

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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

BY JOHN J. PALMER, JR.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1856.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM
In Advance.

NEW SERIES { VOLUME 4.
NUMBER 30.

OFFICE OF THE
Western Democrat
PRINTING.
Having recently visited New-York, and selected from the old and elegant Presses of Geo. Bruce, Esq., a quantity of
New and Fashionable Type.
We are now prepared to execute
In the Best Style,
ALL KINDS OF
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING.
"Multiply the Means, and you multiply the Results."
Is one of the established maxims of business.

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CLARENCE IRON WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. VANBROCKELEN, Proprietor.
The subscriber having purchased the entire lot of iron in the "CLARENCE IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Pulverizers and other Water-wheels,
Iron-rolling Pumps and Engines,
Leaves' Corn and Cider Crushers,
Rice Threshers,
Single Machines,
Shifting Hangers and Pulleys,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Pump and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Iron Smith work of all kinds,
Door Locks for Houses and Jails.
THE ESTABLISHMENT
Having been reorganized for the purpose of attending promptly to the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be ordered will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

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S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford
POMOLOGICAL
GARDENS
AND
Nurseries.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some FORTY THOUSAND trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond—Also a choice assortment of GRAPE VINES, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.
All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.
P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied. Address—Greensboro', N. C.
Dec. 4, 1855.—3m.

THE MAN I LOVE.
I love an open countenance,
A kind and noble face;
The index of an honest heart
That loves the human race;
A brow on which a smile is thronged,
Like sunlight on a flower—
As open as the royal skies,
With beams of love and power!
I love the kind and welcome glance
That proves we're not alone;
And oh! how sweet to find at times
Some feelings like our own:
A heart that beats with purest hopes,
To pity and to bless;
That strives to make earth's comforts more,
Its pains and follies less!
I love the man whose heart is true,
Who seldom wears a frown;
And loves all men, from him who toils
To him who wears a crown;
With mildness always on his lips,
A free and open mind,
A brow with mental grandeur spanned,
A soul supremely kind!

S. W. DAVIS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1856.—1f

ROBERT P. WARRING,
Attorney at Law,
Office in Longenecker's Brick Building, 2nd floor,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 29, 1856.—1f

PIANO FORTES.
MR. RAMSEY, of
Columbia, S. C.,
Piano Forte & Music Dealer,
is constantly receiving
the latest improvements,
which has given them the premium over all
others. 6 and 6½ octaves from \$250 to \$300,
6½ to 7 \$300 to \$400, 7 to 7½ \$400 to \$450.
Carved work and Grand Pianos from \$500 to \$1000.
Mr. R. being a practical Piano Maker can
insure to his customers a perfect instrument.
Columbia, June 21, 1855.—191y

S. M. HOWELL,
Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,
(Three doors south of Sadler's Hotel),
Charlotte, N. C.
THE subscriber thankful
for the very liberal patronage
bestowed upon him during
the past year, has now
made more extensive
preparation for the future
demand for work in his line,
and will endeavor to furnish
all that may want Saddles,
and Harness, with a superior article at the
lowest possible prices. He has now on hand
a very large assortment of
Saddles, Brides, 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-
manlike manner and better than the best.
We respectfully invite the public to call
and examine for themselves.
Repairing done at short notice and with
neatness and dispatch.
March 2, 1855. 32 1f

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE
AT
LOWRIE AND EVANS' STORE.
THE Slave of the
Lamp, a Posthumous
Novel by William Henry
Ingouss, or the first
days of the Blood,
Alex. and Dana.
Translated from the original manuscript.
Fashion and Fancies, by Mrs. Stephens.
The Maroon, a legend of the Caribbees,
and other tales by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Castle Builders, by the author of "Hearts
and Crosses," &c.
The Old Inn or the Travellers' Entertainment,
by Josiah Barnes, Sen.
The above are all the very latest and most
popular novels of the day.
We constantly keep on hand a large and well
selected stock of stationary of every kind, and
are constantly receiving all the new books
that are being published, and books that we
have not got, we can get on the shortest no-
tice.
June 22, 1855. 48-1.

