

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, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

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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. Jones, Esq.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 10, 1859

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office at the Court House, 1 door to the left, down stairs.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.
Office in the Bayley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1859

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, 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

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, "68
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.
CRITIKEN'S CIRCUIT COURT, Ass.—2d Monday in May and November.
Jan. 3d, 1860.

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

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.,
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
November 8, 1859

**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.

I also keep a very large stock of Stationery, plain and fancy. Having made an arrangement with the Southworth Paper Manufacturing Company, I am enabled to sell paper at the same prices—as the wholesale—for which it can be bought in the Northern cities, freight added.
P. J. LOWRIE.
Feb. 15, 1860.

**LANDS,
GOLD MINES, WATER POWER.**
According to the terms of a mortgage to me made by A. E. Hovey, Esq., we will sell for cash at the High Shoals, Gaston county, N. C., on the 8th day of March, 1860, that extensive and valuable property known as the "HIGH SHOALS," consisting of 13,000 acres of Land, and embracing Gold Mines, Iron Ore Banks and the best Water Power in the State.
This property lies in the counties of Lincoln and Gaston, on both sides of the South Fork of the Catawba River, commands the entire stream and a fall of 18 feet. The Gold Mines on the premises are now being operated and are known to be of great value and extent.
W. P. BYNUM, Mortgages.
THOS. GRIER, 98-41.
January 31, 1860

**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 here.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.
October 4, 1859

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

**Charlotte Foundry
AND MACHINE SHOP.**
Having purchased from J. A. Fox the above establishment, the undersigned begs 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 to 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.

WINTER'S PATENT SAW-MILL.
Fig. 1 Fig. 2
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. WINTER.
Charlotte, Dec. 13, 1859. 3m-pd

THE HOME OF MY CHILDHOOD.
The following is one of the sweetest ballads of the day, and carries with it a moral which will find the heart of many a wanderer:
Oh home of my boyhood, my own country home
I love it the better wherever I roam;
The lure of proud cities, the wealth of the main,
Have never a charm like my own native plain.
There waved the old elms on the cottage lined streets;
The roar of the river the forest crowned hills;
The starlight that glistened, they dwell with me still.
Oh home of my boyhood, my own country home,
I love it the better wherever I roam,
The lure of proud cities, the wealth of the main,
Have never a charm like my own native plain.
I've wandered for years thro' this cold hearted world,
And rode every sea where the sails are unfurled;
I've met with the great and the noble of earth,
But have never forgotten the home of my birth.
The laugh of my sister, my brother's high glee,
Are echoing round me wherever I be;
The thousand bright glances from young maiden's eyes
Are stars in heaven, when grief clouds arise.
The voice of my father, with deep manly tone—
There's a music about it no other have known;
The smile of my mother, that drew lighted brow—
Oh mother—dear mother—they dwell with me now!
I love them—I love them—the days of the past,
And nothing shall bribe me from keeping them fast:
O home of my boyhood, my own rural home,
I love it the better wherever I roam.
O home of my boyhood, etc.

**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, SMUTTS, 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 Matos, Rio Ho: dro,
Flor del Tumas, Laselbas Gustou.
He manufactures Segars from the best Havana Tobacco; and keeps the best Smoking and chewing Tobacco, Lynchburg and Turkish Brands; Macabun, Rappee and pure Scotch Snuff; Powhatan Pipes, snuff Boxes, Matches, Blacking, &c.; Meershan Segar Holders and Pipes.
He respectfully invites the public to call at the Cuban Segar Factory nearly opposite the Mansion House.
January 3, 1860.

**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,
Thrashers and Separators. They also manufacture
SHAFTING AND MACHINERY
for Grist Mills, circular and vertical Saw Mills; gold, copper and silver Mines; Tobacco Presses and Extruders, &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

**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,
Secy & Treasr.—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.

