

Communication.

The author of the following communication is a gentleman who has heretofore acted with the opposition:

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

MR. EDITOR: The great political question which more intimately concerns the South than any other, is slavery or no slavery; it follows, therefore, as a necessary consequence, that every true southern patriot, no matter to what party he may belong, should, on this important subject at least, cooperate with whatever party may be most favorable to slavery. For myself, I will say that I am entirely untrammelled in this matter, and although during the late Presidential campaign I was disposed to view Mr Buchanan with suspicion, yet his frank avowal of his principles and sentiments on this great question, in his recent message, has convinced me that he is determined that we of the South shall have, at least, equal rights with the people of the North, and that we shall be protected in the legal control of our domestic institutions, regardless of the fierce but impotent assaults of American or European abolitionists. Entertaining these views, I call upon all true men of all political parties to lay aside, for the present, all minor considerations, and unite with the President and the true Democracy, in sustaining this right guaranteed to each of the Southern States by the Constitution; and I do so with greater earnestness at this time, because we have the President's pledge in his message that so far as his influence extends, he will sustain Southern rights. The abolitionists have already expressed their determination to extinguish slavery, by drawing around it a cordon of free States. The abolition of Southern slavery will destroy labor, and consequently, production, and even civilization; for labor and production form the basis of civilization. I hope that some patriotic Representative from the South, will introduce into Congress, resolutions defining the true issue before the country—the equal right of Southern expansion, pari passu, with that of the North—this would test the patriotism of all men of all parties, whether they may live north or south of Mason and Dixon's line; for no true patriot, living North, can deny to his southern brother the exercise of that right which he claims for himself. Southerners, therefore, should unite in a common brotherhood on this vital question. The adage: "Delys are dangerous," is emphatically true with regard to it. If we fail to improve the present favorable opportunity, then, at some period in the gloomy future, the ghost of our beloved country, shaking her gory locks at us, may exclaim: "Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not." Let all true Southerners, and all true friends of the Constitution, unite for the rights of the South, and those beautiful lines by Bishop Berkeley will be true of the South also, and we may exultingly exclaim:

"Southward the star of empire holds its way, The first four acts already past; The fifth shall close the drama with the day, Time's noblest offspring is the last."

For the Western Democrat.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF TRYON COUNTY.

At the Oct. Term, 1778, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Tryon county, the following appears of record: "Spruce McCoy, Esq., produced in open Court, a license, under the hands and seals of the Honorable, Sam'l Ashe and Sam'l Seneor, to practice as an attorney at law in the several county Courts of this State, and was admitted accordingly. The Hon. Spruce McCoy was educated by that distinguished instructor of youth in revolutionary times, and eminent divine, the Rev. David Caldwell, of Guilford county. After filling several places of public trust, he was appointed, in 1790, a Judge of the Superior Court. During the year 1779, Tryon county was divided into Lincoln and Rutherford counties. John Wilson was elected Register in place of Jonathan Hampton, Esq., who, by the division, fell into Rutherford county. Thus, the unpopular name of Tryon ceased to exist as a County appellation; and, strangely as it may appear, is now only found in designating the main street of the town of Charlotte, and one of our western mountains, on whose activities, it is said, peaches never fall! Trivial circumstances sometimes transmit the names of unworthy heroes to posterity. At the October Term, 1779, "William Richardson Davis, Esq., produced in open Court a license, under the hands and seals of the Honorable, the Justices of the State, to plead and practice as an attorney at law in the several county Courts of this State, and was admitted to the bar accordingly." The distinguished services of Gov. Davis, both civil and military, will make an interesting chapter in the history of our State. It may, however, be remarked, in passing, that he was a pupil for a time at Liberty Hall Academy in Charlotte, graduated at Princeton in 1776, returned to North Carolina, and commenced the study of law in Salisbury; but the struggle for liberty then going on, caused him to forsake his legal pursuits and join the army of his country, in which he performed a meritorious part. After the close of the war, he engaged actively in his professional duties, and soon acquired a wide-spread fame. In 1788, he was elected a member of the State Convention which assembled at Halifax to consider the national Constitution. In 1791, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to determine the boundary line between North and South Carolina. In 1798, he was elected Governor of the State; and, after filling several other places of public trust, removed in 1805, to his private residence near Landsford, S. C., where he died in 1820.

