# Atestern Aemocrat.

OFFICE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1860.

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THE

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT, Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

If paid in advance, .....

If paid within 3 months, ...... 2 50 If paid after the expiration of the year, ...... 3 00 Of French, English and American manufacture, which Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, will be accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year. Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

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

charged accordingly.

#### Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N C.,

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care. Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Con-

Beir During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office. January 10, 1860

#### Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office at the Court House, I 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 Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel. January 24, 1860

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE

OPERATIVE STRUERY,

Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, Charlotte, N. C. December 14, 1859. POLLOK B. LEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Memphis, Tennessee. Bee Office over the Gayoso Bank, on the Corner of Main and Madison Streets. "Ga Time of Holding Courts:

CHANCERY-4th Monday in May and Nov. Cincert-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.

#### W. BECKWITH Has constantly on hand

WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C., Of the best English and American manufacturers.

Call and examine his stock before parchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. November 8, 1859

# John T. Butler,

Watch and Clock Maker, Jewelier, &c.,

Opposite Kerr's Hotel, Charlotte, N. C. (Late with R. W. Beckwith.) Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12

Oct 16, 1860. J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,



Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

#### MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS. Charlotte, N. C.

ALEXANDER & McDOUGALL. The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity and the public generally, that they have opened the above Establishment at the foot of Trade Street, adjoining the track of the North Carolina

#### are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery ort notice and on reasonable terms. Steam Engines from 8 to 80 Horse Power.

Their SHOP contains tools selected with great care, to do their work in a first rate manner. Castings, in Iron or Brass, made to order

HORSE-SHOEING and BLACKSMITHS work of all kinds. REPAIRING in their line attended to. Agents for Dr. E. O. Elliott, for Winter's Patent Mulay Saw Mill, which has the advantage, along with many others, of doing at least twice as much work, and doing it better, than any other Mill in use-it can be run by Steam, Water or Horse Power. The Mulay may be seen at the Shop at any time, HENRY ALEXANDER.

MALCOLM McDOUGALL. N. B. Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c., bought or taken September 25, 1860.

Choice Flowering Bulbs. HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c., at New York prices, For sale at SCARR'S

Drug Store, Charlotte.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. M. B. TAYLOR and J. M. MILLLER have associated themselves for the practice of MEDICINE, in all of its various branches. Miller's old stand.

October 23, 1869. MERCHANT TAILORING. The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has

just received a full and complete assortment of goods

adapted to men's wear, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

MADE TO ORDER

According to the latest fashions, as cheap as the same style of goods can be bought in the State. J. S. PHILLIPS. Charlotte, Oct. 2d, 1860.

#### BIRDS, BIRDS.

All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS: also, a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at

J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store, One door above the Bank of Charlotte. Nov 20, 1860.

Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy

receive prompt attention. W. W. QUINN. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

# A. W. ALEXANDER, Dentist.

addressing him at Charlotte.

are inserted on a Vulcanized India-Rubber base. This months, with interest from date, will be given, purchamethod, besides possessing many natural advantages | sers giving bond and good security. over all others, is also cheaper. Specimens of this All persons indebted to the estate of said intestate work will be shown to those wishing it. Office in Granite Row, over Adams' Express office.

#### Hardware!! Hardware!! recovery. A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-

#### Carpenters' Tools.

Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, pannel, pruning, grafting, tennon, back, compass, webb, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chissels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes: Brick. plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screwplates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke haves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines. Jougers, and in fact everthing a mechanic wants, in on House, Charlotte, N. C. May 29, 1860.

# Blacksmith's Tools.

Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax: Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c. for sale very cheap at TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House:

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillits, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 12 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware, A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House

# \$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st October. Stock of Goods—they speak for a mulatto boy named SOLOMON. He is near six department is full and complete. feet high, about thirty years old, tolerably bright, rather slim, and weighs about 175 pounds. He has a down look when spoken to. The end of the forefinger of his left hand has been cut off, and a sharp hard knot has grown on the end of it. I think he is lurking about Rocky River, in the lower end of Cabarrus county. where he was raised. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or assist him, under the penalty of the law. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so WILLIAM HAMILTON, I can get him. Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C. April 9, 1860.

