

The Western Democrat.

State Library

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CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. & E. A. YATES, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1860.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

J. M. MILLER, M. D.,
Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office opposite Kerr's Hotel.
May 10th.

D. B. REA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his professional care.
OFFICE OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL.
March 14, 1859.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
December 14, 1858.

JAS. T. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.
The collection of claims promptly attended to.
March 14, 1859.

T. H. BREM & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
British, French and American
Dry Goods,
Carpets, Hardware, Hats and Shoes,
Charlotte, N. C.
THOMAS H. BREM,
J. A. SADLER, Jr.,
T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER.
Nor 9, 1858.

RANKIN & MARTIN
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
ROBT. C. RANKIN. ALFRED MARTIN.
Aug. 30, 1859. 1y-pd

BELTS! BELTS!
For Wheat Threshers, Fans, cotton Gins, Saw Mills, and machinery of every description, the best Belting now in use and far superior to leather in many respects. It will not stretch, or draw on one side as leather. THE SUN WILL NOT AFFECT IT.
Rain or water cannot injure it; it requires no oil; The rate will not cut it; your negroes will not steal it for strings or shoe soles; you can get any length you wish all in one piece without joints, and with good care it will last any farmer for twenty years.
Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention, and the freight paid to any point on the Railroad or stage line.
CASH PRICES:
2 inch 12 1/2 cents per foot.
2 1/2 " 15 " "
3 " 17 " "
4 " 22 " "
5 " 27 " "
6 " 32 " "
7 " 38 " "
10 " 60 " "
12 " 72 " "
12 " 4 ply 92 " "
Seamless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.
Conducting House of all sizes, for water or steam pressures, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. Also, Packing of all description, at 50 Cents per pound.
J. B. BOONE,
June 7, 1859 Charlotte, N. C.

CERTIFICATES.
I do hereby certify that I have three Gum Belts, which I got of Mr. J. B. Boone, in use in my machinery in my Ten Yard, and have been in use for the last eight or ten months; and as far as I have tried them, I like them better than the leather belts.
Yours respectfully,
C. C. HENDERSON,
Lincolnton, N. C.
June 6, 1859

This is to certify that we have been using the "Rubber Belting," sold by Mr. J. B. Boone, and find it has proved all that it represents it to be, and have no hesitation in recommending its use to the public.
YOUNG & WRISTON,
Proprietors of the Rock Island Wool Mills,
July 9, 1859.

I hereby certify, that the India Rubber Belting bought by me of J. B. Boone, has been used in my cotton factory from 12 to 18 months, and has given entire satisfaction.
July 13, 1859 T. R. TATE.

Magic Oil--Magic.
A Fresh supply just received and for sale by
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
June 28, 1859.

Claremont Female School.
MRS. E. J. WILSON will open a School at Claremont, 4 1/2 miles from Charlotte and 1 1/2 from Sugar Creek Church, on the third Monday in January, 1860.
Terms, per Session of five months:
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, \$5 00
History, Philosophy, and Astronomy, each 50 cents additional.
Should it be necessary a Music Teacher will be provided. Board, including washing, lights and fuel, will be furnished at Claremont, and by families in the neighborhood at \$7 per month.
Mrs. Wilson has long been engaged in the business of teaching, and is extensively and favorably known as an instructress.
December 13, 1859 91-51

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Koopmann & Phelps
HAVE received and are receiving a large stock of
DRY GOODS
And Groceries
Suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
They assure those who may deal with them that they will endeavor to give satisfaction both in price and the quality of the Goods, as they are determined to sell at such low rates as will tend to the great advantage of purchasers. They have in store
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing
of various styles and qualities at reduced prices.
GROCERIES, Hardware, &c.,
Of all kinds, kept constantly on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms.
They invite purchasers to give their extensive stock an examination before buying elsewhere.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.
October 4, 1859

