

The Western Democrat.

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\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

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WILLIAM J. YATES,
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TERMS, PER ANNUM:
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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 receiving 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 19, 1861.

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

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.
January 1, 1861.

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, 1861.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

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.
January, 1861.

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 12, 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,
Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent.
Oct 2, 1860.

SITUATION WANTED
As Conductor on some Railroad Train, or as Agent at some Depot, or as Mail Agent.
Testimonials of moral character, Southern principles and close attention to business, can be given.
L. A. HELMS,
Address
Winchester, Union Co., N. C.
Jan. 8, 1861. 3m-pd

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY, and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—
February 5, 1861 3m

**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.,
at Branch Bank N. C.
Jan 8, 1861

Dissolution.
The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months, to prompt paying customers—none others need ask it.
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
Jan 15, 1861.

**Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, width, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimbets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and files, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in large 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 Cutters and Tongs, Rasps and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; such as plow, blower 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, Lumber 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, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Condors 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, Store and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 28th 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; he severely communicates 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, proffer property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 9, 1860. W. W. GREER, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' CLOAKS and BONNETS,
DRESS GOODS and EMBROIDERIES,
Carpets & Rugs.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLANTATION GOODS.

The above will be found to compare in styles and prices with any in the town.

FISHER & BURROUGHS
Nov 13, 1860

DAVIS & HARDEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Petersburg, Va.

REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 19, 1861 6m-pd.

BIRDS, BIRDS.
All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS;
also, a beautiful assortment of NEW
STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a
fine Songster, will find it at
D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Nov 20, 1860.

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.

YANKEE NATIONAL HYMN.
A committee of New York capitalists having offered to pay \$500 for a national hymn, the following is tendered by the Richmond Whig gratis. Money being the shrine at which the Yankee loves to worship, it is presumed these lines will suit:
Mighty mammon! powerful lord!
By all Yankeeedom adored,
Thy great favor we invoke;
Hear the hymn that we bespoke.
Save our broad phylacteries,
Save our mills and factories,
Save our ships, before they rot,
And their owners go to pot.
Save our merchants and their hoards,
Save our banks and brokers' boards,
Save our railroad bonds and stocks,
Save our vaults with patent locks.
Let Abe Lincoln and his hands,
Burn the cities, waste the lands,
Let him like a despot reign,
So we get the trade again.
Subjugate the Southern men,
Bring us back their trade again,
Cotton, rice, tobacco, all—
Crops and products, great and small.
Let our men die, if they must,
Earth to earth, and dust to dust,
Hiring soldiers are well spent,
If they bring us cent per cent.
Mercy, Justice, Freedom, Law,
These are names, not worth a straw!
Give us Gold! so that be won,
Let thy bloody will be done.
Mighty Mammon, powerful lord,
By all Yankee hearts adored,
Thy favor we invoke,
Hear the hymn that we bespoke.

TERMS, CASH!
We respectfully inform our friends and customers that owing to the stringency of monetary affairs, we will be compelled to sell for
Cash, and for Cash only,
during the year 1861. Having a large stock on hand, we will reduce the prices to suit the times.
Those indebted to us will oblige us by making immediate settlement.
ELIAS & COHEN.
January 8, 1861.

FARMER'S, LOOK OUT!
Money, Time and Timber Saved.
I have the right to sell VANDEMARK'S PORTABLE FENCE, made without posts, in the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. CHEAPNESS, durability, and convenience are its chief advantages. We recommend the fence to saw-mill owners, farmers and all who have fences to make. We will sell Farm or County Rights. A circular, stating cost, plan of building, &c., sent free to any address on application to
JNO. J. WHITE,
Mechanicsville, Alamance co., N. C.
March 26th.

State of North Carolina.
HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE)
General Order No. 4) Raleigh, April 24, 1861.)
All communications for the Governor in reference to Military matters—such as applications for commissions, tender of services of companies, &c., requisitions for arms, ammunition, &c., and for information pertaining to the military organizations called into service—will be directed to the Adjutant General in this city. By order of Gov. Ellis, J. F. HOKE, Adj't Gen'l

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE)
General Order No. 5) Raleigh, April 25,)
Hereafter all Provisions passing through this city, intended for any Depot out of the bounds of the State, will be stopped here for the supply of the troops concentrated at this point. The market price will be allowed for the Provisions so stopped. Forwarding and receiving Agents at the Rail Road Depot will pay strict attention to the execution of this order.
By order of the Governor, J. F. HOKE, Adj't Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE)
General Order No. 3) Raleigh, April 25,)
The Volunteer Forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of our bravest are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied to the call of your Governor.
The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. F. HOKE, Adj't General.

