

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NATIONALITY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Raleigh Standard, in reply to the assertion of the Register that there is no national Democratic party, correctly and aptly remarks:

"Now let us see the predicament in which our neighbor has placed himself. Mr Smith received one hundred and twelve votes for Speaker. There are about ninety Democrats and twenty-two Southern Americans in the House. Of these ninety Democrats twenty-five or thirty are from the non-slave holding States. These twenty-five or thirty represent not less than three millions of inhabitants, and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand persons who voted for them. In addition to this there are some ten or fifteen Democratic Senators; who represent sovereign non-slaveholding States; and further, we have a Democratic President, who received one million of Democratic votes in the non-slaveholding States. And yet in the face of these undeniable facts the Register asserts that there is only a handful of Democrats in the free States!"

Who rallied to Mr Smith for Speaker, Mr Syme? Mr Gilmer's particular friends, Morris, Seranton, and Wood, of Pennsylvania—all moderate (?) black Republicans—voted at first for Mr Smith, but when they saw they were about to elect him they retired from his support and voted for Corwin. Who stood the fire then? Who stood by Smith, a Southern man, in that time of trial? Who but national Democrats from the North and Northwest, as true men and as sound patriots as ever trod the soil of America? And yet, Mr. Syme, you say there is no national Democratic party! Did the black Republicans flock to Mr Smith as they had done to Mr Gilmer? Did fifteen of them, headed by the abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens, lead off for him? Did the few moderate ones who had voted for him adhere to him? No. The only aid Mr Smith received—the only aid the country received in this laudable effort to organize the House and maintain the government,—we say the only aid which could be obtained in the non-slaveholding States in this hour of trial, was obtained from the national Democratic party. And yet our sapient and truthful neighbor of the Register says there is no national Democratic party! In the language of an old line Whig, who called to see us a day or two since, to subscribe for the Standard and to encourage us in our course, "if there is no national Democratic party, then there is no other party in the country but black Republican; and if that is all, the country is indeed in a deplorable condition."

INTERESTING FACTS.

Our friend, Maj. A. A. McKenzie, of Zeno, has handed us some very curious and interesting observations, made by him, on the weather, &c., during the year 1859. They present the number of clear and rainy or cloudy days for each month; and the hours, clear, rainy or foggy, the height of the thermometer, and the direction of the wind, for each day. The 18th of July was the hottest day of the year—the thermometer reaching 102°, and the wind being North West. The wettest month was February—rained 119 hours; the driest, June—rained 2 hours.

January had 18 clear days; 13 cloudy; 70 hours rain; 3 fog—wind prevailing from the North. February, 10 clear days; 18 cloudy; 119 hours rain; 4 fog—wind from West and North West. March, 12 clear days; 18 cloudy; 78 hours rain; no fog—wind West 21 days, but shifting, and the thermometer very variable.—April, 18 clear days; 11 cloudy; 27 hours rain; 1 fog—wind mostly East and South. May, 22 clear days; 9 cloudy; 17 hours rain; 1 fog—wind mostly South. June, 21 clear days; 9 cloudy; 2 hours rain; 1 fog—wind South and East. July, 28 clear days; 21 cloudy; 3 hours rain; no fog—wind South and West. August, 18 clear days; 12 cloudy; 35 hours rain; 1 fog—wind mostly West. September, 21 clear days; 8 cloudy; 38 hours rain; no fog—wind, West. October, 26 clear days; 5 cloudy; 16 hours rain; no fog—wind, West and North. November, 23 clear days; 7 cloudy; 25 hours rain; 1 fog—wind, mostly West. December, 16 clear days; 15 cloudy; 76 hours rain; 1 fog—wind chiefly North.

One of the most noticeable facts in these statistics is the variation which the thermometer displays from day to day—indicating the fickleness of our climate, especially about the end of one season and the beginning of another. For instance, on the 28th February, the thermometer rose to 65°; on the next day was 50°; on the next 45°; on the 4th March 50°; on the 8th 55°; on the 9th 60°, &c. These tables show, too, that the thermometer does not rise and fall regularly, as the weather grows hotter and colder. That is, in the advancing from Spring to Summer, it may rise say to 60° on to-day; to-morrow be 55°; next day 70°; next 65°, and continues thus to fluctuate till it reaches the highest point, and then descends to the coolest in the same way. These facts show the variability of our climate, and suggest the necessity of care and watchfulness in regard to dress, exposure, &c., in order to preserve health and physical happiness. Since writing the above, the same friend has handed us similar statistics for January of this year. During the last month, there were 19 clear days; 11 cloudy; 22 hours rain; 8 fog—wind, West for 12 days, South 9 days, &c. The weather varied 60°—the coldest being on the morning of the 3rd, 20° below, and the warmest, at noon on the 25th, 50° above, the freezing point.—Yorkville Enquirer.

