

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.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1856.

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MR. RAMSEY, of
Columbia, S. C.,
Piano Forte &
Music Dealer,
is constantly receiving a good supply of
Pianos with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
which has given them the premium over all others, 6 and 8 octaves from \$250 to \$300,
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Carved wood 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.—4019

FROM SEBASTOPOL.
THERE is nothing new from the Crimea, by the last arrival, but at Sebastopol, on Trade Street, there is something new.—The undersigned has purchased of James Bryant, his grocery and Liquor establishment, and invites the public to give him a call, assuring them that he will accommodate them with articles of the best quality, and in a style to suit the most fastidious taste. Give Sebastopol a call, and judge for yourselves.

WM. PHELAN.
Feb. 5, 1856.—47

Dr. R. Wysons
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
OFFICE next door to Messrs. Drucker & Sommers' Store. April 22, 1856.—47

A Professional Card.
HAYING located in Charlotte permanently, with the view of practicing Medicine, I would respectfully tender my services to the public.
C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.
Office at the American Hotel.
April 8, 1855.—47

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
OFFERS his professional services to the public, in the practice of SURGERY, in all its various branches.
Dr. GIBBON will operate, treat, or give advice in all cases that may require his attention.
Office No. 5, Granite Range, Charlotte.
Feb. 19, 1856.—19

A CARD.
DR. SAM'L L. & JOSEPH W. CALDWELL, HAVING this day associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and one or the other of them can at all times be found at their office, next door to the State Bank, upstairs, unless professionally engaged.
In all dangerous cases Dr. P. C. Caldwell will act as consulting physician free of charge.
SAMUEL L. CALDWELL,
JOSEPH W. CALDWELL.
Jan. 22, 1856.—19

DR. P. C. CALDWELL will be at the Office of Doctors J. W. & S. L. Caldwell from 8 to 10 o'clock, every morning. After that hour, he will be at his own house, subject to the call of any of his friends, unless professionally absent.

S. W. DAVIS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1855.—47

ROBERT P. WARING,
Attorney at Law,
(Office in building attached to the American Hotel, Main street.)
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 29, 1856.—47

SADDLE and
Harness

3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE,
Charlotte.

S. M. HOWELL
HAYING made more extensive preparations for the Manufacture of
SADDLES and HARNESS,
He would respectfully inform the citizens of North Carolina, that he is now prepared to furnish SADDLES and HARNESS of a superior quality, of his own manufacture, at the
Very Lowest Possible Prices.

MERCHANTS
Wanting Saddles
By leaving their orders, can be furnished as low as they can procure the same at the North.
S. M. HOWELL.
April 15, 1856.—47

BOOKS
For Sale
AT THE
CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE NEW PURCHASE, OF EARLY YEARS
IN THE FAR WEST—By Robert Carlton.
THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA
In Turkey, Persia, and Russia—Edited by James Meriv.
STANHOPE BURLEIGH, The Jesuits in our Homes.—One of the most interesting Novels that has been written in many years—By Helen Meriv.

THE MUSEUM of Remarkable and Interesting Events, containing Historical Adventures and Incidents.
BLANCHE DEARWOOD—a Tale of Modern Life.
EVENING TALES—being a selection of wonderful and supernatural Stories, translated from the Chinese, Turkish, and German, and compiled by Henry St. Clair.

LEXICON OF FREE
MASONRY.
Containing a definition of all its communicable terms.
The True Masonic Chart, by J. L. Cross, G. L. The Free-Mason's Manual, by Rev'd K. J. Stewart.
Mackay's Ahimian Rites of South Carolina.
The New Masonic Trunion Book.
THE ODD FELLOWS' MANUAL, by the Rev. A. B. Grant.
LOWRIE & ENNIS,
Charlotte, March 4, 1856. Book-Sellers.

Eating and Refreshment
SALOON.

