

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 22, 1861.

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THE
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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
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If paid within 3 months, 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
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 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 19, 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.
January 19, 1860

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 Braxley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1860

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY.
Office No. 2 Irwin'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.
CIRCUIT—3d Monday in Jan., May and September.
COMMON LAW—1st Monday in March, July and Nov'r.
CIRCUIT—2d Monday in February, June and October.
COURT OF COMMONS, 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, 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.

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.

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

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. 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 in 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.

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, Peaches, &c., &c.
E. W. LYLES,
Dec. 11, 1860.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation formerly owned by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, situated nine miles north of Charlotte. The tract of land contains 700 acres, about 25 of which are cleared, including a good meadow of 25 or 30 acres—the balance is good wood-land. The A., Tenn. & Ohio Railroad passes through the plantation. There is a fine Dwelling House containing nine rooms with 8 fire-places, and all necessary out-buildings. Good water convenient.
For further information apply to the undersigned at his residence or address him at Craighigh P. O., or apply to J. C. McAuley on the premises.
R. B. HUNTER.
December 4, 1860. 3m-pd

Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy
Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certifies 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.

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, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher's SAWS; Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, 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, Gauges, 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 Mansion 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 horses 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, Tract Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, grain Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pans, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pots 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, Rabbit 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 dark 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. Any persons are rewarded 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.

Beef Cattle Wanted.
Highest Cash Prices paid for Bees 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.
J. L. STOUT,
Aug. 21, 1860.

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 9 or 8 inches high. He says his name is J. M., 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.
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.
Oct. 9, 1860.

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

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

TWENTY YEARS AGO.
How wondrous are the changes, Jim.
Since twenty years ago,
When gals wore woollen dresses, Jim,
And boys wore pants of tow;
When shoes were made of calf-skin,
And socks of home-spun wool;
And children did a half-day's work,
Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim,
Upon the spinning wheel,
And practiced late and early, Jim,
On spindle swift and reel,
The boys would ride "bare-back" to mill,
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day—
Some twenty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sleds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim
As buggies now-a-days;
And oxen answered well for teams—
Though now they'd be too slow;
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,
That "Wilson's Patent Stove,"
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our girls had wore,
And how the neighbors wondered
When we got the thing to go;
They said 'twould burst and kill us all;
Some twenty years ago.

Yes, every thing is different, Jim,
From what it used to was;
For men are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws—
And what on earth were we coming to,
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much,
Since twenty years ago.

THE TRUTH!
Owing to the present difficulties of our country and the distracted state of business,
In order to continue
It becomes necessary for us to make
AN APPEAL TO OUR CUSTOMERS
in self-defense. Those indebted to us, will do us a kindness by coming forward and promptly paying up.
Fisher & Burroughs,
January 1, 1861. 2m

WANTED,
Every body to know that J. TROTTER is at his Old Stand, opposite the Jail, and is prepared to repair, repaint and re-trim Buggies and Carriages in the best manner. He can put on Buggies the newest and best Taps of any workman in the county. Some new work will also be made.
He respectfully informs the public that he can make a Buggy that will ride a man into office (or at least carry him about while seeking the public stalls) or any where else. Richard the Third offered his Kingdom for a horse, but if he had known Trotter he would have wanted a Buggy, such as he, Joshua Trotter, can make or repair. So give him a call.
Jan. 1, 1861. 2m J. TROTTER.

\$100 PER WEEK, CLEAR OF ALL EXPENSES! made by using the NEW PATENT WELL BORING MACHINE.
Operated by 4 men can finish a Well 50 feet deep in one day. Parties who have bought the right to use this valuable Machine in this State, South Carolina and Georgia, are making from \$75 to \$100 per week, clear of all expenses. The Right for a few of the best counties in the State for sale cheap.
For further particulars enclose stamp to
CHAS. E. HARRIS,
Box 18, Concord, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1861. 4t

Notice.
From and after this day (1st of January, 1861), we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for
cash, and cash only,
any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, instead of filling their order, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit.
And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.
January 1, 1861. OATES & WILLIAMS.

NEW RESTAURANT.
Having connected with my Establishment an
Eating and Refreshment Saloon,
I am prepared to serve my friends and the public in the culinary line in the best style. Epicureans will please give me a call, and it shall be my constant study to please them.
J. D. PALMER,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
January 1, 1861.

Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R. Co.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the A., Tenn. & O. R. R. Company will take place at Charlotte on Wednesday, the 30th instant. All Stockholders are requested to be present in person or by proxy. At the same time, a meeting of the Directors will take place.
WM. JOHNSTON,
Acting President.
Jan 8, 1861. 4w

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to
THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt.,
Jan 8, 1861. 1y at Branch Bank N. C.