ANTI-DYSENTERIC AND ANTI-DYSEPTIC BITTERS
PREPARED BY B. KOOPMANN,
Charlotte, N. C.
These unrivaled Bitters possess peculiar curative properties in all Affections of the Bowels. They will be found effectual in the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, and all those painful and troublesome diseases arising from a derangement of the digestive organs and irregular action of the functions of the stomach and intestines. They will also be found a
Safe Remedy for Chills and Fevers.
These Bitters are prepared from Roots brought from Germany, and for over a century have been found effectual in that country for the permanent cure of the diseases enumerated above. They contain no deleterious drug, but are compounded entirely from roots, and are perfectly safe at all times.
A simple trial is all that is asked, as a cure will naturally follow, and that is the best certificate of their superiority over every other remedy for those particular diseases.
They are manufactured by B. Koopmann, Charlotte, N. C., and are for sale by
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.
Also for sale at F. Scarr's and E. Nye Hutchison & Co's Drug Stores.
Nov. 29, 1859.

EQUITY LAND SALES.
Acting under Decrees of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January, 1860, the following Tracts of Land, to-wit:
A tract of Land situated on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the Lands of Isaac Henderson, Franklin Barnett, Addison Frasier, and others, containing about 240 acres, being the land conveyed to James H. Orr by Jacob Thompson and R. D. Henderson. Terms, \$50 cash, and the balance twelve months credit on bond with two sureties, each of whom must be good for the purchase money.
ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, another Tract of Land with a good Saw Mill on it, known as the William McCorkle tract, on the waters of Little Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm S. Norton, Daniel K. Smith, John Herron, the Taggart's lands and others.
A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.
Dec. 13, 1859 91-71

Ready-made Clothing EMPORIUM.
Fellings, Springs & Co.
ARE now receiving their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.
Cloth Coats.
All grades of Cloth Coats,
All grades of Cloth Coats,
All grades of Cloth Coats,
All grades of Cloth Coats.

Cassimere Suits.
All grades of plain and fancy cassimere Suits,
All grades of plain and fancy cassimere Suits,
All grades of plain and fancy cassimere Suits,
All grades of plain and fancy cassimere Suits,
Cassimere Pants.
All grades of black and fancy cassimere Pants,
All grades of black and fancy cassimere Pants,
All grades of black and fancy cassimere Pants,
All grades of black and fancy cassimere Pants.

Hats and Caps.
Largest and cheapest stock of Hats and Caps,
Largest and cheapest stock of Hats and Caps,
Largest and cheapest stock of Hats and Caps,
Traveling.
Trunks, Valises, carpet bags and Umbrellas,
Trunks, Valises, carpet bags and Umbrellas,
Trunks, Valises, carpet bags and Umbrellas,
Trunks, Valises, carpet bags and Umbrellas.
Our friends and customers know well the advantages we possess in getting up the
NEATEST, CHEAPEST AND PRETTIEST
Stock of Clothing, &c., in Western Carolina.
We warrant the quality and making of all Goods that go from our Store,
Call before buying elsewhere and examine our stock.
October 6, 1859. FELLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

Milburnie Paper Mills.
The Neuse Manufacturing Company continue to pay cash, and the highest market price, for RAGS.
Address H. W. HUSTED, Treas., Raleigh.
November 22, 1859 6t

TAXES.
The Tax Lists for the year 1858 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle.
E. C. GRUER, Sheriff.
April 12, 1859.