A WORD TO CAPITALISTS.

We call the attention of Capitalists to the advertisement of the Treasurer of the "Wilmington (Charlotte and Rutherford) Rail Road Company," offering for sale the Bonds of the town of Wilmington; and we earnestly recommend it as a splendid opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.

This recommendation is not made hastily; but after a thorough examination of the subject; and a positive conviction of the truth of what we say. These Bonds are a portion of two hundred thousand dollars, issued by the Commissioners in payment of the Town's subscription to the Capital Stock of that Company. They were issued under the authority of a special act of our General Assembly, all the forms of which have been rigidly complied with. There cannot be the slightest question, therefore, with regard to their legality. This is the opinion of our leading Lawyers—some of whom were consulted before the issue, and under whose direction and by whose advice the Town Authorities completed all of their arrangements so as to leave no room for cavil or doubt. We are pleased to record this evidence of abundant caution on the part of the Commissioners, because it goes to show a laudable determination to place the credit of the town above even the shadow of suspicion; and because, although, at the time, we thought it was an excess of caution—we now clearly see that it will be productive of much good.—Wilmington Herald.

The advertisement offering these Bonds for sale will be found in another column.

PLUCK TO THE BACK-BONE.

A dinner was given to Ex-Gov. Wise last week at Richmond, in which about 300 gentlemen participated. Gov. Wise delivered a very long and characteristic speech, from which we extract the following paragraphs about Harper's Ferry:

"I tell you calmly and deliberately that if there had been another raid, if the lines of Virginia had been crossed again, I would have had not only fifteen or sixteen hundred men but I would have had twenty thousand there. [Great applause.] And I tell you that the line would not have stopped me. I would not have stopped short of Chatham in Canada West. [Renewed and prolonged applause.] I would have invaded the British lion himself at the end of the underground railroad. [Cheers and laughter.]

"Sir, it was very convenient to me, I tell you, to have a school of instruction at Charlestown to prepare the military of the State; and to their honor and glory be it said that never did any boys improve faster in any school than my boys did in the school of military instruction at Charlestown. I say again, that on the first step being taken, the first gun fired, I would have marched across the line through the Western Reserve of Ohio. I would have swept away Black Republicanism on either side of the road, and have assailed the British lion himself in his den. [Applause.] And gentlemen I tell you this, that you may understand what fighting in the Union is—[Laughter.] I hope you understand it now.

MR BOTT'S LETTER.

We have read the first division of a letter written by John M. Botts, in response to a call of several members of the Virginia Legislature, for his views upon the serious questions and events that now agitate and distract the public mind. It would be amazing, indeed, if these "views" meet the approbation of any considerable number of the citizens of Virginia; for no patriot can read them, if found without the prestige of a name, without being ready to say "an enemy hath done this thing."

It makes capital excuses for the conduct of the enemies of the South, and cannot see any proof of the complexity of Seward in the abolition efforts against the South. This, too, in face of the undeniable fact, that Seward is the head and front of the "irrepressible conflict," and in regard to Helmer's Book has accorded his sentiments in these words: "I have read the 'Impending Crisis of the South' with deep attention. It seems to be a work of great merit, rich, yet accurate, in statistical information, and logical in analysis." But he will not condemn Seward, at any rate until he has a "fair hearing," nor believe that a great and powerful party, numbering more by hundreds of thousands, perhaps, than any other party, in the country, know and participated individually in the crimes and outrages perpetrated." This, too, is asserted though an anonymous writer informed the Federal Government of the premeditated invasion and treason. It is hard for common minds to draw the inference from this and a multitude of other facts bearing on the subject, that the plot was known only to those who participated in the foray, and, perhaps a few others. But the mind of Mr Botts does not find it hard. We fear that it is not in his "line of business" to believe or copy the truth on this occasion.—Goldsbrough Tribune.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The overland mail from California has arrived. Gov. Milton S. Latham, dem., was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot, receiving 97 votes out of 113. Lieut. Gov. Downey now becomes Governor and will be inaugurated on the 14th. Mr Quinn, President of the Senate pro tem., becomes Lieut. Governor.