**SPRING IMPORTATION, 1860.
Ribbons, Millinery & Straw Goods.**
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Ribbons, Bonnet Silks and Satins, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.,
No. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.
Baltimore, Md.
Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Terms, 6 months, 6 per cent off for cash, per funds.
Jan. 31, 1860. 3m-pd

H. J. Werdebaugh & Co.,
(Successors to Werdebaugh, Smith & Co.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS,
Hosiery, Gloves, and Trimmings generally,
292 Baltimore St., corner of Sharp,
Baltimore.
H. J. WERDEBAUGH, GEO. D. COCK, C. Z. R. RAMSAY.
We offer for the Spring trade a splendid assortment of Goods that cannot fail to give satisfaction, either in variety, quality or price.
Orders solicited, to which we will give prompt attention.
Jan. 31, 1860. 3m-pd

**CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
Wholesale Booksellers & Stationers,**
No. 262 Baltimore st., opposite Hancock,
Baltimore.
Are prepared to offer to the Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.
Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.
A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment. They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Bank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of binding.
Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.
You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.
Jan. 31, 1860. 2m-pd

THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—The average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain through last year was the largest ever known, being 44,120 bales per week, against 41,819 in 1858; 37,681 in 1857; and 43,520 in 1856. The crop of American cotton in 1856 (year ending September 1st) was 3,528,000 bales; in 1857, 2,940,000 bales; in 1858, 3,140,000 bales; in 1859, 3,851,000 bales; and the deliveries at the ports already show a sufficient increase to indicate a crop for the current year of not less than 4,400,000 bales—the largest crop yet known. England will take about fifty-six per cent. of the crop; our Northern manufacturers about seventeen per cent; and nearly all of the remaining twenty-seven per cent. will be taken in the other countries of Europe.

**IMPORTANT NEWS AT THE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM!**
The undersigned having a large stock of WINTER CLOTHING on hand, and being desirous to run it off to make room for the Spring and Summer trade, offer their entire stock of suit, cassimere, beaver, pilot and cloth Over Coats and Sacks; estinet, cassimere and cloth business Sacks and Sackets; Pants of all grades; black and fancy velvet, black silk and cassimere Vests; Shirts, Drawers and Furnishing Goods; Trunks, Hats, Caps, &c., at Greatly Reduced Prices. Buyers and consumers will create and advance their interests by examining and purchasing from our extensive stock.
We would respectfully announce to our customers that their Accounts are ready for settlement, and we feel assured that our friends will come forward and relieve our necessities and give a great deal of trouble.
We return our sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us for the past year, and hope to merit a continuance of the same for the coming year.
FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.
January 10, 1860.

**Madison Furnace,
LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.**
THE IRON WORKS, 6 miles East of Lincoln and 13 miles South of Newton, are now in operation, where all kinds of Castings, such as machinery, cooking ware, &c., will be done with dispatch, by superior workmen, at as cheap rates as possible. When the Blast Furnace is not in operation, casting will be done with the cupola. I will also have Hammered Iron made, and can furnish farmers and mechanics with anything needed in that line. Also, good Pig Iron for sale.
Old Metal and Produce taken in exchange for work or Iron.
JONAS W. DERR.
February 14, 1860 4m-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'y 24, 1860. 5t-6t