Beef Cattle Wanted. Highest Cash Prices paid for Beeves and Sheep. I am still engaged in Butchering, and desire to purchase Beef Cattle and Sheep, for which I will pay the Rail Road and opposite John Wilkes' Steam Mills, and highest market prices. Those having stock for sale will find it to their advantage to give me call. Inquire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard. J. L. STOUT. Aug. 21, 1860. 26-tf

# NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro and is provided with all the improvements required boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black,) about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worthy of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull: can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be isposed of according to law. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff. Oct. 9, 1860.

CHILDRENS' Carriages, Cabs, Cradles, &c., a beautiful assortment always on hand

PALMER'S Variety Store,

One door above the Bank of Charlotte,

A REQUEST.

You say, dear girl, you'll marry me On one-a hard condition-Oh, name it! whatsoe'er it be, You'll find me all submission.

If this right arm can win thee, dear, I'll pull it from the shoulder; Or this right eye, to pluck it out No martyr could be bolder.

For thee I'd walk from pole to pole, And deem the task a pleasure; Then speak-oh, speak, and tell what Will win earth's brightest treasure.

With rosy blush her cheek was dyed-Emotions seemed to rack her; "Oh! promise me," she softly sighed, "That you won't chaw tobaccer!"

It is extremely uncertain whether the heroic "indiwidual" complied with that request.

#### Valuable Town Lots and other Land FOR SALE.

The undersigned having been appointed and qualified as Administrators, with the Will annexed, of the late Thomas M. Farrow, deceased, and having obtained a Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered | decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county hopeless, certificates to prove which can be exhibited. empowering them to sell the real estate of said intes-The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. tate in North Carolina, make known by this advertise-Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte wil | ment that they will sell at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Saturday the 19th of January, 1861, the following Real Estate, consisting of one undivided third part of a Lot in the town of Charlotte, and known and designated in the plan of said town as lot No. 11 in square No. 2; also, all those Lots lying in said town and All styles of DENTAL WORK executed in a satisfactory manner. Persons desiring it can have work done No. 90; also, the one-half of lots Nos. 688 and 689 in at their residences by informing him in person or by square No. 95; also, one undivided half part of a tract of Land in Union county, adjoining the lands of Marcus By means of a recent invention, Artificial Teeth Austin, John Lemmonds, and others. A credit of six

will please come forward, make payment, and save costs: and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment according to law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their WILLIAM McCOMBS,

WILSON WALLACE, Dec. 4, 1860.

Plantation and Mills for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale about 300 acres of stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

Land, lying on Rocky River in Cabarrus county, 22 miles East of Charlotte. There are three good Dwellmiles East of Charlotte. There are three good Dwellgood repair. Call and examine the premises or address me at Garmond's Mills P. O.

H. H. HUNTER November 20, 1860

# LAND FOR SALE.

On the fifth day of January, 1861, I will sell the tract of Land belonging to James McConnel, dec'd, congreat variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S taining 218 acres, lying on the head waters of Mallard Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Man- Creek. On the premises there is a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-buildings. The land is fine for farming purposes, 25 or 30 acres being excellent bottom land. It will be sold subject to the widow's dower. Persons wishing to examine said Lands can do so by calling on the undersigned or Silas Hunter. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on day of S. W. CALDWELL, Adm'r. November 27, 1860

# I MUST HAVE MONEY.

All persons indebted to T. H. BREM & CO. will oblige me and themselves by paying by the first of January next, or I will be compelled to resort to unpleasant means to collect the same.

Cochrane & Sample are my authorized Agents in my absence. Nov. 27, 1860.