On the 7th of October, 1780, the brilliant victory at King's Mountain was achieved. The Whig spirit everywhere once more assumed the ascendant, and Toryism re-

ceived a blow from which it never afterwards recovered. At the Oct. Term, about two weeks after this battle, the following record appears: "Ordered by the Court that Thos. White, Sheriff of Lincoln county, take into his possession immediately all Tory property in the hands of different individuals, and hold the same under his jurisdiction according to law."

During the year 1781, numerous orders were passed for the relief of widows, and the wounded. To this effect are the following: "Ordered that John Chittim be allowed the sum of £12,000 in consequence of a wound he received whilst in the service of this State; and Capt. Sam'l Epsy and Robt. Parks £10,000 each."

"Ordered that the widows of Moses Henry, John Boyd, and John Mattecks, be allowed the sum of £10,000 each."

These large allowances were made on account of the great depreciation of continental money.

"Ordered that Arthur Patterson have an abatement of £79, 10s. in his Tax for the year 1780, on account of damage he received from the British."

"Ordered that Jacob Forney and his two sons, pay no Tax for the year 1780." During this year, Cornwallis, in pursuit of Morgan, encamped on Forney's plantation and committed serious depredations.

At the April Term, 1782, it was "ordered by the Court that the Commissioners of confiscated property take into their custody all the confiscated estates they know of, whose owners are with the enemy."

At the Jan'y Term, 1783 it was further "ordered that the negroes supposed to be confiscated, now in the hands of the Commissioners of confiscated property, be hired out for one year, with this condition that they shall be delivered up to said Commissioners when demanded, and the hirers to pay for the time they had them in use."

At the Jan'y Term, 1785, "Wm. Sharpe, Esq., produced, in open Court, his license to practice as an attorney at law, and was admitted to the bar accordingly." At the same time Jacob Brown, Esq., produced his license, &c. At the April Term, 1785, "Wm. Johnston, Esq., produced his license as an attorney at law, and a certificate of his being admitted to the bar in Rutherford county." At the same time, Reuben Wood, Esq., produced his license, &c., and a certificate of his being admitted to the bar in Greene county.

At the April Term, 1786, "Spruce McCoy, Esq., resigned his appointment as Solicitor for this county, and Reuben Wood, Esq., was appointed in his place." At the October Term, 1787, "Alexander McGinty, Esq., produced, in open Court, his license, &c., and was admitted to the bar accordingly."

These names are here given, with the hope that their descendants may be able to recognize among them a worthy ancestor, and the historian find data upon which he can elaborate and set forth his faithful narrative. About the period of the Revolution, Ulrick Crowder resided near the foot of the highest mountain in Gaston county, and from him Crowder's Mountain derives its name. At a little later period Zachariah Spencer resided at the foot of another mountain on the South Fork in the same county, and from him is derived Spencer's Mountain. Fortunate individuals, Crowder and Spencer, thus to have your names emblazoned high on monuments reared by the hand of Nature, surpassing all human structures, and bidding defiance to the ravages of time! C. L. H.

ESCAPE OF MR. HUNT.

Mr. Garland Hunt, the U. S. Indian Agent for Utah Territory, having been threatened with death by Brigham and his followers, made his escape in September last. Having entrusted his life to the care and protection of the savages, he reached Col. Johnston's command on the 23rd of October, after wandering 27 days through mountains and deserts in company with Utah Indians. Mr. Hunt left the Indian settlement on Spanish Fork, in the Territory of Utah, quite precipitated, as there were from 70 to 100 armed dragoons about one mile from his house, at the time he fled. Though hotly pursued, the Mormons being at one time within three or four hundred yards of Mr. Hunt and his comrades, their horses proved too fleet of foot for the slow paced animals of Brigham. Mr. Hunt was accompanied by three Indian youths, whose names are Pate, Sam and Shower-Shoekets. Mr. Jos. P. Waters, of Salt Lake City, also accompanied Mr. H. He states that his efforts to escape were warmly seconded by the Indians. In his travels he encountered many of them, and was entirely dependent upon these poor untutored children of nature for life and sustenance. He says: "I have shared a liberal portion of their meagre hospitalities and crude sympathies; and though they were unable to bestow on me the treatment which I had been accustomed, they have manifested a devotion to my person and a regard for my safety, in advance of their present knowledge of christian civilization."