CRACKING THE WHIP.
The Albemarle Southern, a new "opposition" paper published at Murfreesboro, in Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith's congressional district, comes out in its issue of the 10th in more than one article with reference to that gentleman's course in connection with the pledges and statements made on his behalf in the House of Representatives, in virtue of which he secured the support of several gentlemen who otherwise would not have voted for him for Speaker. These pledges were to the effect that Mr. Smith had not been a member of the so-called "American party"—did not subscribe to its distinctive tenets—was opposed to its proscriptive features, etc., etc., some statements going so far as to say that Mr. Smith's friends gave private assurances that Mr. Smith said he "had denounced the American party."
The whole tenor of the conversation in Congress on the memorable Friday, when Mr. Smith came so near being made Speaker, certainly goes to show that Mr. Smith's friends did, by authority from him, and by his assent expressed by silence, repudiate, in his behalf, any connection or affiliation with the "American party," or any sympathy with its peculiar doctrines, which were then and there denounced as proscriptive and intolerant.
It is on this account that the "Southern" comes out in a demand for an explanation from its Representative. It demands that Mr. Smith shall, in his place in the House of Representatives, publicly explain himself. "What does Mr. Smith mean by being opposed to the 'proscriptive features of the American party?' As he has declared that he has been an unwavering old line Whig, what principle, if any, of the American party does he endorse?" So asks the "Southern," and it plainly intimates, in a long leading article which appears to speak by authority, that unless they are answered satisfactorily, Mr. S. will find himself thrown overboard in favor of "a Bayner, a Pool, a Hardy, or a Barnes," who, with many others, "are not ashamed to defend the principles of the American party."
We fear that Mr. Smith's liberality has got him into a bad scrape with the party that elected him. It might be advantageous to catch votes for him as an "old line Whig," but woe to him if he really acts up to that character in Congress, or is any thing else in practice than a member of the American party, and an endorser of its peculiar doctrines, which are not Whig doctrines, while the platform of that party openly asserts that it has "arisen upon the ruins" of the Whig party equally with those of the Democratic party.—*W. Journal.*

SANDED COTTON.—A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says: "There has of late been much said about sanded and fraudulently packed cotton, and I am fully persuaded that so far as the fraudulent accusation goes, it is almost, if not entirely, without foundation. I am induced to this conclusion from an accidental discovery, made but a short time since. I commenced packing early in the morning—it was thick, foggy and misty. One of my sons went into the cotton box with his hat (a cassimere hat) on, which was damp; when he came out he called my attention to the fact that his hat was covered—literally covered—with very fine sand, resembling fine sand paper. This cotton was picked early, and was to all appearances, clean and fine. It surprised me very much, and it at once convinced me that the sanded cotton is not a fraud, but a necessity from the soil upon which it is produced."

GENERAL JACKSON.
We give below interesting extracts from the first volume of Parton's admirable "Life of Andrew Jackson," just published.
JACKSON'S PRONUNCIATION.—In proof that Jackson had once been a pupil of Dr. Waddell, an anecdote was related to me by one of the General's most intimate friends and fellow-soldiers. General Jackson, as his associates remember, had certain peculiarities of pronunciation, to which he always adhered. For example he would pronounce the word *development*, as though it were written *devel-op-ment*, with a strong accent upon *ope*. One day, during his Presidency, he so pronounced it, when in conversation with a foreign minister, who though not English, had been educated in England and plunged himself upon his knowledge and nice pronunciation of the English language. "Devel-op-ment," said the General, with emphasis. The ambassador lifted his eyebrows slightly, and in the course of a sentence or two, took occasion to pronounce the word correctly. The President seeming not to remark his excellency's benevolent intention, again said "devel-op-ment;" whereupon the fastidious minister ventured once more to give the word its proper accent. No notice was taken of the impolite correction.
"I repeat it, Mr.—," continued the President; "this measure is essential to the de-vel-op-ment of our resources."
"Really, sir," replied the ambassador, "if consider the de-vel-op-ment of your country"—with a marked accent on the *vel*.
Upon this, the General exclaimed, "Excuse me, Mr.— You may call it de-vel-op-ment, and will say de-vel-op-ment as long as I reverse the memory of good old Dr. Waddell!"

