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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, JANUARY 8, 1861. NINTH VOLUME---NUMBER 446.

THE

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Published every Tuesday,

BY

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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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.

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☞ 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 intrusted 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 y

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,

PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY,

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

December 14, 1859.

POLLOK H. LEE. WM. H. KERR.

LEE & KERR.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Memphis, Tennessee.

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

Time of Holding Courts:

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

Jan. 3d, 1860. y

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 y

John T. Butler,

PRACTICAL

Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &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 16, 1860. tf

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. y

New Supply of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.

☞ Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.

R. W. BECKWITH.

Nov. 27, 1860 tf

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.

On and after the First day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run Daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus enabling freights to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and *vice versa*.

Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at $8 50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at $19, and *vice versa*. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers.

A. H. MARTIN,
Oct 2, 1860. tf Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent.

AT TAYLOR'S you can find the largest assortment of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, of all the celebrated makes.

GLASS, of all sizes and qualities—both French and American. Also, Putty by the keg or pound.

WOODEN WARE Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

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

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.

ovN 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 wil 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. tf

Hardware!! Hardware!!

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public 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:

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, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spokeshaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gongers, and in fact everthing a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.

May 29, 1860. tf

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, Rasps 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 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, Block 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!

RANAWAY 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 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 I can get him.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.

April 9, 1860. tf

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 highest market prices. Those having stock for sale will find it to their advantage to give me a call. Inquire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard.

Aug. 21, 1860. 26-tf J. L. STOUT.

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, 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 disposed of according to law.

Oct. 9, 1860. tf E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

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

PALMER'S Variety Store,

One door above the Bank of Charlotte. Dec 4 '60

HEAVY TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH.—The Petersburg Express says: "The regular trains to the South are daily heavily loaded with through passengers, many of whom consist of Northern capitalists *en route* for South Carolina and other Southern States. A gentleman from the city of New York informs us that there are three thousand prominent monied men in that city who are now prepared to come to the South, having determined upon this course in the event of a dissolution of the Union."

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has issued his proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to meet on the 17th of January.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A very dangerous spurious $5 note on the Commercial Bank of this place, is frequently sent here from the Southwest. The engraving is fine, and is no doubt a genuine note of some other "Commercial bank" altered to Wilmington, N. C.

The centre Vignette is a whaling Crew. On the left, 5 and ship under full sail; below it, on the right, 5, and sailor at wheel below it. The Commercial Bank here has nothing like it.

A bad looking $3 note on the Bank of Wilmington, has made its appearance here, from the same direction. The Bank has no note below $5.—*Wilmington Herald.*

FRUIT AND TREE STORE.

The subscriber has opened out next door above Byerly's Tin-Shop, in the Mansion House Building, and will keep on hand a well selected stock of Fruit Trees Grape Vines, Evergreens and Shrubbery, &c. Also, Fruits of various kinds—Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c., &c. E. W. LYLES.

Dec. 11, 1860. tf.

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 advertisement 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 known in the plan as lots Nos. 647 and 651 in square No. 90; 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 Lemmonds, and others. A credit of six months, with interest from date, will be given, purchasers 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,
Dec. 4, 1860. Administrators.

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 tf

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. 41-6t

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, 1860

The World coming to an end.

LOEWENSTEIN & BRO. wish to call the attention of the people trading in Charlotte to the fact that they are prepared to sell

Dry Goods, clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

cheaper than any house in the State. In consequence of having bought a large stock at reduced prices, we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

LOEWENSTEIN & BRO.

October 16, 1860 tf

HORRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE OF OREGON EMIGRANTS.

Mothers eating the dead bodies of their Husbands and Children.

FORT WALLA WALLA,
Washington Territory, Nov. 8, 1860.

The command of Captain Dent, United States Army, has just reached this point from the scene of the late Indian massacre, near Fort Boise, bringing with him twelve men, women and children, who have been rescued from this massacre, which has been one of the saddest which has ever occurred on the emigrant route.

These wretched creatures were found almost naked, and eating the dead bodies of those that had been massacred, and eating the head of a man that had been buried ten days. The party numbered forty-four souls, out of which twenty-nine were massacred and fifteen saved. They had moved from Wisconsin up to Fort Hall where they received an escort of dragoons, who guarded them to near Samson Falls, or Snake River, when the dragoons turned back, they were left alone for three hundred miles, when they expected to reach Walla Walla, W. T. Near Fort Boise they were attacked by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Snake Indians. They fought for two days, when finding their men falling, they abandoned every thing and fled for their lives. The next day they saw by the smoke that their train had been destroyed. They moved on for several miles on foot, the mothers, many of them carrying their infants at their breasts, until they came to a small creek lined with berries, where they remained for five weeks, until the troops found them. Two men had made their escape and gave the information, upon which Col. Wright ordered out troops to their relief.

