

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For the Western Democrat.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county was held in the Town Hall on Friday the 16th inst., for the purpose of considering the scheme of building a Railroad from Charlotte via Statesville to Jonesboro, Tenn., already chartered and known as the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.

Whereas, a Convention of the friends of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad has been called at Statesville on the 4th of October, with the request that the communities favoring this work of internal improvement be represented by delegates in said Convention, therefore

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the importance of this enterprise to ourselves and to that portion of the State of North Carolina lying north-west of the Western-Extension Road.

Resolved, That knowing the enterprise and intelligence of the citizens along the line of the proposed Road, we are confident of their being ready to do their duty in regard to it, and will have their communities represented in said convention.

Resolved, That in hand with the citizens of Statesville and all others friendly to the cause, we pledge our unceasing efforts to secure the consummation of this great work; the commencement, as it most certainly is, of a system of Railroads that sooner or later must place us in direct communication with the fertile Valley of the Northwest.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint 60 delegates to represent the middle and southern portions of Mecklenburg county in the Convention at Statesville, (it being understood that the citizens of the northern part of the county intend holding a meeting to appoint delegates to represent their section.)

After remarks by J. E. Brown, C. J. Fox, S. W. Davis, Saml J. Lowrie, A. C. Williamson, E. Nye Hutchison and R. M. Oates, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The chairman then announced the following list of delegates:

- W. M. Matthews, W. T. Stitt, C. T. Alexander, A. A. N. Taylor, Williamson Wallace, John Walker, J. B. Kerr, W. M. Grier, John L. Brown, W. H. Neel, W. R. Myers, A. B. Springs, J. H. Carson, J. B. Stewart, R. M. Oates, H. M. Prichard, E. D. Williamson, Jas. P. Irwin, J. M. Sanders, J. W. Morrow, S. M. Howell, J. W. O'borne, Saml Berryhill, W. F. Phifer, Stephen Wilson, S. W. Davis, L. J. Grier, C. J. Fox, Jos. B. McDonald, T. H. Brem, A. H. Davidson, Jos. H. Wilson, J. H. Kerns, Saml A. Harris, E. Sample, H. L. Alexander, W. G. Potts, T. J. Holton, F. Barnett, Alex Kennedy, C. B. Melanin, B. H. Garrison, A. C. Miller, J. M. Hutchison, J. A. Cannon, E. C. Wallis, John E. Brown, E. H. Britton, Saml J. Lowrie, W. E. White, Jr., Wm. J. Yates, L. G. Jones, Wm. Johnston, J. M. Potts, J. M. Strong, Wm. Tiddy, E. Nye Hutchison, F. J. Lowrie, S. A. Cohen.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

It was ordered that these proceedings be published in all the Charlotte papers, and that the Intell Express and other papers friendly to the enterprise be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. A. YOUNG, Ch'n.

J. M. MILLER, Sec'y.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

COTTON.

The general anticipation of a large Cotton crop, which prevailed in the early part of the year, has been fully realized, the production of that great staple having considerably exceeded that of any previous season, while we have had occasion to notice the most encouraging fact that the demand has fully kept pace with the increased supplies. We estimate the total crop in round numbers at 3,800,000 bales, against 3,113,962 last year, 2,939,519 in 1856-'57, and 3,527,845 in 1855-'56.

The receipts at this port during the year amount to 1,774,739 bales, of which 101,213 were from Mobile, Florida, and Texas by sea. Last year the total receipts were 1,678,775 bales, and the year before 1,517,166 bales.

We subjoin the dates of blooming, the earliest fall frosts and the amount of crop for the last nineteen years:

Table with columns: Years, Bloom, Earliest Fall Frost, Crop. Data for years 1840-1858.

The first bales of the new crop last year were received on the 25th of July, from Texas, and this year the first arrival was two bales, also from Texas, on the 27th of July, two days later. The first receipt by way of the river was on the 31st of July, from Texas parish, in this State, being five days earlier than the first arrival last year.

The total receipts of new crop up to last evening were 9750 bales, against 9235 to the close of last year. The sales of new have amounted to about 8000 bales at a range of 11 to 13 1/2c., the prevailing rates until the last day or two being 12 to 12 1/2 cents for Middling to Good Middling. Toward the close, however, prices have fallen off and we now quote Middling to Good Middling at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.

