

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. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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Any person sending us five new subscribers, 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 advance.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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.

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

January 10, 1860

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 Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.

January 24, 1860

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY.

Office No. 2 Tenth's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

December 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.

Time of Holding Courts:
CHANCERY—4th Monday in May and Nov.

COURT—3d Monday in Jan., May and September.

COMMON LAW—1st Monday in March, July and Nov'r.

CHESS—2d Monday in February, June and October.

CRICKETS—Circuit Court, Ark.—2d Monday in May and November.

Jan. 3d, 1860.

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

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jew-
eller, &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
months.

Oct 14, 1860.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

September 18, 1860.

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
Rail Road and opposite John Wilkes' Steam Mills, and
are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Machinery
at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Steam Engines from 8 to 80 Horse
Power.

Their SHOP contains tools selected with great care,
and is provided with all the improvements required to
do their work in a first rate manner.

Castings, in Iron or Brass, made to order.

HORSE-SHOING and BLACKSMITHS work of all
kinds. REPAIRING in their line attended to.

Agents for Dr. E. O. Elliott, for Winter's Patent
Muley 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 Muley
may be seen at the Shop at any time.

HENRY ALEXANDER,
MILKING MACHINES,
N. B. Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c., bought or taken
in trade.

September 25, 1860. 31-1f.

Choice Flowering Bulbs.
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c., at New York prices,
For sale at
SCARR'S
Oct 23, 1860. Drug Store, Charlotte.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. M. B. TAYLOR and J. M. MILLER have
associated themselves for the practice of MEDICINE,
in all of its various branches.
Office at Dr. Miller's old stand.
October 23, 1860.

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,
Of French, English and American manufacture, which
will be made to order.

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. 3m

BIRDS, BIRDS.

All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS;
also, a beautiful assortment of NEW
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

Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered
hopeless, certificates to prove which can be exhibited.
The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial.
Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will
receive prompt attention.
W. W. QUINN.
April 10, 1860. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Dentist.

All styles of DENTAL WORK executed in a satisfactory
manner. Persons desiring it can have work done
at their residences by informing him in person or by
addressing him at Charlotte.

By means of a recent invention, ARTIFICIAL TEETH
are inserted on a Vulcanized India-Rubber base. This
method, besides possessing many natural advantages
over all others, is also cheaper. Specimens of this
work will be shown to those wishing it.

Office in Granite Row, over Adams' Express office.
June 5, 1860. 1f

Hardware!! Hardware!!

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he has added to his extensive
stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete
stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenter's Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, punch-
ing, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and but-
ter SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels,
Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Crick,
plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-
plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-
shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels,
Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines,
Gaugers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in
great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S
Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Man-
sion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860. 1f

Blacksmith's Tools.

Such as Belows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Ham-
mers, Buttresses, Farrier's Knives, Screw-pulling Hoes,
Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning
and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, grain,
grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes;
Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, slip-
pers, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120
gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep
Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, 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, grain,
grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes;
Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, slip-
pers, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120
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, Black Zinc, Tin Plate,
Babbit metal, &c.

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

\$100 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 1st October,
a mulatto boy named SOLOMON. He is near six
feet high, about thirty years old, tolerably bright, rather
slim, and weighs about 175 pounds. He has a down
lock 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
I can get him.
Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.
April 9, 1860. 1f

Beef Cattle Wanted.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Beves and Sheep.
I am still engaged in Butchering, and desire to pur-
chase Beef Cattle and Sheep, for which I will pay the
highest market prices. Those having stock for sale
will find it to their advantage to give me a call. In-
quire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard.
J. L. STOUT.
Aug. 21, 1860. 26-1f

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg
county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro
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; and that
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 ex-
penses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be
disposed of according to law.
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.
Oct. 9, 1860. 1f

CHILDREN'S Carriages.

Carriages, Cradles, &c., a beauti-
ful assortment always on hand
at
PALMER'S
Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of
Charlotte. Dec 4 '60

A REQUEST.

You say, dear girl, you'll marry me
On one—a hard condition—
Oh, name it! whatsoever 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 tobacco!"

It is extremely uncertain whether the heroic "in-
dividual" 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
decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county
empowering them to sell the real estate of said intestate
in North Carolina, make known by this advertise-
ment that they will sell at the Court House, in Char-
lotte, on Saturday the 19th of January, 1861, the fol-
lowing 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
known in the plan as lots Nos. 647 and 651 in square
No. 30; also, the one-half of lots Nos. 688 and 689 in
square No. 95; also, one undivided half part of a tract
of Land in Union county, adjoining the lands of Marcus
Austin, John Lemmons, and others. A credit of six
months, with interest from date, will be given, purchas-
ers giving bond and good security.

All persons indebted to the estate of said intestate
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
recovery.

WILLIAM McCOMBS,
WILSON WALLACE,
Administrators.

Dec. 4, 1860.

Plantation and Mills for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale about 300 acres of
Land, lying on Rocky River in Cabarrus county, 22
miles East of Charlotte. There are three good Dwelling
Houses and all necessary improvements on the
Land, together with Saw, Grind and Gold Mills—all in
good repair. Call and examine the premises or ad-
dress me at Garmond's Mills P. O.

H. H. HUNTER
November 20, 1860 1m

LAND FOR SALE.

