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The Western Democrat.

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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, FEBRUARY 7, 1860. EIGHTH VOLUME---NUMBER 399.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

BY

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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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.

OFFICE OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL.

March 14, 1859 y

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,

PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY,

Office No. 2 Irwin'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.

☞ The collection of claims promptly attended to.

March 14, 1859 y

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.

Nov 9, 1858.

RANKIN & MARTIN

Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. C. RANKIN. ALFRED MARTIN.

Aug. 30, 1859. 1y-pd

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The next Session of this Institution will open on the *Third Monday in January.*

FACULTY.

REV. W. M. WINGATE, President.
PROF. W. T. WALTERS, PROF. W. G. SIMMONS,
PROF. J. H. FOOTE, PROF. WM. ROYALL.

German will be taught as an extra study. French will also be extra if pursued beyond the usual time allowed to it.

The Trustees feel that they have secured an able and well appointed Faculty, and the College stands deservedly high for the high-toned morality and studious habits of its young men.

JAMES S. PUREFOY, Treas.

Forestville, N. C., Dec. 22, 1859. 93-7t

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A saving of 20 per cent. by going to PALMER'S to buy your Candies, as they are manufactured at his Confectionery, always fresh and free from all poisonous coloring.

West India Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Havana Segars, Snuff; Fine cut, chewing and smoking Tabacco; French, English and German Fancy Goods; Musical Instruments; Velosipedes, Cabs, Willow Wagons and Baskets of the finest quality, Christmas Toys, Cake Trimming, &c., which the public will please call and examine.

☞ One Door above the Bank of Charlotte.

Dec. 6, 1859. J. D. PALMER.

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

C. S. BARBEE. C. C. BARBEE.

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.

Best two horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock, P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,
Barclaysville, N. C.

December 24, 1859. 2½m-pd.

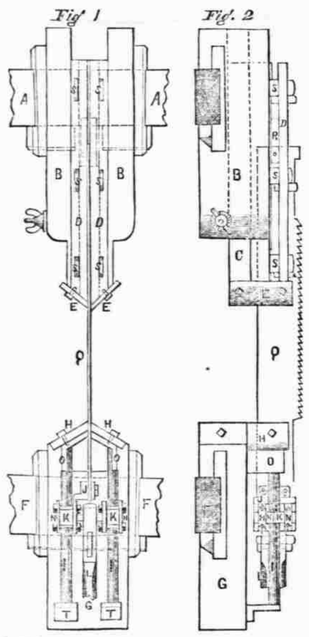
WHEAT!

The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.

JNO. WILKES.

July 26, 1858 tf

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-saw, doing their work perfectly smooth and beautiful.

In addition to the above, I will furnish all kinds of gearing and shafting: Iron Water-wheels; Patent Sawmill Dogs, Mill Spindles; French Burr Mill Stones, with patent balance; best anchor Bolting Cloth; in short, any thing pertaining to the Milling Business. The above are made with all the modern improvements, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Mr J B. Stewart can be consulted with reference to the above mills or machinery, and orders through him will receive prompt attention. A list of prices, together with circulars containing certificates from persons using my mills, will be sent on application.

A. WINTER.

N. B.—The great simplicity of my Mill offers inducements to the infringement of my patent; and to prevent litigation I give this notice, that the law will be rigidly enforced against any person using or manufacturing any part of my improvement. A. W.

Charlotte, Dec. 13, 1859. 3m-pd

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 13. 1859.

I am now using one of Mr Winter's Patent Mills at my place five miles from town, and find it all it is recommended to be, doing the work both fast and smooth, and with less water than any other mill. I cheerfully recommend it to all mill-owners as superior to any that has come under my notice.

J. B. STEWART.

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'r—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.

SPEAK NO ILL.

Nay, speak no ill!—a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind,
And oh! to breathe each tale we've heard,
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown,
By choosing thus the kinder plan;
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give us the heart that fain would hide—
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it please e'en human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No! let us reach a higher mood,
A noble sentiment of man;
Be earnest in the search of good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill; but lenient be
To others' failings as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span;
Then oh! the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can

ANOTHER SOUTHERN MOVEMENT

CUBAN SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

Segars and Tobacco Leaf direct from Cuba.

JOHN S. WILEY has returned to Charlotte from Cuba, where he bought a large and varied assortment of SEGARS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, &c., for this market, and is now opening some celebrated brands of Segars, among which may be found the following:

El Rico Habana, Mucha El Littleto,
Concha's Malos, Rio Hondro,
Flor del Tumas, Lasbelas Gustou.

