

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe gives some details of the hosts marshalled between the Rhine and the Alps. At Antwerp there are 12,000 men; at Grenoble 40,000; at Valence 30,000; at Lyons 50,000; at Besancon 20,000. At Toulon there are transports for 60,000 men and materials; and out of the 80,000 troops in Algeria it is stated that 50,000 are expected to be drafted into Italy.

The Paris correspondent of Daily News, writing on the night of the 7th, says that all the news during the day was excessively warlike. The director-general of the Sardinian railways had had a long interview with the Emperor. It was announced that the National Guard of Paris was likely to be increased from 30,000 men to 150,000 so as to render the regular army of Paris available for a campaign. Lastly, it was reported that the English squadron at Malta had been ordered to the Adriatic.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Austrian government has proposed to France a general disarmament. If France accepts the proposition, peace will probably be maintained, but if she rejects it, war is almost inevitable.

The Paris correspondent of the Times hints that refusal of Piedmont to disarm is made at the instigation of France. As this disarming is the preliminary condition demanded by Austria before entering the Congress, there is a probability that the powers most interested will not take part in the proceedings, and a congress without the principals would be a nugatory affair.

LATER.

The Steamship City of Washington has arrived. She brings news from Liverpool to the 13th ult. War rumors were more alarming. But on the 11th rumors gained currency that Austria had proposed and the other Powers had assented to disarming before the meeting of Congress at Vienna; in consequence, the French journals slightly modified their tone.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy continued to advance and threaten the Piedmont frontiers.

Later advices furnish the following items: The war news continued threatening. The Peace Congress was progressing slowly.

The latest from the Continent represented the complexion of affairs as threatening. Paris letters regard peace as hopeless. The movements of the French troops were very threatening.

Austria's propositions to the Peace Congress are unacceptable to France.

Austria positively refuses to participate in the Peace Congress without a simultaneous disarming. Liverpool, April 18.—Lower qualities of cotton declined 1/2; Middling 1 1/2. Holders of Flour demand an advance. Wheat buoyant. Corn quiet. Provisions firm, at the late advance.

A SECRETIVE SOVEREIGN.—It has recently come out that Louis Napoleon has given positive orders for the past two years that no publication be made concerning the condition of the French navy, or touching any work erected in the navy yards; even the Corps Legislatif, which votes money for the navy appropriations, do not know what they are voting money for, nor how it is to be expended! Another State secret has been disclosed during the recent public agitation: The Cabinet meetings are mere formalities; Louis Napoleon acts at them just as he did at the Cabinet meetings when he was President of the Republic, that is, he sits at the Council table without saying a word, while the Ministers are discussing the affairs of State, he quietly draws caricatures with a lead pencil. When he makes up his mind, he summons the Minister who is to execute the order, and gives him his instructions. His Ministers are men of straw, or rather mere clerks, who carry out his orders. It is stated on good authority that Louis Napoleon's Ministers are nearly as ignorant of what is going on as a person out of public life. They knew nothing of Prince Napoleon's marriage to the Princess Clotilda until it was published, although the marriage was negotiated almost a year ago, by Louis Napoleon in person, with Count Cavour.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Saint Louis has arrived from California, bringing \$1,753,000 in specie. A fearful earthquake had destroyed a great part of the city of Quito. The loss is estimated at three millions of dollars, and five thousand lives supposed to have been lost.

The American Consulate at Valparaiso had been forcibly entered by a mob, and the Consul imprisoned.

The revolution in Chili had been nearly quelled. At an engagement in Loquemo the government forces were compelled to retire with a loss of 95 men. The revolutionists lost nearly double that number.

In Bolivia the opposition party were beaten in an engagement with the government forces, with a loss of 60 killed. Gen Cordoba had made his appearance on the frontiers, and troops were sent against him.

The bill to divide the State of California, which has excited much discussion in the Legislature, had passed the House of Representatives.

A bill had also passed the House calling a convention of delegates, composed of representatives from California, Washington Territory, Oregon and Arizona, to consider a plan for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco.