SINGULAR DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—Mr John Abel, at Janceville, Pa., died on the morning of the 27th from the bite of a cat. The circumstances are very singular. About ten weeks since, he was walking from the dwelling house to the store, when he met the cat in the path. He put his hand out to play with her, when she instantly flew at him and bit him. He complained a little at the time, but it passed away and no more was said or thought of it. He had at times however, a great repugnance to water, and the mere sight of it caused a shuddering sensation.—On Christmas day he dined at the hotel of Mr. David Mertz, at Janceville, and appeared in usual health. On the morning of the 26th he complained of being sick, and at last took to his bed.

He suffered intense agony, trying to bite the hand which the cat had bitten ten weeks previous, and exclaiming that the sight of water made him mad—a raving maniac.—His friends had to hold him to prevent his tearing his breast. Medical skill proved of no avail, and at 8 o'clock on the 27th, Sunday morning, he breathed his last.

HON. DAVID S. REID.

We copy the following article from the Goldsboro Tribune. It is a just tribute to a good man:

Messrs Editors:—Few public men in North Carolina, have arisen so rapidly to honor and distinction, as the gentleman whose name heads this article. Honest and sterling merit, both personal and political, could only have won for him such unbounded confidence in the hearts of the people, and have secured for him their highest mark of approbation and favor. Those who know Gov. Reid intimately, will certainly evince no surprise at his success, for he so nobly and beautifully embodies in his character the plain and unostentatious principles of a Democrat, that to reward him was a "labor of love." Favors and honors come not to him sought and purchased by cunning intrigues or aneering importunities, but by the free action and unaided will of his party. If that party has been profuse in its rewards, the merits of the recipient have been great and deserving.

Purpose to trace as concisely as the subject will admit, the events that have so far, marked the political life of Gov. Reid.—Every North Carolinian should feel interested in the career of her public men, for their acts constitute the chapters in our national history, by which we are to be judged by coming generations. I presume a feeling of State-pride alone, not to name other considerations, will be sufficient to claim for this article, the attention of your numerous readers.

Gov. Reid first appeared in public life in 1835, under the old constitution, as a State Senator from his native county of Rockingham. After the adoption of the new constitution, he was re-elected the succeeding year, to the same position. In 1838 and 1840, he was returned to the same body.—The continued support of his constituents, and conclusively attested the confidence they reposed in him. His services in the senatorial branch of the Legislature, were important to those whom he represented, and of such a liberal and just character, as to embrace a cautious watchfulness over the interest of the whole State. As a devoted son of the Old North State, he knew that she had claims upon him as one of her legislators, who no narrow geographical lines ought to circumscribe, and hence he labored diligently for her good, her honor, and her prosperity.

In 1843, Gov. Reid was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States. The next Congressional campaign opened in 1854, and Gov. Reid triumphed again. Then he was surrounded by Messrs Biggs and Dobbin, as his prominent colleagues in maintaining the wisdom and sound policy of Mr. Polk's administration. The period was one of unusual excitement and exasperated party-feeling. The administration had open and avowed enemies, who were ever ready to throw obstacles and difficulties in the way of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of all great questions. Gov. Reid was equal to his duty, and was found laboring assiduously in behalf of Mr. Polk, and the conservative party of which he as President, was a recognized head and representative. The country was imperilled by dangers that required able counsels to point out the way by which they might be escaped, without impairing or compromising our national honor. Gov. Reid manfully sustained the Administration throughout his second term; guarded the rights of the District with inflexible fidelity, and wisely shaped his conduct, as to acquire a large degree of influence in the House. His record affords the surest index of his devotion to those orthodox principles which have so signally advanced the material greatness of the Republic.