# NOW OPENING FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ELIAS & COHEN

Are now prepared to display to their customers and the public generally, the most

EXTENSIVE AND BEST SELECTED

Ever offered in Western North Carolina.

There is no humbug about the size and prices of our Stock of Goods-they speak for themselves. Every

DRY GOODS. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods. Hardware and Cutlery.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Hats and Caps.

AND MILLINERY GOODS. FANOY GOODS & NOTIONS.

GROCERIES, &c.

A call and examination of our stock is respectfully

solicited at Brem's old Stand, Trade street. Charlotte, Oct. 9, 1860

#### J. R. & E. N. McAulay's Select and that they were denounced, with those who SCHOOL,

AT MORGANTON, N. C. The course of instruction embraces the Classical and Mathematical studies requisite for admission into the lower classes in College. The next term commences on the second Monday in January, 1861. For terms address the Principals. Dec. 4, 1860.

# Raisins, Raisins.

Just received, a large lot of fresh bunch Mallaga Raisins: also a large supply of Figs, Dates, Prunes, Currants, &c., at J D PALMER'S Confectionary. Dec 4 '60 Dec 4, 1860

DISCUSSION IN THE N. C. LEGISLA- date on the platform of principles as laid down by TURE.

We give below a sketch of a debate in the Senate on the 6th, between Hon. Bedford Brown and Hon. W. W. Avery. Mr Ramsay and Mr Avery had presented resotions passed by citizens of Rowan and McDowell counties in favor of a Convention and expressing a determination not to submit longer to the aggressions of the North. The presentation of those resolutions gave

rise to the debate: Mr Brown arose and said that he would take this opportunity of expressing his views on the subject matter of these resolutions, which were being from time to time introduced, and which it was likely would be considered abroad the voice of a majority in the State, when it was his opinion that nine of every ten of the people of the State were opposed to a dissolution of the Union for existing causes. He had a high respect for the inestimable right of petition, and wished it distinctly understood that he believed the memorialists were influenced by noble and patriotic motives, but that they were too hasty. In some things he agreed with them, in others he differed.

Mr B. said that he had been among his constituents during the past few days, and they were opposed to such hasty action—that the people of Caswell were in favor of imitating the glorious example of our revolutionary sires in deliberating on these questions with calmness and a lofty purpose of mind, of demanding their rights in the Union, and guarantees for the protection of their property from the North before venturing to dissolve that glorious compact framed by our fathers. Mr Brown said that the Southern States should confer solemnly together on this all important subject, as the same lot of weal or wo would fall on them all alke in case of their secession-that North Carolina should be consulted, and that no State should secede without this common consultation -that they should together demand their rights, and in the event of failure to obtain them, act together as brethren. Gentlemen who had supported Mr Breckinridge during the late campaign had not only said they were not advocating disunion, and that the election of Lincoln was not sufficient cause for disunion, but had repelled the charge as an infamous slander. He had not heard one of them say that the election of Lincoln was sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union being Houses and all necessary improvements on the Land, together with Saw, Grist and Gold Mills—all in during the canvass. If it had been generally so ted South in the Union, and calls for a Southern

North Carolina. What right, asked Mr B., have we to march to victory under one flag, and in the moment of a triumph to raise one entirely different? Was this fears she would, or if from any cause the measure the people? His own opinion was that a mere gards the immediate secession of several States as the proper mode would be to demand guaranties to secede, and contends, at much length, and with for the protection of our property, and that our an irresistible array of facts and arguments, that rights be properly recognized, and if Lincoln infringes the Constitution in one single instance, or ton States, the border slave States will be comattempts to use authority not granted him by that | pelled, by interest and safety, to follow. Constitution, then, said he, let the South rise in might and majesty and expel the tyrant from his throne. Mr Breckinridge had been charged with

believed these charges no man would have dropped him sooner than he would. Mr Breckinridge had sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. Mr B. thought the opinions of Mr Breckinridge should be entitled to respect—should be heeded by the party of which he was the acknowledged

leader in the late election. Mr B. said that it was unjust that citizens who would not fall in with hot haste into the ranks of secession should be branded as submissionists; that he was emphatically a State's right man - had never fought under any other banner, and that the word submission was not in his political vocabulary. The secession of one State did not necessarily make it wise or expedient for other Southern

