

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE HORNETS' NEST RIFLEMEN. THEIR TRIP TO NEWBERN.

This Company, under command of Capt. Bryce, left here on the 21st for the purpose of visiting Newbern. An account of the trip and visit will be found below:

Correspondence of the Western Democrat. GOLDSBORO, Feb. 21, 1859.

Editor of the Democrat: Capt. Bryce of your place, with his noble company of well equipped volunteers, arrived at this place to-day about 1 o'clock, P. M. But few of our citizens were apprised that this Company, which reflects so much credit upon the town of Charlotte where American Independence was first proclaimed, would pass through Goldsboro' on their way to Newbern, until they were actually notified from the Cars to get dinner. But, with only a minute's notice, our gallant Thompson, late of the House of Commons, in the presence of the Mayor, welcomed the Captain and his company, in a speech which reflected credit upon his head and heart, to the hospitalities of the town; which the Captain accepted, and responded in an appropriate and beautiful, but very short address.

The Company, after having fared sumptuously at the Hotel of Col. Baker, took their seats in the cars of the N. C. and Atlantic Railroad, for Newbern, where it is hoped they have arrived in safety, and where it is known they will meet with such a reception as none so better how to give than the sons of the Old North State.

The Newbern Progress of the 22d ult., says: "For a few days a rumor had prevailed to the effect that the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, a volunteer corps from Charlotte, intended to spend the 22d in Newbern. In order to be ready to receive them, provided they did come, our military companies were notified to meet at their drill room at 6 1/2 o'clock yesterday evening, armed and equipped. Partaking of the general excitement a number of citizens, ladies and gentlemen, had arrived at the depot some time before the cars arrived. All was excitement and expectation, and just at 7 o'clock, true to schedule time, the whistle was heard, and soon thereafter the train ran under the shed. The front coach contained about 20 or 25 passengers, male and female, all in citizens' dress, and as Captains Jordan and Lewis pressed forward to the door of the coach and found that there were no soldier men there, a general exclamation of disappointment ran through the crowd. But on looking behind me, as did others, discovered that another coach was attached, and on pushing forward Captain Jordan met Capt. Bryce of the Charlotte company on the platform.

At once the Riflemen, who, no doubt, had been enjoying a gentle snooze since leaving Goldsboro', were bid by their gallant commander to come forth. They emerged from the coach, about thirty in number, a fine looking set of fellows, and formed into line, after which they were placed between the Newbern Light Infantry and the Elm City Cadets and marched down town, and after going through one or two principal streets, were taken to the Washington Hotel, where arrangements had been previously made to have our visitors accommodated."