FEATS OF STRENGTH.
The last Columbia (S. C.) Times says: We witnessed, on Monday evening, an exhibition of the astonishing muscular power of M. Lecombe. He is, undoubtedly, the Samson of the age. Without apparently any extraordinary effort, he raised a plank on which was piled a wagon load of rocks, estimated to weigh over two thousand pounds. He twisted around his head, with ease, an iron bar of one hundred and forty pounds; and, to cap the climax, stood on a chair which was held down by four men, and leaning over it, backwards, until his head touched the floor, seized the same bar, raised himself upright, and again leaning back replaced the bar on the floor. He is a man of medium height, but of astonishing muscular development. To the curious in such matters, a visit to his rooms will prove very gratifying.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters
Will at all times be kept on hand and served up in any style desired.
Fine Tobacco, Segars, Wines
Brandy.
And the best of Liquors generally,
Always on hand.
MEALS, composed of such dishes as may be called for, served up at all hours, in the most approved style of cookery.
Day Boarders
Are taken, upon reasonable terms. Call at the Saloon, two doors north of Kerr's Hotel, if you desire something new to eat and drink and to recruit the inner man.
W. H. JORDAN,
for J. Adkinson
Dec. 25, 1855.—47

News of the Day.

A WOMAN MARRIED TO A WOMAN.

A novel case has "turned up" in Syracuse, New York, the arrest of a woman for marrying a woman, in the disguise of a man. The Syracuse Standard says: Yesterday forenoon the female dressed in male attire, whose vagaries were briefly alluded to in yesterday's Standard, was brought before Justice Durnford for examination. The circumstances attending this case, are as follows: A few weeks since she assumed the garb of a woman, under the name of Albert Guelph, and made the acquaintance of a young lady named Miss Lewis. After a brief courtship they were married by the Rev. Mr. Gregory of the Episcopal Church, and the parties have since resided together as husband and wife. The marriage ceremony was performed about three weeks since, and the bride's father suspecting there was something wrong about his new son-in-law, obtained a private interview and informed her of his suspicion that she was not what she pretended to be. At first she claimed she was a man, but on closer questioning finally admitted that she was a female. A partial examination was made at this time by the father-in-law and Officer Barnes, which satisfied the officer that the person was a woman disguised, and he immediately arrested her and placed her in the Watch House, where she has remained since Saturday evening last.

In answer to the questions of the Justice yesterday morning, she said that she is English by birth; has been in this country about two years; lived in Lodi about six months, and part of the time in the family of Mr. Lewis, whose daughter she married in this city; she has no occupation; receives remittances from England, and the balance of her support is furnished by a sister, who resides in this city. In reply to the question, "Are you a male or female?" she answered, "Your officer can tell you," or "have told you." She refused to give any more direct answer to the inquiry in relation to her sex. From various persons we learn that this woman is well known in town in the character of a female. She is said to be an English woman, and to have a son, a blond boy, who lives with her sister, a very respectable woman named Mrs. Edgar, residing in the southern part of this city.

We have not learned the proper name of this singular woman. She is about forty years of age, with marked features, prominent nose, high cheek-bones, black hair, worn long (for a man) and curling at the end, and apparently brushed and oiled with care. She wears a glazed cap, blue coat, blue skirt, dark vest, snuff colored vest, and gaiter boots, and a shawl over her shoulders; speaks with considerable confidence, but is not very communicative.

The lady's father was averse to the match, but the bride still clings to her woman-husband, and claims that the arrest is a conspiracy against them. They were allowed to meet in one of the ante-rooms of the police office, and embraced each other with the greatest marks of affection.

A HUMAN HORSE.

Dr. Porcher of Charleston, S. C., has in his possession a horse, about seven inches in length, and in diameter two inches and three quarters, bearing a close resemblance to a ram's horn, which he extracted from the head of a negro, aged about 52, born on a plantation in St. John's, Berkeley, South Carolina. The tumor commenced forming some eight years since, with a swelling and discharge, and after a while a gradual increase in size. During the four months preceding its removal, it grew some two inches, and having, in curving around, reached the face in the temporal region, just to the left of one eye, and having commenced to produce suppuration of the skin with which it had come in contact, its immediate removal was necessitated. Its removal, which was done in December, 1854, in the presence of Dr. D. J. Cain and several students of the Charleston Preparatory Medical School, was accompanied with comparatively little pain. It was found, upon examination afterwards, that some remains of the original growth remained, and there is some little probability that it may increase in size and again require removal.

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Harriet Beecher Stowe is in Washington city.

ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

For some time past, the North Carolina Railroad Company have been seriously annoyed and injured by the placing of obstructions on the track of the road, and the burning of bridges. The company have heretofore failed to succeed in bringing any of the villains to justice. On Thursday last, however, while the train was proceeding from Salisbury to Goldsboro', and when about two or three miles west of Hillsboro', while turning a short curve, the engineer fortunately discovered an obstruction on the track, and immediately sounded the whistle to put on the "brakes." This precaution had the desired effect, for the train was only partially thrown from the track, and the injury consequently very slight.—Upon examination it was discovered that a very ingenious and fiendish contrivance had been arranged to throw the train from the rail. Large sticks or logs of wood were found placed directly across the track, and there were firmly secured by stout stakes firmly fixed in the ground. But for the prudence of the engineer, the entire train must have left the track, and the loss of life in all probability would have been very great. After removing the obstruction, and righting the train, and when on the eve of starting, a suspicious looking fellow, who is thought to be the perpetrator of this outrageous attempt to destroy life, ventured to thrust his head from behind a tree, where it is supposed he had stationed himself, in order to witness the results of his diabolical plan. The engineer first espied him, and giving the alarm, officers and passengers started in pursuit and soon overhauled the individual, who it was ascertained, was also accompanied by another. They gave the name of Turner, and said they were brothers. They were both well secured, and conveyed to jail.

CHINESE ATROCITIES.

When the Chinese Imperial troops recently recovered the town of Tai Ping Wang from the rebels, all the inhabitants were massacred except 400 boys, who were taken before the commander-in-chief. The latter, addressing one of them, said, "Little rascal, what is your father?" "He is a kinsman," (dooter of the 2d class.) "What god do you worship?" "We have learned to worship Shanti" (the name of God among the Chinese Christians, and applied also to "the younger brother" of Jesus Christ.) "Child of the devil, I will teach you to worship Shanti—You shall die." The monster ordered 200 of the number, who believed in a God, to be buried alive. Their hands were pinioned behind them, and being thrown into a deep trench, the earth was cast upon them, amid the shouts of the exulting soldiery. Thus were 200 put to death; the others were allowed to be ransomed by their relations.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The St. Pauls (Minnesota) Pioneer, of the 16th ult., says: For two or three years past, a German named Julien, has resided on a farm near Traverse. He was known as an industrious, hardworking man, in comfortable circumstances. Last week, Julien's neighbors, surprised by the silence about his house, proceeded to his dwelling. The furniture was undisturbed, and there were no evidences of an affray, but on descending to the cellar, the dead body of Mrs. Julien was first discovered, then that of Julien, and the bodies of his two children—all having apparently come to their deaths from the effect of gun shot wounds. The prevalent opinion was that Julien first killed his wife and children, and then destroyed himself. On the body of Julien, when discovered, was found a considerable sum of money.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.—Our readers have been informed of a recent instance of conflict of authority at Cincinnati, between the Courts of the State of Ohio and of the United States, in the case of H. H. Robinson, Esq., the United States Marshal, who was arraigned before the Probate Court of Hamilton county for contempt of court in delivering the slaves in the Gaines case to the owner instead of obeying the order of Judge Burgyne to bring them before the Probate Court upon writ of habeas corpus. The Marshal answered that the slaves were delivered to the owners in compliance with an order of the United States District Court, of which he is an officer.—Judge Burgyne fined him \$300, and ordered him to be committed until he obeyed the order of the Court.

The Marshal applied to Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, to be liberated by a writ of habeas corpus; and on Wednesday last, the case having been previously fully argued, Judge Leavitt delivered his decision, releasing Mr. Robinson from custody, on the ground that in refusing to obey the order of Judge Burgyne, he was "acting under the authority of a law of the United States," and in the discharge of his official duties.

A CHARITABLE DONATION.—G. P. R. James, Esq., the English Consul stationed at Norfolk, has received a dispatch from Lord Clarendon, authorising him, in the name of the British Government, to distribute £200 (about \$1000) among the benevolent institutions in Norfolk and Portsmouth, having charge of the destitute widows and orphans of those who fell by the late epidemic.

THE WEST—THE GREAT WEST.