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

President Buchanan's Last Message.
The following is the last Message of President Buchanan, transmitted to Congress on the 9th inst:
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the opening of your present session I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of those dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately involved. Those opinions and recommendations I do not now propose to repeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable—imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce; the treasury was unexpectedly left without means which it had reasonably counted upon to meet the public engagements; trade was paralyzed; manufactures were stopped; the best public securities suddenly sunk in the market; every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men, who depended upon their daily labor for their daily bread were turned out of employment.

I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at present, than they then were. When Congress met, strong hope pervaded the whole public mind, that some amicable adjustment of the subject would speedily be made by the representatives of the States and of the people, which might restore peace between conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, public distress becomes more and more aggravated.

As evidence of this, it is only necessary to say that the treasury notes authorized by the act of the 17th of December last were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par, at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these facts it appears that in a government organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well-grounded fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive to our public and private interest, than a most formidable foreign war.

In my annual message I expressed the conviction, which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has a right, by its own act, to secede from the Union or to throw off its Federal obligations at pleasure. I also declared my opinion to be, that even if that right existed and should be exercised by any State of the confederacy, the executive department of this government had no authority under the constitution to recognize its validity, by acknowledging the independence of such State.

This left me no other alternative, as chief executive officer under the constitution, but to collect the public revenues and to protect the public property, so far as this might be practicable under existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute and not to make laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, to modify or to enlarge their provisions to meet exigencies as they may occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right make aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress.

But the right and duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the federal government, is clear and undeniable. But a dangerous and hostile attitude of States towards each other has already far transcended and cast in the shade the ordinary executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond executive control.

The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution in all its various bearings. Therefore, I commend the question to Congress as the only human tribunal, under Providence, possessing power to meet the existing emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war or to authorize the employment of military force in all cases contemplated by the Constitution; and they alone possess power to remove grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility.

The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fathers to their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. Our national flag has floated in glory over every sea. Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when, in the history of all time, has a confederacy been bound together by such strong ties of mutual interest? Each portion of it is dependent on all; and all upon each portion, for prosperity and domestic security.

Free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth every where. The great planting and farming States require the aid of the commercial and navigating States to send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and to furnish naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from its destruction. The calamity would be severe in every portion of the Union, would be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which would place us in a most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity, is, as I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has

been chiefly based upon a misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress all serious grievances which the South have suffered. But in Heaven's name let trial be made before we plunge into armed conflict upon mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power.

Let us pause at this momentous point and afford the people, both North and South, an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action. Therefore, I appeal through you to the people of the country, to declare in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means. I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves exclusively to the question—how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared to this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliations—action, prompt action, is required. A delay in Congress to prescribe or to recommend distinct and practical propositions for conciliation, may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede.

Common ground, on which conciliation and harmony can be produced, is surely not unattainable. Propositions to compromise by letting the North have the complete control of territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory, but when the alternative is between reasonable concession on both sides, and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation upon the patriotism of Congress, to assert that the members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now, danger is upon us. In several of the States which have not seceded, forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union, besides our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce States to remain in the Union.

At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no action of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor even furnish an excuse for it by an act of the Government. My opinion remains unchanged that justice as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South. Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, commanding the forts at Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, lest it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish, if not provocation, at least pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina.

No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist. I was assured by distinguished and upright gentlemen of South Carolina that no attack upon Maj. Anderson was intended, but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities as much as it was my own to avoid the fatal consequences which must eventually follow military collision. And here I deem it proper to submit, for your information, copies of a communication dated the 28th December, 1860, addressed to me by E. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams and James L. Orr, commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents and copies of my answer thereto, dated the 31st December.

In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department read a letter from that gallant officer, dated the 27th December, 1860, the day after this movement, from which the following is an extract:

"I will add as my opinion that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act. [Referring to orders dated December 11th of the late Secretary of War.] Under this impression, I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours to this one, where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these orders was in the following terms: "The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the forts, but an attack or an attempt to take possession of either one of them will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entertained, in which I do not share, that the peace of this District may be disturbed before the 4th of March. In any event, it will be my duty to preserve it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though imperfectly performed, and whatever results may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that, I at least meant well for my country.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
ECLIPSES.—During the year 1861 there will be four eclipses; two of them—both of the sun—will be visible to us. On December 17, there will be a very small part of the moon eclipsed, visible here; and on December 31, the sun will rise with about one-third of it eclipsed. The planet Mercury will pass over the face of the sun on November 12, but the phenomena will not be visible here.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE NEGRO?
This is a question of more importance to the philanthropist at the present time than any other. The Southern States now deem it necessary for their safety that all free negroes should leave those States, or select masters to whom they are willing to become slaves, if they prefer to remain. This is one of the fruits of the abolition movement, and taking it for granted that two-thirds of the free negroes, from 30,000 to 50,000, should decide to take up their abode in the North, what are we to do with them?