The Progress notes the proceedings on the 22d as follows: "At 10 in the morning the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, the guest of our military companies, formed in front of their quarters, the Washington Hotel. The Newbern Light Infantry, the Elm City Cadets formed in the Academy Green, and at half past ten marched down to receive their brethren in arms. In a few appropriate remarks Captain Jordan welcomed the Riflemen to our town. At 11 o'clock or a few minutes before, the Misses Jones, daughters of the proprietors of the Washington Hotel accompanied by other ladies appeared in the passage leading to the ladies' parlor of the house and presented to the Riflemen a most beautiful wreath and a mammoth Bouquet, both beautifully and tastefully arranged by their own fair hands. Captain Bryce accepted this offering, and in behalf of and for his company, made a most happy and appropriate acknowledgment to the fair donors. After which a salute was fired, and at a command from Capt. Jordan muskets and other military paraphernalia were hung up on the ground, and a recess taken to allow such as felt so disposed, to refresh themselves. After having refreshed themselves the military emerged from the hotel, took down their arms from where they had hung them on the ground, and formed again into line. Now the general display was commenced, and the exercises proceeded. The military then called at the residence of John D. Whitford, Esq., and after a salute that gentlemen appeared and said: That for the first time he had an opportunity to return, publicly, his thanks to the military of Newbern and other towns in the State for the compliment they had paid him by an honorary membership in their companies, and to tender them the hospitalities of his house. He considered it the greatest honor ever bestowed upon him, though for a young man, unambitious, he had filled some honorable and responsible stations. He was particularly gratified to meet the sons of the "Hornets" who had returned their back upon friend or foe, and he would now invite the young "Hornets," with the military of his own town, to walk in and attack an enemy that never had been conquered. After three cheers for Mr. Whitford and after having attacked the enemy, they left and repaired to the residence of the mayor, where they fired a salute, and then marched on. At about 4 1/2 o'clock they marched to the Washington Hotel where a most sumptuous dinner had been prepared, and where a large number of citizens, invited guests, joined the military, and all had a good time generally. After being at the table about 15 minutes and the hunger which had been created by the morning's exercise having been satisfied, the regular toasts began as follows: 1. The day we celebrate—may its hallowed influences and sacred associations, knit us together as members of one family—the Sons of Freedom. 2. The memory of him, whose most eloquent eulogy is the mention of his name—George Washington. 3. Our guests, the young Hornets'—worthy descendants of a noble ancestry, may the power of tyranny ever feel their sting, as it did in days which tried men's souls. This toast elicited a most appropriate and eloquent response from Capt. Bryce of the Riflemen. 4. North Carolina—while we live, we will cherish, protect, and defend her. The Old North State forever. After the reading of this toast the ballad written by Judge Gaston, the "Old North State," was sung by the whole company. 5. The Union of the States—The sanctuary of our hopes, the palladium of our safety. We stand ready to defend it against foes from without, or enemies from within. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. 6. The County of Mecklenburg—The first to declare principles which gave birth to freedom, she will be the last to desert them. This toast brought Mr. Fox, a gentleman who accompanied the Riflemen, to his feet. He made a most happy effort, and one of which any one might be proud. 7. The Mayor of Newbern. 8. The Governor of the State. 9. The President of the United States. 10. The memories of William Gaston and John Stanly—The double star in the constellation of North Carolina emitting different colored rays; they shed us but one light, and shine together. This toast brought Judge Donnell to his feet, who acknowledged the compliment to the distinguished names just rendered in a most happy manner.

11. Our citizen soldiery—The bulwark of our Nation's independence. This brought a happy response from Captains Bryce and Jordan, and others. 12. The Judiciary—The best guaranty of its future efficiency and purity will be a close imitation of its North Carolina models, as exhibited in the private and public excellence of a Gaston and a Nash. This toast again elicited remarks from Judge Donnell, which were most happy and appropriate. 13. The Press—The tyrant's foe—the freeman's friend. This toast produced a loud call for Mr. Pennington, then the editor of the Progress, who, in behalf of the fraternity, responded briefly, after which he offered the following sentiment: 14. The Hornets' Nest Riflemen—Noble representatives of that noble ancestry who perilled their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for the privileges which we as freemen enjoy. Should their country's safety ever demand their services we know and feel that they will prove themselves worthy scions of a noble ancestry. 15. The Mechanics—The groundwork of society, our country's right arm. Mr. Fred. Lane responded to this toast in an appropriate manner. 16. And last, though not least, Woman—"We were the monarchs of the earth, (to quote the words of the strolling school boy.) We would not estimate their worth, Dear woman half the price of their."

