WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE } A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

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

E. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1857. New Series { VOLUME 5. NUMBER 49.

THE

Western Democrat

—Published every Tuesday—

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

TERMS:

For the year, if paid in advance,....$2 00
If paid within six months,..... 2 50
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☞For announcing Candidates for office, $5 in advance.

☞Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly

WILLIAM J. YATES.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just Received

FOR THE

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,

As fine an Assortment of

Boots and Shoes

As has ever been offered to a

Southern People.

Call and see them at

BOONE & CO'S STORE.

☞ Terms, CASH.

March 17, 1857. tf

Notice.

HAVING returned to Charlotte, I am again at the disposal of those who may require my services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 31-tf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 1y

DR. R. WYSONG,

Charlotte, N. C.

HAVING located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

☞ OFFICE in the new brick building, opposite the burnt district, Main Street.

April 28th 1857.

BREM & STEELE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, and Shoes,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 5, 1857. 44-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the plantation upon which he formerly lived, lying on the waters of McMichael's Creek, on the Providence Road, six miles from Charlotte, containing about

250 or 300 Acres.

The Land is well improved, about one-half cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the wood-land well timbered; with a good Dwelling House, three good Kitchens, Barn and Stables, all in good repair; also, a first rate Gin House and Screw; Cotton Gin, Thresher and Fan; also, a

First rate Saw Mill

in good repair, all of which I offer with the land. The Land can be divided to advantage to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the Plantation, as I am determined to sell. They can call on Mr N. Bonick, who lives adjoining, on the main Providence road, where Mrs Hutchison formerly lived; he will show the premises with pleasure and direct any information about said land to the subscriber in Statesville.

JAS. H. KENNEDY.

May 5th, 1857. 44-6m

DR. B. CHERAS

Having located at MONROE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the Town and surrounding country, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

☞ Office at J. Bickett's.

April 28. 43-3m

Notice.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of W. P. Trotter, deceased, I give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of **T. Trotter & Son,** by note or book account for the last four or five years, to come forward and pay the same without delay, and thereby save cost, as the concern must be settled up. THOS. TROTTER, Adm'r and Surviving Partner.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 34-tf

The Watch and Jewelry business will in the future be conducted by the subscriber, who will spare no pains or expense to give general satisfaction. Watch repairing done in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice.

THOS. TROTTER.

W. R. BRAILSFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND AGENT FOR

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA PACKETS.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments of produce to my address for such.

Sept. 11, 1855. 71y.

☞ For the Cheapest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held in Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,* That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "*Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.*"

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers":

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"*Approved;*" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"*Not Approved.*"

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at
[L.S.] the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 26, 1857. 2m

BOOKS

For Sale

AT THE

CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN: containing hints to Sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of the Game Birds and Wild Fowl of America. by LEWIS.

THE GOLDEN LEGACY: a story of Life's Phases.

RILLS from the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, or Sermons to Children, by Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D.

THE DAISY CHAIN or Aspirations: a Family Chronicle.

SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS: A Way-Side Glimpse of American Life, by WALER MARCH.

KATHIE BRANDE: a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, by HOLME LEE.

HOUSEHOLD MYSTERIES, by Lizzie Pitt.

EL GRINGO, or New Mexico and her People.

PAUL FANE, by N. P. Willis.

VEVA, or the War of the Peasants and the Conscript: two interesting Romances bound in one volume.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY, or the History of the Bonaparte Family: an entirely new work, by the Berkley Men, with twenty-two authentic Portraits.

Call at P. J. LOWRIE'S Book Store.

March 31, 1857. 39-tf

H. B. Dowler & Co's

CELEBRATED

WHEAT FANS.

The subscribers are now engaged at Monroe, Union county, N. C. in putting up the above named Fans. In their manner of construction and operations and entire adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed, these Fans are unequalled by any that have heretofore been offered to the public. They are constructed of the best materials, and none but the best workmen are employed. An experience of five years in the business justifies the belief that entire satisfaction will be given.

All our work is warranted.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention and the machinery delivered according to order.

References:

D. A. Covington, J. P. Houston, Munroe, N C.
James B Robinson, Benj Morrow, Mecklenburg county.
Wm G Smith, Dr Wadkins, Anson county.

ROSE & STEEL.

MONROE, Union county, March 20th. 6m

SOMETHING NEEDED.

A New Tailoring Establishment.

JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and former patrons, that he has reopened his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the up-stairs of the Building next to the Bank of the State, where he will be happy to see all those wanting any thing done in his line. All work warranted.

Oct. 28th, 1856. 17-tf

Ready-Made Clothing

AND

Furnishing Establishment.