The Northwest, including under this title only the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and the territory of Minnesota, contain one hundred and fifty-six millions of acres, a population of 1,760,000 and 1,304 miles of railroad, besides many thousands of miles of Lake and river navigation. The area embraced in this section is more than twice as great as the area of Great Britain. The number of square miles of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, is 121,000; that of the Northwest, 244,067. It is four times as large as New England, and would make thirty-one States as large as Massachusetts. It is a land of great fertility, and can sustain as dense a population as any portion of the country. If settled as densely as Massachusetts is now, it would contain a population of thirty-six millions! It is a curious fact that the products of one of these States, Iowa, sometimes go over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This remote region has some large and flourishing cities. There is Detroit, Michigan, with a population of 40,375, and a valuation for taxation of 12,500,000; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a population of 30,448, and a valuation corresponding, and other smaller, but rapidly growing cities, and towns.

The Central West, including the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which in 1800 did not contain fifty-five thousand white inhabitants, now has a population of 4,900,000; six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine miles of railroad, and an actual property valuation of not less than two thousand five hundred millions of dollars. Now these States have nearly as many miles of railroad as the whole Union had in 1850, and Illinois has more miles of railroad than the whole Union had in 1840.

Property valuation in Illinois fifteen years ago was probably not fifty millions; it is now \$230,000,000. In Indiana, the Auditors' reports show an increase from 1841 to 1854 of over two hundred millions of dollars in the valuation of real and personal property in the State. In Ohio, the valuation in 1840 was \$112,326,156; in 1855 it was \$369,877,354. This is progress, is it not?

The cities of this section are also large. Chicago is not a small place. In 1840 its population was only 4,500; in 1855 its population was 85,000. There were more than twenty millions of bushels of grain received in the year 1855 in Chicago. This immense amount may have been owing to the high prices of last year; but the rapid settlement of the country tributary to Chicago, it is believed, will always keep up her grain to an enormous figure.

In the far West, there are Missouri and Kansas, with their 117,300 square miles, and scarcely a barren acre in it. Both contain coal beds that are inexhaustible for a thousand years. In Missouri, the great coal field covers 26,000 square miles. South of the Missouri river there are 20,000 square miles, filled with mines of iron, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, the best flint sand for glass, and the best porcelain clay. South of St. Louis are the "Iron Mountain" and "Pilot Knob," which contain iron enough to last the world forever. The city of St. Louis has now 125,000 people. In 1855 there were 600,000 barrels of flour manufactured there, and over 400,000 received from other places, equal to the flour trade of Philadelphia.

For 1855, the trade of the Western lakes has been estimated as high as five hundred millions of dollars in value. We glean these facts from a lecture delivered recently in Boston, by R. S. Elliott, of St. Louis.

This is only a portion of the wonderful region of country known as the West.—What a land! If we only hang together a century longer, we will dictate terms to the world. Nay, we shall be a world in ourselves.—[Richmond Dispatch.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The ship Empire State, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last, from Liverpool, lost thirty-three persons from Small Pox; and the brig Gen. Taylor, from Port au Prince, lost nearly half her crew from Yellow Fever.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that on Friday night last, Mrs. James Busbee, of this County, dropped down and died suddenly. She was at the house of Mr. Jno. Mitchener. Some young men were serenading the family, when, stepping towards the door to hear the music, she fell in the hall and instantly expired.—[Raleigh Standard.

The ladies of Charleston, S. C., have raised \$16,500 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of John C. Calhoun.

The receipts on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad during the past six months have been \$239,429 88. Cost of operating \$84,465 65. Net receipts \$154,964 23.—This is an increase of net receipts of \$34,341 over the corresponding months of last year.

A young man named James Moffet, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary, at Albany, N. Y., for voting the Soft ticket there, at the late election in that city.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer shows that Putnam's Magazine is an abolition publication.

THE EXECUTION OF M'COMBS.