AN ANECDOTE.—Time—late in the afternoon of a hot, dusty September day in 1780. Place—the high road, five miles below Charlotte, where Mrs. Smart then lived, a saucy girl of fourteen, at the home of her parents. The news of Gates' defeat had flown over the country, but every one was gasping for details, especially those who had fathers and brothers in the patriot army. The father and brother of Mrs. Smart were in that army, and the family, as yet, knew nothing of their fate; a condition of suspense to which the women of the Carolinas were well used during the revolutionary war. It was the business of Susan, during those days, to take post at one of the windows, and there watch for travelers coming from the South; and, upon spying one, to fly out upon him and ask him for news of the army, and of the corps to which her father and brother were attached. Thus posted, she described, on the afternoon to which we have referred, riding rapidly on a "grass pony" (one of the ponies of the South Carolina swamps, rough, shag-headed, wild, and tall, slender, "ganging" forward; legs long enough to meet under the pony almost; damaged withered trunk flapping down over his face, which was yellow and worn; the figure covered with dust; tired-looking, as though the youth had ridden till he could scarcely sit on his pony, the forlornest apparition that ever revealed itself to the eyes of Mrs. Susan Smart during the whole of her long life. She ran out to the road and hailed him. He reined in his pony, when the following brief conversation ensued between them:
She.—"Where are you from?"
He.—"From below."
She.—"Where are you going?"
He.—"Above."
She.—"Who are you for?"
He.—"The Congress."
She.—"What are you doing below?"
He.—"Oh, we are popping them still."
She (to herself)—"It's mighty poor popping such as you will do, anyhow." (Aloud.) "What's your name?"
He.—"Andrew Jackson."
She asked him respecting her father's regiment, and he gave her what information he possessed. He then galloped away towards Charlotte, and Susan returned to the house to tell his news and ridicle the figure he had cut.

AT MRS. WILSON'S.—At Mrs. Wilson's, Andrew paid his board by doing what New England people call "chores." He brought in wood, "pulled fodder," picked beans, drove cattle, went to mill, and took the farming utensils to be mended. Respecting the last-named duty there is a striking reminiscence. "Never," Dr. Wilson would say, "did Andrew come home from the shops without bringing with him some new weapon with which to kill the enemy. Sometimes it was a rude spear, which he would force while waiting for the blacksmith to finish his job. Sometimes it was a club or tomahawk.—Once he fastened the blade of a scythe to a pole, and, on reaching home, began to cut down the weeds with it that grew about the house, assailing them with extreme fury, and occasionally uttering words like these:
"Oh, if I were a man, how I would sweep down the British with my grass-blade!"
Dr. Wilson remembered saying to his mother when they were talking of Andrew one day:
"Mother, Andy will fight his way in the world."
The Doctor lived to see his prediction fulfilled, and though he would never vote for his old companion, he rejoiced exceedingly when he heard, sixty years after, that this swearing, roystering lad had come to be a contrite old man. Mrs. Wilson's chief recollection of her young guest was that he was particularly willing to go out with her into the garden and help her pick beans for dinner, which she attributed to the obligingness of his disposition, but added, "Andy did like corn and beans, though."

SONORA, MEXICO.—A letter from a gentleman at Guaymas, Mexico, of the 10th of December last, says:
"It will be an easy matter to dig out of Sonora at least six million dollars of silver yearly, and no one knows how much gold and copper. On the Yaqui river there are gold washings from which a single hand with a pan can get from one hundred to five hundred dollars per day. The Indians will not take the trouble to wash for it, as they say they get enough to eat without it. There are copper, gold, tin, bismuth, silver, and coal mines all over the State of Sonora; besides, the soil is fertile, and the port of Guaymas one of the finest in the world. At the present time, in mid winter, oranges are growing in the open air, and I sleep pleasantly without covering."

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—The High Point (N.C.) Reporter says: S. J. Piggot, doing business as a merchant in this place, was arrested for forgery by the Sheriff of Davidson county, on Sunday night last, and lodged in the Lexington jail. He is accused of forging the names of Col. Wm. Henderson and Chas. Hoover, Esq., to a note deposited for discount in the bank at Lexington. The officers of the bank suspected there was something wrong, from the similarity of hand writing in the signatures, and took the precaution to write to the endorsers, who denied all knowledge of the matter, whereupon Piggot was arrested.