The gubernatorial Convention of the Democratic and whig parties met in 1848, to select their respective standard-bearers. The Whigs had for many years defied the most determined efforts of their opponents, for the redemption of the State. Uninterrupted successes had followed the struggles of such leaders as Badger and Mangum, Graham and Morehead, Shepard and Miller, Rayner and Stanly, so long, that hope seemed to hold out no promise of Democratic ascendancy. With an unbroken chain of victories extending many years back in favor of whig men and measures, Gov. Reid commenced the unequal contest, with a hearty purpose of conquering heretofore invincible legions. Gov. Manly instead of sustaining the prestige of his predecessors, by claiming a majority of thousands, only obtained his election by the paltry majority of a few hundred. To pardon a slight digression, the fact has been incontestably demonstrated, that Gov. Reid is stronger than his party; for immediately after his defeat in 1848 by seven hundred votes, Gen. Taylor carried the State by over eight thousand majority, and in 1852, Gov. Reid was elected by five thousand majority, while Gen. Pierce fell short of a thousand. But to return to the point. Seeing that Gov. Reid was an available man, and one eminently fitted for the office of Governor, the Democratic party again in 1850, placed him before the people for their suffrages. He vanquished the adversary. The victory was brilliant and complete, and the star of whiggery went down below the political horizon, leaving no solitary ray to mark its once proud place in empyrean. In 1852 he was re-elected Governor, by a largely increased majority. It was during these arduous campaigns, that Gov. Reid so earnestly espoused the great doctrine of equal suffrage—a doctrine of which he was the author. Since 1835, that monstrous feature of political inequality remained in our constitution, which excluded those not owning a free hold of fifty acres of land from voting for Senator. His efforts in having this wrong expunged from the organic law, have endeared him to those whose rights have now been so fully obtained. Gov. Reid's administration of the State government for two terms, gave the utmost satisfaction to his party, and to the unprejudiced people of our beloved old commonwealth.

During the session of the Legislature in 1854, Gov. Reid was elected a United

States Senator for four years. This was an honor well merited, and justly due to him from the Democratic party. Since his appearance in the Senate he has attentively watched the interests of his State and so modestly won his honors, as to command the respect of and acquire a political influence in that august assembly. Unaccustomed to the practice of indulging in the idle and unprofitable discussion of every minor subject that comes before the Senate; yet, whenever the rights of his section or interests of his constituents are at stake, he never fails to raise his voice in their defence. His clear understanding and practical manner of speaking, make him a public agent of admitted usefulness. Truthfully can be said, that he possesses the substantial elements of enlightened statesmanship.

My humble sketch of Gov. Reid is now finished. To every North Carolinian, from the mountains of Cherokee to the sea-board of Currituck, his services and his name are favorably known. Both too will ever be appreciated. When the starless night of disaster hung so ominously around our little band, he came to the rescue, and with a valor and indomitable determination, like that which armed the iron arm of Cœur de Lion to conquer his enemies, Gov. Reid succeeded in snatching victory from the jaws of defeat. Gratitude is a commendable trait in the human character, and parties also should acknowledge its influences. True to his friends—graceful and prepossessing in his manners—steadfast in his attachment to his principles, and eminently influential as a Senator, he deserves a long continuance in the position he now holds, with such distinguished credit to himself and to our State. CARTERET, January 1st, 1858.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE—A TRUE WIFE.

(From the Boston Post.)

We are assured by a friend who is personally cognizant of what he states that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence, answers such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her legs lord as he may have designated at his departure. During a recent absence of her husband, the lady received a letter, of which the following (omitting names, date and places,) is a true copy:

"My Dear Sir:—I saw a fine picture of you yesterday and fell in love with it, as I did with the original in W— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many. I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you; but I trust you are as noble and unsuspecting as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me—your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but I will say I am not married—(though you are, I am told.) My friends tell me I have not a pretty face, but a good figure. I am rather petite, have black eyes, black hair and a dark complexion—that is, I am what is called a 'brunette.' I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother-in-law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to W—. At any rate do not fail to write me at least a few words to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness, and believe me, "Your friend, ———"

To this letter the wife, who by the by, has not the least knowledge of the person to whom she was writing, made the following answer:

"Mademoiselle:—Your letter of the ——— inst., addressed to Mr ———, was duly received. Mr ———, who is my husband, directed me when he left home some days ago, to open all his letters, and to answer any of them that conveniently could. As you seem to be rather impatient, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yourself will please Mr ———. I happen to know that he dislikes black eyes, and hates brunettes most decidedly. It is quite true (as you seem to suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your 'points' is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your height, weight, wind, speed, and [here the word is illegible.] Taking your charm at your own estimate, I doubt whether they will prove sufficiently attractive to draw him so far as B— merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the schedule. You say you trust my husband is 'unsuspecting.' I think that is his nature, but yet he is used to drawing inferences, which are sometimes as unkind as suspicious. You say you are unmarried. My advice to you is that you marry somebody, as soon as possible. In most cases I would not recommend haste; but in yours, I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay.—Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband (which may God mercifully grant) my opinion is that you will consider any woman, who would write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and, perhaps, immodest. I will deliver your note to Mr ——— when he returns, and also a copy of my reply, which I am sure he will approve. I am, with as much respect as you permit, Mrs. ———"

This was the end of the correspondence.