The troops moved rapidly, and when they came up with the emigrants it is said the heart of every soildier was moved at the sadest spectacle that humanity ever witnessed. The poor people, men, women and children bowed themselves to the sandy desert, where they were found, and offered up a solemn and fervent prayer to God at their most miraculous escape, and with one feeling the soldiers swore vengence against the savages who have reduced this band of emigrants to this condition.

But the most horrible sight was yet to be witnessed. They were without food or clothing, and had made shelter for themselves out of willow and grass, and the infants that had been left after their mothers had been massacred were eaten most ravenously, and one lady ate two of her own children that had died of starvation, and afterwards dug up her own husband, and the troops found his head roasting upon the fire when they reached them. They said it was not until starvation drove them to it that they could allow themselves to be thus reduced to live upon human flesh, and that, too, in a putrid state. The women had been ravished by the hellish savages, and their naked dead bodies bore all he marks of horrible brutality. When will our government take some action to guard and protect our emigrant roads to the Pacific coast?

A rumor has also reached here that the Flathead Indians in the Bitter Root Valley had risen, and were giving great trouble at Fort Owen. Everything has been done by Colonel Wright, the commander of this department, that a humane and noble commander could do, and much credit is due the officers and troops under Captain Dent, for their efficient aid and kindness to these emigrants.

THE EFFECT.—The property belonging to the estate of Col. M. Campbell, dec'd, was sold at his late residence, on Thursday last, and although the company was large, property sold very low—on a credit too. The reduction was 20 to 50 per cent. compared with such sales a few months ago.—*Statesville Express.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It is stated that Gen. Scott, several days ago, submitted to the President a plan for blockading Charleston, besides strongly reinforcing all the Southern garrisons and other military preparations; but the plan was not favorably received.

Claremont Female School.

MRS. E. J. WILSON will commence the third Session of her School at Claremont, 4½ miles from Charlotte and 1½ from Sugar Creek Church, on the 2d Monday in January, 1861.

TERMS per Session of 20 Weeks:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar,	$6 00
History, Philosophy and Astronomy,	7 00
Music on Piano, including use of instrument,	17 00

Board, including washing, lights and fuel, will be furnished at Claremont, and by families in the neighborhood, at $40 per Session.

Claremont is a pleasant and healthy location, and from Mrs Wilson's success and long experience as a Teacher, parents and guardians have the assurance that those committed to her care will receive special and thorough instruction.

December 22, 1860 5t-pd

Wil., Charlotte & Ruth. Railroad---

WESTERN DIVISION.

Passengers will be accommodated to and from the head of the Road, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going West—Leave Charlotte at	9	A. M.
" Tuckaseege station at	9 45	"
Arrive at Brevard "	10 30	"
Going East—Leave Brevard station at	4	P. M.
" Tuckaseege "	4 45	"
Arrive at Charlotte at	5 30	"

Proper flag signals being given at intermediate points, passengers will be taken up.

Dec. 10, 1860. WM. HARTY, Agent.

☞ At the head of the Road, four-horse post coaches will be found ready to take passengers and baggage to Lincolnton, connecting regularly with the trains. At Lincolnton, four-horse coaches run tri-weekly to Newton, Lenoir, and Abingdon, Va., leaving on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the morning, and returning to Lincolnton on the evenings of the same days.

C. A. SUTHERLAND & CO.,
Dec 10, 1860 tf Stage Proprietors

Thirteenth Dividend.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Four Dollars per share has been declared by the Directors, and will be paid to Stockholders on and after the first day of January. Stockholders residing in North Carolina and Eastern York, S. C., will be paid by the Company's Agent at Charlotte; those in Chester District and Western York, by the Agent at Chester; Fairfield stockholders, at the Bank in Winnsboro; and those in Charleston, at the Bank of the State of South Carolina. All others will be paid at the Treasurer's office in Columbia.

C. BOUKNIGHT,
Dec 22, 1860 4t Sec'y and Treasurer.

For the Western Democrat.