REMOVAL.
R. W. Beckwith
has removed his Jewelry
Store to No. 2, Johnston's
Row, three doors South
of Kerr's Hotel.
Feb. 16, 1856. 20-1y

General Intelligence.
MASSACHUSETTS AND NORTH-CAROLINA.
The Richmond Enquirer says: "We think every sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing the census of his own State with that of North Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the comparison, a warm friend of the Union as it is. The statistics, which we shall cite, might, of themselves, induce the belief that the Bay State was only productive of criminals and paupers. But it is well known, that despite her fanaticism, she is wealthy, enlightened, industrious and energetic. Her commerce and manufactures supply her with the products of agriculture. Disunion would cripple those resources, and probably expel her industry, skill and capital, to better markets and more congenial climates. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was (in round numbers) a million, that of North Carolina, eight hundred and seventy thousand. Massachusetts produced thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, two millions three hundred and forty-five thousand bushels of Indian corn, and three millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of potatoes—eighty-one thousand hogs, forty-two thousand horses and mules, and two hundred and sixty thousand cattle. The productions of North Carolina, in proportion to population, were about ten times as great. They produced two millions one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-seven million bushels of Indian corn, five millions seven hundred thousand bushels of potatoes, one million eight hundred thousand hogs, one hundred and seventy-four thousand horses and mules, and six hundred and ninety-three thousand cattle. What a field she exhibits for Massachusetts commerce and manufactures! Yet she would fare better in case of a disunion than Massachusetts—for she produces all the necessities of life, and might produce its luxuries within herself.
The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit quite as startling a difference in favor of North Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend to the moral and physical condition of her people, and needs no foreign prompting or interference. Before quoting those statistics, we would remark, that fact, so dear and so much needed in Massachusetts, is at every man's door in North Carolina, without money, and without price—for there are few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North Carolina, 1,900. In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina, 600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 41. In jails in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 34. In Penitentiaries in Massachusetts, 431; in North Carolina, 11. Odd Fellows' charities, in Massachusetts, \$264,000; in North Carolina, 10,000.
We think that these statistics deserve the serious study of every Christian, patriot and philanthropist in the Union."

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held their 23rd annual meeting, last week, at Boston. This infamous Society makes no secret of their seditious designs against the Federal Constitution and the Union, but glory in their treason and their shame. In their most prominent resolution they declare that "the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance." And in another resolve they declare that "a Constitution which legalizes slave hunting and slave catching on every inch of American soil, is to be trodden under foot and pronounced accursed." These and other kindred resolutions were unanimously adopted, by prominent individuals of that State. Their anti-Slavery Report abounds with disgusting doctrines of infidel woman's rights and white and black amalgamation, ending in blithering lunacy and impotent sedition. And yet as the New York Herald remarks, between the defiant, open mouthed treason of this Lloyd Garrison asylum and the smooth faced, hypocritical pretences of Seward and his allies, driving at the same objects, the former is less pernicious and less dangerous to the Union and to society than the latter, in the exact degree to which the open enemy is preferable to the insidious and plotting traitor. Garrison and his gang are in the open field; Seward and his set are bush-fighters, infesting the skirts of the highway. We may stop to pity the insane ravings of the Garrison fanatics, but the stealthy movements of the Seward alliance require incessant watching and active resistance at every point.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who has been so long detained on his way to the seat of government by a violent and protracted inflammation of the throat, arrived in Washington on Friday morning last.
Hon. Robert Toombs declined to receive any compensation for his lecture on slavery, delivered recently in Boston, but requested that the amount tendered him be given to a society for aiding emigrants.