CHANGED HIS MIND TOO LATE.—A young mechanic appeared before the Mayor of Lynchburg on Tuesday, and asked to be sent to jail. As a reason for this strange request, he stated that he had "been on a spree" for several weeks past, and after making numberless efforts to "straighten up," he had concluded that the only means by which that desirable end could be effected, was to place himself beyond reach of his old enemy. The Mayor taking the same view of the subject, prepared the necessary papers. About this time the mind of the disciple of Barley-corn underwent a change, but his honor was inexorable—told him it was too late—such trifling could not be submitted to, and ordered one of the officers to conduct him to his quarters.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT SAN JUAN.

There is news from Victoria to the 18th of August, stating that both Maj. Henry, U. S. officer, and Douglas, British Gov., are concentrating their troops on San Juan Island. The American troops are still on shore and British ships of war are in the harbor. It is reported that the British are determined not to permit more of our troops to land. No British troops have landed, nor have any steps been taken towards a joint occupation. All the British troops in the colony are hurrying to the spot.

Gen. Harney answered Douglas' protest, and issued orders to concentrate all available troops, in the Oregon department, at San Juan, to reinforce the picket guard. Affairs are extremely threatening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Scott has been summoned here in haste with reference to San Juan affairs. No fears of serious results growing out of the difficulty, unless from the well known precipitate character of Gen. Harney.

WHERE WILL MARYLAND GO?

We would call the attention of Southern merchants, about to make their fall purchases, to the following paragraph from a late speech, by Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore:

"I repeat, again, our interests are with the Opposition of the North. We grow neither cotton, sugar nor rice; neither do they. We are interested in agriculture, commercial and manufacturing pursuits, and therefore our interests are with the North, and with them alone. I will further add that Maryland interests are sustained by the Opposition party of the North, and voted down by Southern Democrats."

Maryland's representative has taken the lead in severing her connections with the slave States. Mr. Davis, the Know Nothing representative, advises coalition "with the Opposition of the North"—that is, the Black Republicans! We have long known that Mr. Davis' proper position was with the Black Republicans—and the able representative of the Baltimore Plugs will find his proper position among the Black Republicans of the North; the country has never assigned the Plug Ugly representative any other affiliation, than with the Black Republicans—a traitor to Know Nothingism is the proper ally of Black Republicanism! The above extract demonstrates that the estimation placed upon Mr. Davis' sincerity to the South, by the students of the University of Virginia was correct, and that he was and is wholly unworthy to address a Southern audience.

But we have not so much to do with Mr. Davis and his Black Republican affinities as we have with the city of Baltimore. Her representative having announced that her "interests are with the Opposition of the North," we take the city at the declaration of Mr. Davis, and call upon the merchants of Virginia and the South to leave Baltimore trade to "the Opposition of the North." Will any Southern merchant again seek Baltimore to purchase goods after this declaration of her abandoning the other Southern States?—Rich. Enquirer.

THE POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION.

The Washington Constitution publishes a reply to Senator Douglas' views on popular sovereignty, tiling six columns of that paper, and understood to be from the pen of the Attorney General, Judge Black. It is clear in its style, temperate in tone and exceedingly forcible and cogent in argument. The position presented in this article as that of the Democratic party, is that slaves are recognized by the Federal Constitution as property in States where the local law so treats them; that their removal when taken into any State of which the local law does not forbid their being so regarded; that Congress has no right to deprive their owners of this property, in the Territories or other places under its jurisdiction; and that, as it cannot delegate a power which it does not possess, neither the Legislature nor the people of a Territory have any authority to prohibit slavery within its borders. It concedes, however, that when they come to form a State Constitution, they may establish or prohibit slavery as they see fit. Until then they have no power whatever over the subject.