SPRINGS & HEATH

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have received and are receiving an extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing at their old stand on the north side of Mint street, to which they invite attention.

Gentlemen's COATS;

Among their stock may be found Black Cloth Coats, single and double breasted; black and drab Alpacca in Sacks, Frocks and Raglans; French and English Drap-d'Ete; plain and fancy Cassimeres, gotten up in nice suits; plain and fancy Linen Marseilles, in suits; white Linen Drill and Linen Duck; each style embracing the different cuts, Sacks, Frocks and Raglans.

PANTALOONS;

Pants of French and American Cassimeres, black and fancy; black and fancy Alpacca, steel cloth and French and English Drap-d'Ete; plain and fancy Linen and Marseilles of all grades. They would call especial attention to their lot of

VESTS,

both single and double breasted, embracing black and figured Silk, black Satin, and the prettiest lot of Marseilles Vests ever offered in this market.

Gents Furnishing Goods,

The largest lot in this market, consisting in part of plain and fancy Linen and Cotton

SHIRTS;

Collars, Byron & Bishop; linen and cotton Drawers; plain and fancy Hosiery; Gloves, silk, kid, &c.; a variety of Cravats, silk and linen; Handkerchiefs, silk and linen; Suspenders, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A fine lot of HATS for the Summer wear, embracing all the latest styles of the Silk, Cassimere and Felt Hats; Straw, Leghorn, and Panama do.

They offer the above Goods

VERY LOW FOR CASH,

or to punctual dealers on time, with the express understanding that accounts are due when they want the money.

They return their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by diligence in business and untiring efforts to please. Call and examine their Goods.

SPRINGS & HEATH,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

April 7, 1857. 40-tf

Temple of Fashion

IS NOW OPEN.

Something Entirely New.

GENTLEMEN, one and all, young and old, who wish to wear Good, Fine Clothes, go to

J. W. COLE'S

NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

First Door above Kerr's Hotel,

formerly occupied by Lowrie's Book Store, where you can get the best fits and the finest clothes for the least money than anywhere else in the State. The goods are all made up to order expressly for this market. Everything is gotten up in the very latest and neatest styles, and the making of every piece is

Warranted

to last, or otherwise made good. Let all go and look at his well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing, and be sure to examine his prices; he will put you up a suit so low that you will be compelled to wear fine clothes.

Gentlemen wishing any particular suits, by leaving their measures, can have them in 12 days. **warranted to suit or no sales.**

He intends to sell very low and conduct a strictly Cash Business. The purchaser will certainly find the Cash System at least 20 per cent. in his favor. His motto is "quick sales and small profits," for CASH ONLY. Yes, if you want the worth of your money come to me.

J. W. COLE, Ag't.

Charlotte, April 28, 1857. 6m

DR. H. M. PRITCHARD'S

DRUG STORE

IS REMOVED to the Stand on the North corner of Public Square, known as Irwin's Corner, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers.

May 12, 1857. 45-tf

Cigar, Tobacco,

AND

FRUIT STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has just received a splendid assortment of

SPANISH CIGARS

of the choicest brands. Also, a fine article of CHEWING TOBACCO,

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES.

JAS. D. PALMER.

Opposite Boone & Co.'s Shoe Store.

Charlotte, April 7, 1857. 40-tf

A Rare Chance

To get Bargains at Flint Rock, Catawba county, N. C.

The undersigned, not having sufficient water-power to drive all their machinery profitably, are determined to sell the articles named below, and therefore offer them at the very low prices annexed:

A complete sett of Carding Machines. $400.
Power Loom $40, and Cotton Gin $40.

Apply to T. & M. M. MOSER.

Flint Rock, N C. April 7. 6m-pd

FOR THE LADIES

TOILET.

A large assortment of Fancy Hair and Tooth Brushes of every quality; French, English and American Pomades for the hair; Lubin's Extracts of Jockey club, violet, marechale, tea rose, cedar, heleotrope, rose, new mown hay, sweet scented shrub, sweet pea, mouseline, bouquet Napoleon, summer, blossom, millefleurs, upper ten, jasmine, caroline, musk.

Cologne, Verbena, Jasmine, and Geranium Waters, &c. Just received at

SCARR & CO'S

April 14th. Drug Store.

Soap Potash.

Just received a fresh barrel of Potash, at

SCARR & CO'S

April 14th. Charlotte Drug Store.

FASHION!

Fashion!! Fashion!!!

Well, Who Cares About Fashion?

WHY, EVERY BODY,

AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

Well, Where do You get the Fashion?