From the New York Day Book.
Letter from Gen. McQuinn, M. C., to Lewis Tappan.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
SIR: I have, for many years, been in the habit of throwing all printed matter sent me from the North, by vile Abolitionists and incendiaries, in the fire; as I consider their falsehood as only surpassed by the impudence of those who send them; but as you (with some other fanatics) have seen fit to send me, over your own signature, a communication accompanying a petition to Congress, expressing a doubt, "whether there be, or has ever been, any legal slavery in the United States," &c., I will simply say to you, that I am perfectly satisfied you are aware yourself that your every assertion on the subject of slavery is as false and mischievous, as your conduct in sending them to me is impudent and insulting.
If you have humanity, as you profess, which you cannot make me believe, you may find around you, and perhaps in your own employment, much more needy objects of your benevolence than my or other slaves in the South.
Go to a sewing establishment, perhaps within one block of you, and relieve the indigent mother, who makes a shirt for six cents, whilst her little ones at home are shivering for want of fuel to warm their withering frames, and are fast dropping into untimely graves, for want of food and raiment to relieve their squalid wretchedness. Go into the cellars and underground abodes of hundreds in your city, of all sexes and color, who associate together without even rags to hide their nakedness, steeped in every species of crime, whilst starving for every comfort of life, and show your benevolence to them; and I would especially recommend to you to bestow your benevolence on those described in a recent address to the New York public, by the Rev. L. M. Pease, the benevolent head of the Five Points Mission establishment, as follows:
"Five winters—dark and dreary winters—have we spent upon the Five Points, surrounded by want and suffering, by beggary, shame and crime. The dust of living here is not in itself so hard as the lack of means to supply the wants of the worthy poor, and to afford shelter and protection to the homeless. We have been compelled, by our relation to this people, to witness little bare feet treading the city pavement, until the mud have been frozen from their toes, to see their skeleton fingers reached out to us, and hear their cry for bread, when we have no bread to give. We have been compelled to leave the widow with her new-born babe upon her bosom, friendless and shelterless upon the street, because we had no shelter for her; to see boys ripen into criminal ambition, and girls into wanton womanhood. We have been compelled to hear hundreds of unfortunates beg in vain, even in the name of our Saviour, for an opportunity to reform, and when denied give up in despair, and afterwards die hopeless; and all for want of a little of that on which thousands are prodigal. This is hard."
When you and your associates have verified your professions, and relieve your suffering neighbors, it will be time enough to send me anything relating to my slaves, who, old and young, are well fed, clothed and taken care of—better, I am satisfied, than thousands of those who are beginning to doubt "whether there be, or has ever been, any legal slavery in the U. States." Until you have done these things, I hope you will refrain from sending me more of your false and insulting communications.

JOHN MCQUINN.
To LEWIS TAPPAN, New York.
RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF THE HE-BREWS.
Gen. Cass, in presenting a petition to the United States Senate, on Tuesday, made the following just and liberal remarks:
"Mr. President, I have been requested by an Hebrew fellow citizen of this District to present a petition asking for an act of incorporation to enable them to erect a place of worship, and to manage the temporalities connected with it. I understand that the existing law in this District makes provision for those purposes only in relation to Christian denominations. Such a distinction is an act of gross injustice, and, if continued after our attention is directed to it, it would be a disgrace to our jurisprudence. It would ill become us to cast reproach by any act of ours upon the faith of the patriarchs and prophets of Israel, to whose keeping for more than two thousand years were committed the oracles of the true and living God. Considered in a historical aspect only, the rise and progress and fall of the Jewish race constitute the most interesting and remarkable, and, I may add, romantic episode in the whole annals of mankind. The incarnate Saviour himself, in his human capacity, was a Jew, and he came, as he declared, not to destroy the first dispensation—that of law—but to fulfill it by the second dispensation—that of mercy. His revelation is freely offered to all the world, whether Jew or Gentile; and it condemns every kind of persecution and intolerance, whether civil or ecclesiastical. I trust that the fell spirit leading to eternal conflicts between the power to inflict, and the power to endure, will never take possession of the American heart, nor write its cruel and unchristian decrees in the volumes of American legislation. I move the reference of this petition to the Committee on the District of Columbia." (Agreed to.)
Fathew Matthew is laboring as a priest at Reus, one of the Fudge Islands.