APPEARANCE AND REALITY.—The editor of the Louisville Journal pens the following paragraph:

Except to a few practiced observers, the personal aspects of men seldom announce their real quality. The most daring and unconquerable will often lie concealed beneath an almost girlish exterior; while many burly fellows, who look as if they might be the dynamic centres of the universe, can't draw a long breath without leaning against a post.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Further Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The St. Louis Democrat says that passengers report that on Friday night, the 25th of December, news reached Leavenworth of an engagement between the troops of Lane at Sugar Mount, and the U. S. Dragoons. The officer ordered Lane to surrender, but he refused.—The dragoons charged, but were repulsed with a loss of three men. The dragoons retired and sent to Denver for reinforcements. Denver ordered three more companies to the seat of war.

Bloody work is expected. As soon as the news of the engagement was received in Leavenworth the people commenced organizing and hurrying to assist Lane.

It was expected that Lane would receive twenty-five hundred men additional, before the troops would arrive. Intense excitement prevails throughout the Territory.—The people of Lawrence are preparing to take the field.

P. S.—Later news contradicts the above.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 23d Dec., arrived here to-day. The political news is unimportant. Mr. Buchanan's Message has been favorably criticised.

Klingender & Brothers, of Liverpool, have failed for half a million. Great improvement in financial matters has taken place at Hamburg. There is nothing later from India. The East India Company has been formally notified of the English Ministers' intention to terminate the double Government in India.

An earthquake in the Kingdom of Naples had been particularly severe in the towns of Palermo, Potenza, and Kola. Numerous villages are half destroyed. A despatch says that thousands have been killed, but it is supposed that the account is somewhat exaggerated.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Cotton has advanced one-quarter to one-half pence; closing firm with a large speculative inquiry.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE NEGRO.

The Liverpool Post says: "There are twenty times as many 'niggers' in Africa as in all the West India Islands and in the American continent, and five hundred fold more. They are the most miserable of human beings—the most degraded of men. They have always been so; the sun for six thousand years at least has looked down upon and found them not only 'black and curly,' but the most debased of slaves. It was not the white man who did this—the white man was blas; bondage remained—but how different from chains imposed on them on their native soil and their original 'dwelling place.' The Post again asks:—"Is there any hope for the future?" which it answers, "not if things are allowed to remain as they are. The aptitude of the negro for civilization presents only individual examples; the mass have been savage.—They are now savages in Africa. There is no use questioning the fact—it is true.—Brought within the control and influence of the white man, it might be different—would be different; but ordinary means will never overcome obstacles to the exercise of that influence. Released from the presence of civilization, the negro will relapse into the barbarism of his race."

THE AREA OF UTAH.—It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know something of the comparative extent of that Territory of the United States, whose chief officer is bidding defiance to our government. According to Colton, the area of Utah is 309,170 square miles. To engineers, and a few others, this will give a just idea of its extent, but the majority of people will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. Or to compare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia and Denmark, with the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Man, and the Ionian islands added.

JUST SAVED HIMSELF.—A pious old gentleman, one of the salt of the earth sort, went out in the field to catch a mare that was wont to bear him to town. He moved on the most approved mode. He shook a measure of corn at her to delude her to believe that she was to get it; but she was not to be deceived by any such specious art.—She would come nigh and then dash off again until the good man was fretted very badly. At last he got her in a corner, among some briars, and made a dash at her when she bounded over the wall and left him sprawling among the bushes. His christian fortitude gave way at this, and gathering himself up, he cried, "Oh bell." The ejaculation had scarcely passed his lips before he thought, but immediately conscious of his wickedness, he said—"Jehovah!" and translated the profane word into a note of triumph.

THE LATEST FASHION.—The lady promeneaders on the Avenue at Washington, on Thursday morning, were somewhat horrified at the appearance of a distinguished foreigner, who held up her dress so as to display an undoubted scarlet flannel under-skirt. What an idea! Yet these same peasant-petticoats are all the rage across the water. Queen Victoria brought them to London from her Balmoral palace in Highlands of Scotland, about two years ago, and this year they have been adopted by the Empress Eugenie. Of course they are a la mode, those of alternate narrow stripes of red and black flannel being more distinguished than the plain scarlet. Silks and satin are to be no longer trailed in the mud, and the ladies who wish to be a la mode, should not only provide themselves at once, but practice gathering up their dresses in graceful folds, so as to display about a foot of the bright-colored under-skirt. All of which is respectfully submitted.—Petersburg Express.