Why, at

FULLINGS & CO.'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

As Hundreds can testify who have been there the past week and fitted themselves out in

A FASHIONABLE SUIT

at less prices than at any other house in the State. Now kind reader if you want to see the neatest, prettiest, cheapest, most fashionable and largest Stock of

Clothing

you ever saw call at FULLINGS & CO'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

next door to the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C., where one look will satisfy you that it is the place for good and fashionable Goods at low prices. We could go on and tell you about the different styles of Goods on hand, but our Stock is so large, with such a variety of styles that we will just say to you all, come and take a look and satisfy yourselves as our goods will be freely shown and prices given. We know it has been a subject of great astonishment to a great many how it was that we were enabled to sell such

Fashionable GOODS

at such

Very Low Prices.

Well, it is simply because we import our own Goods, manufacture them ourselves and sell them to our customers at the same prices that other dealers pay for them in Philadelphia or New York, and then we give them an article better made and

WARRANTED

to give satisfaction or money returned.

We return you our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and if selling good and fashionable Goods at very low prices will insure a continuance of the same it shall be done at the EMPORIUM OF FASHION by

FULLINGS & CO.,

TRYON STREET.

May 19, 1857. tf

☞ For the Largest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!

India-Rubber Belts from the Boston Belting Company, at manufacturer's prices.

3 inch,	3 ply	17	cents per foot.
4 "	"	22	" "
5 "	"	27	" "
6 "	"	32	" "
7 "	"	38	" "
10 "	"	60	" "
12 "	"	73	" "
12 "	4 ply	92	" "

BOONE & CO.

Charlotte, April 14, 1857. 3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1857.

Ferington Little and others vs. A. J. Little, Executor of George Little, dec'd.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Little resides beyond the limits of this State It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Nancy to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday of July next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against her, and the prayer of the petition heard. &c.

Witness, J. M. Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday of April, 1857. J. M. STEWART, Clerk.

May, 1857- 6t-47—(Pr's fee $6)

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1857.

Jacob G. Long vs. John Cuthbertson.

Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Cuthbertson, is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, J. M. Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday of April, 1857. J. M. STEWART, Clerk.

May, 1857. 6t-47—(Pr's fee $6)

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1857.

Joel Rushing vs. Samuel Pounds.

Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Samuel Pounds, is not a citizen of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same. It is therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Samuel to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday of July next, to plead, answer or demur, or final judgment be taken against him and an order of sale granted.

Witness, J. M. Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday of April, A. D., 1857.

J. M. STEWART, Clerk.

May, 1857. 6t-47—[Pr's fee $6]

MRS. M. J. CRAIG,

Dress Maker,

Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory

CHARLOTTE.

April 22, 1856.—1y

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE.

For the Western Democrat.

TO THE MEMORY OF MY BROTHER.

And hast thou gone, my brother dear,
And hast thy spirit fled;
Shall we no more behold thee near,
Or list thy manly tread?

Ah no! thy form no more we'll see
At morning or at night,
For thou no more with us can be,
Or in our joys delight.

Brother, our loss is deeply felt
By us who loved thee well;
And now our hearts with sorrow melt,
When thy brief life we tell.

Thy sister mourns her absent one,
Thy parents miss thy voice;
They weep to think that thou art gone,
They weep, but yet rejoice.

Thy kindred too, their loss do feel,
Ah, yes, we've lost a friend;
Thy memory in my heart I'll seal
Till my own life shall end.

Ah, little did we think that death
Would soon among us stand,
And take the one we loved so well
From out our household band.

When those we love are snatch'd away
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay,
That friendship must demand.

M. M. R.

Sharon, June, 1857.

McLean, who was committed to jail about six months ago for placing obstructions on the track of the N. C. Rail Road, was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of six months longer last week by Judge Dick.—His counsel plead that he had suffered a sufficient penalty in his being imprisoned thro' the intense cold winter and prayed the mercy of the Judge to be extended to the culprit who did the act when in a state of beastly intoxication, and not through malice; but his Honor said that "it was his duty to himself and the public to put the seal of his disapprobation upon such a crime, which might have resulted in the destruction of many lives."—*Salisbury Banner.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG IN CLOSE QUARTERS!—We take the following from an extra of the Calaveras (California) Chronicle:

Mr Thompson, the daring and intrepid Carson Valley Expressman, arrived at Mokelumne Hill, via Murphy's and Big Tree Road, from Carson Valley.

From private letters received from Salt Lake, Mr Thompson learned that the schism in the Mormon Church had assumed a formidable character. The Gladenites, or apostates from the Simon Pure faith, as enunciated by Brigham Young and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the Prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The letters state that his house is guarded night and day by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, that he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle.