A KNOW-NOTHING SPEECH.
It appears that there is at least one Know Nothing member of Congress who is not afraid of the Pope. This gentleman is Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana. The Know Nothings of Louisiana, it is known, do not subscribe to the illiberal and proscription doctrines of their brethren elsewhere in relation to the Catholics. On the 7th instant, Mr. Eustis delivered in the House of Representatives a speech, from which the following is an extract. It will strike every one that he crowds his brother Know Nothing, Mr. Reade, of this State, into a close place. His remarks, in relation to the interference of Protestant ministers in politics, are especially just and pointed. Hear what he says:
"Gentlemen talk about the Papal power. The honorable gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Reade,] the other day asked the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] whether he would vote for a Catholic whose religious opinions he suspected being hostile to the general interest of the country. What right has that gentleman to challenge the nationality of his peer, his equal, and require him to purge his conscience, before he can hold communion with him on the footing of the American citizen? What right have you to denounce him as a traitor to his country, and compel him to stand before your bar as a criminal—as an individual hostile to the institutions of your country?
I tell you, gentlemen, you have just as much right to put your hands in another man's pocket, to see if the money he has belongs to him, as to take that position towards the American Catholic—as to dare to presume to ask him whether he entertains opinions hostile to the institutions of this country.
Gentlemen ought to recollect that here, in this Congress, there is not a single Catholic priest. And, for my part, I am opposed to all religious interference with our political affairs. I am in favor of maintaining and keeping up the divorce between the Church and State which has been established by our great fathers. But, sir, that very same reason which makes me a deadly enemy of Catholic interference with our institutions, makes me blush for my countrymen when I see the Protestant Church soiling its robes in dragging them in the mire of politics. [Cries of "Hear, hear!" and "Good!"] Your Legislatures are filled with gentlemen who wear white cravats and black coats. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Your Congress has a large proportion of these clerical gentlemen. And I ask you, with all due respect and courtesy to gentlemen of the cloth, to show me a Catholic priest or an accredited agent of the Church of Rome in this Hall. [Laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear!"] Gentlemen who talk about the Pope of Rome ought to recollect that that poor old man, who is an object of so much terror to them, is now in the custody of a guard of French soldiers.
But Mr. Clerk, I have consumed more time than I desired to have done. I will simply close my remarks by asking the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Reade] where he gets the authority for thus black-balling his peers, his equals, the Catholics?—where he gets the authority for stamping them as the mere tools of the Pope of Rome?—where he gets the authority for considering them as unworthy of participating in the great councils of this country? Does the gentleman find his authority, or will he find it in the Constitution of the United States? Will the gentleman find it in the treaty between France and the United States, by which the territory of Louisiana was ceded to this country, and by which the religious rights of its inhabitants were guaranteed? Will the gentleman find it in the Farewell Address of the Father of our Country—in that address which is so often quoted by the orators of the American party? Will the gentleman find it in that great book, the Bible, on which so much veneration has been wasted so unprofitably in the Philadelphia platform? I will tell the gentleman where he will find it. He will find it in the teachings and in the inspiration of that dark spirit of fanaticism which is the curse of the Anglo-Saxon race. The gentleman will find it in that spirit by which Protestants were driven from New England by their fellow Protestants, in our colonial days. He will find it in that spirit which made the Episcopalians of Virginia drive away their Puritan brethren from that State. And where did these persecuted Puritans and Protestants in general go? What spot did they choose as an asylum in order to be protected from their Protestant persecutors? I will tell the gentleman where they went to these colonial times. They went to the colony of Maryland—to that colony whose inhabitants were under the influence of "the aggressive policy of the Church of Rome and its corrupting tendencies." Yes, these Puritans sought a refuge in that colony which first in the United States established the law protecting every man from religious persecution."

COMPLETION OF THE N. C. RAIL-ROAD.
The Petersburg Intelligence notices as follows the completion of this great work:
"We take great pleasure in stating that this great work has at last been finished, and that from Goldsborough to Charlotte trains are daily passing through, all the way. We congratulate the old North State upon the occasion, as this road will be productive to her people of immense benefits. It will open up new sources of wealth and give additional impetus to the spirit of improvement which is abroad in her land. Nor will its beneficial influences be limited altogether to North Carolina. A large portion of Eastern Virginia will come in for a handsome share of its profits, and that not only without prejudice to the interests of her sister commonwealth, but in a way to promote those interests. In view, then, of the many blessings which that work will most assuredly dispense to both States, but chiefly, of course, to the State under whose auspices and by whose liberal assistance it was constructed, we cannot but feel proud gratification in contemplating the career of successful operation which is now before it. That its business and prosperity may be on a scale proportionate to its claims and merits is our earnest wish, and we doubt not that every annual Report will henceforward exhibit more and more flattering evidences of its rapid progress in public favor. A great deal, however, will depend upon its management, and on this score there is not the slightest reason to apprehend anything amiss."