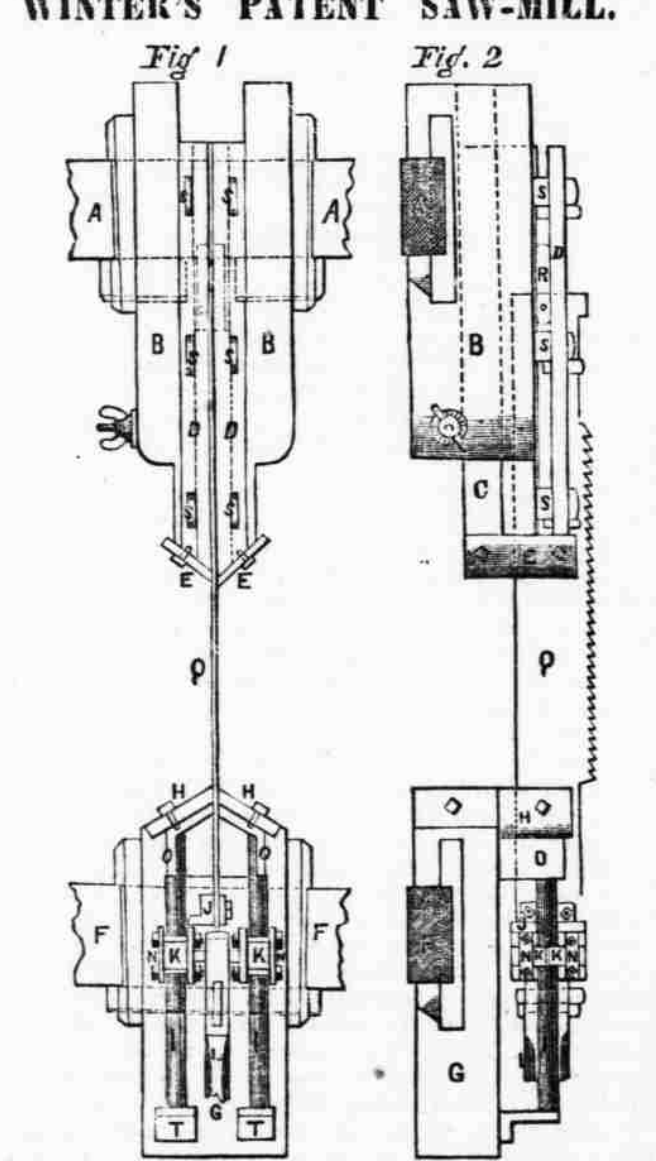
S. M. HOWELL,
Saddle and Harness
A GOOD supply of Tennessee BACON, cheap for cash.
H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
REPAIRING promptly and neatly done.
Jan. 1, 1859.

Blue Stone! Blue Stone!
A LARGE Stock just received, for SEED WHEAT
Sept. 27, 1859. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

COURTSHIP.
Jenny sighed, and Robin squeezed her
Pretty little trembling hand,
And then with outstretched arms he seiz'd her
Half reluctant form, and—
"Loose me!" but he clasped the tighter—
"Jenny say, wilt thou be mine?"
And her bright face grew still brighter,
As she answered, "I am thine?"
And then they squeezed each other fondly
Close together as two bricks;
And then they kissed each other soundly—
And—I left them in that fix.

SAFE REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS.
These Bitters are prepared from Roots brought from Germany, and for over a century have been found effectual in that country for the permanent cure of the diseases enumerated above. They contain no deleterious drug, but are compounded entirely from roots, and are perfectly safe at all times.
A simple trial is all that is asked, as a cure will naturally follow, and that is the best certificate of their superiority over every other remedy for those particular diseases.
They are manufactured by B. Koopmann, Charlotte, N. C., and are for sale by
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.
Also for sale at F. Scarr's and E. Nye Hutchison & Co's Drug Stores.
Nov. 29, 1859.

SALEM ALMANACS,
FOR SALE AT THE
CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.
Nov. 22, 1859. P. J. LOWRIE.
State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1859.
Joel A. Huggins, Administrator of William P. McLelland vs. R. S. McLelland.
Petition to settle Estate.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that R. S. McLelland is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same, it is ordered by Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper printed in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said R. S. McLelland to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, then and there to answer the petition of J. A. Huggins, administrator of Wm. P. McLelland, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, W. K. Reid, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 4th Monday in October, 1859.
89-61 pr adv \$6.] W. K. REID, Clerk.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
Dyspepsia.—The great source of this complaint yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.
ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS.—Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.
BILIOUS DISORDERS.—This anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and restoring the vital functions of the body.
GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.—From whatever cause, lassitude of spirits, and other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the enervating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.
Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all dealers in medicine throughout the U. States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.
For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. April 18, 1859.

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Boston Post estimates the aggregate value of all the merchandise annually sold to the South by New England at sixty millions of dollars, and gives the basis upon which the estimate is made. The boot and shoe sales are first put down at from 20 to 30 millions; dry goods at several millions; fish of various kinds at three millions, and furniture, ready-made clothing, books, jewelry, clocks, drugs, &c, make up the balance.
Withdraw this sixty millions of dollars from the markets of the New England abolition States, and you will touch a nerve that will reform their conduct and make them glad to let slavery alone.