This toast brought Mr. Disoway to his feet, and true to the chivalry which it is known usually characterizes him, paid a most happy tribute to that fair portion of our population. After the bonnetous dinner and the superior wines at the house of Mr. J. D. Whitford, which dinner was presided over by our excellent Mayor, Jno. D. Flanner, had been attended to, a general recess was granted and our visiting friends and others began to prepare for the ball. At about 9 o'clock the chivalry and the youth and beauty of Newbern began to pour into the ball room. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the dancing commenced, and it was kept up until 2 A. M., with a vim that caused all present, old and young, to enjoy themselves to the utmost. Mr. J. D. Flanner, the members of the council, Messrs. Judge Donnell and Manly, J. D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and many others comprising our oldest and best citizens were present. Thanks to the fair daughters of Newbern, there was an array of beauty and intelligence there that must have left a sting in the breast of many a "Hornet." But time flies and we write this with a heavy heart. At 12 o'clock the ball broke up; the lights were extinguished, and an hour later the youth and beauty which had so lately graced the ball room, was enveloped in pillows, sheets and night gowns. We all enjoyed a few hours of slumber. But at the crack of early dawn we awoke. The President of the Road had tendered a train to the visiting military to visit Beaufort Harbor. Our military must accompany them. Breakfast is prepared at the Washington at an early hour for the Riflemen. The Light Infantry and the Cadets join them, and the whole battalion march to the Depot, and at 7 1/2 the whistle blows, and amid the buzz of the crowd and the rattle of cannon, the train moves off. Quite a number of citizens accompany the military. About 25 minutes to ten o'clock we reached Carolina City. Here the train stopped a few minutes, and while a salute was being fired by the gentlemen in charge of the field piece which accompanied the excursionists; many of us took "something," and soon the train moved on. We were met at Morehead City by the ferry boat which took us, cannon, muskets, soldiers, and all our baggage, to Fort Macon. Thirty minutes brought us to Fort Macon. Here Captains Jordan, Bryce, and Lewis marched their men around sufficiently long, as we thought to examine every brick in the fort. Soon after 12 o'clock we again went aboard and the boat started for Beaufort. At 10 o'clock we were alongside the wharf at Beaufort, where the whole town, old and young, male and female, black and white had turned out to receive us. An arched composed of flags had been arranged under which we passed on leaving the boat. The companies formed and marched around town, after which they brought up by the market where S. D. Pool, Esq., welcomed them to Beaufort and its hospitalities in a few appropriate remarks, and Capt. Bryce responded in a happy manner, after which an order was given to ground arms and the soldiers and citizens generally mixed until dinner was announced. To the gratification of everybody dinner came on, and Mr. Taylor of the Ocean House, who, with a few hours notice, had made ample preparations for the vast crowd, done himself great credit. There was an abundance and to spare. Long live Taylor and the Ocean House. The companies returned to Newbern at 11 o'clock, and proceeded home next day.

The Riflemen returned to Charlotte on Friday night. They speak in warm praise of the reception given them by the people of Newbern. Everything was done to make their visit pleasant, and all are more than delighted with the trip. THE WESTERN EXTENSION AND THE REVENUE LAW. It is said that the Democratic party must be responsible for two very dissimilar and even opposite things: The failure to remove certain restrictions from the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad, this being charged as a sin of omission, and the enactment of a Revenue Law calculated to raise some six to seven hundred thousand dollars, this being charged as a sin of commission. As for the first, the Democracy of the East can hardly be blamed for not sustaining any of the Western projects, since none of these projects received the united support of the Western men themselves. They were as men divided on the merits of their own projects as much from the East or Centre could be expected—that the rest of the State should force upon them something over which they themselves could not agree. It was thought by all that the charter granted to the Western Extension in 1854 was a most liberal one. It was felt by many that it pledged the State to an undue amount of money. During the last canvass, the charges upon this debt were rung by the Opposition at the East and in the Centre. Mr. McLae, the candidate for Governor, supported by the Opposition, stated emphatically in the hearing of a large audience at Clinton, that if elected, he would not recommend one measure that would add one dollar to the indebtedness or responsibility of the State. Well, the Legislature meets. It does just about as well as any Legislature could do under all the circumstances. It does not actually force an amendment to the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, in face of the inability of the peculiar friends of that work to agree among themselves. It does not, in face of the already existing necessity for high taxes, go far out of its way to make that necessity greater by more immediate aid, and for this the Democratic party to be attacked by those who range the changes upon the very debt, for refusing immediately to increase or precipitate which, they now find fault with the Democracy. It would be hard, indeed, to demand of the Democracy of the State to decide what the peculiar friends of the Western Extension had themselves failed to agree upon. But the Revenue Law involves a vast responsibility—it has been denounced as iniquitous, etc. Now, this is all gammon. The Revenue Law is not perfect. What is perfect? That is about the best we have yet had. All, or nearly all, its changes from former laws have been steps in the right direction. What better could have been done? As for the amount, the only question must be—is that amount necessary to maintain the honor and support the credit of the State? Such was the belief of the Financial Committee, and of the Legislature, and the responsibility of acting upon that belief is one from which no Legislature of North Carolina will ever shrink.—Wilmington Journal.

