counsels wisely when he says: "Live so that good angels may proteet you from this terrible evil-the winter of the heart. Let no chilling influence freeze up the fountains of sympathy and happiness in its depths; no cold burden settle over its withered hopes, like snow on the faded ng the past year, has now flowers, no rude blasts of discontent moan and shrick through its desolate chambers. Your life-path may lead through trials, which for a time seemed utterly to impede your progress, and shut out the very light of heaven from your anxious gaze. Penury may take the place of ease and plenty; your luxurious room may be changed for an humble one; and the soft couch for a straw pallet; the rich viands for the coarse food of the poor. Summer friends may forsake you, and the unpitying world pass you with

> scarcely a look or word of compassion. You may be forced to toil wearily, steadily on to earn a livelihood; you may encounter fraud and the base avarice that would extort the last farthing, till you well nigh turn n disgust from your fellow beings. Death may sever the dear ties that bind you to earth, and leave you in tearful darkness .-That noble, manly boy, the sole hope of your declining years, may be taken from you while your spirit clings to him with a wild tenacity, which even the shadow of the

> tomb cannot wholly subdue. Amid all these sorrows, do not come the conclusion that nobody was never so deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon every anticipation of "better days," in the unknown future. Do not lose your faith in human excellence, because confidence has sometimes been betrayed, nor believe that friendship was a delusion, and love a bright

Repairing done at short notice and with phantom which glides away from your grasp. Do not think that you are fated to be miserable, because you are disappointed in your expectations, and baffled in your pursuits. Do not declare that God has forsa-ken you when your way is hedged about with thorns, or repine sinfully when he calls your dear ones to the land beyond the grave. Keep a holy trust in Heaven through every trial; bear adversity with fortitude, and look upwards in hours of temptation and suffering. When your locks are white, your eyes dim. and your limbs weary, when your steps falter on the verge of death's gloomy vale, still retain the freshness and buoyancy of spirit which will shield you from the winter of the heart.

POLITICAL.

EQUALITY OF THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES.

Banks, the free-soil candidate for Speaker, in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, in giving his platform of principles, on the slavery question, said:

"I have to say, in this matter, that I ac-cept the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. In regard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance, So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law, that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race of this continent, or any other part of the world, is equal to the white race, can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philo-sophical test before I give a decisive an-

On the above the Washington Sentine

Nothing is more discouraging, nothing better calculated to excite apprehension than a contemplation of the rapid strides which Abolitionism has made in the Capitol of this great country. It has been but a few short years since the expression, in an humble manner even, of unsound opinions on the slavery question, was deemed so treasonable as to call down unsparing denunciation, unmeasured insult, and sometimes personal chastisement. But now at the opening of the year 1856, such sentiments as the above are expressed with unblushing effrontery, and accompanied with a strut and a swagger. Not only are such sentiments thus expressed, but absolutely, and we can hardly realize the fact, the largest party in the House of Representatives is the Freesoil party, and the largest vote for Speaker has persistently, for the last six weeks, been cast for the Freesoil candidate. Nor is this all! That Freesoil candidate has in the Capital of the country, and in the face of the white American nation, deliberately declared that he cannot decide whether the race and color to which he belongs, and who founded this Government, is superior or inferior, or equal, to the negro race who were brought as savages to this country by men of England and men of New England, and sold as slaves to the Southern coloniets.

The Massachusetts candidate for the speakership also speaks of "absorption," which Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, very properly understood to mean "amalgamation." If right in thus rendering the phrase, it is indeed humiliating to think that the most prominent candidate-for he commands the largest vote-for the Speak ership of the American House of Representatives, holds and boldly avows so monstrous and odious a sentiment as amalgamation association, equality social and political and marriage, between the white and black

Things have indeed come to a high pass, when a talented and cultivated member of Congress from the scholastic State of Massachusetts, announces to the Congress, for the Speakership of which he is a candidate that he really cannot decide whether or not so many negroes are not their equals-nay, their superiors! Indeed, he cannot tell until it is "determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other," which is the best, the white or the black race-which is the superior, himself, or the odorous big buck negro, whose whole ambition is to scratch his nappy head, to warm himself in the sun, and to eat, drink, and

Such are the claims of the Hon. Mr Banks to the Speakership of the American Congress. What, after such sentiments, would be thought abroad, of his election, we leave our readers to decide.