The positions of the article in the Constitution are stated with great clearness and precision, and leave no room for misunderstanding or controversy as to their meaning. Its ability and the cogency of some of its extracts from former speeches of Judge Douglas, will probably constrain him to take some notice of it.—New York Times.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Since the appearance of Mr. Douglas' epistle to J. B. Dorr, of Iowa, the Senator seems to have been taken with a mania for letter-writing. The Bath (Maine) Sentinel gives publicity to the following:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859. MRS LUCY STONE.—Dear Madam:—Your kind letter of the 8th inst., wishing me to be present at a convention of the ladies of the Northwest, to be convened at Chicago on the 12th of Sept. next, to devise measures for the promotion of the happiness and protection of the interests and rights of the female sex, has just been laid before me. You are right, dear Madam, when you say that I take a deep interest in whatever concerns the ladies of our glorious country. And I need not now, after so many years of faithful labor in the cause of popular sovereignty, assure you that you have, in your endeavors to obtain the liberty of governing yourselves in your own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, the full confidence of my undivided sympathy. I regret, dear Madam, that business of great importance will prevent me from being present at your convention. I have the honor to remain, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

BALLOON VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

A monster balloon, for Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, has just been completed in New York, at the cost of \$25,000. It is intended for a voyage to Europe in October, and will carry six passengers, besides a letter and newspaper mail. A description of it says:

"Over six thousand yards of the best material have been used, and seventeen sewing machines have done the work that would have required two hundred girls to perform in the same time. The aeronaut does not claim to have invented any new system of ballooning, but he has been enabled, by the assistance of friends, to construct a machine in which he is determined to test the practicability of a transatlantic voyage. The entire height of the balloon, from the bottom of the boat to the top, is 240 feet, and its diameter 123 feet. The boat is a life-boat, 45 feet in length, 8 feet beam and 4 deep, and will contain a calorific engine for the purpose of working a propeller on the screw principle. The size of the car or basket is 30 feet in circumference. It is calculated that the propeller, which is placed in the bow of the boat, will enable the aeronaut to raise or lower the balloon at pleasure, and to keep steering way on it. The balloon will contain about 700,000 cubic feet of gas, and will weigh, with the car, boat and their contents, about three tons, and will possess a lifting power of 22 1/2 tons. It is expected to make the voyage to Europe in two days."

SELLING A COLORED PERSON IN ILLINOIS.

Recently, a free colored man, named Geo. Bowlin, was put up on the block at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, and sold to the highest bidder. His offense was a violation of the law which prohibits the immigration of colored persons into the State. Having been tried and found guilty, he was fined \$62, and not being able to pay the money, he was sold to Mr. Felix Morton for sixteen months. It does not appear that this little transaction in human flesh created any convulsive excitement among the philanthropists of that State.

"Can't you credit me, Mr. Butcher for a little meat this morning?" "No, you owe me for that already on your bones."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A late telegraphic dispatch says that the reports as to the proceedings of the Peace Conference are quite contradictory, and that there is every reason to believe the Sardinian Plenipotentiary will not affix his signature to any protocol in favor of the return of the deposed rulers of the Duchies.

Leigh Hunt, the author, died in London on the 28th of August, in the 75th year of his age.

There has been no change in Italian affairs. A deputation from the National Assembly of Modena has gone on a special mission to Napoleon. The people of Naples are much excited, owing to the high price of corn. An earthquake has occurred at Sorgia, in Italy, killing 200 persons, and injuring a large number.

ENGLAND.—A Cabinet Council has been unexpectedly summoned for the 29th. It is generally supposed to have reference to the new phase of Italian affairs.

FRANCE.—A speech from Count Morny has attracted much attention, being regarded as enunciating the views of the Emperor. He endeavors to show that the English apprehensions of a French invasion are groundless, and that France is desirous of cementing the alliance. The elections in Rome passed off quietly. The Mayor of Paris, in a proclamation on his return from Paris, uses the following language:—"Napoleon said to me: tell the populations that my army will never do violence to their wishes; also, that I will not permit any other foreign power to do violence against you."

The Neapolitan Government has ordered the purchase of large quantities of corn abroad. The cholera is spreading along the shores of the Baltic.

At Zurich, on the 31st of August, private conferences continued. The London Times' Paris correspondent says that things are going on badly at Zurich. A dissolution of the Conference in a few days was probable. A general Congress, or a war, seems to be the only alternative.

A MORMON ELDER'S SPEECH.

A Salt Lake paper has the following sketch of Elder Kimball's speech, delivered about the 1st of August:

"Send on your armies; they can do no harm. God will look after the welfare of his people, and shield them from all injury. Let your armies do their best; they can't effect anything.