OREGON.—From several portions of the State we have reports of the dying off of cattle, sheep, and horses. The long, protracted wet season, together with the scarcity of fodder and want of shelter, has caused fearful ravages among every species of live stock, and sorely impoverished many of our farmers and graziers. Should the rains continue much longer, it is feared that it will take years for some of them to recover from the severe losses inflicted.

We are informed that the property of the late J. W. Harris, which was sold at auction brought a fine price throughout. Corn averaged about seventy-five cents; bacon between 13 and 14; stock of all kinds very high, and negroes at almost fabulous rates. The fifteen negroes which included men women and children brought \$17,010, or an average of \$1,134. They were, with one exception bought by members of the family; and doubtless the usual attachments governed the prices, so that these figures can hardly be regarded as an index of the value of negro property in this section.—Rutherfordton Enquirer.

MAD STONE.—There is a Mad Stone at Mr Jos. Pointer's, in Person county, N. C., 8 or 9 miles east of Milton, and 12 or 13 miles south by west of Roxboro. Dr. Pointer, formerly of Caswell, carried one piece to the West, but left the other in Person county. It will cure the bite of a mad dog or a spider. Persons afflicted should go to him, as I do not know that he would send the rock from home. E. DOBSON.

"ALL THE ELEMENTS."

That the present attempt to form an "Opposition Party" in the United States, to the Democracy, is controlled by men devoted to the single purpose of getting control of the public purse, is manifest from many considerations.

In the first place, there is no agreement whatever among them as to either principles or policy. And they do not intend even a profession of any system of faith or practice.

This is evident from the resolution of the late "American State Council of Maryland," which restricts the work of its proposed Opposition National Convention to the sole duty of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States to be voted for by the whole body of the Opposition in 1850. The whole object at which these men aim is success in the wild hunt after office. Men to be voted for by each one of the Opposition chiefs agrees to surrender his banner and badge of honorable independence and sacrifice his tribe for a share of the booty of the war. This sort of proclaimed Opposition and plundering expedition is a bold and audacious conspiracy against the constitutional liberties of our free people. It casts away all regard for principles and sound policy and boldly professes only a desire to plunder the Treasury!

At the head of this opposition movement, as we have previously shown, are cunning, practical abolitionists in the North. The movement in the South is instigated and kept on its feet by the wily and wicked "Sam," whose head has been all too prematurely chronicled by over-sanguine Democratic papers. It is significant that the "American State Council" of Maryland—that Council and that Maryland, who, false to the South, sends Free-soilers to Congress, and in 1856 stood alone against the united South, in alliance with a faction which hates the South and her slavery as bad as Black Republicanism itself. "Sam" is evidently one of "the elements," and stands up and declares for "the Opposition" party of Maryland—"unalterable attachment for the principles which have hitherto characterized the American party."—Richmond Enquirer.

CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Opposition expect to make considerable capital in this canvass out of their charges of extravagance against the Democratic party. They assert, in general terms, that an astounding amount has been expended under Democratic rule, in these latter days, but when called on for specifications, they are very slow to answer. There is one subject, however, in connection with the expenditures upon which they delight to dwell, and that is the extension of the National Capitol, and the furnishing of the same.

The cost of the building of the new capitol, and of the furniture which has been placed in it, is absolutely shocking to the republican sensibilities of the editors and orators of the Opposition. It so happens that in this instance, as in numerous others in connection with the national expenditures the assailants are wounded "by the rebound of their own balls." That this is the case, the fair and impartial reader must necessarily admit, when he is put in possession of the following facts:

Millard Fillmore, "the model President" of the Opposition, inaugurated the "Capitol Extension," and thus created the necessity for all the subsequent expenditures, including looking-glasses and other furniture.—In this same connection we may remark that Mr Fillmore inaugurated, also, the aqueduct for supplying the city of Washington with water, the cost of which is enormous. Nor is this all. Mr A. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, under the "model President," recommended the building of houses for the residences of all the members of the Cabinet. The adoption of this recommendation would have involved an expenditure of at least a million of dollars. And yet the friends of Mr Fillmore and his Secretary of the Interior, can now speak and write, without blushing, of extravagant Democratic expenditures upon the public buildings.—Virginia Index.