Mr Brown further said, that he believed that Massachusetts and Vermont were more loyal in feeling to the government of Great Britain than to the United States, and their secession would be considered by him as anything else than a calamity He was not for that recreant submission that would surrender the federal government to the bidding of Wendall Phillips, Garrison, Massachusetts, and the British crew. It was more valiant to fight them awhile in the Union. The statutes of the federal government, protecting slavery were stronger, he said, to-day than ever before. The opposition to Republicanism has a large majority in the two Houses of Congress, and is likely to have for years to come. The Supreme Court is on the side of the

Mr B. concluded by saying that he did not be lieve that there was one in forty in the State in favor of secession without first having made a demand for guarantees from the North.

ted that Mr Brown should have taken this occasion is to be feared) "go to-the other place." to indulge in denunciatory terms of the memorial from his constituents, and of those who entertained the views set forth in that memorial.

[Mr Brown here said that he had expressed motives of Mr Avery's constituents.]

Mr Avery continued: That his constituents had exercised a right in making the requests they had break up the Union for a slight cause.

that the election of Lincoln was a sufficient cause ty of Paris on Peter Lombard, the celebrated schofor a dissolution of the Union, that he had declared that his election would bring it about-that in person upon whom the title of Doctor of Medicine that case it was inevitable.

continued aggression of that party on the rights of the South. The President could not be taken out of his position while we remain in the Union. The North will never give any guarantees, and if we go into Convention with them, they will bind the South hand and foot. He had been a bitter partizan, but believed the time had come when party distinctions should be torn asunder-that there was no half-way ground, that North Carolina would say to all, who are not for me you are against me. The extreme Southern States do not wish to confer and conspire with the border States against the Union, they will first leave it and hear your suggestions. The Senator will wait for an overt act. What is that act? It will never be defined, and it will never be admitted that it is committed

the Republican party, was, when coupled with the

Mr Avery said that Mr Brown was as much a condition of the country. disunionist as himself-that the difference between them was a mere question of time. Mr Avery thought if the advocates of Mr Breckinridge had advocated disunion, that the State would have gone for him by 20,000 majority; that the people were far in advance of the politicians on this question. Caswell was a State's Rights county, and the first gun fired by federal troops to coerce

S. Carolina would bring her people into the field.

Mr Avery said he would abide the decision of the State as a loyal citizen, whatever his own opinions might be.

Mr Brown again addressed the Senate. He

spoke in high terms of the message of the President, and said he was proud that Mr Buchanan had taken the position he had. Mr Avery replied, and the debate was continued until 3 o'clock, when

Since the above was put in type we find a more extended account of the debate in the State Journal, which gives Mr Avery's remarks fuller than

the above report from the Standard. LETTER FROM SENATOR HUNTER.-The Richmond Examiner contains a long and forcible letter from Senator Hunter, on the present crisis of fore the election; but on Wednesday evening had our Government. He is anxious to preserve the heard doctrines avowed in a meeting in the Com- Union if it can be done with the Constitution in SAGE. - Springfield, Ill., Dec. 5 .- A synopsis of avowed and believed, he did not believe the Breck- | Convention as the means of concentrating Southenridge ticket would have received 20,000 votes in ern opinion, and of agreeing upon a common demand for security, either in a clear recognition of her covenanted rights, or the granting of new guarantees. If the North should refuse, as he good faith to the people? Was this good faith to shall fail, as he thinks most probable, then he repopular election was no cause for dissolution-that | inevitable. He argues the perfect right of a State in the event of the probable secession of the cot-

SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. C .- The real and personal property belonging to the estate of Colonel W. W. Price, Mr B. read from the Lexington Statesman the deceased, was sold at his late residence in Rockopinions of Mr Breckinridge expressed a few days | ingham county. N. C., the following being some of since declaring against disunion for existing causes, the sales made: One tract of land containing and said the opinions of our noble standard-bearer fourteen hundred acres sold at \$21,25 per acre. were entitled to respect. If he, Mr Brown, had One tract containing six hundred acres at \$18.05 per acre and another tract of three hundred acres at \$12,00 per acre The first bought by Dr. Price, denied it-he did not think the election of Lincoln of Georgia, the second by Col. A. L. Wyllie, of Danville, and the third by Mr. Carter of North

A number of negroes were also sold, some of which brought from \$1,250 to 1,526-bought by legatees, we understand, upon a credit.

A lady in Philadelphia, last week, had a silk dress torn, by its hitching against a box on the sidewalk, in front of a store. She sued the store keeper for damages, and though he proved that he only an hour and a quarter, the Court gave judg- of getting others who will do better. Such percosts, thus legally deciding that everything out of get worsted doors must stand clear of hoop-skirts.

sense. The taunting counter-hurrans of two po- thus indulged. Mr Avery next addressed the Senate. He regret- litical factions, for example, very often mean, (it

ORIGIN OF TITLES .- The origin of the titles D. D. and LL.D. date back to the twelfth century, at the first establishment of the Universities, and himself as not wishing to impugn the patriotic were then held in high esteem. The first person upon whom the title of Doctor was conferred was Irnerious, a learned Professor of Law at the University of Bologna. He induced the Emperor in the memorial, which they had done respectfully, Lotharie II, whose Chancellor he was, to create the title, and he himself was the first recipient of it. thought with them, as disunionists, and ready to He was made Doctor of Laws by that University. Subsequently the title was borrowed by the facul-Mr Avery said that if Mr Brown had not said ty of theology, and first conferred by the Universilastic theologian. William Gordenio was the first was bestowed, who received it from the College of Mr Avery further said, he had never in the Asti, in 1329. For several ages the doctorate was campaign raised the curtain and contemplated dis- a title invested with high honor; but in the preunion, but that if it was necessary he would stand sent century, and especially in this country, there up to it as a man and a North Carolinian-that are so many thousands of them that the title is dissolution, but the election of a sectional candi- having.

#### THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

TEXAS .- There is a general understanding among the members of the Texas legislature that that body will assemble at Austin, Texas, on the 17th of December, without any formal call from Gov. Houston. It is understood that the Legislature will call a Convention of the people to meet on the 8th of January.

ALABAMA. - Mr Yancey declined going as Commissioner to South Carolina, as he will be in the Convention of his own State at the time the Commissioners are expected to go. It is stated that Mr John Elmore will go to South Carolina, and Judge Shorter to Georgia. Commissioners will be sent to all the States that hold conventions.

TENNESSEE .- The Governor of this State has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet by those gentlemen who call themselves Unionists. on the 7th of January, for the consideration of the

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The following

resolutions have become laws: Resolved, That the Governor be requested to appoint as many Commissioners, as in his judgement may be necessary, to visit each of the slaveholding States, and designate the State or States to which each Commissioner may be commissioned; whose duty it shall be to inform them that this Legislature has passed an act calling a Convention of the people of this State to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy, aggravated by the recent election of a President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of Mississippi that those States will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient

measures for their common defence and safety. Resolved, That should any Southern State no Mr Thomas, of Jackson, said he had no doubt have convened its Legislature, the commissioner that both the gentlemen were patriots and friends to such State shall appeal to the Governor thereof to a Censtitutional Union, and moved to adjourn. to call the Legislature together, in order that its

co-operation be immediately secured. WHAT LINCOLN'S ELECTION HAS DONE .- It is estimated that the depreciation throughout the country, in the values of flour, wheat, cotton, wool, corn, State securities, railroad and bank stocks, negroes, real estate and other property, since the election of Lincoln, is not less than two hundred