I respect officials who perform their official duties as they should, and leave the Mormon people alone; but how can I respect my enemies? How can I respect a Judge who does his best to injure innocent people? I know what they want; they want to nab Brigham Young, and then they want me and others. They will nab him, too, when God wants them to; but He won't let them nab him, and they can't nab me. [Laughter.] I fear them about as much as a pig; not quite so much either, for an ant will bite my leg once in a while. I am the son of a revolutionary sire, who struggled for the liberty of this country, and am going to have religious freedom. I have always observed the laws, and mean to be protected by them in my religious belief the same as the people of New England are. As they treat us they will be treated. The United States will see something worse than we ever saw before fifteen years—see it from the head of the government down. Famine upon famine, mob after mob, civil discord from one end of the country to the other, terrible whirlwinds, and swift destruction will be their certain doom.

The country has done some big fighting, but it can't beat Mormonism. There are 4,000 elders in foreign lands preaching Mormonism—nearly all foreigners. There are 40 or 50 or 60 organized quorums of Seventies. Suppose they kill all the members of this church but an elder. From that small seed our principles would again be given to the world, and our cause prosper like the Canada thistle. When they persecute us, it is like breaking a mustard stalk—the stroke only causes an increase, by more thoroughly scattering the seed.

Speaking of thistles reminds me of a bright idea of Greeley's. He thought it would be a wise notion to sow Canada thistles all along the plains, between here and the States to feed stock upon. Why that would kill all the cattle with the bloody murrain and prick us to death. So much for Greeley's judgment. What a fruitful imagination he must have. He is the greatest liar on the face of the earth. Why, bless your soul, he is the father of all liars. He will go to hell, and be the father of liars there. Amen. ["Amen" sounding throughout the congregation.]

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

We alluded last week to a case of poisoning which had occurred in the North-eastern section of our District, under peculiar and very aggravating circumstances. Amanda Massey, age thirteen years, the daughter of Alvin Massey, was taken suddenly ill on Thursday night and died in a few moments. The body was interred the next day; was taken up on Monday following and examined by a Coroner's Jury. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died of poison. Suspicion rested upon Dan, a slave of the said Massey, as having administered the poison. Dan was arrested and brought to trial before a magistrate and freedholders on Friday following. After two days investigation the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the negro was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in November next. He was convicted, we understand, entirely upon circumstantial evidence, but so connected and convincing were the circumstances, that the jury did not hesitate as to their verdict. The poison was a vegetable, and one that grows plentifully in the surrounding section. The circumstances went to show that death was produced in less than fifteen minutes from the time it was taken in the stomach.—Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger.

REVIVAL IN GREENSBORO.

For three weeks Rev. L. S. Burkhead, pastor in charge of the Methodist congregation in Greensboro, has held daily meetings, preaching every night, which has resulted in some forty or fifty conversions, mostly among the young ladies of College. The pastor has been assisted by Revs. N. H. D. Wilson, W. Harris, H. T. Hudson, C. P. Jones, T. M. Jones, J. C. Thomas, and W. H. Bobbitt. The meetings are still progressing.—Greensboro Times

NEW COTTON.

Three bales of a fine article of new cotton raised near Ebenezer, by Mr. A. Fewell, were sold on Tuesday last to Mr. B. F. Rawlinson, at 11 cts.—Rock-Hill Chronicle.

PHYSICIAN'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is recommended by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and it has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States, and strong testimony, from high and intelligent persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, all affections of the Chest and Throat. No other Cough Remedy has ever attained so high a reputation. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte, Sept. 20.

PHYSICIANS.

Physicians are generally loth to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of patent medicines cannot be a member of the National Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the necessities of the summer and fall, to use particularly prevalent during those seasons, which are from high and intelligent persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, all affections of the Chest and Throat. No other Cough Remedy has ever attained so high a reputation. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte, Sept. 20.

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ANECDOTES OF SERGENT S. PRENTISS.