THE DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE N. C. SENATE.

We published statements last week showing that Mr. Leach of Johnston, and Mr. Turner of Orange, behaved very badly in the Senate on the day before the Legislature adjourned. In order that the reader may understand the cause of the disturbance, we will state that the committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the management of said Road and reflecting somewhat upon the President, Mr. Fisher. Mr. Fisher wrote a reply to this report, and requested that it be laid before the Senate. Messrs. Turner, Leach, and other who members resisted the reception and reading of the reply. Finally, after a great deal of confusion, it was decided that Mr. Fisher's reply should be read. The reading was commenced by the Clerk and proceeded with until it came to bear pretty hard on the conduct of Mr. Worth, the chairman of the investigating committee, when Leach and Turner became greatly excited and protested against hearing any more of it. The reporter of the Standard thus describes the scene which followed: At this point Mr. Leach sprang to his feet and in a violent manner denounced the paper as an "insult to the Senate." Mr. Turner also sprang up and cried aloud: "It is disgraceful to the Senate." Such a scene as here followed! To attempt to report it would be as futile as an artist's attempt to paint a sigh or a dying groan. Leach commenced elaborating on the clerk's desk and kept on exclaiming, it's an insult to the Senate—an insult to the Senate—outrageous insult, &c., whilst Turner kept shouting at the top of his voice, Disgraceful to the Senate—an outrage on the Senate—go on, Leach! go on, Leach! stop the reading, Leach! go on, Dr. Leach, it's infamous, stop it, Leach, &c. During all this time Mr. Leach was going on as loudly as he could shout. He had ceased to beat the desk and was now stalking the centre aisle. Loud cries of "order" rang from all parts of the Senate—about one-fourth of the Senate were on their feet. The Speaker's gavel was kept vigorously applied to his desk. Nothing could be heard but from Leach and Turner—the one denouncing the paper as an outrage, an insult—the other, "go on, Leach! go on, Leach!" Mr. Ashe, very much excited, moved that Mr. Turner be taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms. A dozen voices seconded the motion. Mr. Turner sprang up from his seat and dared any of them to touch him. "Come on," he cried, "with your Sergeant at Arms! any or all of you." The Speaker's gavel rattled loudly on the desk. Loud cries of order, order! Mr. Turner kept standing and called on the Doorkeeper to "take Ashe out!" "Take Ashe out—take him out by the coat tail!" (Loud laughter from the lobbies.) Several motions were made to clear the galleries and lobbies. Mr. Leach approached Messrs. Ashe and Martin and violently gesticulated at them. Mr. Ashe had completely recovered himself and quietly kept his seat; but Mr. Martin stood coolly in front of Mr. Leach, and seemed to overawe him. Mr. Turner called on the Doorkeeper to throw the communication out of the window. Mr. Houston arose to a point of order. A motion to lay the paper on the table was rejected—23 to 15. Mr. Turner moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Ashe rose to a point of order. The reading had been interrupted and a motion to lay on the table had been rejected, and he contended a motion to adjourn was not in order. The Speaker ruled the motion in order, and the Senate adjourned. Mr. Pool moved to dispense with the reading. Rejected—19 to 17. Mr. Ashe again moved to withdraw the paper. Mr. Turner objected. The Speaker putting the question was interrupted by Mr. Turner calling for an adjournment. Mr. Houston rose to a point of order. Mr. Turner moved to adjourn till 2 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Turner moved to amend by inserting 2 1/2 o'clock, and called for the yeas and nays—rejected, 32 to 5. Mr. Ashe once more renewed his motion to withdraw the paper. Messrs. Miller and Cowper continued to make motions to adjourn, and resisted a motion for recess. Motion to adjourn rejected—32 to 9. More calls and motions to adjourn. The Speaker put the question on Mr. Ashe's motion to withdraw the paper. Messrs. Turner and Cowper stood up in defiance of the Speaker's raps to order, and interrupted the calling of the roll by a motion to adjourn and a question of order. The roll was continued amidst great confusion and calls of "order, order" from all parts of the Senate. The vote resulted, for the motion to withdraw the paper 31, against it Messrs. Turner, Cowper, Leach, McDonald, Flanner, Pool and Worth—7. So the communication was withdrawn. Mr. Worth rose to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Houston raised a point of order. He insisted it was out of order to reply to charges made in a paper not read. He had intended to have the document read and to sustain Mr. Worth's right to make any reply he thought proper. But the paper not having been read, Mr. Worth had no right to reply. The Speaker said there was no rule by which a Senator could claim a right to rise to a question of personal privilege. It was a mere matter of courtesy. Mr. Houston. If that be so, does it not require unanimous consent? The Speaker thought so. Mr. Houston. Then I object. Mr. Turner appealed from the decision of the chair. Chair sustained—24 to 7. Mr. Turner offered a resolution. Ruled out of order. Mr. Turner. I hope the clerk will take note of that, Mr. Clerk! It being now near 12 o'clock, the business proceeded. Thus ended the most extraordinary scene this writer ever beheld in any deliberative body. A very faint idea will be conceived in the foregoing sketch. The scene lasted about four hours, and of course it is out of the question to expect a full report of all that was said and done during that period. In the foregoing sketch an attempt is made to show the action of Senators merely, and so far as it goes it is substantially correct. No attempt has been made at exaggeration. In fact all attempts to give an approximate idea even would fail.