GOV. WISE AND ABOLITIONISM.

On the 15th instant, Gov. H. A. Wise of Virginia, sent in to the Legislature of that State, a series of fanatical resolutions which had passed the Legislature of Vermont, and been forwarded to him, to be laid before the Legislature of Virginia. The resolutions are recking throughout with black abolitionism, and were accompanied by the follow ng message from Gov. Wise:

To the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of

GENTLEMEN: I hesitate to decide upon complying with the request of the Governor and Legislature of Vermont, to lay before you the accompanying resolutions of that State, "on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Kansas."

These resolutions are in every sense offensive to us, and unbecoming the intercourse and correspondence which should obtain between sovereign States in the same onfederacy. They are designed to irritate public feeling upon a topic concerning which it is naturally and habitually sensitive and excited, and are calculated to impair the affection which should bind the people of the States together in national union. Extremely erroneous and false in of discussion. The time for discussing such unwelcome missives from State to State is passed. We cannot reason with the heads of fanatics, nor touch hearts fatally bent

From time to time, for many years, the authors of such mischief have been remon- | cent session, passed 770 acts.

strated with in vain, and have been induced but to repeat outrages, to renew insults, and at last to organize opposition to the Constitution and laws, and to seize upon State and Federal authority for further aggres-

In the present posture of relations, we can but wait in calm, dignified and patient com posure, either for the worst to come to the worst, or for a returning sense of patriotism a reverence for the past, a sacred regard to law and order, a love of justice and of peace to be re-awakened and to restore a sisterhood of States, its affection, its harmony, its glory and strength.

I therefore recommend that no action b had or taken upon these resolutions by you It is proper, perhaps, that they should be preserved only as State archives, in proof of the wrong offered us, and of our forbear ance; and this, and respect for State sovereighty alone, determine me to notice them as I now do. They are but minor results of the same cause of apprehension and danger which has assumed a much more formidable phase, and now arrest the gravest attention of our country. The Federal government is arrested in its operation, the representative branch of Congress is disorganized, and the representative principle itself is brought into disrepute by it at this very moment; and, in such a crisis as this, we can hardly descend to look to its results upon a Vermont Legislature and Executive.

Our attention is called to Washington city, not to Montpelier. Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont, who have sent to us these resolutions, have grown so strong as to succeed in electing to Congress more than one hundred representatives, to oppose a mere minority, who are now defending the constitution, and in withholding from that minority the support of thirty representatives more, chiefly of the Southern States: and the effect is, that the House of Representatives cannot be organized, except upon terms subversive of the constitution and Union; and the South is distracted and divided against itself. Is the design of the plurality, disunion? Is the purpose of the faction, division among ourselves? If so, it is time that all people and all interests in our country, should be aroused to a sense of the fact, that the easiest step to disunion, is a withdrawal of representation, and that the most potent cause to compel a withdrawal of representation, is to disorganize, distract and degrade representation.

How long Virginia shall be kept waiting for organization on Constitutional terms? How long she shall be kept waiting on disorganization, to avoid being put upon terms of dishonor or being exposed to danger? are questions for her people and her Legislature to determine. For my part, I repeat the recommendation of calm, collected dignity, and of patient and forbearing patriot ism. Wait! but be not wanting to ourselves and our posterity, I carnestly implore you. With the highest respect, your obedient HENRY A. WISE.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 15, 1856. The House ordered 2,500 copies of th message to be printed, but unanimously refused to print the fanatical resolutions.

AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA

If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know Nothings should hear their war cry of "Americans must rule America," he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so express a new inconsistency of the Know Nothings. Congress, in virtue of our Constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates "rules!" The Scnate consists of 62 members, the House of Repre sentatives of 234. All of these are natives of this country; not a single one is of foreign birth; yet the Know Nothing cry is "Americans must rule America!" Instead of the foreign-born citizens of our country exerting a political power equal to their specific power, they are, in this respect, not represented in our National Legislature at all. Our total population amounts, at present, to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 (exclusive of their children born in this country) are foreign born. If these five millions should be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the native born, of the 62 Senators fourteen, and of the House fifty-three, should be foreignborn. Yet the Know Nothings, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine, "Americans must rule America."-[Washington Union.