He manufactures Segars from the best Havana Tobacco; and keeps the best Smoking and chewing Tobacco, Lynchburg and Turkish Brands; Maccabau, Rappee and pure Scotch Snuffs; Powhatan Pipes, snuff Boxes, Matches, Blacking, &c.; Meershaun Segar Holders and Pipes.

He respectfully invites the public to call at the Cuban Segar Factory nearly opposite the Mansion House.

January 3, 1860.

KOOPMANN'S

ANTI-DYSENTERIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC 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, Diarrhœa, 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.

Charlotte Foundry

AND MACHINE SHOP.

Having purchased from J. A. Fox the above establishment, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now ready to fill every order for making Steam Engines, Cotton and Tobacco Presses, and every description of Machinery. All kinds of Castings in Iron, Brass and other metals made at short notice and reduced prices. Particular attention given to the making and repairing of Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Cotton Gins, Mill works, and Agricultural Works of all kinds. Blacksmithing, Job, Wagon Work; and Horse Shoeing done with despatch. Old Iron, Brass and Copper Castings bought at the Foundry or taken in exchange for job work. All kinds of Wood Turning also done.

JOHN M. HOWIE.

January 3, 1860. 6m.

State of N. Carolina--Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1859

Wm. Lander, propounder, vs A. C. Williamson, *et al.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sherman Converse is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper printed in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said Sherman Converse or his heirs to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to make himself or themselves parties to the above stated case, or the case will be heard and decided without his or their being made parties thereto.

Witness, V. A. McBee, clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lincolnton, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1859.

94-6t (adv. $6.) V. A. McBEE, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.

In Equity—To Spring Term, 1860.

The Bill of complaint of Levy Drucker and Elkan Sommers, traders under the firm and style of Drucker & Sommers of the county of Mecklenburg, plaintiffs, against Vincent P. Vaden, defendant.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Master, by the affidavit of the plaintiff Drucker, that the defendant was not at the time of the filing of the plaintiffs' Bill, and is not now an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, this notice of the filing of said bill is published for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte in said State, in conformity to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, for the said Vincent P. Vaden personally to be and appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1860, and then and there, upon his corporal oath, to answer fully and truly the allegations of the plaintiff's Bill; otherwise, on proof of the publication of this notice, the said Court will proceed as if process had been personally served on him, and he had made default in his appearance, and will order the said bill to be taken as confessed, and make such decrees thereupon as shall be deemed just.

Witness, A. C. Williamson, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Charlotte, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

[96-6t—pr adv. $10] A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E

THE MORMONS.

A Genoa, Carson Valley, Utah Territory, correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald* writes:

Judge Cradlebaugh left yesterday for Washington, by way of California; he is in pursuit of his favorite purpose, the noblest that ever actuated any man, the extermination, at least politically, of the Mormons. His plan is to have the representation in the Utah Legislature in proportion to the legal vote, which is to be ascertained by a commissioner appointed for the purpose. The Judge informs me that the entire Mormon population of eastern Utah does not exceed 35,000, of whom not more than 8,000 are entitled to vote. The Gentile population of eastern Utah he estimates at 3,500 voters, that of western Utah he puts down at 3,000 voters, and there is an absolute certainty of an increase of fifteen or twenty thousand in the Spring He hopes to out vote the Mormons at the election next year. A Gentile Legislature once secured, the capital would be removed to Eastern Utah, the Church charter would be abolished, and that powerful instrument of the devil, the Emigrant Aid Association. Brigham Young would be deprived of the power to marry and divorce at pleasure, and an act would be passed authorizing apostate Mormons to bring suit against Brigham for their share of the Church fund, the property of which amounts to millions of dollars. A fair trial would also be secured by act authorizing change of venue from eastern to western Utah. The Judge will also warmly urge the extension over us of the pre-emption laws, with a view to the early settlement and sale of the public lands. These things are what we need, and it is to be hoped that Judge Cradlebaugh, in connection with our efficient representative, Major Dodge may succeed in securing them. The Judge hates the Mormons, not from prejudice but conviction. He has witnessed their iniquities and as a bold, upright man he has set himself to work to root them out. Every honest man bids him "God speed."