CONDITION OF JAMAICA.
A Southern gentleman, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, to the New Orleans Picayune, gives a sombre account of the dilapidation which negro emancipation has produced in this colony:
"Kingston," he says, "which once counted eighty thousand prosperous inhabitants, who resided more in a great accumulation of beautiful gardens than in densely built squares, now contains only about forty thousand poverty stricken people, composed in a great measure, to use the expression of an English gentleman resident here, of liberty crippled negroes. The white population has largely diminished, and is rapidly disappearing. The colored population presents the most marked contrasts within itself. The young men look hale, well fed and joyous; and the young girls, if at all good looking, give evident tokens of prosperity in their dress and adornments. The middle aged of both sexes seem everywhere joyless; and the old are images of laggard want and despair."
He observed women loading ships with coal, watched over by a dozen stout lazy fellows. The experiment with Coolie labor had been a failure.

A PROUD DAY FOR JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.
It is the custom of the House of Representatives at Washington to assign to the oldest member of the body the administration of the oath to a new Speaker. Accordingly, when Mr. Banks was declared elected, it appears that upon Mr. Joshua R. Giddings fell the duty of swearing him in. This is what Hon. Amos Kendall would designate "an evil omen." And Sam Weller "a very peculiar coincidence." In reference to this incident, the Washington Sentinel says:
"It is said that the ceremony of swearing in the Speaker was performed by Mr. Giddings, the great head of Abolitionism, with greatunction, and in the most dramatic and pompous manner. He looked as if the souls of all the old negro martyrs and young negro babies were infused into him. He looked as grand as Jupiter, and as pleased as a "basket of chips." Then came clapping of hands, stamping of feet and waving of handkerchiefs; Abolitionism was jubilant and exultant."
And this was the closing of the ninth week of the session. With such an opening to business what will the end be? We fear that the coldest winter will be followed by the hottest summer ever experienced in Washington.—[N. Y. Herald.]

CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT MAKING.
The Alexandria Gazette expresses the desire, in which we heartily join, that Congress, having now been organized in both branches, will give attention to only the necessary business operations of the government, and adjourn early. The elements of mischief in the House of Representatives, says the Gazette, forbode nothing but agitation, and the country will "breathe freer" when they are dispersed. It is a curious fact, that as long as the House remained unorganized, the country felt safe, but the moment an organization is effected, apprehensions of trouble are expressed, and the newspapers invoke them to go home as soon as possible!

A FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT.
KANSAS EMIGRATION.—A company has been formed in this city, composed of fifty five families, and numbering in all about 206 persons, who will emigrate to Kansas the coming Spring. They have a subscribed capital of \$29,500. A site has already been selected—a place on the banks of the Neosho river, near the southern boundary of Kansas.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

GREAT PARK.—The New Yorkers have at last made sure of their great Central Park, embracing an area of several hundred acres of ground. All the legal obstacles opposed have been removed, and the work of preparing the ground will be far advanced by next summer. It will cost 5,000,000 dollars.