The steamer Northerner, bound for Portland, Oregon, was wrecked on the 6th of January, near Cape Mendocino. Eleven passengers and twenty-two of the crew were lost.

It is believed that Judge Baldwin will be nominated successor to Mr Gwin. Gov. Latham sent a special message to the Senate, in relation to the proposal of six southern counties to separate from the State and join in organizing a new territorial government. The Governor says that a two-thirds vote is necessary to pass an act authorizing the separation, and no further action is necessary, on the part of the State, to consummate this purpose. The authority of Congress, however, he suggests will be necessary. He doubts not that the aggregate sentiment of the State is opposed to the separation, and considers it proper that Congress should decide whether the opinion of the people of the proposed territory ought to be accepted as conclusive.

Advices from Mendocino county report sundry Indian outrages in that region: Some dwellings have been burned and 400 head of cattle killed.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Salisbury branch of this bank went into operation last week. The following is a full list of its officers:

President—Hon. D. F. Caldwell. Directors—J. I. Shaver, Moses L. Holmes, P. L. Barringer, Robert Murphy. Cashier—Moses W. Jarvis. Clerk—P. A. Wiley. Of President Caldwell, we have heard nothing but unqualified satisfaction expressed at his selection. Hon. D. F. Caldwell is reputed throughout the State by all parties to be an upright, honest man—such a man as will inspire confidence in this or any other institution with which he may be connected.—Salisbury Banner.

Some of the German journals announce seriously that a company of English capitalists have made an application to the King of Naples for a concession for the extinction of Vesuvius. The principal seat of fire of that volcano is situated several thousand feet below the level of the sea. By cutting a canal which would carry the waters into the crater, the fire would be completely extinguished, and the operation, which would cost only 2,000,000, would restore to cultivation land of ten times that value.

FATAL ENCOUNTER IN ASHBORO.—We learn from a friend who received a letter from Ashboro, that a difficulty occurred on last Tuesday, between Matthew Dixon and Robert Wear. It appears that Wear had some spite against Dixon, and on the day above mentioned, Dixon being in a stable, Wear approached him with a knife and cowhide in hand, Dixon seeing Wear approach him, picked up a brick, threw it at Wear and broke his skull, from the effect of which he died. Dixon was arrested and admitted to bail.—Fayetteville Carolinian, 4th inst.

POISONED FLOUR.—In Fond Du Lac county, Wisconsin, recently, hundreds of people were attacked with a disease which was supposed to be epidemic. The symptoms were intense pain in the lower part of the stomach and bowels, and it terminated fatally in a large number of cases. It was finally ascertained the miller of a flouring mill in the neighborhood, under the impression that the grooves in the stone were too deep, was in the practice of filling them up with a preparation of white lead, and when it wore or came out, of again refilling as occasion required.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WILKES.

A portion of the Democracy of Wilkes county met in Wilkesboro' on the 18th of January. It being court week quite a goodly number of the untried were present, showing by their zeal that while they were largely in the minority, the true Democratic spirit is as unquenchable as the fires of Hades, and as determined as the torrents which flow from the mountain's bosom.

The meeting was organized by calling Maj. M. S. Stokes to the chair, and appointing L. W. Gilbert Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and appointed Wm. L. Horton, W. M. Barber and J. B. Gordon, a committee to report business for the meeting.

While the committee were out the meeting was highly entertained by good speeches from Q. F. Neal of Ashe, and Joseph Dobson of Yadkin. Mr Dobson was peculiarly happy in some of his illustrations.

The committee reported through Mr Gordon the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the Democratic State Committee have recommended the 8th of March next as the time, and Raleigh as the place, for holding the Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the time and place for the assembling of the convention.

Resolved, That the principles upon which this confederacy was organized, and upon which it has been administered since its organization, with the exception of a few short intervals, are the principles of Democracy, and that no government either in the antiquity of the past, the middle ages, or the remarkable present, has progressed so rapidly and so gloriously in all the materials that constitute a great, free, and powerful people, as the American republic; and that the equality of the States and permanency of this Union depend upon the maintenance of the constitution, and the principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the recent invasion of John Brown and his comrades upon the soil of Virginia, murdering her citizens in the enjoyment of their peaceful vocations, and the effort to incite servile insurrection, deserve the condemnation and curse of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the sympathy manifested for the death and acts of the murderer and thief, John Brown, by many of our Northern people declares to us the necessity of preparing for the protection of our rights and the maintenance of our equality.