FOREIGN NEWS.
Great Britain.—In the Parliament, Lord John Russell said that the Government had no reason to suppose that warlike preparations were going forward on a threatening scale in France.
France.—The rumor that the French troops had been removed from Rome is denied, though it is certain that the Emperor and the Pope are not on the most amiable terms. It is said that France favors universal suffrage in Central Italy so as to ascertain the state of public opinion in that country. A strong party is forming; it appears, in opposition to the Pope exercising both temporal and spiritual power.
Italy.—An affray had occurred at Ancona between some troops, in which about 40 were wounded. Mazzini's party is very active in Rome. Arrests in Venice have increased to an alarming extent, and spread terror among the inhabitants.
Hungary.—Kossuth had suddenly disappeared from London, and was supposed to have gone to Hungary. An address of the Hungarian Protestant Association says: "The national movement will resemble an avalanche, and Hungary will, on the first opportunity, detach herself from Austria. Austria is already taking steps to prevent this."
Austria.—Austria is said to be directing more troops towards the Tyrol and Venice. The London Globe's Paris correspondent says: "It is generally understood that France and England are about to make a joint summons upon Austria to desist from sending troops into the Marches of Ancona, and evacuate Venice at the earliest moment; and also to accept such indemnity as Italy is now ready to offer."

Spain and Morocco.—Reliable accounts from Morocco say that the regular Moorish army has not yet been brought out. The division is said to number over 60,000 disciplined troops, which are waiting for a great battle. The object of the Moors is said to be to draw the Spaniards into the interior.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A WAR STEAMER.
The Charleston News publishes the following extract from a letter dated Malaga, Dec. 25th:
A dreadful catastrophe has occurred here. I suppose I shall never again witness such a sight. I was on the way to my hotel at 9 o'clock, and while stopping a moment to observe the numerous steamers in port, a detonation, surpassing that of either thunder or cannon, startled me, and a cloud of smoke arose from among the steamers that were riding at anchor, awaiting the embarkation of the 3d corps d'armee. As soon as the smoke had dispersed a raging fire was seen streaming from the deck of the magnificent steamer Geneva, belonging to Victor Emmanuel, and chartered to the Spanish Government for the service of the war. The air was filled with shouts and cries from those on board.
The steamer had just arrived, and had not entirely moored, her main anchor only being out. In the space of a minute hundreds of row-boats were alongside to receive her passengers and take in those who had jumped overboard. Shortly they arrived on shore, but many awfully injured—so seriously that a few days after they died in the hospital. Some lauded without shirts, others without pants, having been obliged to tear them off on account of the fire; many of the poor creatures had no hair left on their heads. In the space of five or ten minutes not a single person remained on board the burning vessel, and an order was given to the thousands of spectators present, as well as to the inhabitants of the adjacent houses, to escape, for there was imminent danger.
The catastrophe was caused by the explosion of grenades placed in the stern, where there were two remaining many more, and aft of them were hundreds of loaded bombs and over twelve tons of powder. Two Spanish steamers were ordered to attach lines and tow her out if possible, or at least free her from amongst the others, over thirty in number, besides many more sail vessels. After much trouble the two steamers commenced towing her, but could only get her out to the distance of about fifty yards or the length of the main anchor's chain. During all the time dreadful explosions of other grenades were taking place. The two steamers that were propelling found all their efforts useless to drag the anchor and were obliged to abandon her in the very middle of the harbor.
The fire was raging intensely and fast making its way aft to the bombs and gunpowder. After some time a Spanish man-of-war was placed at a short distance from the wreck and commenced a heavy discharge of cannon balls to sink her, but not an hour passed before the steamer appeared to "lee" in the least any effect, and as the danger was increasing from minute to minute, four cannons were posted on one end of the Mole, and another man-of-war assisted, when finally the wreck gradually settled down. The mainmast had already been consumed, so that the fire had but a short distance to reach the after magazine.
In half an hour more the great danger had nearly passed, for amid the tremendous explosion of grenades that had not ceased from the commencement, another sound was heard—that occasioned by the struggle between the two elements; but the fire was soon after subdued, and the waters covered the decks. All was over; she had gone down, showing only the end of her bow-sprit and foremast. Besides much material of war lost, there were 200 miles belonging to the government. There is a complete loss of everything, not even any of the baggage was saved. Searches have been made by a diving machine, and not a vestige of any thing was found.
I have seen numbers of the wounded; there are over 2000 in the hospitals of Malaga.