Political Miscellany.
A NIGHT WITH THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.
Or, Uncle Jake's Experience.
BY HIS NEPHEW.
Thar never was a better demicrat than Uncle Jake Rodgers on the yearth, allers attendin barbeques and speecifyings every chance, and like the Parson, could give a reason for the faith that was in him—he has allers been looked up to as a sort of oracle in perilical matters, and noes the history of the United States Bank and its orful iniquities, the tariff and its oppressions, the distribution of the publick lands and all them measures the old Whigs used to try to fix on the people so hard. In fact, Uncle Jake was a demicrat from the top of his hed to the sole of his foot, and from one side all thro' to the other, and Aunt Nancy, his wife, was just as rambunctious on the subject as himself, only a little more so.
Now, Mr. Eastman, I don't like to expose Uncle Jake, but the thing is so good, I'll have to tell you about it.
Last Summer thar cum into our settlement a nice young man, sent out, as I larnt, from your place to make No-Nuthins, but he didn't let us all up what he cum for at fast. Howsomever, he linked in quite a lot on 'em, principally Whigs, and I larnt that sum on 'em intended tryin thar hands on Uncle Jake. Thinks I, old fellers, you'll be barkin' up the rong tree, serin, but the fust thing I need they got hold of the old man, treated him, told him that the Demicrats was all a jinin' on 'em—that it warn't no Whig trick nor nuthin' of that sort—that the Pope of "room" was a cummin' here to use up our Government, to make preests of the boys an' nuns of all the gals—that all the other denominations wud have to cave in, an wear crosses and kiss the Pope's big toe—that the No-Nuthins ware goin' to stop all these evil things—goin' to regenerate the land, and bring things back to the days of General Jackson—that Gen. Jackson's folks war all fur 'em, tooth and toe nail, and what with one thing and another, the fust thing Uncle Jake need he was a reglar ringtailed No-Nuthin. They dun the ole man a uite, and arter it was all over he started home, an as he went along his mind was full of misgivins, how could he face the ole 'oman? What would General Jackson say if he was alive? How could he meet his old Demicrat friends agin? and he suddenly recollected that The Union, (the old watchman on the tower of our Perilical Zion, as he used to call your paper) was opposed to it. All these things began to work in Uncle Jake's mind, till, by the time he got home he was in a powerful swifert.
He found Aunt Nancy a sittin' up fur him, and Uncle Jake he never was ashamed to meet her afore.
"Well Jake, ses she, "what on yearth has kept you out so late to night?" for Uncle Jake was very regular in his habits.
"Why Nancy, I been round—attendin a meetin to-nite," ses he, quite hesitatin like.
"What kind uv a meetin, ses she.
"W'y—a sort uv parilical meetin," ses he, shiverin all over, fur he was powerful oneasy by this time.
"Well," ses she, "if you've been tryin to led these no-nuthins I aint got no more to say, fur you couldn't be in better business, fur I leyrn that sum as call themselves demicrats, have jined 'em. I don't like 'em no how, Jake, fur they don't cum out open an above board, but ar pokin round at nite in alleys and dark places, but I thank the Lord you aint wun of 'em, fur I no I couldn't live with one of 'em to save my life." But what makes you look so, Jacob? are you sick? Bless my life if you aint got a chill on you, and your hands as cold as ice. What's the matter, Jake?"
"Nuthin much," ses Uncle Jake. "I don't feel very well to nite, ole oman, an I'll go to bed," so sayin, he slept into bed, and the ole oman arter him.
Bimeby Uncle Jake, arter tossin and rollin about, gits to sleep, and drent that all his Demicrat friends he used to be with so much wouldn't have nuthin to do with him, and that he couldn't no longer vote his ticket, for his old friends and his principles, and he groaned in spirit.
Aunt Nancy waked him up, skored to deth, an Uncle Jake had to out with the hole thing. Aunt Nancy jumped out uv bed and declared she couldn't stay thar, that a no-nuthin couldn't cum a nigh her. Uncle Jake at last told her if she would forgive him, he'd go early in the mornin and git out of the thing, but she told him no, she couldn't stand him till mornin, and directly Uncle Jake hauls on his close, and went out and got the President and sum more on 'em together, and swore he must git out afore mornin or kill sum body one. They let him out, and when he got loose, he sung, he shouted, he danced and capered like a boy—he ran home and like to a squeezed Aunt Nancy to deth: she good ole soul, was miltly riled about it an powerfully distressed, but sealed his pardon with a kiss of forgiveness, an let by-gones be by-gones.
One man soon arter hinted to Uncle Jake that he heerd he was a no-nuthin, when he pitched into the feller an like to a walloped him to deth; since that time nobody has ever accused Uncle Jake of being a no-nuthin.—[Picksburg Sentinel.]