Resolved, That the promptness and spirit exhibited by Gov. Wise in suppressing Brown's invasion, elicits our warmest approval, and indicates the true Southern spirit.

Resolved, That the disorganized condition of the House of Representatives is owing to the damnable doctrines of the black republican party, and the unjustifiable course of some of the leaders of the Southern opposition; and we cordially approve the firmness and conservative spirit manifested by the true Democracy of the House.

Resolved, That the zeal and ability with which our present Governor, John W. Ellis, has filled the executive office, deserves our warmest approval, and we earnestly recommend his re-nomination.

Resolved, That the high-toned and conservative spirit exhibited by James Buchanan in the administration of the federal government, his long attachment to Democratic principles, his brilliant career of public service, his maintenance of the constitution, command our highest admiration and approval.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint 25 delegates to represent us in the State convention, and 20 delegates to the District convention to meet in Asheville on the 10th of April.

Resolved, That in the event no delegate attends the Asheville convention that David Coleman, Esq., act as proxy.

The following delegates were appointed to the State convention: Jas C. Horton, Wm L Horton, Wm S McGee, W P Witherspoon, E R Wain, John B Miller, H Thompson, G W McNeill, L Martin, F B Park, J Hickerson, Henry Warren, A S Crowson, Oliver Parks, James Gwynn, C Hickerson, Thos Martin, Nelson Shepherd, P F Hackett, James Roberts, A L Hackett, J Gordon, W M Barber, W H Hubbard, Chas Carlton, Sherod Howell.

And the following were appointed to the District convention: P C Davis, Jas M Hendrix, Wesley Fletcher, Perry Carter, Enoch Vanhoy, John Hall, Wm Myers, J B Gordon, Chas Hackett, John A Parks, John Martin, W M Barber, Dr Hackett, Edward Truane, H Gorman, Willis Childers, Peter Johnston, and Bently Laws.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be added to the list of delegates to both conventions. Resolved, That the Raleigh Standard, Western Democrat, and Asheville News, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. M. S. STOKES, Ch'.

L. W. GILBERT, Sec'y.

MR GILMER AT PHILADELPHIA. We find Mr Gilmer's Philadelphia speech in the last Greensboro Patriot.

Among other things Mr Gilmer spoke of "some silly men of the South withdrawing their children from your colleges of literature and science, to finish their education, as they declare, in Southern institutions." Of course this was rapturously applauded by Mr Gilmer's audience, for these "silly men" have withdrawn some two or three hundred of their sons from the medical schools of the City in which Mr Gilmer was then speaking. "Silly men" expect their sons to "finish their education" as they declare, in Southern institutions. They "declare" it, but Mr Gilmer knows better.

Those Southern newspapers that approve Mr Gilmer's conduct, very carefully conceal the fact that this Philadelphia meeting was presided over by one Martin McMichael, whose regard for the Constitutional rights of the South is not near so decided as it should be; and that one John Covode, an endorser of Helper's book, was one of the invited guests on the occasion. And we may add, if we are not mistaken, that John Sherman himself was also an invited guest, and that he wrote a letter, which was published, regretting that he could not attend. It is also stated that Mr Maynard, an "American" from Tennessee, made some remarks on the occasion which savored of some regard for the rights of the slaveholding States; whereupon he was hissed by a portion of his enlightened and patriotic audience.—Standard.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, in referring to some of the queer customs among the ladies, refers to the almost universal habit of chewing gum, and adds: Another custom is the chewing of a small aromatic seed called the caronol; it is quite costly, bringing the round sum of \$2 per pound. The ladies have their pockets full, and use it inordinately. It has a pungent, biting taste, not unlike modified or subduced pepper. The use of lavender is also quite common, as ladies say it adds to the brilliancy of the eye—if not to the giftness of the tongue. Arsenic is used to make the complexion more brilliant. Ether is not wholly excluded from the arsenal of those who resolve to defend themselves against the assaults of time; and painting is as common as dressing the hair.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF STEVENS.

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 4.—The court opened and the trial of Stevens was proceeded with. He was defended by Mr Sennett, a Boston lawyer.