Massachusetts must receive the largest share, for here the negro is more petted and admired than in any other State. Here he enjoys more privileges, and here the greatest efforts are made by the abolitionists to reduce themselves to a level with him.

There are many towns in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, where a negro cannot reside except as a pauper, at the expense of the State. The people have no business for a colored man or woman, and soon starve them out if they attempt to settle within their borders.

Massachusetts must, therefore, take the largest share of the free negroes of the South, and support them. In the present state of business there is not a sufficient amount of labor for those who are now here, and there is already more than the usual amount of suffering among them at this season.

If 20,000 negroes or even 10,000, are crowded into our cities during the coming month—what are we to do with them?

We cannot blame our Southern brethren, under the present excited state of things for providing for their own safety, and if according to the doctrine of the abolitionists, we cannot exist as a country, 'half slave and half free,' we cannot expect that the slave States will consider themselves safe with a population of negroes 'half slave and half free.'

The principal cause of this movement has been the employment of free negroes, by the abolitionists in running off slaves, and even if no secession or dismemberment of the Union takes place, it is evident that that few if any Southern States will permit free negroes to reside within their limits, and we apprehend that all laws by which slaves may now become free, will, of necessity, be abolished. The people of the South are now satisfied that they must take care of themselves. If any means can be adopted by which they can do so with safety, and remain in the Union, their statesmen and we believe a majority of their people will adopt them. If not, a dissolution must take place, and the North will be flooded with negroes of all ages and qualities—those who are enabled to run away, and those whom the South will compel to leave.

The negro population of Boston now exceeds the demand in the ratio of three to one, and if we are to have ten thousand more thrown upon us, we hope the Republicans will devise some means to take care of them, without permitting them to become a burden to the State.—Boston Post.

TAKING THE VEIL.
The Journal du Lorient relates the following: "Mademoiselle Blanche de Beauval, a wealthy heiress of Orleans, was, about eight months ago, to have been married to the Viscount de Chamoy, but as the bridegroom was in delicate health, he was recommended to go for a short time to Italy, and the ceremony was postponed to October last. The Viscount, however, never reached his destination, having died on his way thither, and the lady, overwhelmed with grief, determined to take the veil. Her resolution was carried into effect three days ago, at the Carmelite convent in the Faubourg du Roule, at Orleans. At the hour fixed for the ceremony, the chapel was filled with the persons who had been invited to be present, and soon after a door leading from the interior of the convent opened, and Mademoiselle de Beauval, in the prime of youth and beauty, entered, leaning on the arm of her uncle. She was dressed in a bridal costume of white satin, trimmed with rich lace; a wreath of orange blossoms encircled her hair, and a large white veil was over her head. She took the seat prepared for her, and the officiating priest delivered a short address. She then quitted the chapel, which is divided into two parts by an iron railing, closed by a curtain. In a moment after, the curtain was drawn, and she was seen on the other side of the grating on her knees. The priest approached and asked whether she still persisted in her resolution to quit the world, to which she replied in a firm voice, 'Yes.' On this, one of the nuns who was standing by, removed the bridal wreath and veil from her head; let her beautiful fair hair fall on her shoulders, and then, with a scissors, severed the tresses close to her head. A murmur of regret was heard among all persons present when this sacrifice was commenced. Mademoiselle de Beauval then left the chapel, but reappeared in a few minutes after, dressed in the garb of a Carmelite nun. She lay down on the steps of the chapel, a funeral cloth was thrown over her, and the priest recited the prayers for the dead, and the 'De Profundis' was sung while the persons in the chapel were retiring."

AIR AND WATER.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired and prepared gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater is its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of that of ice. Hence water, kept in the room awhile is unfit for use. For the same reason, the water in a pump stock should always be pumped out in the morning before it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

SCRUPULOUS CORRESPONDENTS.—The Postmaster General has directed that when letters are deposited, endorsed "to lie over on Sunday," the writers' conscientious scruples are to be respected by the post office officials, who are to detain such letters accordingly.

AMALGAMATION.—A policeman of Cleveland informs the editor of the Plaindealer of that city, that he personally knows of over thirty negroes, who are living as man and wife with white women in the city of Cleveland.