On the fifth day of January, 1861, I will sell the
tract of Land belonging to James McConnell, dec'd., con-
taining 218 acres, lying on the head waters of Mallard
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
sale.
S. W. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
November 27, 1860 5f

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 un-
pleasant means to collect the same.
T. H. BREM.
Cochrane & Sample are my authorized Agents in
my absence.
Nov. 27, 1860. 40-5f

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

STOCK OF GOODS

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
department is full and complete.

DRY GOODS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

CLOTHING AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

Hardware and Cutlery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hats and Caps.

BONNETS

AND MILLINERY GOODS.

FANCY 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 1f

J. R. & E. N. McAulay's Select 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. 41-6f

Raisins, Raisins.

Just received, a large lot of fresh bunch Mallaqa
Raisins; also a large supply of Figs, Dates, Prunes, Cur-
rants, &c., at J. D. PALMER'S Confectionary.
Dec 4, 1860

DISCUSSION IN THE N. C. LEGISLA- 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. Ramsey and Mr. Avery had presented resolu-
tions passed by citizens of Rowan and McDowell coun-
ties in favor of a Convention and expressing a determi-
nation 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 exist-
ing causes. He had a high respect for the in-
estimable 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 consti-
tuents 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 ex-
ample of our revolutionary sires in deliberating on
these questions with calmness and a lofty pur-
pose of mind, of demanding their rights in the
Union, and guarantees for the protection of their
property from the North before venturing to dis-
solve that glorious compact framed by our fathers.

Mr. Brown said that the Southern States should
confer solemnly together on this all important sub-
ject, as the same lot of weal or woe would fall on
them all alike 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 sup-
ported Mr. Breckinridge during the late campaign
had not only said they were not advocating dis-
union, 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 be-
fore the election; but on Wednesday evening had
heard doctrines avowed in a meeting in the Com-
mons Hall, by an Elector, certainly not avowed
during the canvass. If it had been generally so
avowed and believed, he did not believe the Breck-
inridge ticket would have received 20,000 votes in
North Carolina.

What right, asked Mr. B., have we to march to
victory under one flag, and in the moment of a tri-
umph to raise one entirely different? Was this
good faith to the people? Was this good faith to
the people? His own opinion was that a mere
popular election was no cause for dissolution—that
the proper mode would be to demand guaranties
for the protection of our property, and that our
rights be properly recognized, and if Lincoln in-
fringes the Constitution in one single instance, or
attempts to use authority not granted him by that
Constitution, then, said he, let the South rise in
right and majesty, and expel the tyrant from his
throne. Mr. Breckinridge had been charged with
disunion proclivities.

Mr. B. read from the Lexington Statesman the
opinions of Mr. Breckinridge expressed a few days
since declaring against disunion for existing causes,
and said the opinions of our noble standard-bearer
were entitled to respect. If he, Mr. Brown, had
believed these charges no man would have dropped
him sooner than he would. Mr. Breckinridge had
denied it—he did not think the election of Lincoln
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 necessa-
rily make it wise or expedient for other Southern
States to go with her.

Mr. Brown further said, that he believed that
Massachusetts and Vermont were more loyal in
feeling to the government of Great Britain than
the United States, and their secession would be
considered by him as anything else than a calamity.
He was not for that recent submission that would
surrender the federal government to the bidding of
Wendell 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
South.

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 de-
mand for guaranties from the North.

Mr. Avery next addressed the Senate. He regretted
that Mr. Brown should have taken this occasion
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
himself as not wishing to impugn the patriotic
motives of Mr. Avery's constituents.]

Mr. Avery continued: That his constituents had
exercised a right in making the requests they had
in the memorial, which they had done respectfully,
and that they were denounced, with those who
thought with them, as disunionists, and ready to
break up the Union for a slight cause.

Mr. Avery said that if Mr. Brown had not said
that the election of Lincoln was a sufficient cause
for a dissolution of the Union, that he had declared
that his election would bring it about—that in
that case it was inevitable.

Mr. Avery further said, he had never in the
campaign raised the curtain and contemplated dis-
union, but that if it was necessary he would stand
up to it as a man and a North Carolinian—that
the mere election of a President was no cause for
dissolution, but the election of a sectional candi-

date on the platform of principles as laid down by
the Republican party, was when coupled with the
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 guaranties, 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
by those gentlemen who call themselves Unionists.

Mr. Avery said that Mr. Brown was as much
a disunionist as himself—that the difference be-
tween them was a mere question of time. Mr.
Avery thought if the advocates of Mr. Breckin-
ridge 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 Presi-
dent, and said he was proud that Mr. Buchanan
had taken the position he had.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, said he had no doubt
that both the gentlemen were patriots and friends
to a Constitutional Union, and moved to adjourn.

Since the above was put in type we find a more
extended account of the debate in the State Jour-
nal, which gives Mr. Avery's remarks fuller than
the above report from the Standard.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HUNTER.—The Rich-
mond Examiner contains a long and forcible let-
ter from Senator Hunter, on the present crisis of
our Government. He is anxious to preserve the
Union if it can be done with the Constitution in
its full vigor. For this purpose he counsels a united
South in the Union, and calls for a Southern
Convention as the means of concentrating South-
ern opinion, and of agreeing upon a common de-
mand for security, either in a clear recognition of
her covenanted rights, or the granting of new
guaranties. If the North should refuse, as he
fears she would, or if from any cause the measure
shall fail, as he thinks most probable, then he re-
gards the immediate secession of several States as
inevitable. He argues the perfect right of a State
to secede, and contends, at much length, and with
an irresistible array of facts and arguments, that
in the event of the probable secession of the cot-
ton States, the border slave States will be com-
pelled, by interest and safety, to follow.