PEACE IN KANSAS.—The amnesty act passed by the Kansas Legislature is on record with the utmost satisfaction by both parties in the Territory. They express the belief that the measure will bring permanent peace. We understand that a project has been started by a reliable mercantile house in Boston, for the establishment of a line of steamers between that city and Charlotte, S. C.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Canada, has arrived from Liverpool with dates to 12th ultimo. The London Daily News argues from the remarks of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the position of Foreign Affairs is most critical. The Ministers are unable to furnish authoritative explanations respecting the intentions of the French Emperor. It says that it is felt more clearly than ever that the preservation of peace depends on the will of one individual. The Times' city article says, the conviction is, that war is intended to be provoked. The discussions in Parliament have had a discouraging effect, which have been greatly aggravated by the announcement of an attempt on the part of Sardinia to effect a loan. The torch of war once lighted, there is no telling where it will stop. To England, says the Times, there seems to be but one duty, that of saying energetically, without war or other disturbance, general peace shall be maintained in Europe, and Italy shall be free.

The telegraph had stated that fighting had commenced at Montenegro. The Russians had been repulsed in an attempt to take the town of Yeheljik on the Circassian coast. All qualities of Cotton have advanced 1 penny. There can be no doubt that the time is near at hand, in several of the Southern States, at least, when a crash is to tumble many a high and entailed scene of 1837-38. The high prices for which negroes and lands are selling at the South, on credit, has no parallel in this country, and their extravagance is more rampant than before was ever known. Supposing the price of cotton should keep up to present figures, then the evil day must arrive, for it will be quite impossible for payments to be promptly met when prices go on enlarging so rapidly. But cotton will not long sell as it is now selling, in all probability, then what? In 1824-5 cotton was sold as high as 28 and 30 cents a pound, and in a month afterward fell to 12 and 13 cents, and then down to 6 and 7 cents a pound. The consequence was the bankruptcy of thousands, and general prostration of the financial affairs of the country. From \$1000 negroes went down to \$300 and \$400. In 1837-8, cotton sold at 16 and 18 cents in the markets of Mobile and New Orleans, and \$1200 to \$1500 was considered a large price for No. 1 negro men in Mississippi, where we were then residing. Cotton went down to 6 and 7 cents; negro men fell to \$600 and \$700, and the world is familiar with the pecuniary desolation that followed. Now cotton is selling for about 12 cents, at the South, and negro follows fetch \$1,000 to \$1800, in many instances \$2000—but it is all on credit, and upon credit nearly all the sales are effected of lands and negroes. Even the traders that go from the middle States with their droves to the South are forced to sell chiefly upon credit, or do so for the sake of the long prices. The immense droves of horses and mules which are annually taken to the South from Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., are likewise sold upon credit, chiefly. A few weeks ago a negro trader from North Carolina was robbed in the city of Montgomery of \$10,000, but only \$2500 of the sum was in cash, the balance was in obligations. With such datum, it requires no prophet to foretell what the result will be, and it is only a point of time when the denouement will take place. Two or three years, in all probability, will witness the explosion of this reckless infatuation of dealing too largely in credit, and depending upon the treacherous markets of the world for success.—Statesville Express.