THE HON. WM. BIGLER .- The Hon Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania who was elected to represent that State in the Senate of the United States a few days ago, was at one time a journeyman printer, and is now elevated to one of the most distinguished deliberative bodies in the world. and will no doubt prove, in every respect worthy of the high honor conferred upon MR. WEBSTER.-The works of Daniel

Webster are before the public, in six magnificent volumes, from the press of Little fact and in principle, they are not worthy Brown & Co. Mr. Calhoun's are in progress, under the editorship of Mr. Cralle .-The edition of Mr. Webster is elegant and complete, indeed, it may be said, magnificent and perfect.

LF The Legislature of Missouri, at its re-

General Entelligence.

SLAVERY AT THE NORTH. The seven several enumerations of the

some facts relative to slavery north of Mason & Dixon's line, which at this day ppear curious : Maine-This State has had no slaves.

New Hampshire-In 1760, 158 slaves; in 800, 17; after that date none.

inhabitants of the United States, reveal

Vermont-In 1790, 17 slaves; afterwards, Massachusetts-None by any census. Rhode Island-In 1790, 952 slaves; in

1800, 381; in 1810, 103; in 1820, 4∂; in 1830, 17; in 1840, 4; in 1850, none. New York-In 1790, 21,324 slaves; in 1800, 20,353; in 1810, 15,017; in 1820,

20,088; in 1830, 75; in 1840, 4; in 1850. New Jersey-In 1790, 11,423 slaves; in 1800, 12,422; in 1810, 10,851; in 1820. 7,657; in 1830, 2,254; in 1840, 674; in

1850, 325. Pennsylvania-In 1790, 3,737 slaves; in 1800, 706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, 403; in 1840, 64; in 1850, none.

In the new States north of the Ohio, slavery had but a slight foothold. The census in 1840 mentions 3 in Ohio;

no other census returns any. Michigan is represented to have had 24 slaves in 1810 and 32 in 1830.

Indiana had 135 by the census of 1800 237 in 1810; 190 in 1820; and 3 in 1840. Illinois had 168 slaves in 1810; 117 in

1820: 747 in 1830; 331 in 1840; and none Wisconsin had 11 in 1840, and Iowa had

THE ALLIED ASSAULT ON CRON-STADT.

16 in the same year.

Evening Post gives the following account one hundred of whom are involved in the of the preparations that have been made for the assault on Cronstadt:

"In the formidable preparations for this expedition England will provide the mate rials for the attack, while France will furnish the army, which will consist of fifty thousand men, and will be increased to sixty thousand by the addition of ten thousand Sardinians. It is generally thought that Gen. Canrobert will be placed at the head of the invading forces.

"They have balls which will penetrate granite walls at the distance of one and a half leagues. The covering of the gunboats is also proof against the balls of the enemy, which, striking repeatedly in the same place, produce merely a slight scratch. Better still, they have discovered a way of making the whole battery of a hundred and twenty gunships, larboard or starboard, a well as of the gunboats, bear upon one place at the same moment. Consequently, unless Russia has been enabled to collect the means of defence on a like formidable scale England relies upon destroying Cronstadt by next June. France will complete! the work, and all will be ready to march upon St. Petersburg. This, indeed, is merely their expectation, but I am bound to add that it is not entirely without foundation."

THE FERTILITY OF KANSAS.

Hon. Sterling G. Cato, the Territorial Judge, in a recent letter to his brother, of Eufaula, Ala., says: "The people here are quite orderly, sharp and intelligent: a little rough in manners, but warm hearted and cordial. This is as fine a country as any on the face of the earth, and the profits of its productions would far exceed those of the cotton fields of the South. All kinds of grain, grass, clover and hemp, yield a rich product. I have no doubt but that slave labor would yield in hemp, corn and grain, seems to me richer than the best Chattahoochee bottom, and most of it is just such land as, in the adjoining Missouri counties, is now selling at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Corn is now selling at twenty cents per bushel, and the product estimated at one hundred bushels an acre; and the hemp crop (six tons per hand) at \$140 per ton; and you see at once how labor is more productive here than at the South. It is impossi ble to give an adequate idea of the beauty and fertility of the soil and country; generally rolling, without a great deal of timber, but as I understand, abounding in coal for fires, and stone for building, and fencing; good wells of water can be obtained anywhere, besides, frequent streams running through the prairies."