COMPLETION OF THE N. C. RAIL-ROAD.
The Petersburg Intelligence notices as follows the completion of this great work:
"We take great pleasure in stating that this great work has at last been finished, and that from Goldsborough to Charlotte trains are daily passing through, all the way. We congratulate the old North State upon the occasion, as this road will be productive to her people of immense benefits. It will open up new sources of wealth and give additional impetus to the spirit of improvement which is abroad in her land. Nor will its beneficial influences be limited altogether to North Carolina. A large portion of Eastern Virginia will come in for a handsome share of its profits, and that not only without prejudice to the interests of her sister commonwealth, but in a way to promote those interests. In view, then, of the many blessings which that work will most assuredly dispense to both States, but chiefly, of course, to the State under whose auspices and by whose liberal assistance it was constructed, we cannot but feel proud gratification in contemplating the career of successful operation which is now before it. That its business and prosperity may be on a scale proportionate to its claims and merits is our earnest wish, and we doubt not that every annual Report will henceforward exhibit more and more flattering evidences of its rapid progress in public favor. A great deal, however, will depend upon its management, and on this score there is not the slightest reason to apprehend anything amiss."

CONDITION OF JAMAICA.
A Southern gentleman, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, to the New Orleans Picayune, gives a sombre account of the dilapidation which negro emancipation has produced in this colony:
"Kingston," he says, "which once counted eighty thousand prosperous inhabitants, who resided more in a great accumulation of beautiful gardens than in densely built squares, now contains only about forty thousand poverty stricken people, composed in a great measure, to use the expression of an English gentleman resident here, of liberty crippled negroes. The white population has largely diminished, and is rapidly disappearing. The colored population presents the most marked contrasts within itself. The young men look hale, well fed and joyous; and the young girls, if at all good looking, give evident tokens of prosperity in their dress and adornments. The middle aged of both sexes seem everywhere joyless; and the old are images of laggard want and despair."
He observed women loading ships with coal, watched over by a dozen stout lazy fellows. The experiment with Coolie labor had been a failure.

A PROUD DAY FOR JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.
It is the custom of the House of Representatives at Washington to assign to the oldest member of the body the administration of the oath to a new Speaker. Accordingly, when Mr. Banks was declared elected, it appears that upon Mr. Joshua R. Giddings fell the duty of swearing him in. This is what Hon. Amos Kendall would designate "an evil omen." And Sam Weller "a very peculiar coincidence." In reference to this incident, the Washington Sentinel says:
"It is said that the ceremony of swearing in the Speaker was performed by Mr. Giddings, the great head of Abolitionism, with greatunction, and in the most dramatic and pompous manner. He looked as if the souls of all the old negro martyrs and young negro babies were infused into him. He looked as grand as Jupiter, and as pleased as a "basket of chips." Then came clapping of hands, stamping of feet and waving of handkerchiefs; Abolitionism was jubilant and exultant."
And this was the closing of the ninth week of the session. With such an opening to business what will the end be? We fear that the coldest winter will be followed by the hottest summer ever experienced in Washington.—[N. Y. Herald.]

CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT MAKING.
The Alexandria Gazette expresses the desire, in which we heartily join, that Congress, having now been organised in both branches, will give attention to only the necessary business operations of the government, and adjourn early. The elements of mischief in the House of Representatives, says the Gazette, forbode nothing but agitation, and the country will "breathe freer" when they are dispersed. It is a curious fact, that as long as the House remained unorganized, the country felt safe, but the moment an organization is effected, apprehensions of trouble are expressed, and the newspapers invoke them to go home as soon as possible!

A FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT.
KANSAS EMIGRATION.—A company has been formed in this city, composed of fifty five families, and numbering in all about 206 persons, who will emigrate to Kansas the coming Spring. They have a subscribed capital of \$29,500. A site has already been selected—a place on the banks of the Neosho river, near the southern boundary of Kansas.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

GREAT PARK.—The New Yorkers have at last made sure of their great Central Park, embracing an area of several hundred acres of ground. All the legal obstacles opposed have been removed, and the work of preparing the ground will be far advanced by next summer. It will cost 5,000,000 dollars.