LOOK OUT FOR A CRASH.

Quite a romance in real life, says the Detroit Advertiser, was brought to a happy termination in that city on the 9th ult. Seventeen years ago, a New York lass, lovely and sweet sixteen, became enamored of a medical student, and the pair exchanged vows of love and eternal fidelity. Two years later the unfledged Esculapian left for Europe to complete his education, the aforesaid vows having been previously tenderly renewed. After a brief and gay sojourn at Paris, the loving student domiciled himself in one of the most renowned colleges of Madrid, and applied himself to sober study. His letters to the fair damsel he loved were frequent, but no fond remembrances came in reply. His epistles were intercepted and never reached the fair one, while her words of love, intended for his delectation, met with the same misfortune. The poor student, thwarted in his love, threw up his studies, and for two long years coursed through Europe, seeking to whelm his disappointment in the gayeties and pleasures of the different capitals. In the meantime the young lady, who was equally unhappy, removed to Detroit with her mother. At the end of his two years pilgrimage, the student returned to America, but the idol of his heart had left the scene of her betrothal, and, almost broken-hearted, he turned his steps to Cuba; but the spirit of unrest pursued him, and Texas and Mexico beheld him still a rover, seeking to drown memory by excitement. A few months since, by one of those singular occurrences which sometimes flash across the pathway of life, he heard that the lady was in Michigan, and quickly he wended his way thither. After a few weeks of diligent search, the anxious lover found his Dulcinea at Ypsilanti, and the meeting which ensued—the twin having been separated fifteen years—is described as "affecting in the extreme." The tribulations of the now mature lovers were over, and on the 9th inst. they proceeded to Detroit, and were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Who says this is a pro-sage?

THE LAST ROMANCE.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstance, used in larger or smaller doses, a most valuable General Medicine, which experience has demonstrated. In this medicine, no metallic salts can be found, by the most delicate trials. Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to the State of Mass. No. 1 Pines Street, 10th Dec, 1852. STEW. W. FOWLER & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. Sold in Charlotte by Dr. E. Nye Hutchison & Co. March 1, 1859.

CHILLS AND FEVER! CHILLS AND FEVER!!

One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for fever, chills, and ague, and which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is Dr. J. HOSBERT'S celebrated BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a painful existence under this deadly affliction, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as the foul and weak would hesitate to produce these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by Druggists and dealers generally. Sold in Charlotte by Dr. E. Nye Hutchison & Co. March 1, 1859.

WINDING UP.—From the following which we find floating around loose, it would seem that the business of this little terrestrial concern, on which we live and vegetate, is to be wound up soon: A recent issue of the North British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has some remarks which, to a person easily excited on the subject, would be apt to create the impression that the destruction of the earth is not so far distant as some have supposed. What this change is to be (says the writer to whom we have referred.) we dare not even conjecture, but we see, in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their power, the fragments of broken planets the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the whirling comets welding their loose material at the solar surface—the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite—the appearance of new stars and disappearance of others, are all fore-shadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus residing as it were on the cimetaries and dwelling upon the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation.