NOT SAFE TO BEAU OTHER MEN'S WIVES.—Another Sickles' Case, Almost.—The old proverb is that "it never rains but it pours." The killing of Key seems to have crazed the silly pates of several very romantic married women in New Orleans. A few days after the Sickles tragedy a married lady informed her husband that she had been grossly insulted, the previous evening by Mr B.—, an acquaintance of the family. The incensed and outraged husband, with revolver in hand, rushed to the office of the supposed offender and demanded satisfaction. "Satisfaction for what?" asked the astonished Mr B.—, "For having insulted my wife, sir, last evening," responded the excited individual. "Pray, sir, who dares charge me with ever having insulted your wife, by look, word, or action?" again inquired Mr B.—, "The lady herself, sir, makes the charge," promptly rejoined the husband. "With your permission, sir, I would be pleased to face my accuser, and hear her make the charge in my presence," mildly remarked the imperturbable Mr B.—, "You shall be gratified, sir, come, walk with me," added the still exasperated husband, at the same time returning his six shooter to his pocket.

Before giving the closing scene, it may be well to inform the reader of the facts. On the evening previous, Mr B. had casually called at the house of a friend, and there found the lady in question, without an escort. At a late hour, she prepared to return home, and Mr B. kindly tendered his services to see her safe to her door. The streets on the island are not highly improved, and on the night in question were very muddy. At one point the walk was quite intercepted by a mudhole over which the lady and gentleman were compelled to pass. A knight of old would probably have thrown down his mantle, over which the fair lady might have walked; but our hero having no such appendage, proposed a spring, by which his companion, with the assistance of his hand, cleared the mud at a single bound. Without further annoyance they reached the lady's residence in safety.

The excited husband now ushered Mr B. into his parlor, and rang for his insulted wife, who promptly reported herself. Mr B., looking the lady full in the face, asked, "Madam have I ever by word, look, or deed, offered you the slightest indignity or insult in my life?" A breathless pause followed. The lady, after some hesitation, falteringly answered, "I thought you squeezed my hand slightly in helping me over the mudhole last night." The revolver dropped, and, after a due apology to Mr B., the mortified husband turned to his romantic spouse and administered a rebuke, to avoid the witnessing of which Mr B. hastily left the house and returned to his office, ruminating on the character of female women, with the sage conclusion that, at the present age of the world, it was not entirely "safe to beau other men's wives."

Bound for the North Pole Overland.—An ardent young naturalist left Chicago on Monday, and entered on a journey overland to the pole sea. His object is the pursuit of his favorite science. Mr. Robert Kennicut (for that is the name of the adventurer) will go first to Fort Gary, on the Red River of the North, and thence will make his journey with the agents of the Hudson Bay Company, to whom he has letters from the Governor, Sir George Simpson. He will visit York Factory on the Hudson Bay during the summer, and returning to Fort Gary, will make a winter trip on dog sledges to great Salt Lake, reaching McKenzie's river in the spring of 1860, with the whole of the summer of that year before him, to pursue his exploration along the coast of the Polar Seas. He expects to return in 1861.

TRIAL BY JURY IN ENGLAND.