In Mr Milburn's (the blind preacher's) new book, "Ten Years of a Preacher's Life," just published by Derby & Jackson, after speaking of some of the frequenters of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and drawing a rough but telling sketch of "lively men," he goes on as follows:

Sergeant S. Prentiss, a renowned lawyer and orator. He was a compound of contradictions. With a noble bust and superb head, he was yet short stature, and deformed by a shriveled leg. The master of nearly all manly accomplishments, a fearless rider and bold hunter, he yet halted painfully in his gait; with exuberant animal spirits and matchless powers of conversation, (which made him the delight and soul of every social circle,) he would sometimes, in solitude, locking himself in for whole days, shed scalding tears, goaded almost to madness by morbid self-torture. Gifted with every power to win the admiration, confidence, and love of woman, he shrank from their society, dreading lest his own drawback should excite unsympathetic remarks, and his genius had already dozzled the first beauties of the country. Born and bred a Puritan, he was the representative man of southwestern life. Pacific in disposition, and remarkable for sweetness of temper, he was famous as a duelist. With virtues of character which won for him the lasting regard of all good men who ever knew him, it is nevertheless computed that he lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by gambling. The most effective man on the stump in the country, he, at the same time, shone conspicuously in his highest courts. Cogent in argument, copious in imagination, he pleased while he persuaded, convinced while he charmed. With a memory whose waxlike retentiveness held not only the thoughts and images but even words, of ancient and modern poetry, there was coupled a wit as fertile as it was brilliant, and an understanding robust as it was comprehensive and original. He was master of all the passions of the human soul, and moved them as the expert musician draws from his instrument a concord of sweet sounds. He would stand before a crowd of repudiating Mississippi voters, hurling at them taunts, ridicule, sarcasm, defiance, until their faces grew pale and their lips lived with rage. And then when the pestilence walked the streets of the city, and in almost every house there was found one dead, without a thought of personal danger, he would devote weeks to the bed-sides of the poor and the stranger, with all the watchful tenderness and untired patience of a woman. He was the idol of children and no less of Indian warriors. He is said to have delivered the greatest speech ever made in Congress. Before the pistol of an antagonist at ten paces, his mind was calm, his nerves firm as steel; but if introduced to a lady his knees trembled and his embarrassment would have been ludicrous had it not been so painful. Take him for all in all, he seems to have been the most wonderful man that our country has ever produced.

Leaving Maine, his native State, when 19 years of age, he made his way to Cincinnati, and thence to Natchez. His object was, by teaching, to provide the means for preparing himself for the bar. "I left Cincinnati," he said, "because everything was so tame, everything so cheap. I couldn't spend a nippence. I was haunted too, by the ghosts of slaughtered swine. I arrived at Natchez with one five dollar bill in my pocket. I knew it was not a capital to trade upon, and I spent it in the purchase of confidence. So soon as I reached the threshold of mine host, the Boniface of the hotel, I ordered a bottle of wine with cigars, and invited the landlord, as the only guest, to join me. He drank, and I told him who I was, what I wanted, and what he had to expect in the way of pay for my fare, beyond what was before us. He looked at my face, said he would trust it, gave me his hand, and without a word more did trust me for board and lodging till I got a school. I cleared ground enough, of birchen rods with which I taught the young idea how to shoot, to entitle me to a pre-emption right of public land." He brought letters of introduction to a wealthy merchant of Natchez, from whom he borrowed fifteen dollars with the promise to return it as soon as he was able; at the close of his first quarter's tuition, he came in to town with a proud heart to fulfill his pledge, but was shocked by a severe reproof which the strict man of debt and credit administered for his delay, and trouble he had given him. Some years afterward, Prentiss gained a suit for his old friend, which saved him the bulk of his fortune, and the generous friend of the old time counted out a five dollar bill as the fee, which the lawyer had left to his honor.

Removing to Vicksburg, notwithstanding his youth, and that he was a Yankee, he at once took the foremost position at the bar, and was ere long drawn into the maelstrom of politics, as every man of decided character at the South soon will be. Although he defended many a man charged with murder, and no doubt robbed the gallows of its due, he never, except in two instances, prosecuted men charged with capital offences. One of these was a desperate named Phelps, who, after a series of high crimes and misdemeanors, setting the officers of the law at defiance, had killed an unoffending citizen in cold blood. He had borne himself throughout the trial with the insolence of a bravo, treating all persons in the court with disdain. When Mr Prentiss rose as the assistant of the prosecuting attorney, to deliver his speech, the ruffian glared fiercely at him, like a wild beast ready to spring upon a victim; but as the lawyer proceeded to rehearse his crimes and portrayed them in the dark colors of his guilt, the culprit quailed, his head sunk on his breast, and he sat abashed and overwhelmed, not daring to lift his eyes again until after sentence of death had been pronounced. While in jail awaiting his execution, he sent for the man who had sealed his fate, and the heart that had long been chilled and defiled in the breast of guilt, softened and bared itself to the prosecutor. He told the story of his life to Mr Prentiss, and then mentioned that he had formed the purpose of escaping during the trial. His plan was two-fold; first to leap upon his prosecutor, who, aside from his lameness, had the look of a mere boy; to kill him, and then in the midst of the confusion, secure his own flight. He was deterred from attempting to execute this scheme, by reading in the eye and bearing of the youthful orator unmistakable signs that such an attempt would prove an ignominious failure. When he had disclosed his plans, Mr Prentiss quietly remarked, "I saw it all, but I was prepared for you." His main object, in soliciting the interview, was to unobscure himself by making known the particulars of his private history.