It is stated that a large number of Mail Contractors have informed the Department that unless Congress makes an appropriation early in January for the postal service they cannot continue to transport the mails. Over four millions are due contractors for arrearsages for the year ending last June.

BANKS.—A bill passed both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature to suspend till June, 1861, the law requiring the Banks of that State to have one dollar in specie for every three dollars in circulation.
OREGON.—A Democratic Convention has been held in Oregon City. Sixteen delegates from 8 counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented. Those who remained selected Gen. Lane and Judge Deady as delegates to the Charleston Convention, instructing them to vote for Gen. Joe Lane for President. The seceders resolved to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, but elected no delegates.

WILMINGTON, CHAR. & RUTH RAILROAD.—We were politely tendered an invitation to an excursion on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad by Mr. Guion, the President, on yesterday, and regret that business prevented our accepting the same. The Road is progressing quite rapidly we believe, between 25 and 30 miles being laid with iron and in pretty fair running order. We have crossed and recrossed the track several times of late, but have never had the pleasure of running its length along behind a machine. What glimpses we have gotten satisfies us, however, that the Road when finished will be a good and substantial one. The grading and embankment appears to have been worked according to Railroad rules for such things, and the cross-ties though rather far apart at present are of substantial make and will do service.—*W. Herald Dec. 24th.*

THE NEW SENATOR FROM TEXAS.—L. T. Wigfall, just elected U. S. Senator from Texas, is said to be a man of considerable ability and a fine orator. After his election he made a very conservative speech. He announced his opposition to the re-opening of the slave trade, and against a slave code for the territories. He would vote against both. He would support James Buchanan as long as Mr. Buchanan stood on the Democratic platform.

JOHN HENRY WAT, M. D.,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Graduate in Medicine and Dentistry.)
Office on Tryon Street, opposite Bank of the State, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Surgical operations, such as Clift Palate, Hair Lip, Tumor of mouth and jaws, performed, and fractures and dislocations treated. Teeth filled and extracted, and Artificial Teeth inserted after the most approved methods.
September 13, 1859.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
President—A. C. STEELE,
Vice President—C. OVERMAN,
Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON,
Sec'y & Treas.—E. NYE HUTCHISON.
DIRECTORS:
A. C. STEELE, S. T. WRISTON,
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR,
CHAS. OVERMAN.
Executive Committee—S. T. Wriston, F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown.
April 20, 1859.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.
EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel.
At this Hotel is kept the line of Daily Stages from Charlotte to Asheville.
Oct. 1, 1859. J. B. KERR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
Dyspepsia.—The great source of this complaint yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.
ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS.—Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.
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GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.—From whatever cause, lassitude of spirits, and other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the enervating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.
Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all dealers in medicine throughout the U. States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.
For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. April 18, 1859.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We cannot too strongly (says the Raleigh Standard) commend to our readers of all parties the following letter from Rev. C. H. Wiley, the State Superintendent of Common Schools. We entirely concur with Mr. Wiley in the views which he advances, and we trust they will have a good effect on the minds of our people. Now is the time to banish poisonous Northern literature from our schools,—now is the time to aid the Educational State Journal, which is languishing for want of support. A title of the moneys sent North for newspapers and journals of various kinds, would at once place the North Carolina Journal of Education in a prosperous condition.

MR. EDITOR: A recent number of your paper contained a communication from a leading citizen of the State, recommending, in view of the exigency of the times, a called session of the Legislature, to make provisions for the safety of the people, and for the promotion of domestic manufactures. Late events have opened the eyes of the people of the South to the necessity of developing their own moral and material resources; and there is a strong disposition to encourage those who have so long labored, under great difficulties and trials, to domesticate and foster the arts and institutions by which alone nations become self-reliant, independent and prosperous. This is my reason for now venturing to offer, in my official capacity, some suggestions for the consideration of the public of my native and beloved State; and while I dislike thus to obtrude myself on the attention of the people, I feel sure that the best interests of the State are concerned in the matter.