The Mormons of Carson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbors, had been peremptorily ordered to Salt Lake by the Prophet, but thinking it easier to negotiate a peace than to sacrifice their homes, they have shaken hands with the Amelikites, and buried the tomahawk.

ENTRY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS INTO LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday from an early hour, the streets of Liverpool were thronged with thousands of persons to witness the public entry into town of Messrs. Howe and Cushing's Great American Circus, announced some days past to take place. The procession started from the old Swan about 11 o'clock, and drove along Castle street and past the Exchange at 2 o'clock, headed by an immense and highly decorated vehicle, drawn by a "team" of forty splendid cream-colored horses, the ladies and gentlemen of the company following in phætons and other vehicles, constructed in that peculiarly light and graceful style for which the American vehicles are famous. A striking feature in the cavalcade was a sort of hut or wigwam, drawn on wheels and covered on the outside with emblems of Indian life and warfare. The Indians, who form part of the troupe, did not, however, appear, to the evident disappointment of a majority of the spectators, who appeared to expect a sort of extempore war hunt as a part of the display. The forty horses were harnessed four abreast, but in the neighborhood of the Exchange the crowds were so dense that the procession had a difficulty in making a way through.—*London Times, May 2d.*

☞ The Lafayette (Ia.) Journal publishes the following frigid extract from a reply by a Boone county subscriber to a dunning letter:

"Sorry to say, old hoss, that I can't pay. I am very tight up, which is to say I hain't nary red. Ef lard oil was ten cents a barrel, I couldn't buy enough to grease my har. Don't worry it, I freely forgive you the debt. ———"

RACES OF MEN AND THEIR AMALGAMATION.

It cannot be denied that there are different races of men, having some qualities in common, but in many respects wholly dissimilar, and as unlike as the persons who compose them. These races have ever occupied various relations to each other, with varying consequences to themselves.—Whenever they have come in contact, one or the other has been compelled to give way, or one has absorbed the other. The population of the earth has been continually changing, either its locality or the relative importance of the races which make up its aggregate. The number of races, their individual importance and relative merits, we do not propose to discuss. Universal history teaches us that one race has pressed upon another, and displaced its locality, or occasioned its extinction. Races have never amalgamated without virtual destruction. Wherever it has been attempted, almost without an exception, the superior race has sunk to the low and degraded position of the inferior. The differences which mark them have, to a great extent, been of a character to preserve them intact and prevent the attempt at amalgamation.

The white races of Europe have never become identified with the colored races of Asia, or the blacks of Africa. Few English have commingled their blood with the Indians of America, while the French, who did so, have disappeared with the tribes with whom they unnaturally united, or have abandoned their loathsome embrace. The Spaniards in Mexico and Central and South America, who left their equals and united with squalid and cringing inferiors, have either been dropped from recollection or observation, or sunk below all consideration among civilized men. While their condition denies them the consideration and comforts of civilization, they, as well as those of the inferior race, have dwindled to insignificance in numbers, and less in the characteristics which elevate and dignify civilized men. Wherever the attempt has been made to elevate the Indian race to the social position of white men, Mr Squires, in his "Notes on Central America," truly says, it "has entailed eternal anarchy, and threatens a complete dissolution of the body-politic." He further remarks:

"To the understanding of intelligent and reflecting men, who are superior to the partisan and sectional issues of the hour, these considerations cannot fail to appeal with controlling force; for if the United States, as compared with the Spanish American republics, has achieved an immeasurable advance in all the elements of greatness, that result is eminently due to the rigid and inexorable refusal of the dominant Teutonic stock to debase its blood, impair its intellect, lower its moral standard, or peril its institutions by intermixture with inferior races. In obedience to the ordinances of Heaven it has rescued half a continent from savage beasts and still more savage men, whose period of existence has terminated, and who must give place to higher organizations and a superior life. Short sighted philanthropy may lament, and sympathy drop a tear as it looks forward to the total disappearance of the lower forms of humanity, but the laws of nature are irreversible."

In another place he adds:

"Neither the statesman nor political economist can safely overlook or disregard these results, since, by the course of events, and the multiplication of means and facilities of communication, nations and races are more and more brought in contact, and the question of the nature and character of their relationship made of immediate and practical importance.

"It may be claimed without hesitation that the wide physical, intellectual and moral differences which all history and observation have distinguished as existing between the various families of man, can be no longer regarded as the consequences of accident or of circumstances; that is to say, it has come to be understood that their physical, moral and intellectual traits are radical and permanent, and that there can be no admixture of widely-separated families, or of superior with inferior races, which can be harmonious or otherwise than disastrous in its consequences. Anthropological science has determined the existence of two laws of vital importance in their application to men and nations.