The hanging of McCombs, at Columbia, S. C., on the 25th ult., for the murder of Cross, a Marshal of that city, while he was attempting to arrest him for disorderly conduct at a hotel, was attended by an accident, which caused the convict to die two deaths, as it were. The "Times," of Columbia, gives the particulars of the execution, as follows:

Yesterday about ten o'clock, a crowd of all ages, sexes and colors, began to assemble near the jail, in earnest expectation of seeing the prisoner, McCombs, enter the carriage prepared to convey him to the place of execution. At ten minutes after twelve o'clock, the prisoner left the jail, accompanied by his spiritual advisers and the chief of police. The carriage was surrounded by a detachment from the beat companies, under command of Lieut. Wood. Soon after arriving at the place of execution, permission was given by the Sheriff to those who desired to speak with the prisoner, to come forward and bid him farewell.—Several persons availed themselves of the invitation, and took an affecting farewell of the unfortunate man. He was deeply moved and extremely pale, and appeared to feel sensibly his awful situation. After removing his coat, shoes and neckerchief, he mounted the scaffold deliberately, and the rope being adjusted, at a given signal the bolt was withdrawn and the drop fell. Unfortunately, the rope was insufficient to sustain the weight of the doomed man; it parted, and he fell to the ground. Many supposed that his neck was dislocated. Instantly the sheriff descended from the scaffold where he had been standing, and with the aid of two police officers and a servant, raised the condemned man up again, re-adjusted the rope, after which the support was struck away, and he remained suspended from the gallows. At five minutes before two o'clock, his body was cut down and handed over to his friends, an attending physician having first declared that life was extinct. Thus ended the life of this unfortunate man, who, giving way to the love of strong drink, had, in a moment of excitement, shot down a city marshal, who, in the discharge of his duty, was endeavoring to preserve the peace.

We might here add, that previously to the execution, the strength of the rope was tested by the Sheriff, and he considered it amply sufficient to bear the weight of the prisoner. A portion of the rope used on the occasion has since been submitted to our inspection; it is three quarter inch, and firmly twisted, and we would have judged it sufficiently strong to sustain a body of twice the weight attached to it.—But the result proved unfortunate, and gave great pain to the officer and spectators.

After he came to the ground he was unable to stand, and was doubtless insensible to pain, although when he was again raised to the scaffold he was distinctly heard to articulate "Oh! Lord!"

The duties of the sheriff were faithfully and promptly performed by himself without the assistance of hired aid.

READING YOUR OWN PAPER.

The subscribers to that most excellent paper, the Raleigh Standard, will hereafter read their own paper—not the printer's.—The last Standard contains the following:

"SPECIAL NOTICE.—From and after the issue of this paper our cash system goes into operation. All subscribers now in arrears will be dropped from our list. Hereafter the name of no subscriber will be entered on our books until the subscription money shall have been received; and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they shall have been paid. Subscribers will be notified four weeks before the expiration of their time, by a CROSS MARK on their papers. We trust that those in arrears will pay up the old score and commence anew. We know we are cutting off many good, responsible subscribers, and these we trust will promptly remit the amounts due and also a sufficiency for a year or more to come. We make no distinctions of persons—in business matters all are on an equality; and while we regret that some good men are cut off, we have the consolation of knowing that we are stopping a loss of about \$1500 a year to ourselves by means of non-paying subscribers. The price of blank paper, the wages of printers, and every thing else in our line has advanced, and for all these we have to pay cash; and in self defence we have adopted and shall strictly adhere to the cash system.

THE WHOLE BUSINESS OF LIFE.—One who had lived more than fifty years, said, as the hand of death was upon him, "I have all my days been getting ready to live, and now I must die." And the amiable and gifted Jane Taylor, the last time she took up her pen—it was on the day preceding her death—wrote as follows: "O, my dear friends, if you knew what thoughts I have now, you would see as I do, that the whole business of life is preparing for death."—Our chief attention should be to pursue a course which shall prepare us for the closing day of life. Such a course would not render life a dreary waste. Far from it. That man best enjoys life who is best prepared to leave it.

A delegation of Seminole Indians are on a visit to Washington city.