MORMON FUGITIVES.—There is a large emigration from Salt Lake into the Southern section of California. The local papers state that the towns are covered with Mormon fugitives from Utah.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

A communication was recently laid before the United States Senate containing a report of Col. Wright's late campaign against the Indians in Oregon and Washington territories. Among the items of interest in this report is one purporting to give an authentic account of the murder of a Methodist Missionary, Dr. Kiltman, who crossed the plains and settled in the valley of the Walla Walla, where, with his interesting family, he concurred his efforts to instruct and enlighten the savages of that region. The small pox having broken out among the Indians, spread very rapidly, hundreds of their numbers falling victims to the disease. The family of the missionary did all in their power to mitigate the suffering of these savages, by urging them and distributing medicines. But the missionary's family not being afflicted with the pestilence, created a suspicion in the minds of the Indians that the disease had been brought for the purpose of destroying the red race and obtaining their lands. With a view to test practically the truth, two Indians were sent over to the mission farm, that had not been afflicted with the malady, in order that the missionary might prescribe for them, which he kindly did, and the red patients returned to their friends to await the issue. By some strange fatality both of those Indians died, which confirmed in the minds of the savages the truth of their suspicion; and the next step was revenge. A stalwart savage was selected for the bloody deed, who stole into the chamber of the sleeping family and buried his tomahawk in the brains of the missionary and his wife, and then other Indians rushed in, and helpless children, male and female employees, were butchered, the house razed to the ground, fences destroyed, and every vestige of a once happy home disappeared.

OUTRAGE ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

On Saturday evening as the cars were passing between Branchville and Augusta, and when about forty miles from this city, a ball passed through the second car window, with a loud report, immediately in front of Mr. Stephen Massett's face and nearly striking Mr. Rice, of Baltimore, who had not been leaning back on the car, would have been instantly killed. On the night before, some miscreant perpetrated a similar outrage, and Mr. John A. Seal, of Baltimore, narrowly escaped being killed, the ball touching the rim of his hat. Surely the Superintendent of the road ought to investigate this matter and bring the shameful and cowardly assassin to condign punishment.—Augusta Dispatch.

UOLY PRACTICE.—The Lynchburg ladies in common with those of almost every city in the Union, complain greatly of the young men who congregate around church doors, about the time congregations are dismissed, about the time of countenance, or out of the practice of gently raising their skirts, which many of them are compelled to adopt to prevent contact with the dust and dirt. The Republican has the names of some of the gazers, but thinks a gentle hint will be all sufficient, and therefore suppresses their publication for the present.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The annexed statement of Prof. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to Professional Men. An opinion being asked for of me, in consequence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me, I express the following in form:—The composition of these Bitters includes the medicinal substances which experienced physicians have long resorted to for special action on the system, when deranged by Fever, Dyspepsia, Agues, and General Debility, resulting from exposure to climate influence. These are rendered permanent, and remain active in this preparation, as a consequence of the scientific manner in which they are combined. It was a well founded inference, that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valuable General Medicine, which experience has demonstrated. In this medicine, no metallic salts can be found, by the most delicate trials. Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to the State of Mass. No. 1 Pines Street, 10th Dec, 1852. STEW. W. FOWLER & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. Sold in Charlotte by Dr. E. Nye Hutchison & Co. March 1, 1859.

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CHILLS AND FEVER! CHILLS AND FEVER!!

One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for fever, chills, and ague, and which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is Dr. J. HOSBERT'S celebrated BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a painful existence under this deadly affliction, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as the foul and weak would hesitate to produce these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by Druggists and dealers generally. Sold in Charlotte by Dr. E. Nye Hutchison & Co. March 1, 1859.

WINDING UP.—From the following which we find floating around loose, it would seem that the business of this little terrestrial concern, on which we live and vegetate, is to be wound up soon: A recent issue of the North British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has some remarks which, to a person easily excited on the subject, would be apt to create the impression that the destruction of the earth is not so far distant as some have supposed. What this change is to be (says the writer to whom we have referred.) we dare not even conjecture, but we see, in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their power, the fragments of broken planets the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the whirling comets welding their loose material at the solar surface—the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite—the appearance of new stars and disappearance of others, are all fore-shadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus residing as it were on the cimetaries and dwelling upon the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation.