THE HOME OF MY CHILDHOOD.
The following is one of the sweetest ballads of the day, and carries with it a moral which will find the heart of many a wanderer:
Oh home of my boyhood, my own country home
I love it the better wherever I roam;
The lure of proud cities, the wealth of the main,
Have never a charm like my own native plain.
There waved the old elms on the cottage lined streets;
The roar of the river the forest crowned hills;
The starlight that glistened, they dwell with me still.
Oh home of my boyhood, my own country home,
I love it the better wherever I roam,
The lure of proud cities, the wealth of the main,
Have never a charm like my own native plain.
I've wandered for years thro' this cold hearted world,
And rode every sea where the sails are unfurled;
I've met with the great and the noble of earth,
But have never forgotten the home of my birth.
The laugh of my sister, my brother's high glee,
Are echoing round me wherever I be;
The thousand bright glances from young maiden's eyes
Are stars in heaven, when grief clouds arise.
The voice of my father, with deep manly tone—
There's a music about it no other have known;
The smile of my mother, that drew lighted brow—
Oh mother—dear mother—they dwell with me now!
I love them—I love them—the days of the past,
And nothing shall bribe me from keeping them fast:
O home of my boyhood, my own rural home,
I love it the better wherever I roam.
O home of my boyhood, etc.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—The average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain through last year was the largest ever known, being 44,120 bales per week, against 41,819 in 1858; 37,681 in 1857; and 43,520 in 1856. The crop of American cotton in 1856 (year ending September 1st) was 3,528,000 bales; in 1857, 2,940,000 bales; in 1858, 3,140,000 bales; in 1859, 3,851,000 bales; and the deliveries at the ports already show a sufficient increase to indicate a crop for the current year of not less than 4,400,000 bales—the largest crop yet known. England will take about fifty-six per cent. of the crop; our Northern manufacturers about seventeen per cent; and nearly all of the remaining twenty-seven per cent. will be taken in the other countries of Europe.

**IMPORTANT NEWS AT THE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM!**
The undersigned having a large stock of WINTER CLOTHING on hand, and being desirous to run it off to make room for the Spring and Summer trade, offer their entire stock of suit, cassimere, beaver, pilot and cloth Over Coats and Sacks; estinet, cassimere and cloth business Sacks and Sackets; Pants of all grades; black and fancy velvet, black silk and cassimere Vests; Shirts, Drawers and Furnishing Goods; Trunks, Hats, Caps, &c., at Greatly Reduced Prices. Buyers and consumers will create and advance their interests by examining and purchasing from our extensive stock.
We would respectfully announce to our customers that their Accounts are ready for settlement, and we feel assured that our friends will come forward and relieve our necessities and give a great deal of trouble.
We return our sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us for the past year, and hope to merit a continuance of the same for the coming year.
FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.
January 10, 1860.

**Madison Furnace,
LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.**
THE IRON WORKS, 6 miles East of Lincoln and 13 miles South of Newton, are now in operation, where all kinds of Castings, such as machinery, cooking ware, &c., will be done with dispatch, by superior workmen, at as cheap rates as possible. When the Blast Furnace is not in operation, casting will be done with the cupola. I will also have Hammered Iron made, and can furnish farmers and mechanics with anything needed in that line. Also, good Pig Iron for sale.
Old Metal and Produce taken in exchange for work or Iron.
JONAS W. DERR.
February 14, 1860 4m-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'y 24, 1860. 5t-6t

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