In those days, the law of honor was the higher law religiously obeyed in Mississippi. Street fights and duels were of daily occurrence, and every professional and political man was expected to take a hand with rifle, pistol, or bowie knife, as often as convenient. Such was the general delight in these encounters, that as the sound of shots was heard, the entire community flocked to the scene to witness the exhibition.

It was a matter of course that so conspicuous a man as Mr Prentiss should take his share in these honorable encounters. It is stated, on what seems good authority, that an enterprising capitalist

built a steam ferry-boat, to ply between Vicksburg and the opposite bank of the river where the formal interviews usually took place, for the express accommodation of the duellists, their friends, and an interested public. It is added that the charges from the investment were large—the fare returned was twenty-five cents each way. Mr Prentiss had scarcely made his brilliant debut at the Vicksburg bar before a plan was set on foot to get him out of the way. It was arranged that a person who, having been born and educated a gentleman, had thrown himself away and was fast becoming a sot, but who was withal a capital marksman, should perform this service for the community. His second bore the challenge. Prentiss quietly read it, and stated that he would answer it at his own time and in his own way. Selecting one of his best shirts, he dispatched it by his body servant with the following note:

"Sir—I accept your challenge, but with one proviso—that you appear on the ground in the accompanying piece of raiment, as it is impossible for me to fight any one who does not observe the externals of a gentleman."

The gentleman withdrew the challenge but kept the shirt. Mr Prentiss had two duels with Gen. Foote, which, by the way, were the only times he ever fought, for the various little episodes with fists and canes are not to be taken into account. At their second meeting a large crowd had assembled to witness the scene. One shot had been fired, Foote's ball flying wide of his antagonist, while Prentiss' pistol missed fire. The parties were placed at ten paces for the second round, pistol in hand, only waiting the word. The intense interest of the spectators had drawn them in two long lines close to the combatants, leaving only a narrow lane for the passage of the balls. An urchin who had a small space to see in the crowd, had taken a tree in the rear of Mr P., and by alert climbing was rapidly gaining the branches, where from a comfortable seat he might witness the transaction. Prentiss observed him, and said in his kindest tone, "My son you had better look out; I'm afraid you will be hit: Gen. Foote is shooting very wild to-day." The remark and the manner of its delivery called forth a round of three cheers from the bystanders, when, order being restored, the fight proceeded.

As he was about to retire one morning towards three o'clock, there was a violent rap at the door; opening it, he encountered a man known to him by sight who was evidently under the influence of liquor, who demanded immediate satisfaction for some fancied insult he had received at Mr P's hands. Prentiss reasoned with him, suggested that he should go home and sleep on the matter, and if, after cool reflection, he desired to appease his honor, he should be satisfied; but the fellow was immovably set upon fighting then and there. Always disposed to oblige his friends, Mr P. called his body servant Burr, and good-humoredly requested him to bring his case of duelling pistols, and then proceeded with great deliberation to load them. Giving the choice to the aspirant for duelling distinction, he took the other, and it was arranged that the parties should take their stands on the piazza in rear of the office, at eight paces. Burr, greatly elated at the thought of his important post, was to hold the candle, so that the light falling through the window, should be thrown directly upon the combatants. When all things were in readiness, he was to count, in a loud clear voice, from one to five; the firing to take place at discretion, anywhere between the first and last number. Pistol in hand, the men took their stand, their eyes glancing along the barrels, waiting only the dreadful word "fire"—when the man, flinging his pistol to the ground, cried, "Prentiss, do you think I'm such a fool as to be fighting you here at three o'clock, with nobody but a nigger by? I thought I was as brave a man as you are, but I ain't; so let's shake hands and be friends."