MORMON FUGITIVES.—There is a large emigration from Salt Lake into the Southern section of California. The local papers state that the towns are covered with Mormon fugitives from Utah.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Quaker City arrived at New Orleans, on the 22d ult., with dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst. She brings 103 passengers. The Pacific steamer had arrived with \$1,700,000 in treasure—\$208,000 for New York, and \$800,000 for England. The news from Oregon is favorable. The Indians are quiet. The Indians in Southern California are troublesome. Gen. Clark is about to proceed with 500 men to chastise them. The Legislature of California, by a vote of 50 to 1, have requested Senator Broderick to resign. Late news from Mexico states that Miramoa had left Orizaba with 6000 men, bound for Vera Cruz. Great apprehensions existed regarding the result. There has been gold discoveries on the island of Tehuantepec, near Chevela.

NOTICE.

All the old business of BRUCKER & SOMMERS is now in the hands of J. A. Fox, Esq., for settlement. He is authorized to collect and receipt for us. Persons indebted to us will make immediate payment to him, or they will be sued by next return day. DRUCKER & SOMMERS. Feb. 1, 1859.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WANT to buy NEGRO BOYS & GIRLS from 12 to 18 years old, for which the highest price in cash will be paid. SAML A. HARRIS. Jan. 25, 1859.

KOOPMANN & PHELPS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now in their Store on Trade street, nearly opposite the Court House, where they are offering a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, GROCERIES, Hardware, &c., which will be sold at very low prices for cash or exchanged for country produce. One of the firms has just returned from Europe and the Northern cities, where he bought a great many Goods for cash at extremely low prices, which will enable them to sell LOWER than any other house in the State. The public are invited to call and examine this stock, as it is believed to be a larger and superior one to any heretofore offered. Country Merchants are requested to call and see our goods and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their advantage. K & P. November 9, 1858

State of North Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1859. Caudel Redwine vs. Jas W Holley, B S Boyd, C R Boyd, Leay on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, James W Holley, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Union aforesaid, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 5th Monday in April next, then and there to show cause if any he has, why the Land herein levied on shall not be sold and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, interest and cost. Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January, and in the 83d year of American Independence, A. D. 1859. [Pr adv \$6] J. F. HOUGH, c. c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1859. Jacob S. Little vs. John D. McBride, Levy on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John D. McBride, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Union aforesaid, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 5th Monday in April next, then and there to show cause if any he has, why the Land herein levied on shall not be sold and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, interest and cost. Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January, and in the 83d year of American Independence, A. D. 1859. [Pr adv \$6] J. F. HOUGH, c. c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1859. Margaret Lemmond vs. Alfred R. Lemmond, Robert McCombs and wife Margaret, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alfred R. Lemmond, Robert McCombs and wife Margaret, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Union aforesaid, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; otherwise the same will be taken as confessed. Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January, 1859, and in the 83d year of our independence. [Pr adv \$6] J. F. HOUGH, c. c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1859. Hannah E. Walker, James M. Walker, Mary E. Walker, Andrew W. Walker, William M. Walker, William M. Walker, Hugh McCall and wife Sarah—Mary Jane Winchester, Sarah E. Winchester and Geo R. Winchester, infants, by their next friend and guardian, George A. Winchester—Joseph, Ellen, Mary, Thomas and John Walker, infants, by their next friend and guardian, George A. Winchester.

Issue devised vel non. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that Thomas Walker, Robert Walker, Mary Jane Walker, Margaret Walker, John A. Walker and Andrew Walker, children of John Walker, reside 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 said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Union aforesaid, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of a petition in this case, and there to see proceedings in this case, and to make themselves parties to said issue if they shall think proper to do so. Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January, 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence. [Pr adv \$6] J. F. HOUGH, c. c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1859. James H. Walker and wife, and others, vs. Reuben Tomberlin, Ex'r, and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement. It appearing in this case to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George F. Hovey and wife Selma, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Union aforesaid, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of a petition in this case, and there to see proceedings in this case, and to make themselves parties to said issue if they shall think proper to do so. Witness, J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January, 1859, and in