We feel very much like giving three cheers for the only American born lord in the House of Peers; and because, when British born lords made an onslaught on trial by jury, he, Lord Lyndhurst, with a flash of his youthful mental vigor, manfully stood up and resisted Lord Campbell who proposed in civil cases to have a majority instead of unanimity decide, when Lord Lyndhurst made a capital speech in reply. The pretext for the fundamental change is that juries sometimes disagreed and also compromise in questions of damages. In nineteen cases out of twenty, Lord Lyndhurst said, a jury agreed; and what is to be gained, in the compromise point, by making nine give a verdict? Must not they too compromise? "The cases," grandly said Lord Lyndhurst, "are very rare in which one or two persons hold out, and do not agree with the rest of the jury. And because cases of this kind occasionally occur will you, for that slight inconvenience make an alteration in the fundamental law of the country, and the great system of trial by jury? What is the consequence if a jury disagrees and is discharged? Nothing more than this—that there is a new trial; and what proportion do the new trials ordered on this account bear to those that take place from other reasons, even from the courts in London? Two or three a year is the very utmost. I was formerly one of the judges of a common law court, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. I sat in London, and I went on circuit; and during the whole time I held the office not one instance ever occurred of a jury being discharged for want of unanimity.—I have presided as a judge in Wales; I do not know if any noble lord is present connected with that principality; but its people are not very apt to abandon any principle they have once formed. Yet even in Wales not one instance occurred while I administered justice in that part of the world, of a jurymen holding out. That is a pretty good experience. (Laughter.) I practiced many years at the bar, in the Court of Common Pleas, and in that period I recollect only one instance of it, but that was a remarkable instance; one jurymen did hold out against the other eleven; it was a special jury, and the question was one of great importance. The person who held out was a merchant of eminence named Barclay. I remember the whole case as it occurred yesterday. The jury held out for the whole night, and the next morning was discharged. The case came on for trial again before another jury, and the result was a unanimous verdict in favor of the opinion entertained by Mr Barclay, and that verdict was never disturbed. Now, under what my noble and learned friend contends for, gross injustice would have been done in this case; the eleven would have carried the first verdict, and would have been a verdict contrary to law, and inconsistent with the facts. During the last ten years, with the exception of the case that is the foundation of this bill, there has been no instance in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, of any jury having remained out all night in consequence of disagreement. And not only so, but no case during those ten years has occurred on any of the circuits."

And so the venerable man went on in a way worthy of Lord Camden when he was fighting the general verdict battle. Others said good things; others vindicated trial by jury because it was five hundred years old; others called upon the House "to stand by the ancient way;" but Lord Lyndhurst, with a sort of American instinct, vindicated the present mode on the ground of reason; just as one of the sovereigns of the country would vindicate the great liberty safeguard. What did it matter that the shallow and arrogant "Lord Kingsdown" declared how absurd it was "that twelve men, taken at haphazard from the community," who after could not comprehend a question, still should decide questions! The bill was rejected, only seven voting for it.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.

The First Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church, met on Monday, 18th ultimo, agreeable to adjournment, at Amity in Iredell County, N. C. In the absence of Rev. E. E. Boyce, the former Moderator, a sermon was preached by Rev. L. McDonald, from Eph., 6th chapter and 10th verse: "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." After this, Presbytery was called to order and constituted by prayer.

Rev. R. W. Brice was chosen Moderator.—There was a full meeting—all the Ministers being present except Rev. E. E. Boyce, and he was providentially hindered by the way. But little business came up before Presbytery—nothing out of the usual order. The greatest harmony prevailed amongst the members, and all business was transacted with dispatch. Not one single discussion arose—not one harsh word was uttered. From the reports of sessions, it was manifest that God had been merciful to his people—but few deaths having occurred in any or all of the Churches under the control of Presbytery. Large accessions have been made to many of the Churches, and all things indicate that the Gospel is gaining ground.

A request was sent up from Gill's Creek, Lancaster District, for the organization of a Church, which was granted. This place also petitioned for supplies.

Chester village petitioned for ten days preaching. Salem, a new field, also sent up a petition for preaching. Presbytery was forced to have a portion of these vacancies supplied by her settled Pastors.

J. H. Peoples was received as a student of Theology, and delivered a popular sermon from 1st Cor. 1: 23, 24. This was justly regarded a very able effort from a young man.

The first and second Sabbaths in July, were agreed upon as days to be set apart for prayer in behalf of those who neglect family worship; and also for Pastors to preach upon that very important duty.

A call was sent up from Yorkville and Tirzah, asking the ministerial labors of Rev. R. Lathan, which was accepted.—the ordination and installation to take place on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in May.—Rev's. McDonald, Ross, and Brice, to officiate.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at its regular time in September, at New Hope, Fairfield District, S. C.—Yorkville Enquirer.

FROM MEXICO.