Mr Prentiss' power over juries is illustrated by the following incident which occurred in a piney-woods region, not far from Pearl River, in Mississippi. He appeared for the defendant in a suit brought for damage, the panel, composed of wiregrass people, were thrilled by his marvellous eloquence, and desiring the technical forms of the law, without retiring from the box agreed on their verdict, which was thus delivered viva voce by the foreman, "We find for lawyer Prentiss, the plaintiff to pay the cost."

NAPOLEON AND KOSSUTH.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Europe, says: "As soon as the war in Italy against Austria was resolved upon, Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, and Count Cavour planned an insurrection in Hungary, as one of the means of coercing Austria to evacuate Italy. They, however, knew Kossuth too well not to know that such a scheme, by which Hungary would have acted as the cat's-paw for Italy, to be deserted by the Allies in the hour of her need, could not meet with his approbation. They, therefore, tried to arrange matters without him. But when they saw that his name and talents were indispensable to any rising in Hungary, and when they found that he had both the power and the will to prevent an ill-timed insurrection, they made overtures to him. He twice had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, once at Paris in the Tuileries, and once in the camp at Vallegio, where the plans of an invasion of Hungary by French troops were discussed and fixed; provided that the war should extend to the shores of the Adriatic. This, however, did not take place, and thus the Hungarian expedition was, of course, postponed until the second Italian campaign, which cannot fail to follow in a few years, unless Austria changes her system of policy."

Quoth Tom, "Though fair her features be, It is her figure pleases me." "What may her figure be?" I cried, "One hundred thousand!" he replied.

WISFAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From the Boston Journal. This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is recommended by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and it has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States, and strong testimony, from high and intelligent persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, all affections of the Chest and Throat. No other Cough Remedy has ever attained so high a reputation. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte, Sept. 20.

It is a matter of course that so conspicuous a man as Mr Prentiss should take his share in these honorable encounters. It is stated, on what seems good authority, that an enterprising capitalist

For the Western Democrat. A COTTAGE.

Not on the lofty mountain, But near its sunny side, I'd build my love a cottage, And there would we abide.

I never was ambitious Of mansions tall and great, Nor sighed to shine and glitter With those of grand estate.

Therefore I crave a cottage— I love a cottage best— For oh, of all, the lowly Are found to be the blest.

A rose beside a palace Seems languishing for air; But grown beside a cottage, It buds and blossoms fair.

And all the world of beauty In fashion's giddy throng, Is as empty of the real As some artificial song.

So I'd have a snug, neat cottage, Within some quiet spot, Adorned with rose and lily, And the sweet forget-me-not.

Sept. 1859. J. L. M.

VILLAINOUS.—We regret to learn, a bullet was shot into the whistle-pipe of the down Express train one night this week between Rock Hill and Robinson's old field. The perpetrator when caught, should experience the use of Lynch Law, and will no doubt.—Rock-Hill Chronicle.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—A special despatch to-day, from New Orleans, reports serious injury to the cotton crop from rust and boll worms.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.—Papers by the Utah mail give an account of a massacre of a party of emigrants on the 24th of July by the Banook and Shoshone Indians, at the raft of Oregon river. Six men and one woman were killed and as many wounded, some of them mortally. The party was also robbed of \$1700 and their stock.

DOUGLAS IN INDIANA.—A Washington correspondent says: "Governor Willard, of Indiana, is now here; he says Douglas stands no chance for the delegates from Indiana to Charleston. They will go there in an unit for Gen. Lane. Willard is an enthusiastic Lane man."

A PANTHER KILLED.—A panther measuring eight feet in length, on Black Rock Mountain, in Jackson County, N. C., was killed on the 20th ult.

HEAVY TAXATION.—The tax levy of New York for the next fiscal year is \$9,800,000 a tolerably large sum for municipal government. The rate is \$1 79 21-100 on the \$100, the valuation of property being \$551,923,000.

LAND SALES.—The clerk and master in Equity for this county, sold at public sale, for the benefit of the heirs of James Martin, a tract of land containing 350 acres, with improvements, at \$1 an acre. This is considered a very good price, and is no doubt attributable to our railroad.

The same gentleman sold another tract containing 200 acres, without improvements, for the benefit of the heirs of Dr. H. H. Henley, which brought \$12.50 per acre.—Walden Argus.