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

For years past, during the agitation of the slavery question, we have heard a good deal of reference made to "Mason and Dixon's line," but doubt very much if the origin of the phrase is known to the great body of those who have used the term. We clip the following explanation going the rounds of the press:

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—On the 4th of August, 1763, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Lord Baltimore being together in London, agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians or surveyers, to mark, run out, settle and fix the boundary line between Maryland, on one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvania, on the other. Mason and Dixon landed at Philadelphia on the 15th of November following, and began their work at once. They adopted the peninsular lines, and the radius and tangent point of the circular of their predecessors. They next ascertained the northeastern coast of Maryland, and proceeded to run the parallel of latitude. They pursued this parallel of latitude a distance of 23 miles, 13 chains, and 21 links, from the place of the begining at the north-east corner of Maryland to the bottom of a valley on Drunkard Creek, where an Indian war path crossed their route, and here on the 29th of November, 1767—ninety-two years ago—their Indian escort told them it was the will of the Soux nation that the survey should cease, and they terminated accordingly, leaving 36 miles six chains and 50 links distance remaining to be run west to the southwest angle of Pennsylvania, not far from the Board Tree Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CORRECTION.—A friend, writing from Lenoir, assures us that our correspondent was misinformed, with regard to a statement given in the Age a few weeks ago, to the effect that an insurrectionary movement was detected in that place a short time previous.—Our Lenoir friend says "the report is entirely without foundation." We are glad to hear it, and make the correction with great pleasure. We know our former correspondent, however, communicated the statement to us on what he believed to be reliable authority.—*Raleigh Age.*

North Carolina Foundry

AND MACHINE WORKS.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,

(Successors to N. BOYDEN & SON,)

Will continue to manufacture and keep on hand all AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS made heretofore. A full assortment of

Plows, Straw and Feed Cutters,
Corn Shellers, Cultivators,
Horse Powers, Seed Sowers,
Threshers, Cider and Sugar Mills,
Threshers and Separators. They also manufacture

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY

for Grist Mills, circular and vertical Saw Mills; gold, copper and silver Mines; Tobacco Presses and fixtures, &c. &c.

Iron and Brass CASTINGS, Forgings and Finished Work, of every description, made to order and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of machinery done at short notice.

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 23, 1860 3m

POLLOK B. LEE. WM. H. KERR.

LEE & KERR,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Memphis, Tennessee.

☞ Office over the Gayoso Bank, on the Corner of Main and Madison Streets. ☜

Time of Holding Courts:

CHANCERY—4th Monday in May and Nov.
CIRCUIT—3d Monday in Jan., May and September.
COMMON LAW—1st Monday in March, July and Nov'r.
CRIMINAL—2d Monday in February, June and October.
CRITTENDEN CIRCUIT COURT, ARK.—2d Monday in May and November.

Jan. 3d, 1860. y

TAILORING SHOP.

The subscriber has removed his Tailoring Shop to Springs' Building, in Room No. 5 formerly occupied by R. P. Waring.

He will continue to manufacture clothing in the best manner and latest style, and will warrant it to give satisfaction.

A share of patronage is solicited.

W. S. HICKS.

January 24, 1860 tf

From the Richmond Enquirer,

ARMING THE STATE.

The following is an exact copy of the important law that has just passed both Houses of the Virginia Legislature by large majorities, and is entitled "an act making an appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of arms and munitions of war." We are satisfied that it is fully responsive to the avowed wishes of the people of Virginia, and that it will exert a most happy influence in convincing our enemies that Virginia is in earnest in standing up for her rights:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Governor be and he is hereby directed to have the buildings of the Public Armory, at Richmond, forthwith put in such condition, by the introduction of suitable machinery and otherwise, as shall fit them for the manufacture and repair of arms for the use of the militia of the State, upon a plan to be prepared by a commission of three persons, and approved by the Governor—the members of which commssion shall be appointed by the Governor, and removable at his pleasure.

2d. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ a Master Armorer at an annual salary not exceeding $2,500 and quarters, whose duty it shall be to direct the operations in the manufacture and repair of arms, and, under the direction of the Superintendent, to employ such operatives as may ensure the effective working of the Armory.

3d. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be purchased all such machinery, implements and materials, and the patent rights of any newly invented arms, as may be necessary for the successful operation of the Armory for the purposes herein specified."