The Steamship Tennessee from Vera Cruz has arrived, bringing later dates from Mexico. Miramon had succeeded in getting back to the Capital with diminished forces. The liberal forces had been driven from Tacubaya and Chapultepec. The English Minister had ordered the British fleet to collect a million and a half of dollars from the Custom House at Vera Cruz, and in case of a refusal to pay, to bombard the City. Miramon solemnly protests against our recognition of the Juarez government, and has banished the American Consul from the Capital. It is said that he was murdering the peaceable foreign inhabitants in the Capital indiscriminately.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A letter from a friend at Chapel Hill gives us "an item of news which has not yet been published, viz: that the Rev. Dr. Hooper will deliver the Address before the Alumni Association at the next Commencement. We have been trying to get him to deliver some reminiscences of his life here as a school boy, college student, and University Professor. I know of no one who can do such a thing in better style than Dr. H."

WE have not a doubt that with such addresses as Dr Hooper and D. K. McEae, Esq., can offer, those who are fortunate enough to get there will enjoy a rich treat. Our correspondent mentions that the latest information as to President Buchanan's expected visit to the Commencement was that he is coming, and with him Secretary Thompson and the ladies of their families. Secretary T. is an Alumnus of the University, and is expected to preside at the meetings of the Society of which he was a member while there.—Fayetteville Observer.

A NEW METHOD OF ADVERTISING.—Paris is a great city, and there are, of course, many novel methods of advertising. The fashion, however, of dressing a lady in splendid gowns, and having her stand for so many hours a day in a heavy dry goods establishment, as a sign-post, is certainly a little ahead of Bonner, of the New York Ledger. A French philanthropist is writing very affecting appeals to public sympathy in favor of the large class of young women in Paris who are hired, for their beauty only, to show off goods upon, in the stores. It was formerly the custom to use a wax figure, or a dummy of some sort, whereon the shawl or dress might be placed to be seen to advantage. But the beauty of a live figure was found to be so certain an addition to the apparent value of the dress—each lady customer, of course, fancying it would look quite as handsome upon herself—that the vendors have universally adopted the expedient. A poor and virtuous girl, who has beauty, is sure of this easy employment; but the taste for dress which it engenders, and the waylaying of these beauties on their way home at night, by the profligates of the capital, are two combining evils which the writer thinks should be, in some way obviated by the charitable.

THE NEW SET.—A curious new sect of Christians called Transmigrationists, have of late become very numerous in France. Quite different from the Mormons, their character is highly moral, and their creed Christian, only they include all animals in their idea of universal mortality. They profess to believe that being changed after death into some animal will be their purgatory. In Germany their increase is immense.

GENTLEMEN.—Who are gentlemen, and what is a gentleman? Riding up town the other evening in a Knickerbocker stage we found ourselves in a crowded vehicle. All of the inmates, except two, were of the masculine gender. These were ladies, apparently mother and daughter. It rained terribly; indeed, the water came down in solid columns. At a corner in Bleeker street one of the ladies pulled the strap as a signal to be let out. Neither of them had an umbrella, but several of the well-dressed bipeds of the breeches order were provided with them; all sat still, except one rough unwashed, but generous son of Ibernia, who, springing out in advance of the ladies, hailed to the driver to wait a moment—handed the ladies his own umbrella—gave them his address, and told them to be kind enough to return it at their convenience. Here was true gentility; and this poor Irishman was the only gentleman in that stage. We had no umbrellas.

A friend remarked to us that he had traveled all over Europe, and never witnessed gallantry like this in the best circles.—New York News.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A New York broker, undertaking to turn a dishonest penny, last week, was "hoist by his own petard." A man offered him \$5,000 in gold dust, which he said had been stolen, for half its value. The broker seized the opportunity, weighed the dust, found it all right, and paid over the money. Almost immediately a professed policeman came in, said he had ascertained that he was in possession of a certain parcel of gold dust, and must arrest him and seize the dust. The broker was much alarmed, and finally offered the officer eight hundred dollars in bills to release him and keep mum. The offer was accepted and the money paid. The broker then concluded it was best to get rid of the gold as soon as possible, but on attempting to sell it found it was only copper filings. The policeman was also bogus, and the broker finds himself minus \$3,300, which should be a caution to him not to deal hereafter with stolen goods.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.—An instance of almost unprecedented disinterestedness is related by Warren, M. P., the author of "Ten Thousand a Year." A short time ago, a gentleman in England, of large fortune—worth £40,000—was indignant with his daughter, an only child, for marrying against his wishes. He quarreled with her, disinherited her, and left the whole property to his attorney and other gentlemen. His attorney went to his co-legates, got them to sign their claims over to him, and then paid the whole £40,000 to the daughter.