Mr Small, one of the witnesses for the State, testified that Stevens, among other things, said the Virginians were a set of thieves and robbers.

Mr Sennett interrupted the witness, and said he must confine himself to the case under consideration, and remarked that the jury were men of good sense as the witness, and did not wish to hear such testimony.

The interruption of Mr Sennett caused a good deal of dissatisfaction in the court. The witness again proceeded, but was soon interrupted again by Mr Sennett, who objected to the receiving of the witness. An exciting scene here occurred between the witness and Mr Sennett, and the judge had to call witness to order.

Mr Sennett declared if the declarations of the witness were received he would make no further attempt to interfere in the case.

Mr Hunter said, if the counsel for the defence refused to make an effort for the prisoner, it would be proper to appoint counsel to conduct the defence.

Mr Sennett stated that he was employed by the prisoner, and not by the Court, and he would not withdraw at the discretion of the counsel for the Commonwealth. The affair was then quieted and the witness proceeded.

The Commonwealth concluded the case at 11 1/2 o'clock, when the counsel for the defence introduced as witnesses Sheriff Campbell and J. W. Callifer, the jailor, testifying to Stevens' good conduct whilst under their charge. They never heard an oath from him, and were pleased with his general deportment.

The Commonwealth here made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but the offer was declined by the defence, who wished to be heard for his client.

Mr Harding made the opening argument, though he remarked that he scarcely deemed it necessary to argue the case. His speech was, indeed, rather political than otherwise, and the question of the dissolution of the Union claimed more attention from Mr Harding than the prisoner at the bar. He denounced as a falsehood and a libel the assertion of Capt. Brown that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and to the State, and referred to their action in putting down the invaders of their soil.

After an eloquent reference to the American flag, Harding concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law by their verdict. He called the prisoner a blood-thirsty villain and wretch, charging that he was worse than Brown. He concluded at twelve o'clock, having occupied one hour in the delivery of his address.

Mr Sennett, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech for the prisoner, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the Republican Party, and closing with an earnest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr Hunter then arose to close on the part of the Commonwealth, and for more than an hour enchaind the attention of the Court in one of the most powerful arguments ever delivered in the Court-room. He took up every position of the counsel for the defence, and replied to them with telling effect. He said he had no confidence in the North and said he thought that the invasion had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr Hickman's boast of eighteen millions of freemen in the North, and declared that the South was prepared for any emergency. He concluded at three o'clock and after some time spent in drawing up instructions the case was submitted to the jury at four o'clock, who immediately retired, and after an absence of fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on all the counts charged in the indictment. The prisoner received the verdict of the jury with the most perfect indifference, and smiled at the announcement.

GREAT CALAMITY. An awful calamity occurred in New York on Thursday night, by which 25 or 30 human beings perished miserably. One of those dreadful dens, a "tenement house," six stories high, in Elm street, (near the "Five Points"), in which 24 poor families, about 125 persons, were crowded, was burnt.

It is supposed that a majority of the persons in the building were infants or children. The fire originated in a bake shop in the cellar, and soon spread so as to cut off escape through the doors. Some jumped from the windows and escaped with broken bones. Some were suffocated in different parts of the building and about a dozen retreated from story to story to the roof, which was four stories higher than any adjoining house, and two stories higher than the lofting ladder. The scene was appalling. Thousands of people were congregated below; the cries of parents in search of lost children, and of lost children, looking for their parents the groans of some wounded sufferer being conveyed to the hospital, the shrieks of the burning creatures inside the building, all conspired to make the scene most terrible. The firemen could plainly see numbers lying suffocated, and others praying. When the roof fell, with a tremendous crash carrying with it a dozen poor creatures, the immense crowd involuntarily uttered a shriek of terror, and many went away sickened at the awful scene.

The dwelling of Daniel Easley, sen., at Hyde Park, Pa., was burnt on Thursday night, with three of his children.

A CAT ATTACKS AN INFANT.—It has been doubted by many that cats will assault or injure small children in their sleep, but a case has occurred which proves that cats are as treacherous in their nature as they are stealthy in their nocturnal movements. The Boston Transcript says:

J. Jones, a journeyman barber, has a little boy two years old, and yesterday afternoon a strange cat visited the premises, and was immediately taken into companionship by the child. The little boy played with the cat during the afternoon, receiving a slight scratch. When the child went to sleep the cat was under the bed. In the night the parents noticed that the little fellow was quite uneasy from time to time, and at length he cried out that the cat hurt him, and in such a manner as to attract their attention. Upon examination they found the cat upon the bed over the child's face, and the pillow and bed saturated with blood. The child was taken up and washed, but no wound could be discovered. All the blood came from the nose, and it was evident that the cat had been imbibing the vital fluid by suction. A physician was called in and the hemorrhage was stopped.