It has been recommended that the manufacture of gun-powder, and of other military defence, be promoted; and while I have no objection to make to this, I must be permitted to say that, if we would have patriotic and invincible armies, we must lay the foundations of our power in the hearts and minds of the people.
The war of independence is not to be successfully carried on with powder and ball alone; and in this arduous struggle the first and greatest enemy to be overcome is that love of ease, that spirit of indolence and mistaken economy which inclines a people to depend on foreign sources for their books and manufactures, for the food of the mind and the clothing of the body, rather than make a little temporary sacrifice and undergo some self-denial, to furnish facilities for procuring these at home.

In this connection, nothing is so important as the first training of the young intellect of the State; and what is more likely to influence this than the sources from which it imbibes its earliest knowledge? Impressed with these views, I have labored to introduce into our schools a series of books designed to develop and foster a love of home, and a spirit of independence and domestic enterprise; and while the public, speaking through a patriotic press, has, with one voice, commended these efforts, it has not manifested its approbation in that general co-operative action which alone can render them entirely successful.

May I not, therefore, with propriety, now appeal to the people of North Carolina to rally to the support of that system of schools in which nine-tenths of their children acquire their first knowledge? And may I not urge them to give efficiency to the efforts of those who have toiled and sacrificed to purge these schools of all poisonous literature, and to feed the young mind and heart of the State with food that will nourish a healthful and patriotic spirit? And let me ask, is it not above all things proper and necessary, that the teachers of these schools should be under the influence of the public sentiment of the friends of education at home, and in a position to receive impressions from those capable of advising in their own State?

One object of the State Educational Association is to effect this desirable end; and there is issued under its auspices a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of general education, edited by persons in our own State, designed to furnish a field in which the friends of our schools, of every class, can labor together for their own mutual advantage, and for the public good, to unite, consolidate and direct to one great end our educational energies and resources, to cultivate a spirit of fraternity among all who are aiming at the public welfare, to diffuse necessary information and statistics among the officers and teachers of the Common Schools, and to accustom the people to rely more upon themselves, and to consult and foster the organs that breathe the conservative sentiments of home.

The Legislature has already recognized the useful promise of this journal, and it has passed an act which will enable the Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools to place it in the hands of every District Committee in the State.
The cost of the Journal is only one dollar per annum, and the Boards of County Superintendents are authorized to subscribe for a copy for each of the Districts in their respective Counties.

Would not so small a sum be thus well spent in each District? Ought not the Common School system to furnish, incidentally at least, a means of improvement to parents, and especially to its own officers?
This system is the most all-pervading secular influence in the State, and whatever regularly circulates through all its veins and arteries must inevitably, sooner or later, radically affect the character of the whole State.

The seed sown in this ground ripens into revolutions; and is it not time to plant it with those thoughts, facts and sentiments which, entering into the popular mind and heart, ultimately produce a steady out-growth of self-reliance, energy and patriotism, infinitely better for the security, the prosperity, the honor and glory of the State than "High-raised battlements or labored mind, Thick wall or moated gate?"

It does seem to me that the provision made by the last Legislature is a wise one; and I feel sure that many Boards of County Superintendents so consider it, and need only to be encouraged by an expression of public sentiment.
My purpose now is to call forth through the press, such an expression; and I hope that the Editors of the State, with such a view, will publish this card, and utter their sentiments on the subject. The beginning of a new year will be a favorable time for action by the County Boards, and I cannot but believe that the response to this appeal will be prompt and emphatic, giving practical en-

couragement to those who have hoped against hope, and labored for weary years to build up a new and more prosperous, energetic and self-relying State in the hearts and minds of its people.
C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools, N. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.
The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned sine die on the 23d Dec., after a session of about 5 weeks. The Charleston Mercury explains the action of the Legislature in regard to Federal Relations as follows:

"Much time was spent in discussing this topic. In the House, the range of discussion was very wide. All spoke of Southern grievances. All called for measures of resistance, and the tone of the speakers was highly gratifying. Yet nobody could agree with his neighbor as to what the particular measure should be. Great confusion prevailed, and numerous sets of resolutions were offered. The House at length settled on Mr. Memminger's, which were introduced at the close of the discussion. These resolutions, while they indicated no positive policy of resistance, invited the other slaveholding States to immediate consultations concerning their common condition, and provided for the appointment of a Commissioner to Virginia, and appropriated \$100,000 for the exigencies of the occasion. The debate in the Senate covered less ground, and was more to the point—the union of the South, and separation from Northern connections, whether in National Conventions or otherwise, being the points chiefly argued. Some of the Senators strove to keep the State on the platform of the Nashville Convention of 1850, erected by Mr. Cheves, and in the line of Mr. Calhoun's politics, while others wished to take her into the "National" fold. The struggle ended in the passage of Mr. Wagner's resolutions, which detached the State from all alien alliances, and committed her, and that speedily, to the one remedy of disunion by Southern co-operation. The subsequent adoption, on conference by the two Houses, of Mr. Wagner's preamble and Mr. Memminger's resolutions, blunted somewhat the edge of the Senate's policy. But Mr. Wagner's preamble is the key of the resolutions; and the significance of the two, taken together, is briefly this: that the Legislature announces secession as her only remedy for Southern wrongs—in view of and to further which, she invites immediate consultations with her sister Southern States. This, then, is the platform on which South Carolina now stands before the country, and on which she asks her public men to rally for the common defence of her rights, letting Northern affiliations alone.

A SHORT MESSAGE.—A few days since a resolution passed the Missouri Senate, calling upon the Governor for information or evidence upon which he issued certain bonds to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The Governor, in answer, sent to the Senate the following message:
"Because I have the right and power to do it."
"UNION SAVING."—Mr. Wilson, the United States Senator from Massachusetts, speaks with great contempt of the "Union Saving Meetings," as he calls them, and points to the election of a Black Republican Mayor in Boston immediately after the late Union meeting. He also boasts that Massachusetts will give the next Republican candidate for the Presidency fifty thousand majority. There is too much reason to fear that these boasts are well founded, and that the conservatives of Massachusetts are in a hopeless minority.

A WHITE WOMAN CARRIED OFF BY INDIANS.
The reader may remember the fact that Maj. Neighbors, the Indian Agent for the Texan Reserves, was murdered two or three months ago in one of the towns of Western Texas. A letter from New Orleans gives some interesting facts connected with the affair:
Some difficulty had existed between him and a man named Murphy, who accused the former of having calumniated him. Maj. Neighbors denied the charge, and while they were talking he was shot down by some third person, who was believed to be an Englishman named Cornett, a brother-in-law of Murphy. The agent was greatly loved by the Indians, and it is said they swore vengeance upon his murderers. Whether they did or not, the vengeance they wreaked was a most terrible one. Cornett had a place near one of the frontier settlements, and a few weeks ago he visited it to do some work, taking his wife (a sister of Murphy) with him.
One day, soon afterwards, he had occasion to be absent a few hours, and on his return his wife was gone, and he learned from a negro that two Indians had rushed upon her while she was at the spring for water, and hurried her away into captivity. A company was raised as soon as possible but so much time was lost before this could be done that pursuit was unavailing. It was not doubted that they were Reserve Indians, and that the deed was one of vengeance for the murder of Major Neighbors. A rumor was started soon afterwards that the Indians had murdered the unfortunate woman, but it turned out to be false, and at last accounts the Indians had safely passed to the North of Red River, and were in the wilds of the Indian Territory.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—It is proposed to establish in this town a joint stock company for the manufacture of boots and shoes, with a view to assist the movement now going on in the South for commercial independence of the North. Roll on the ball.—*Saturday Banner.*

OLD NEGRO.—The Norfolk Day Book thus notices the death of an aged negro man in that section:
A free colored man, named George Woodhouse died Saturday morning, on Cumberland st. in this city, aged One hundred and twenty years! He was born in Princess Anne county in 1739, the year in which Saint's Church was built, and had reached the average age of man when the revolutionary war broke out.

A COUPLE OF KENTUCKIANS lately visited Boston, and sat down to dine at the Revere House. Codfish balls were served at the table, one of the Kentuckians taking them for corn dodgers, proceeded to break one in two. Getting the scent of it, he turned to his partner, remarking in the most solemn manner—"Something dead in that, Tom!"