"*First.* That in all cases where a free amalgamation takes place between two different races unrestrained by what is sometimes called prejudice, but which is, in fact, a natural instinct, the result is the final and absolute absorption of one in the other.—This absorption is more rapid as the races of families thus brought in contact approximate in type, and in proportion as one or the other preponderates in numbers—that is to say, nature perpetuates no human hybrids, as, for instance, a permanent race of mulattoes.

"*Second.* That all violations of the natural distinctions of race, or of those instincts which were designed to perpetuate the superior races in their purity, invariably entail the most deplorable results, affecting the bodies, intellects, and moral perceptions of the nations who are thus blind to the wise designs of Nature, and unmindful of her laws. In other words, the offspring of such combinations or amalgamations are not only generally deficient in physical constitution, in intellect, and in moral restraint, but to a degree which often contrasts unfavorably with any of the original stocks."

These laws of nature, so clearly stated, are illustrated by the history of the human race, and are as applicable to the negro as to the Indian. Each race must be preserved distinct from the other, or soon disappear—the inferior from the face of the earth, or the superior from its position among civilized men. No intermediate race has ever continued long to exist; but, on the contrary, all such have soon disappeared. Those whose blood is a mixture of the white man and negro, instead of rising to the level of the former, have fallen even below the latter, and will soon pass away. Those professed philanthropists who propose to elevate the negro to the position of the whites, by commingling blood by intermarriages, will find the result of the experiment written in the history of the past.

Those who counsel and advise a collision between the races are no true friends of either. They have either not reflected upon or care not for the horrors which would ensue. If they consult history, or apply reason, the result cannot be doubted. The inferior race must be the principal sufferers, and, in the end, be exterminated. The theories of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists all tend to one of these conclusions. They would amalgamate the races and reduce the whites to the level of the negro, or so shape things as to produce a servile war to destroy one of them, which no sane man can doubt. Those who willingly contribute to such revolting and monstrous results are no real friends to either race. They would sacrifice both, and our priceless Union, in their struggles for political power and official position.—Let the true friends of both races and of our institutions reflect upon the subject, and so act as to secure results which Heaven and all mankind must approve.—*Washington Union.*

A HEROIC ACTION.

A gentleman from Caswell, of unquestionable veracity, related to us the following remarkable instance of maternal heroism, as having recently occurred in that county.

Mrs. Butler, the wife of Mr. William Butler, was engaged in conversation with two lady visitors, when she heard a sudden cry of distress from her child in the yard, a boy of five or six years old. She ran out, and discovered that he had got into the bucket which swung over the mouth of the well, and that his weight had sunk him to the bottom, a distance of forty-five feet. She called and the child answered her. Without aid from her two friends who fled to alarm the neighbors, the mother seized the well rope, and slided down to the surface of the water, where she found her boy clinging to a crevice in the rock wall. He at once said, "I ain't wet much, mother." Clinging by the rope and the wall, she seized the child under one arm, and by aid of the other hand, she clambered rapidly and safely to the top of the well. As she fell over the curb upon the ground and knew her child was safe, she swooned away, and awaked to the consciousness that he lived, rescued from death, by the risk of her own life. The child was unharmed, except by a slight bruise on the head, and the mother escaped without injury, except that the skin was abraded from the inside of her hands by the rapid passage of the rope, as she descended, the well. How strong is a mother's love! The peril of her boy aroused the timid woman into a heroine, and inspired an action wiser, greater, braver, than that of the warrior who slays a thousand enemies.

And yet the love of God for his people is stronger than the love of a mother for her child. "Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? Yea, she may forget, yet will I not forget thee." Isaiah xlix. 15.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

VERY CURIOUS.—We find the following very singular statement of facts in the Pennsylvania Times:

OLYMPIA, April 26, 1857.

Mr. Editor: My father and mother-in-law were married on my grandmother's birth-day; my father and mother were married on the birth day of my husband; I was married to my husband on the birth-day of my youngest aunt, February 7, 1849. I am now the mother of four children, that were born the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of February, March, April and May, 1850, '52 '54 and '56. This is something which I regard as very singular—a thing probably without a parallel in the United States; at least, I challenge any mother to produce a like record of facts. Yours, truly,

NANCY J. ROGERS.

"THERE'S MORE ABOUT HERE!"—A friend reminded us yesterday of a joke that used to be told of a very wealthy, penurious old planter of Chambers county, that is not bad:

Going homeward, from Columbus, with his wagon, one of his negro boys who was along, picked up a dime in the road. The master took the coin out of the boys hand and sliding it into his own pocket, remarked.

"Keep your eyes on the ground, Ben; there's more about here!"