BANK ROBBERY.—\$18,000 STOLEN!—A telegraphic dispatch from Clarksville, Tenn., states that on the night of the 2d, the vault of the Branch Bank of Tennessee at that place was entered by burglars, and \$18,000 extracted therefrom—\$14,000 in gold, and \$4,000 in notes. It is supposed the entry was made by picking the locks of the Bank and vault.

NEWS ITEMS, &C.

Mr J. Foxworth, of Marion District, S. C., committed suicide on Sunday the 5th inst. Cause assigned by the Star—probable delirium tremens from intoxication.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 7.—John W. Walker shot John Owens dead, on Monday, at Waynesborough, (Ga.) and the Sheriff, in attempting to arrest him, shot Walker dead, and wounded Walker's wife and child.

Richmond, Va., February 7th. HEAVY DAMAGES.—A verdict has been given in the Court of Appeals in favor of the Washington, Fredericksburg & Richmond Route, against the Virginia Central, for violation of charter in carrying through passengers. It is said that the damages amount to half a million of dollars.

HIGH PRICES.—At a recent sale of the estate of W. Belcher, says the Abbeville (S. C.) Banner, ninety negroes sold for an average of \$1000. Corn sold for \$1.59 per bushel. Mules sold unusually high, one bringing \$250, one \$220, one \$216; and the whole lot of about 54 head would come near averaging \$175. Cattle, common stock, brought 20, 25, 30 and \$35 per head.

T. J. SUMNER, Esq.—We learn from the South Carolinaian, that this gentleman, at present Chief Engineer and Superintendent on the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, has been elected President of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad.

We learn that Mr Sumner declines the office. It is stated by Washington correspondents that during the contest in the House for Speaker, Vice President Breckinridge and Senator Douglas were among the members exerting themselves to secure the election of Mr Smith over Sherman.

Mr Green sued a lady for breach of promise, and her friends offered him \$200 to settle it. "What!" cried Green, "£200 for ruined hopes, a scattered mind, a blasted life and a bleeding heart? Never! but make it \$300, and its a bargain!"

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Winnsboro (S. C.) Register records the following narrow escape: As Dr. Turner and his young wife, the daughter of Mr James Lemmon, of this District, were going to Jackson's Creek Church, in this District, on the 1st of January, a large tree, about two feet in diameter, fell immediately between the horses and the carriage, without injuring either of the animals or the driver, or those in the carriage.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—The Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer says that Newbern R. McCullough, about eighteen years of age, committed suicide by drowning himself on the night of the 19th of January. He resided about 13 miles above that place. The case is more to be lamented, as the deceased was the only son of an aged father, and had been, but a short time before, the chief support of his declining years.

The testimony showed that the young man had been mentally deranged since the 9th of last December; and it was, doubtless, that most terrible of all diseases, insanity, that hurried him from life. He arose in the night, and going to the mill pond, laid off his hat and shoes and cast himself in.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A boy aged about 10 years, living with Jacob Carl, near this place, caught fire on Saturday morning while alone in the house, and was burned so badly that he died on the afternoon of the same day.—Salis. Watch.

FIRE.—The new residence of Mr D. A. Gordon, near Guthrieville, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The house was unfinished; but some of the rooms were occupied by Mr Gordon's family. By some casualty, fire was communicated to some shavings lying on the floor. But a small portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at over \$2000.—Yorkville Enquirer.

GRAND JURIES ABOLISHED.—Last winter the Michigan Legislature enacted a law which, in fact, abolished the grand jury system, having made it optional either to indict upon information or to empanel a jury, and the former is receiving the decided preference. Already Vermont has followed in her footsteps, and now the proper committee of the Wisconsin Senate has been instructed, by a unanimous vote, to bring in a similar bill, which will without doubt pass into a law.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION & ONE OF WHOOPING COUGH CURED. The following from a highly respectable gentleman speaks for itself: KEPTON, N. J., May 20, 1858.

Sir:—Gentlemen: This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs until I became so weak that I could scarcely walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats. After trying various remedies to no purpose I was advised to try WILSON'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength.