OUR FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

MR. EDITOR:—Feeling a deep interest in our federal affairs, I have embraced every available opportunity to ascertain what is going on in our *once* United States—now, alas! united no longer. Being solicitous as to the position my own beloved State would assume in the present crisis, I have watched the movements of her Legislature to see whether anything of importance was doing. As yet I have seen nothing. It is true the bill to arm the State has passed the Senate, which is the last I have heard of it. For about six weeks the members have been discussing the question as to whether the Legislature has power to leave the calling of a convention to the people unless two-thirds of each house concur in the proposition to call a convention. And some of them cite the Constitution of North Carolina, article fourth, section first, which reads thus: "No convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly." This seems to me to be a wise provision. But does any one suppose for a moment that its framers thought of disabling the Legislature to call a convention in a case of emergency when the people were clamoring for it? No sir! This is not a contest between two sections of the State about altering or amending any part of the State Constitution. It is a contest between a sovereign State and a sectional party north. Can any one point out the analogy between the two cases? The case in hand is between us and several of the Northern members of our great family of co-equal nationalities. And now, Sir, is not our Legislature taking away our State sovereignty when they show the least disposition not to leave a matter of so much moment to the people, who are the sovereigns, whether they act wisely or not? Who are the sovereigns, the Legislature or the people? I say, most emphatically, the People. The Legislature is only the agent of the people to carry out their wishes. It is true we have placed our legislators as watchmen at their posts that they may blow the trumpet and warn the people, when they see the sword coming upon the land, (as Ezekiel directed his people to do,) and if the people would not take warning when they heard the sound, the watchmen should be guiltless—their blood should be upon their own heads. Our chief Magistrate has sounded the alarm. What has our beloved State done? Has she responded? Let the people judge. The attitude of her Legislature is aptly illustrated by an anecdote related of certain *Yankees* during the last war with England: When sent to spy out the enemy, they refused to pull a rope as sailors till they should each receive a double portion of rum; but while they were awaiting the issue, they were all taken prisoners by the enemy. Dear rum to them. So will it be a bad family quarrel to us if we are to omit action till the enemy is battering down the wall.

Now, are we making any more friends at the North? I think not. Are we making any more in our own State? I think not. Then where are we making friends—in our sister States south who differ so much from us, believing it to be their duty to exercise their State sovereignty *now?* One of them has already gone, and more of them will soon follow. These are grave questions.

But to which of these parties will we attach ourselves, the North or the South? "Oh," say some, "wait for an over act." Will they give us some surety that we shall then be in no worse condition to extricate ourselves from the snares of our destroyers than at present. Some seem willing to try it awhile under the Lincoln flag, forgetting that thereby they signify their willingness to do a thing to which they are sworn not to submit in their own State. That is, to serve where the black race rule even to the fourth generation. Even that remote degree is not declared the white citizens' equal—one eighth negro blood is excluded. Now, I make the inquiry, whether the rumor be true that the Vice President elect is tainted with this kind of blood? Will some one please answer?

I do hope all our members will take these things seriously to heart and lay down all party strife, so that on the 7th we will have no cause to say to them as Malachi said to the priests in his day, "you have been partial in the law;" but following his advice, may we all be able to "come and lay our offering at the foot of the altar and confess our faults," and go to work like brethren, so that it may be said of us, as Paul said of the Christians at Jerusalem, "Behold how these brethren love each other."

I believe that each State when she signed the Constitution of the United States, saying: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." I say when they signed that instrument each and every State, through her delegates, always did maintain that all power was derived from the people. Congress had no power except what was clearly delegated; all power not so delegated, remains to the people of the several States, or their State Governments; and the people may resume all granted power whenever it shall be necessary for their happiness; therefore, each and every one of the States which feels herself aggrieved by a majority of the partners to this compact is at liberty to secede, the contract having been broken. What else could she do? It is an absurdity to say that the creature is above the creator.

Now, sir, when agents have been put into office by the sovereign States and a majority of those States legislate in violation of the Constitution of the United States, so that our agents, the officers of the General Government, cannot enforce the laws, what alternative is left us but to secede? Don't the President of the United States tell you that the North has been pushing this thing forward for more than a quarter of a century, and that unless a change of sentiment takes place at the North it must bring about a dissolution of the Union?