MR. BUCHANAN AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Buchanan was met at Trenton, New Jersey, on his way from New York to Philadelphia, by a committee of his friends, and on his arrival at Walnut street wharf he was greeted by a salute, and the enthusiastic cheers of the large crowd that had gathered there. After his reception at the Exchange, he was conducted to the Merchants' hotel, which was besieged by troops of his friends and admirers. Mr. Buchanan, in responding to an address by E. Morris Wain, Esq., said "he felt as if his foot was again on his native heath, and he was rejoiced to find that in the opinion of his fellow-citizens he had not discredited his country nor her principles. He had ever acted as he felt—as an American. He had often been asked if there was danger of war between England and the United States;—and replied no, because he felt that the British people would never consent to involve themselves in a conflict regarding a question on which they knew we had the right side. He felt no present apprehensions, but if an insult was offered, we have millions of energetic free people to maintain our cause. He was pleased to say that during his embassy he had ever received manly and courteous treatment with much tolerance in regard to expressions of opinion. Mr. Buchanan will meet his friends and the citizens generally in Independence Square on Saturday.

The Know Nothing Common Council of Philadelphia, by vote refused the use of Independence Hall to Mr. Buchanan, in which to receive the congratulations of his friends. This disrespect to the distinguished Pennsylvanian causes much angry feeling among all classes of citizens. The refusal was based upon the ground that Mr. Buchanan was a prominent candidate of one of the parties for the Presidency; that he had opposed the interest of the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania by advocating the present tariff, and further that he was only a private citizen, and the use of the hall had never been granted except to public men. On the other hand it was shown that but a few weeks ago its use was tendered to Mr. Everett of Massachusetts; on several occasions to visiting military and fire companies, and some years ago to the noted Indian warrior, Black Hawk, and his friends, while now opposition is made to its use by an eminent citizen of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW JACKSON donelson.

The following letter exhibits the character of this man. He would do anything for the sake of office. He wrote the letter below, flattering Gen. Taylor, with the hope of retaining his post at Berlin, to which he had been sent by President Polk. But, the letter no doubt increased Gen. Taylor's contempt for the man, and he dismissed him. Read it, reader, and see the vanity, the weakness, and the littleness of this man, who aspires to the Vice Presidency of the United States, a place heretofore filled by Calhouns and Kings. He assures Gen. Taylor that he (donelson) is "no politician," that he had predicted before Gen. Taylor crossed the Rio-Grande, that he would be President, &c. This was no doubt a falsehood, for whoever thought of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency before he fought the battle of Monterey?

BERLIN, February 15, 1849.
SIR: It has occurred to me that I owe it to you, if not to myself, to state that whilst I am unwilling to thwart any principle or measure of your administration, should such require the office I hold to be filled by another individual, and that my recall therefore whenever notified to me, could give me no cause of complaint,—I would nevertheless with GREAT CHEERFULNESS REMAIN AT MY POST until the Treaty can be concluded which has been made necessary by the revolution in Germany. . . . I wish not to trespass on your time, but simply to invite your attention to the general consideration involved in the question of my being continued any longer as minister.

I do not write this letter as a politician, having had nothing to do as such since I left the United States; and being well aware that in no point of view have I any personal claims upon your public administration. When I parted with you at the island of St. Joseph I could not foresee the dangers which were soon to cover you with glory; but I never had a doubt that if you were ordered to the enemy's country your success would be complete and brilliant. AND I DID NOT HESITATE TO EXPRESS THE PREDICTION, EVEN BEFORE YOU CROSSED THE RIO-GRANDE, THAT THE PEOPLE WOULD MAKE YOU PRESIDENT. I may, therefore, with great sincerity, not knowing how far I agree or disagree with the political sentiments by which you have been guided, tender you my hopes that you may be as fortunate in the cabinet as you have been in the field, and that you may fulfill all the wishes of the people in guarding the Constitution and the public interests which have been entrusted to your defence and preservation.

I pray you to accept the assurances of my high respect, &c.

A. J. DONELSON.
To His Excellency Gen. Taylor, President elect of the United States.
This letter failing to enable Donelson to keep his place as Minister, he comes home and gets the place of Editor of the Union, and commenced abusing Fillmore and the Administration which had dismissed him. Being driven from this post, and failing to get office, after repeated applications from Gen. Pierce, in the next place he turns up Know Nothing—and aspires to be elected by that party to the Vice Presidency!—Next November will wind up the political career of Andrew Jackson donelson. Mark it!