I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping Cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a young man of a severe case of Consumption, when he was given up by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., February 14, 1860.

THE USE OF DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood and imparts new vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte February, 1860.

Selling off at Cost! Our Fall and Winter Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS, &c., to make room for our Spring purchases.

We offer Silk Robes worth \$40 at \$30. We offer Fancy Silks worth, per yd., \$1 50 to \$2 at \$1 00 and \$1 25. We offer DeLane Robes worth \$15 to \$16 at \$9 00 and \$10 00. We offer DeLane Robes worth \$5 00 to \$8 00 at \$3 00 and \$5 00. Call soon if you want bargains.

NEW GOODS. WE HAVE RECEIVED, in the last few days, large additions to our Stock of Shoes, Prints, Hoop-Shirts, and many other articles adapted to the Season. Give us a call, and we will show you a STOCK OF PRETTY GOODS at lower prices than you have seen in this market. BROWN, TATE & CO., Opposite Kerr's Hotel. Jan. 31, 1860. 98-31

SAMUEL P. SMITH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims entrusted to his care. Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. OFFICE, with Wm. Johnston, Esq. During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office. January 10, 1860

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—Dr Wm. Croxton of Essex county, Va., was murdered by two of his own negro women week before last, who afterwards burnt the body to ashes. According to their own confession they plotted the murder on Sunday morning, at which time their master had chastised them, and accordingly on Monday, the old man being left alone with the women, they determined to carry out their plan. One of the women went up behind him with a grubbing hoe and struck him on the head; the other then seized an axe and struck him another blow, when he fell without a groan or struggle. They then seized him by the arms and feet and dragged him to the kitchen and threw him on the fire, which they kept burning all day long until the body was consumed. A pocket knife and some buttons were found in the ash hopper which led to the discovery.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1860. We notice an article copied from the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, in which our name is placed in the so-called "Black List" of New York merchants. This list is said to contain the names of firms known to be "steeped and saturated in Sewardism, Brownism, Help-erism and Abolitionism." So far as this charge relates to us it is malicious and false in every particular, as our friends South and North will testify. We are decidedly opposed in principle and practice, sympathy and sentiment, to abolitionism, republicanism, and all heresies above named. We are and ever have been thoroughly conservative in our views, and in our charge being without foundation, does us great injustice. ROBERTS, RHODES & CO.

NOTICE Is hereby given to all persons that if any one shall hereafter trespass upon the certain tract of land known as the Crump Mine, in Union county, either by the cutting of timber or removing the same or any of the minerals, the law will be enforced against them by the American Captain, Levi Simpson, president and commander-in-chief of his forces in Georgia, and the State of North Carolina, a mechanic and practical Mineralogist. LEVI SIMPSON. February 7, 1860 1m-pd

NOTICE Having determined on selling my Plantation containing 216 acres, lying 4 1/2 miles east of Charlotte on the N. C. Railroad, I will offer it to the highest bidder on the premises, on Wednesday the 25th of February. A credit of 12 months will be given; note and approved security required, with interest from date. MARY E. MCKINLEY. Jan 31, 1860 5t-pd

Notice to the Creditors of Charles Madison McKinley. All persons having claims against the estate of Chas. M. McKinley, deceased, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons holding Bonds, Covenants, or other obligations, wherein the said McKinley is bound, or in any way interested, are requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, as the estate is about to be settled. MARY E. MCKINLEY. Administratrix with the Will annexed. Jan 24, 1860. 97-61

Garden Seeds! Garden Seeds! From Landreth's celebrated Nursery. A large supply of Vegetable Seeds of all the important varieties. Also, Clover, Grass, and other Seeds, with a variety of choice Flower Seeds, &c. SCAR'S Drug Store. Jan. 17, 1860.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE In compliance with the last Will and Testament of Reese Price, dec'd., I will sell on Thursday, the 1st day of February next, at the Store House of Col Thos. I. Grier, 9 miles southwest of Charlotte, Two Valuable Plantations, one of which was the late residence of Mrs E Y Hutchison, and contains about 160 acres well improved, and adjoins the land of Maj L A Grier and others. The other contains 217 acres, about 40 or 50 of which is newly cleared, the balance well timbered, and adjoins the land of Alex Cooper, Esq., and others. A. G. Neel will exhibit the lands, or give any necessary information to any one who may wish