millions of dollars !!! LINCOLN'S OPINION OF THE PRESIDENTS MESthe President's Message reached Mr Lincoln this morning. He comments very severely on its accusatory tone towards the North, and says his own

views are misrepresented. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 -The Senators from the slave States held a caucus to-day, for the purpose of consultation and interchange of views and feelings. The meeting was harmonious, but no conclusion was arrived at that would warrant the belief that there would be united action. No proposition was made requiring a vote. The caucus finally adjourned, fully convinced that at least seven States would withdraw from the present Confederacy. There is now no hopes nor prospect of preserving the Union. Messrs. Powell and Crittenden, of Kentucky, made strong and eloquent appeals in the caucus, but all to no pur-

Gen. Henningsen, of Nicaraguan notoriety, is out in a long letter urging the South to stand up for her rights, and pledging himself and his old companions in arms to come to their defence. If there is any fighting to be done, he wants to be

The President has given assurance that he will not reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston, and says that Major Anderson, of Fort Moultrie, has not asked for any more troops. The best feeling exists between the garrison and citizens.

HIRING SERVANTS .- The accomplished local editor of the Richmond Examiner, pens the following very pertinent remarks concerning a subject in which every house-keeper is deeply interested:

The time is fast approaching when people will be required to procure their servants for the ensuing year. As a general thing, if people have was only occupying so much of the sidewalk as the servants who have pleased them, it is better to relaw allowed him, and that the box had been there tain them than to go searching in the vain hope ment in favor of the plaintiff for five dollars and sons may get better servants, but oftentimes they

It would be well for those who have hired out servants to learn how they have been managed, and HURBAH.—The origin of this exultant interjec- not for the chance of a small advance upon their tion, the electioneering echoes of which are still hire to take them away from places where they ringing in our ears, is probably unknown to nine- have been well cared for. There is no surer way tenths of those who use it. It is as old as the of ruining servants than to allow them a change Sclavonic race, for aught we know, and is common- of place every year. They are sure to be disconly heard on the banks of the Vistula as on those tented with every home they may find in the of the Hudson. From the coast of Dalmatia to course of a few months, and be a trouble to their Behring's Straits it is the cry of warlike assault employers, and in the end become of little value and the shout of victory. In this country we put to their owners. It is to be hoped also, that no it to all sorts of congratulatory and defiant uses, its servants will be allowed to hire themselves, that most tremendous "vocal effects" are comprehended is to find some one to act as master for them, who in "three times three and a tiger." The source of only receives the money which they pay for their the word is in the primitive oriential idea that every hire, and exercise no control over them. There man who dies for his country goes to Heaven- may be some who can thus be trusted with the Hu-raj, the Sclavonia derivative, meaning litteral- disposition of their time, but the example seldom ly "to Paradise." Hurrah! is not unfrequently fails to nake others discontented, and not unfreused in America, however, in quite a different quently, in the end, to ruin the servant who is

A WHITE WOMAN AMONG THE AFRICANS .- A Sierra Leone paper states that a white woman who accompanied her husband, a missionary, up the Cavalle river last May, excited the greatest curiosity among the sable dwellers of that benighted region, where a white woman was never before seen. All wanted to touch her, and great surprise was expressed upon feeling her hair. The king of Nyinemo tribe called her "very fine," and complimented her husband greatly for his taste in selecting her. And when she told him he might see other white women who would surpass her, he said that would either never be, or else a very long time. Owing to her presence the attendance on preaching was extraordinary large. During her visit at the mission station, hundreds went to see her, who said they could feel satisfied now that they had seen such a wonderful being as a white

An Albany barber having an intemperate man to shave on Sunday, begged him to keep his the mere election of a President was no cause for greatly diminished in value, and now hardly worth mouth shut, as it was a punishable offence to open a "rum hole" on the Sabbath.