AN INCIDENT THAT BEARS ITS OWN COMMENT .- The Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader states that Isaac, a body servant of Gen. Quitman, arrived home a few days since. Shortly after the General reached Washington city, Isaac expressed a great desire to return home to Mississippi. Upon being pressed for his reasons for so sudden a wish, he told his master that he had been repeatedly beset by two white men from Boston who urged him to accept their he was afraid that he would be kidnapped into freedom, as he believed the two men were capable of any atrocity. The General gave Isaac a pass with which he safely reached home, to his infinite satisfaction.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. The Directors convened in the Town of

Salisbury, on the 17th instant. The Directory continued together for several days, hearing the Report of Mr. Turner, the Chief Engineer, locating the Road and making preliminary arrangements for the letting out of contracts at an early period. The Road will connect with the North Carolina rail-road at the Eastern end of Salisbury, not far from the residence of Archibald Hendersen, Esq., will thence take the route of the Plank Road, and pass Third Creek near O. G. Foard's.

Messrs. Shaver and Simonton commenced work on Monday last, on this end of the Road, with a force of a hundred hands. So "the die is cast," we presume; and the Western Extension has become a "fixed fact."- [Salisbury Herald.

Important Case .- We learn that a case of very great importance was argued last week before the Supreme Court-involving a construction of the last Will and Testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, so long Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. His Will was executed in 1832, by which he directs that the slaves received from his father and those acquired by his wife shall be liberated and sent to Liberia, under the direction of the Colonization Society. The point made in the cause was whether the original stock only became the objects of their master's bounty, or whether the increase between the date of the Will and his death were also to be set free. The cause, we understand, was very ably and elaborately argued by J. G. Sheperd, Esq., of Favetteville, and Col. J. G. McDugald, of Bladen, on behalf of the next of kin, and by C. G. Wright, of Fayetteville, on behalf of the slaves, for the Colonization Society.

There are about 250 negroes in all be-The Paris correspondent of the N. York longing to the estate of Gen. McKay, about present cause. The Court has not yet delivered its opinion .- [Raleigh Register.

ACCIDENT ON THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD .- On last Friday night, while Mr. Wm. Gay, section master on the above road, near Rocky Mount, was passing over the road on his hand car, with two negro laborers, an unexpected locomotive, which had been despatched from Goldsboro to Weldon for the mail train, was discovered approaching very near. The negroes jumped off, leaving Mr. G. alone on the hand our, when he was knocked off by the locomotive, and, we regret to learn, was killed instantly, his skull having been broken. Mr. Gay was very much respected by those who knew him .- [Wilmington

VEGETABLE LIFE .-- LORD LANDSAY states that in the course of his wanderings amid the Pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. On examining the mummy, after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews from heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the rool burst forth, and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.

A BRICK MACHINE.—The Richmond Dispatch has seen a patent brick machine at work in that city with which the agent says two men and two boys can make 36,000 bricks in ten hours; while by the old process three men and two boys can only make two thousand.

ENGLAND'S FINANCES .- A member of the British parliament has recently declared at least from thirty to forty dollars per acre that should the war not speedily be terminannually. I have seen no poor land; it all ated, England will be compelled to make a loan of £25,000,000 sterling, to supply her exhausted coffers. Election by Congress .- It is said that in

> into Congress, and the States should vote as they stand at present, there would be 11 democratic, 11 republican, 7 know-nothing and two a tie. FIRE AT THE SUMMIT -The residence of the

case the next Presidency should be thrown

late Ben. Edwards, at the Summit, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, near Gaston, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 16th inst.

IF It is stated that one hundred and fifty canal boats, loaded with flour and grain, consigned to Louis Napoleon, are frozen in between Schenectady and Little Falls, N. Y.

Rev. Samuel Williamson, D. D., formerly President of Davidson College, has received and accepted an invitation to settle as pastor of the Church in Washington Hempstead County, the extreme South Western corner of Arkansas.

Boston has six thousand more females than males, while Chicago has about fifteen thousand more males than females. ----

Deceney is a matter of latitude. In Turkey a man with tight pants on is conaid to run from his master. He stated that sidered so great a vulgarian that he is not tolerated in respectable society. To spit in the presence of an Arab, is to make the acquaintance of his cheese-knife. In Russia, that man is considered low who refuses a warm breakfast of fried candles.