

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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 10, 1860.

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

D. B. REA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his professional care.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, Office No. 2 Bevin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C. December 14, 1859.

JAS. T. DAVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.

T. H. BREM & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN British, French and American Dry Goods, Carpets, Hardware, Hats and Shoes, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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.

CASH PRICES: 2 inch ..... 12 cents per foot. 3 " ..... 17 " " 4 " ..... 22 " " 5 " ..... 27 " " 6 " ..... 32 " " 7 " ..... 37 " " 8 " ..... 42 " " 9 " ..... 47 " " 10 " ..... 52 " " 11 " ..... 57 " " 12 " ..... 62 " " 12 " 4 ply ..... 92 " "

LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE. I receive all the New Publications as fast as they come forward from the Press; and keep constantly on hand a large lot of School, Academy and College TEXT-BOOKS, and many useful reference and recreative works.

Mantua-making MISS SARAH A. NISBET informs the Ladies of Charlotte that she is prepared to do any kind of work in the Dress-making line, and respectfully solicits patronage.

Claremont Female School. MRS E. J. WILSON will open a School at Claremont, 4 miles from Charlotte and 1/2 from Sugar Creek Church, on the third Monday in January, 1860.

THE undersigned invites the attention of Mill Owners, or those going into the Milling business, to an examination of the above Mill one of which can be seen in operation at Mr. J. B. Stewart's, within five miles of Charlotte; said Mills are capable of sawing from three to five thousand feet per day, with half the power required to drive the circular mills, and much less than that required to drive the Sash-saws, doing their work perfectly smooth and beautiful.

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Large Sale. On Wednesday the 18th day January, 1860, I will sell, at my residence 10 miles Northeast of Charlotte, on the head waters Reedy Creek, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements and everything that belongs to a Farm. 1000 bushels of Corn, Potatoes and Hay; a large stock of Cattle and Hogs, Thirty good Pork Hogs, Horses and Mules; One first rate Carriage, one Buggy, two Road Wagons.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Koopmann & Phelps HAVE received and are receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS And Groceries

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.

EQUITY LAND SALES. Acting under Decees 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:

WINTER'S PATENT SAW-MILL. THE undersigned invites the attention of Mill Owners, or those going into the Milling business, to an examination of the above Mill one of which can be seen in operation at Mr. J. B. Stewart's, within five miles of Charlotte; said Mills are capable of sawing from three to five thousand feet per day, with half the power required to drive the circular mills, and much less than that required to drive the Sash-saws, doing their work perfectly smooth and beautiful.

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The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—It is stated that information has been received in Washington that England had concluded a treaty with Honduras restoring the Bay Islands to the latter power. If England will now surrender the Mosquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, the differences between the United States and England in regard to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will terminate.

It is said that a bill is to be introduced into Congress to amend the laws in regard to invasion, so as to enable the President to intervene when bodies of men from one State invade the rights and territory of another, as in the Harper's Ferry affair.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—H. M. Diggs, of Anson county, has two boys, brothers, that picked on different days this season, the following weights of cotton: 730, 714, 612, 603, 578, 572.

Mr Diggs has just returned home from Texas, where he had been to find a "better place and a better country," perfectly satisfied with the Old North State. He says he would not take five hundred dollars for the trip.—Salisbury Banner.

KOOPMANN'S ANTI-DYSENTERIC AND ANTI-DYSEPTIC BITTERS. PREPARED BY B. KOOPMANN, Charlotte, N. C.

These unrivalled Bitters possess peculiar curative properties in all Affections of the Bowels. They will be found effectual in the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, 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.

SALEM ALMANACS, FOR SALE AT THE CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE. Nov. 22. 2m P. J. LOWRIE.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company. CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

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

NEGROES WANTED. I want to buy Negro Boys and Girls from 12 to 18 years old, for which the highest prices in cash will be paid.

Metropolitan Line, Shortest Route. WE are running a daily line of two horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

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.

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LANDS IN NORTH CAROLINA. A correspondent writes to the Wilmington Journal as follows. What he says about the fertility of land in the eastern part of this State we know to be correct.

THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS. Mr Farnsworth, of Illinois, Black Republican, in his remarks, said the Democrats had endorsed a book called Black Diamonds, which advocated the re-opening of the African slave trade, and an infraction and violation of the laws of the United States, for that purpose.

Mr Miles, of S. C., replied that he heartily, utterly, and from the bottom of his heart, deprecated the violation of any law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor, which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr Miles replied that he was not prepared to say that he would not be in favor, at some future time, of re-opening the trade. He believed it was useless to discuss the question. No man believed that in the present Union the slave trade could be reopened.

Mr Farnsworth wanted to ask Mr Miles that question. Mr Miles, of S. C., replied that he heartily, utterly, and from the bottom of his heart, deprecated the violation of any law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor, which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr Farnsworth wanted to know whether Mr Bonham endorsed the sentiment in the "Black Diamonds" for a revival of the African slave trade by law?

Mr McRae, of Miss., having been similarly interrogated, said that, individually, he was in favor of re-opening the trade, but this was not the sentiment of the democratic party in Mississippi.

Mr Farnsworth said that he did not believe that the National Democrats could be charged with advocating the re-opening of the African slave trade any more than the Republicans endorsed the acts of John Brown. He said he did not endorse that part of the Helper book which advised insurrection and arming slaves against their masters.

Mr Lamar poured some hot shot into Seward, and declared himself against the re-opening of the slave trade.

Mr Barksdale, of Miss., said that the gentleman had sworn to support the Constitution, and any man failing to carry out his oath was a traitor. [Applause.]

Mr Farnsworth spoke for two hours and a half in defence of the Republican party.

Mr English, of Indiana, caused to be read an extract from the Chicago Democrat, to show that there was not a man in Chicago who sympathized with Brown's raid, a Brown sympathetic meeting was held in Chicago.

Mr Foulke proceeded to reply to Mr Farnsworth; and in conclusion referred to a conversation between Gov. Seward of New York, and Governor Smith of Virginia, in 1847 or 1848, as reported in the Congressional Globe, in which the former had expressed a preference for negroes over foreigners.

Mr Wm. Smith, of Virginia, narrated the conversation as well as he could remember it. The substance of it was that while he was Governor of Virginia, he sitting in the council chamber one day, when a stranger entered and announced himself as Mr Seward of New York. A conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr Seward remarked that they were going to allow all to vote in New York, negroes as well as whites.

Mr Farnsworth made a short reply to some of the points raised.

Mr Wm. Smith of Virginia, then took the floor and spoke at some length in regard to the issues now before the House, alluding to the recent raid of John Brown and the Helper pamphlet. He asked whether the House would place a murderer or a thief in the Speaker's chair.

Mr Sherman rose and asked whether the gentleman intended to apply that remark to him.

Mr Curtis, Republican, called Mr Smith to order—saying such remarks were unworthy of any member, impeaching, as they did, the honor of gentlemen of this House. He asked the gentleman to recall his remarks. Mr Smith replied that when he had anything to recall he would do so without being asked. [Applause.] That was his way. If gentlemen would keep cool they would fare better by it. He was putting the question home. He charged nobody with being a murderer or robber; but he did charge that when they came here they found sixty-eight members of the last Congress—some of whom are now here—endorsing what he had a right to believe just as bad, damnable and offensive. He was showing that it was not in the heart and patriotism of the House to elect to the Speakership a man who did not disclaim, as Messrs Curtis and Stanton did, the insur-

retraction doctrines of that book. He was illustrating his position, and, with that view, he had used strong figures of speech. He did not mean to insinuate that gentlemen would do anything dishonorable; but he would put the question, would they support the nominee of the Republican party if they believed that he adopted those doctrines?

Mr Curtis. The gentleman knows that I would not. I cannot suppose that the gentleman seriously believes the republican members to be so insensible to honor as to dare support any one who would adopt such doctrines. That book contains infamous matter. I denounce and disclaim it, and so does every other man upon this floor.

Mr Smith. Your candidate has not done it. Several voices: Yes, he has!

Mr Smith read the remarks of Mr Sherman in relation to the Helper book, and put the question to him directly, does he disclaim the doctrines of that book?