SUGAR CANE.

New Plan of Extracting the Juice.—H. C. Bulkeley, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, has made a successful experiment upon a new plan of extracting Chinese cane juice, and recommends it to others, as it enables the cost of a crushing mill, and saves parties provided with ordinary farm implements to make a full supply of syrup for family use, at a very little expense.

The plan is to cut the canes in a straw cutting machine, and then steam them until quite soft and press out the juice in a common elder press and then proceed with the evaporation as with maple sap. Boiling the cut canes will answer where no conveniences for steaming exist though steam is preferable, and an ingenious man can make a steamer out of a oak, an old gun barrel, a common kettle with a wooden lid cemented tight with clay and cowdung mixed into a paste. But, after all, if the steaming process should prove more economical than grinding the green stalks, it will be found preferable to erect works designed for the purpose especially. Mr Bulkeley says that he found the stalks dry enough to burn, in a small elder press, while they were hot, and made twenty-five gallons of syrup, by the work of two men and a boy, in two half days.

MRS SENATOR DOUGLASS.—It is stated, on that which seems to us reliable authority, that this lady takes a most lively interest in her husband's political fortunes and that in addition to influencing him to cut down his drinking and tobacco usage to short allowance, and to dress in good taste, she has rendered him important service in augmenting his pluck, and strengthening his back for the attitude of hostility to wards the Administration, in which he is now placed. She is said to be exceedingly ambitious, and to be a thorough social diplomatist, exercising a considerable degree of talent and force in furthering her husband's schemes, in the parlor of the splendid new house over which she presides.—The Washington letter writers tell us that when Douglas was making his great speech in the Senate, last week, she looked on from the gallery.

A SAD AFFRAY AT CAMDEN, S. C.—A correspondent of the Columbia, (S. C.) Times, writing from Camden, S. C., under date of Tuesday, December 29, says:

I wrote to inform you of a sad affray that occurred here between two gentlemen highly esteemed. It appears that on Monday last a few words arose between Dr. E. A. Salmoud and W. Glyburn, Esq., growing out of a canting—a chastisement given to the servant of the former by the latter gentleman. Dr. S. intimated, as I learn, that he would inflict the same punishment upon Mr C. which he (Mr. C.) had inflicted on his (Dr. S.'s) servant. Mr. C. being opposed to any such treatment, refused to stand and wound him, and very severely, three times, upon him with a revolver, however, wounding him, not very severely, however, and shot Dr. S. in the region of the abdomen severely, and it is believed fatally wounding him. They are both confined to their beds, and all surgical aid has been unavailable in extracting the ball from its lodgment in the body of Dr. Salmoud.

PIGEONS! PIGEONS!—We hear the most marvellous stories about the pigeons—pigeon shooting, &c., near Danbury, in Stokes County, where it is said there is an immense roost. Two gentlemen went out and killed fifteen hundred in one night—Mr William Flint, in the vicinity of the roost, killed eleven hundred in one night. A gentleman of our acquaintance regards the location of this roost as a kind Providence to the people of that part of the country, other meats being very scarce there.—Salisbury Watchman.

AN EX-PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE.—The magnificent carriage presented to General Pierce soon after his inauguration as President, and used by him during his sojourn at the White House, was sold at auction in Boston last week, "for the benefit of the poor of Concord," to whom it had been donated. It brought \$410, and was purchased by the owners of a Boston livery stable.

VICTORIA'S CHILDREN.—The Queen's children are rapidly growing up. The Princess Royal, who is about to be married, is now aged 17; the Prince of Wales is 16; the Princess Alice, whose hand is to be demanded in marriage by the Prince of Orange, is 14; and the Prince Alfred, whose "residence at Alverbank" his mamma graciously visited, is 18. Besides these four eldest the family includes Helena, 11; Louisa, 9; Arthur 7, and Leopold 4.

From the N. C. Presbyterian we learn that a called meeting of the Orange Presbytery at Pittsboro, on the 11th December, ordained Rev. Willis L. Miller as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place; licensed Prof. C. Phillips, of the University to preach the Gospel; and set apart Rev. Daniel McGilvray as a missionary to Siam.

A bankrupt friend of ours was condoled with the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I am not embarrassed at all," said he "it is my creditors that are embarrassed."