4. That the commission provided by the first section of this act be further authorized and directed to purchase such arms, equipments and munitions as may be required for the immediate use of the State; provided no arms shall be purchased, except of the most approved quality and description, and at reasonable prices: and provided further, that not more then one hundred and eighty thousand dollars be expended in the purchase of arms equipments and munitions; and provided further, that a due proportion of said arms shall be distributed in the more exposed parts of the State—said commission are also required to provide for the manufacture of equipments and munitions of war within the State.

5. So much and such parts of chapter 33 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the Public Guard and Armory, as may be in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed: Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to suspend the present operations at the Armory in the repair of arms until such time as the occupation of said Armory may be necessary under the provisions of this act.

6. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated, which amount shall be raised by loans in the manner prescribed by existing laws, or such laws as may hereafter be passed for raising funds by loan for works of internal improvements.

HOME MANUFACTURED GUNPOWDER.—We are authorised by Gen. T. J. Green, of Warren county, to state that he will give fifty dollars premium for the best keg of home-made powder, and twenty-five dollars premium for the second-best keg. The powder to be exhibited, and satisfactory evidence given of its being manufactured in North Carolina, at the next State Agricultural Fair.—*Warrenton News.*

A WEAK SISTER—*Caution to Clergymen.*—Rev. A. R. Finch publishes in the Rockport Advertiser a card of warning to the public, and his brethren, the clergy, in particular, against a woman whom he married early last fall, and who deserted and ruined him. He explains how his ruin was accomplished. While attending the Brockport camp-meeting, a woman, small in stature, wearing specs, and prepossessing in appearance, pursued him in a carriage, told him of her esteem and how much she was worth, and induced him to marry her. He consented, the knot was tied, and she having accomplished his ruin, forsook him, probably to find another victim. Mr Finch asserts in his card that this woman had served two men at least, in the same way before, one residing at Belleville, C. W., the other in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin man she left in a destitute condition, with three children to provide for. Lest she may inflict similar outrages upon others of our sex, we give this much publicity to the statement. Clergymen, who may be single—susceptible to the influence of the sex and the blandishment of fortune—should beware of females small in stature, prepossessing in appearance, wearing specs, pretending to the possession of great wealth, and who pursue men in carriages to effect their ruin.

SAD NEWS FROM THE WEST.—The news by the Overland mail, brought by telegraph a day or two since, included some melancholy tidings from the region known as Carson Valley, located in western Utah, on the verge of California, and constituting the inchoate Territory of Nevada. The cold in that quarter had been intense, and, to add to the distress of the people, there was a scarcity of provisions, consequent, no doubt, upon the great rush thither of emigrants from California to avail themselves of the silver and gold mines.

"A GOOD EGG."—We saw this morning an egg laid by a South American hen, belonging to Mr J. F. Brockett, which egg measured 6 inches round, was 3 inches long and weighed 3 1-2 ounces. No Shanghai about it.—*Wilmington Journal.*

"Do you love me, Jonathan?" Do I love you? Ax the sun if it loves the flowers—ax sister Sal if she loves ingerns—ax a sick kitten if it loves a warm birck. Love you, Lucy? Show me the man what says I don't, and I'll cave his head in with a cistern pole.

YANKEE DEW DROPS.—"Why, uncle Dew-little, how dew you dew. Dew come in and rest a little while, dew. How does aunt Hannah dew, and what is she dewing now, and dew tell us about the news. Come dew sit up to the table and dew as we dew; dew help yourself, and take out; and dew talk some, and dew not make me dew all the talking, for I shan't dew it. Now, dew say something, dew."

SMALL BEGINNINGS AND LARGE RESULTS.

The Albany Statesman, in a leading article, tells the following story:

"Twenty-three years ago we 'stuck type' in the same galley, in the printing office of The New Yorker, edited and published by Horace Greeley. Gen. Wilkins Kendall, (the projector of the New Orleans Picayune,) Morgan Bates, (we think since a partner in the publication of the Detroit Advertiser,) O. A. Bowie, (who was a fellow-apprentice with Greeley, and afterwards published a paper at Little Falls,) stood at the case in the same office. Bowie and Bates are now dead. Kendall is still living, but has abandoned the editorial chair for sheep raising on the plains of Texas. He left the New Yorker office to commence the Picayune, having acquired the capital for that enterprise in a way that would hardly be considered orthodox in a moral community. Before leaving New York, Kendall had 'tramped' the South as a jour printer; travelled for information, as he said, through every principal village and city in the Southern States, sometimes on steamboats, sometimes on stage-coaches, (there was but one railroad in the South then, from Charleston to Augusta,) and not unfrequently on foot, with his baggage on his back, pendant in his handkerchief from his walking-stick. Sometimes he was 'flush' and well dressed—sometimes 'strapped' and seedy—but always witty, genial and gentlemanly. In his ventures he has frequantly been boon companion with many of the most eminent men of the country.