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NEWS ITEMS, &C.

Outbreak in Utah.—Advices received at St. Louis from Utah, state that affairs are in a threatening condition, and it was feared that an outbreak would take place.

Judge Cradlebaugh had dismissed the juries, they refusing to find true bills against murderers, in consequence of the excited state of the populace. One thousand soldiers had been despatched to the neighborhood of the City of Provo. Gov. Cumming had issued a proclamation siding with the Mormon sentiment. The danger of an outbreak is considered imminent. Besides the difference between Col. Johnson and Gov. Cummings, there is an open rupture between the Executive and the Judiciary.

The difficulty between Gov. Cumming and Col. Johnson, grew out of a refusal by the latter to withdraw the troops from Provo, who were sent there under a requisition of the court, for the protection of witnesses.

Terrific Steamboat Explosion!—42 persons killed! MEMPHIS, April 24th.—Last night the steamer St. Nicholas, from St. Louis for New Orleans, exploded near island sixty.—The boat and cargo is a total loss. Forty-two persons are killed and missing. They were principally attaches of the boat.

April 27.—The loss is estimated at \$25,000. All the boilers exploded were old, but were considered safe. There were on board 26 cabin and 23 deck passengers—eight of the former were ladies, all of whom lost their lives.

CUBA.—The steamship Isabel has arrived with dates from Havana to the 25th. The Island is quiet and nothing heard of the anticipated revolt.

FATALITY AMONG THE SWINE.—We learn from different sources that the farmers of this county have lost a considerable number of hogs. The disease with which they die cannot be accounted for. We understand they are taken with a cough and spasms, and seem to be chilled until they die. Can any one suggest a remedy for this disease?—Goldboro' (N. C.) Tribune.

TELEGRAPH CABLE.—English letters state that the Atlantic Cable Company will probably lay a new Cable next year, and will spend one hundred thousand dollars in endeavoring to resuscitate the old one this summer.

SALE OF CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER WORKS.—These works were sold at Pittsboro' on Saturday last, and were bid off by Graham Daves, Esq., (Private Secretary of the Governor,) for the State, for \$365,000. We learn that the liens on the works, prior to their mortgage to the State, amount to about \$36,000. Of course the State must pay these liabilities.—Ral. Standard.

In Paraguay, horses and mares are so abundant that they are slaughtered for their hides and tallow. The finest animals under the saddle can be bought for a doubleton, and the general price for geldings broken to the saddle is from \$5 to \$10.

Sheep Culture in Texas.—The Gonzales (Texas) Enquirer of the 19th ultimo, says: "Several large flocks of sheep have lately passed through town for the different branches around. The business is still increasing in interest, and we hear of many, not only in our own county, but all over Western Texas, who contemplate going into it an early day."

Convicted.—John Starling, a white man, was tried at Leonor Superior Court last week for the murder of Mrs Sally Cotton, an old lady in Wayne county, in October last. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Judge Shepherd sentenced the prisoner to be hung on Friday, the 20th of May. An appeal was taken by the prisoner's counsel to the Supreme Court.

High Stage of Water on the Mississippi. NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—An immense amount of damage has been done by the freshets along the Mississippi. The loss will be over a million of dollars. It was feared at one time that the Saucy levee above the city would be carried away, which would have overflowed nearly the whole lower section of the country. A large number of workmen were timely sent to the spot and prevented any serious damage. From Red River we have disastrous accounts of the floods.

A MARRIAGE.—An Arkansas paper gives an account of a marriage in the jail of St Francis county, of a beautiful young lady to one of the three brothers who have recently been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung.

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