I noticed, shortly after our Legislature met, that one of its members brought up a resolution declaring none vindicating secession fit to hold office in the State; and when the bill to arm the State came up, he would not vote for it for the present lest it should alarm his constituents. I should like to know what county he represents, if he has given a fair representation of his people—for if the very thought of guns being put in their own hands alarms them, I should be afraid to risk them in battle, lest they should act like the old woman's son, who, according to the story, always loaded but never shot. But I don't believe we have such a county in our State, but those people have been unfortunate in their selection of a representative. Now, Sir, are we not in a deplorable situation in our beloved State. Are we united at this fearful crisis? Would to God I could say, yea! Need I enquire what is the matter? I would not speak, but duty tells me it is time we common people were speaking out. What did I hear last summer from one end of the State to the other by both parties, through the press and otherwise?—that we must unite on some one man and elect him President, or all hope was lost. Some who spoke thus have reached, like myself, three score, and some almost three score and ten years—they told us that if Lincoln should be elected, our rights would not be respected—that the will of the North would be carried out. *Now*, these same men want an "overt act" done by Lincoln. Do they mean by this to wait till he marshals a sufficient force to give us a pretty good fight at the South, and if they should be too big for us, fall over on the strong side? I do not know what else is meant. For I am sure that we were told that from ten to fourteen States *had* committed "overt acts" as far as they were able, and Lincoln was one of their leaders to force on this strife between the North and South. What has he since done to put it down in his own State? What is going on between Kentucky and Ohio and the General Government? If the papers be true, a suit is pending at this time; and still you are wanting an "overt act". I should like to know what sort of an act would suit you. Has not our Chief Magistrate told us that he has done all he can to calm the storm, and that he believes it will all prove abortive? Did he not call on men throughout the length and breadth of the land to meet in solemn assembly to see if our Heavenly Father will not stay our wicked hearts and soften them down lest we should destroy each other. God grant that we all may engage in it earnestly—and begin *now* so that we may be the better prepared on that day.

A CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MAN.

For the Western Democrat.

ACTION FOR SELF PROTECTION.

A public meeting was held at Mint Hill, Mecklenburg county, on the 20th December.

On motion of Mr A I Hoover, Mr E H Hintson was called to the Chair, and Mr J A Long appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions suitable for the occasion, viz: Peter Conder, J C Flow, McCamy Miller, A J Hood and D W Miller.

The committee, after having retired, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The neighborhood has been disturbed from time to time by a man calling himself Gen. Marion Mass—by Sabbath breaking, rioting, trading with negroes, unmercifully beating his wife, keeping a disorderly house, and making his support in an unknown way—which the citizens of the neighborhood cannot, nor will not, put up with any longer. Therefore

Resolved, That we give the said Gen. Marion Mass five days to leave the neighborhood.

Resolved, That if the above resolution be not complied with, he shall be moved by force.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and also read to the offender.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet on the 25th December, at 10 o'clock.

On Tuesday, Dec. 25th, the meeting was again called to order.

The Chairman stated that the resolutions were not as yet complied with.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to carry the resolutions into effect, and the offender's household utensils were thrown out of doors and the doors and windows of the house nailed up.

It was then resolved by upwards of forty citizens of Union and Mecklenburg counties, that if the said Gen. M. Mass did not leave the neighborhood in five days, thirty-nine lashes shall be applied and also a coat of tar and feathers, his head half shaved and that half well blacked.

It was also resolved that these proceedings be published in the Western Democrat.

E. H. HINTSON, Ch'n.

J. A. LONG, Sec'y.

American Battles During the Revolution.

	British Loss.	Amer. Loss.
Lexington,	273	84
Bunker Hill,	1,054	453
Flatbush,	400	200
White Plains,	400	400
Trenton,	1,060	9
Princeton,	400	100
Hubbardtown,	180	800
Bennington,	800	100
Brandywine,	500	1,200
Stillwater,	600	350
Germantown,	600	1,200
Saratoga,	5,752—surrendered.	
Red Hook,	500	32
Monmoth,	400	130
Rhode Island,	200	211
Briar Creek,	18	400
Stony Point,	600	100
Camden,	375	600
King's Mountain,	950	96
Cowpens,	800	72
Guilford Court-House,	532	400
Hobkirk's Hill,	400	400
Eutaw Springs,	1,000	550
Yorktown,	7,072—surrendered.	
Total,	24,851	7,897

Arsenal at Charleston taken by South Carolina Troops!—The troops took possession of the Arsenal at Charleston on the 30th, containing many thousand arms and millitary stores. Military preparations are actively and zealously progressing. Volunteers have been tendered from several Southern States, among them officers of the army and navy, and West Point graduates. Captain S. M. Morgan, of Tennessee, offered his services, which have been accepted.