THE HOUSE-MEAT SAUSAGE MAKERS CONVICTED.—In Philadelphia, Joseph Hoffman and Wm. Bunn, were convicted of the charge of selling unwholesome meat and making horse sausages. The testimony was strong against them.

The Judge in passing sentence, stated they were engaged in a business most dangerous to the health of the citizens. He stated that the chopping up of horse meat, which was diseased, and mixing it with other meat, and making sausages out of it, might have resulted in severe consequences. The persons to whom this was sold might have been taken sick, which would probably have resulted in their death. The Judge stated it was an unusual occurrence to try such a case, and it would require a heavy sentence. He sentenced them to eighteen months imprisonment in the Philadelphia county prison.

SAD MISTAKE.

A man by the name of Benjamin Rollins was killed in Marion county, Alabama, on the 8th of October last. He was deaf and dumb, and was on his way from North Carolina to Baxar county Texas. He had left the public road a short distance and was discovered by a young man who was hunting, and not being acquainted with a mute's attempts to talk, the young man says he shot him through fear, (and all believe it.)

The said Benjamin Rollins was between 50 and 60 years of age, and would weigh about 150 pounds. He had a recommendation certifying that he was worthy of charity, supposed to have been written out at Davidson College N. C. He had some manuscript copy of a Dictionary, supposed to have been written out by himself. There was also found on his person \$1,300 in gold and silver, which, according to the laws of Alabama, will remain in the hands of the Coroner six years, subject to the demand of his relatives. After that time it will go to the county in which he was killed, to be added to the school fund.

Should any of his relatives or friends wish to learn more of the particulars, they can address Wilson Maddox, Pikeville, Marion county, Alabama.—Asheville News.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—J. A. Cooper, of Nashville, has invented a candle mould, with which, it is said, one person can manufacture as many candles in one day as forty hands can by the old mode of manufacture. The candles light by friction, similar to wax matches, and can be packed without danger of ignition. The new mould will not cost more than one-tenth as much as the old kind now in common use. Tallow, stearine, and all kinds of candles can be made without steaming. One hand can wick a box of candles per minute. Mr C. has taken the necessary steps to obtain a patent for his invention.

A Western editor expressed his delight at having nearly been called "honey" by the gal he loves, because she saluted him as "Old Bees Wax" at their last meeting. In ancient days the celebrated precept was "Know Thyself!" In modern times it has been supplanted by the far more fashionable maxim, "Know thy neighbor and everything about him."

Sally Jones says that when she was in love she felt as if she was in a tunnel with a train of cars coming in both ways.

Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer? Because he lies on one side, then turns and lies on the other side.

S. M. HOWELL SADDLE And Harness

MANUFACTURER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Agricultural Meeting. The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society is requested to meet on the first Saturday in February, in accordance with a resolution of the last meeting. Important business is to be transacted, and a full attendance is invited.

SCARR & CO., DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS, No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Invites the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c. to their new and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the purity of the Drugs sold by them.

TEA! TEA!! A large assortment of FINE TEAS, selected for the special use of Families and invalids, consisting of the following varieties:

Young Hyson, Silver-leaf Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, English Breakfast. For sale at SCARR & CO'S, Jan. 5, 1858. Drug Store.

FOR SALE. On Tuesday of January Court I will sell at public auction, if not sooner disposed of, my property in the South-western portion of the town of Charlotte, on Church street, consisting of:

SIX LOTS, three unimproved, and three improved; the latter three having neat one story buildings with all necessary out-buildings upon each of them. The buildings are well built, and conveniently arranged for small families.

Persons desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine this property, as the terms of sale will be of the most liberal character. S. W. DAVIS, Jan. 5, 1858. 90-4t

Notice. All persons indebted to the undersigned, as Trustee of J. W. Ross, will please make immediate payment to J. M. Springs, as it is important that said Trust should be closed. W. R. MYERS, Charlotte, Jan. 5, 1858. 90-4t Trustee.

Fresh Fruits. JUST RECEIVED from New York 4 Bbls. Rhode Island green-skinned Apples, 25 Boxes fresh Mallaga bunch Raisins, 1 Cask and 4 boxes Currants, 10 Boxes choice Imperial Prunes, 1 Fall fresh Dates, 2 Bbls. Havana Oranges, 2 Boxes Messina Lemons, Choice Pina Apples, Cocanuz, &c., &c. for sale low for Cash, opposite Boone's, J. D. PALMER, Jan. 5, 1858. 90-2t