The Astor House then was but just opened, and was extensively visited by Southerners. It was a fashion with Kendall to patronize that establishment after working hours. Strolling over there one evening, he was agreeably surprised to meet several gentlemen whom he had known, as merchants, and lawyers, and doctors, at Natchez, Miss. After julips all round, and sherry cobbler apiece, some one proposed to 'close the night' with a little game of poker. Kendall had but about five dollars in his watch fob, (there was no watch there,) but he assented, among the rest, to the proposition. Excusing himself for a few moments, he made a rush down Ann street to the office, where he hoped to find some of his fellow printers with money to lend. Bates, as foreman of the office, had been detained, making up the forms. He had eight dollars, and 'we' (we were helping Bates) had two hundred and seven cents. Kendall took the dollars, (leaving us the cents,) and thus made a purse of $15. With this fund he sat down to play. The play went on until daylight. At 7 o'clock Kendall came into the office, paid up the $10 he had borrowed, told Greeley he would give up his situation, and asked all hands to partake of a 'pious gorge' that afternoon. 'All hands' were but too happy to do that same, and still more happy when their fellow craftsman announced that he was the fortunate possessor of $700, won at the 'little game of poker' aforesaid, and that with the $700 he proposed to establish a paper in New Orleans. In due time the Picayune appeared—was a success—winning reputation for Kendall as a polished writer and a brilliant wit, and what was better, giving him a princely income. He has made many a hair-breadth escape since that; was among the Santa Fe prisoners, and given up as dead, but afterwards released; he went through the Mexican war; has passed years in foreign travel, until satiated with enjoyment and the excitement of city life, he retired to Texas, and is now master of thousand of acres of land, and reckons more than a hundred sheep, cattle and mules, as his individual property.

But while the $15 made Mr Kendall's fortune, 999 other young men would, at a similar 'little game of poker,' have lost their $15 and went to their business next day with a "busting headache."

WILL THEY DO IT?—It is to be presumed—it is to be devoutly hoped—that southern slave-holders, who profess to entertain such abject abhorrence for northern abolitionists, will no more forever hereafter, spend their summers at northern watering places, and their money to enrich the enemies of the south as they have hitherto done. If next summer we shall see accounts of southern people stopping at Niagara, Saratoga, Rall's Town, &c., we will at once say that they deserve the very worst that northern cut-throats can send to injure them in their property or in any other way. If a single Southerner goes to sojourn at one of the above named places, or to spend a week pleasuring at the north, let him be spotted as being as bad as Seward or Giddings.

If the southern people have business at the north, let them, by all means, go and attend to it, but remain no longer than is necessary for that particular purpose. We are opposed to disunion, if it be possible to avoid it, and the non-intercourse system, in our opinion, is the surest guaranty against it. It will show the people of the north, that the south can get along very well without them even in the Union, and that, when the rights of the south are properly respected friendship and intecourse will be fully restored, and not before.—*Statesville Express.*

THE WHITE SLAVES OF THE NORTH.—A sewing girl, named Susan Lee, complains bitterly through the columns of a New York paper, of the injustice and fraud practiced by the employers of sewing girls. The poor pittance they earn weekly is lessened by downright cheating, and if a girl complains she is told to find work somewhere else. She thus describes the condition of her class:

We, as every one knows, by thousands, in cold or heat, rain, snow or sleet, walk the streets early in the morning to our work-place, carrying, perhaps, in an old newspaper, what we call our dinner, often only bread, or at best a little cold meat, with bread and potatoes, and work from eight in the morning until five, and sometimes six o'clock in the evening, (stopping only at noon to eat our cold lunch,) for these men who have made and are making fortunes from our labors; and who, besides stintingly paying us, talk to us as though we were what many of them seem to be, brutes in human shape.

And here let me say our slavery, and that of tens of thousands North, is far more miserable than is that of the well fed, well clothed and well cared for colored slaves of the South, whose sympathy expressed for, even from the pulpits, and no doubt, often, too, by the very men who oppress us, and even cheat us out of our hard-earned shillings.