Mr Sherman made no reply.

Mr Smith, after a pause, resumed. The gentleman is silent—he is dumb—he is mute as an oyster.

Mr Nelson (opp. of Tenn.) made some remarks, saying that when Mr Sherman rose in the House and stated that he had five times disavowed any intention of interfering with slavery in the States, he considered that that was repudiating the doctrines of the Helper book.

Mr Morris, of Pennsylvania, said he was a supporter of Mr Sherman because he knew him to be eminently conservative, and referred to a speech delivered by Mr Sherman in 1856 in proof of the fact.

Mr Smith could not allow the candidate of the Republican party to speak by deputy. If that gentleman wanted to be vindicated before the country he should speak for himself. I ask him now does he endorse the Helper book? "Speak, or forever after hold your peace." [Laughter.]

No response being made, Mr Smith proceeded to say that it was the duty of the House to protest against the election of any man as presiding officer who declined to denounce that infamous book. He then alluded to the remarks of Mr Grow the other day, and went on to show that Mr Grow was responsible for the defeat of the Postoffice appropriation bill at the last session.

Mr Branch, of N. C., corroborated what had been said on this point by the gentleman from Virginia, having been a member of the committee of conference on that bill. He declared that the sole responsibility of its defeat rested on Mr Grow, and believed his object was to compel the President to call an extra session of Congress, in order that he and his friends might, at an earlier date than was allowed by law, get possession of the organization of the House.

Mr Grow responded to the remarks made by Mr Branch. He said that Mr Branch had violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesy in impeaching his motives.

Mr Branch—I ask whether the gentleman means to impute to me any conduct unbecoming a gentleman?

Mr Grow—I ask the gentleman to refer to his own language.

Mr Branch—I again ask whether you impute to me conduct unbecoming a gentleman?

Mr Grow—The gentleman said that I wished the defeat of the Postoffice appropriation bill, to compel the President to call an extra session. I say this imputation was not gentlemanly.

Mr Branch—Do you design imputing to me any conduct unbecoming a gentleman?

Mr Grow—What I said was very plain English. There it stands. The gentleman imputed my action on the Postoffice appropriation bill, which everywhere is thought to be an infringement of parliamentary law.

Mr Branch—The gentleman not responding to the inquiry, I shall take a failure to respond as an affirmative answer.

Mr Grow—You can do as you please. The gentleman said my object was to kill the bill, that the President might be compelled to call an extra session. He took back nothing that he had said.

After the above discussion, it is stated that Mr Branch challenged Grow.

DUEL FRUSTRATED. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Hon Mr Branch was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Dunn, on the charge of being about to make arrangements to leave the District of Columbia for the purpose of engaging in hostile combat with the Mr Grow and was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at a further examination.

Mr Grow, it appeared, had engaged a hackman to call at a place designated, to take him and his party at 3 o'clock in the direction of Silver Spring, Maryland. The hackman did not keep the secret, and hence the arrest.

The principal friend of Mr Branch was Mr Winglow; and that of Mr Grow, Mr Tinton.

Mr Grow was arrested and required to give bail in the sum of \$5,000 to keep the peace and not leave the District to fight a duel.

Appearances are deceptive—white men are uncertain and negroes will steal. We will illustrate the above original and sublime axiom by a reference to the Union-saving meeting held in the city of New York. The telegraph reports the number present as high as 30,000, and the calling of the meeting was signed by some 20,000.—That was all very right—straight as a shingle, if not straighter. So we thought until we happened to meet up with a gentleman whose acquaintance with business men in New York was derived from business residence there for years, and from him we learn that all is not gold that glitters—that very many of the men and firms whose names flourished to this call were among the most rampant Fremont Republicans—Sewardites—men who have always and invariably voted and acted with the enemies of the South.

Again, look at the thing. The meeting, as if to show that it was only a make-belief affair, nominated General Scott for the Presidency. Now, for the General we have the greatest respect. He is the best man for the position he occupies, and the position he occupies is the best position for him, but no one seriously thinks of running him for the Presidency. He would have no more chance than nothing at all.—Wilmington Journal