G. R. HARDING,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
Lincolnton, N. C.

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding counties, that he has permanently located in the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on the
Watch and Jewelry Business
In all its various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well used, or no charges made.
List of prices for Work.
Mainpring and cleaning watch, \$2.50; jewels, cap and foot, each, 75c; cap foot-hold jewel, each, \$1.50; hair-springs, \$1.25; chains, \$1.50; mending chains, 50c; tooth and heel 50c; pivots, \$1; cylinders, \$4; Staves, \$2.75; virges, \$2.50; screws, 25c; case springs 75c; clicks and ratchets, 75c; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work can know the prices before it is done.
Persons in the country having clocks or other work for Repair, will address me by letter if they cannot come themselves. I will attend to work promptly. All kinds of Gun-smith work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction.
G. R. HARDING.
Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861

TO THE PUBLIC.
With this notice terminates the term according to agreement of the general superintendance of Mr Robt. Shaw over my business in the Saddlery and Harness line. All indebted are requested to make settlements with me alone, as no other, until further advised, will be allowed in law.
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Feb. 26, 1861

ARMS FOR DEFENCE.
Three hundred thousand or four hundred thousand good Army Guns in the South not thought of.

Our people over-estimate the value of the arms manufactured expressly for war, and they do not appreciate the value of the immense number of rifles in their possession. Now, if every man in the South, and especially those whose highest duty it is at this time to look after the means of defence which I will now detail, and act upon the suggestions given, we will soon be the best armed people in the world. The Southern people are proverbial for the passion which they have always had for hunting-rifles and prize-guns. There are but few of these guns which are not over the length of the Minnie rifle (39 inches.) Their barrels have metal enough to bear boring out for large balls; there are smiths enough in every county in the South to bore and rifle them out in ten days, so as to carry an approved, uniform and required Harper's Ferry ball.
In the size of the bore and the shape of the ball is the great virtue of the Minnie rifle. This improvement, ordered at once by the authority of the Confederate States, and a single bullet-mould sent to the clerk of the Court of each county as a pattern, and every rifle cut down to thirty-nine inches, would at once arm the whole country. If our State Convention would make the move, the whole South would adopt it. Improved rifles would at once be in the hands of those accustomed to their use. To satisfy any person who is at all skeptical on this point, let him measure off four hundred yards from a barn door, load his small-bore rifle with a double charge of powder and a round ball, and, after trying three fires, then let him try three fires with the Minnie ball. He will find that the three first balls will not reach the door, and that the three last are killing shots. I have tried this with a rifle, shooting a ball the size of a buck-shot, and therefore know what I say to be true. The masses will not examine and pry into the philosophical principles which demand that this change should be made at once. There are a few scientific reasons which will convince all thinking men of its propriety, viz: the hollowed ball receives the full volume and force of the powder, none of it escaping by the side, as in the case of the round ball. Its expansive power causes more resistance to the powder, thereby enabling the gun to burn more powder and give more force to the ball. The conical shape of the ball causes less atmospheric resistance, and the excavation of the ball causes a rush and concussion of air that absolutely tend to sustain the ball in its flight.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
The late Stephen Arnold Douglas was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813. He learned the trade of a cabinet maker at Middlebury, in his native State, and continued for a year in that business, but was obliged to abandon it on account of his health. From Vermont he removed to Canandaigua, New York, where he pursued the study of the law until his removal to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1831. From Cleveland he removed still farther West, and finally settled in Jacksonville, Illinois. He obtained employment at first as clerk to an auctioneer, and afterwards taught a school, still devoting his leisure to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and rose rapidly in his profession, being elected Attorney General of the State before he was twenty-two years of age. In 1836 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and at the expiration of his term was appointed by President Van Buren, in 1837, Register of the land office at Springfield, Illinois. In 1840 he was elected Secretary of State of Illinois, and the following year Judge of the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding his robust appearance, he seems never to have possessed a strong physical organization, and resigned his judgeship, after occupying it for two years, in consequence of ill health. From this period his first prominence in national politics may be said to date. He was again elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1843, and continued a member of the lower House for four years, where he was one of the most active members, a speaker and ardent denouncer of that body. He was an advocate of "fifty-four or fifty" on the Oregon question, and was a firm supporter of the Mexican war. One of his best speeches was on the question of refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine which he was obliged to pay in New Orleans. In December, 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate—his course there is fresh in the public mind.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
The law which went into operation on the first of June, requires prepayment in money until the necessary stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured, at the rate of five cents per letter, weighing not more than half an ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, and five cents additional for every half ounce or fraction of an ounce, over five hundred miles double these rates. Advertiser letters will be charged two cents in addition to the regular postage. All drop letters and letters placed in the office for delivery only will be charged two cents; newspapers, circulars, and other printed matter, placed in the office for delivery only, will be charged one cent. The postage on weekly newspapers within the Confederate States will be ten cents per quarter; for a paper published six times per week, six times that amount, and for other publications in proportion. Monthly magazines weighing not more than one and a half ounces will be charged one and one-half cents per quarter, and periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly will be charged two cents per ounce. Transient newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, engraving, &c., not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents. For all matter coming from beyond the Confederate States double postage will be charged. Publishers of newspapers are entitled to send and receive from their respective offices of publication one copy of each publication free of postage.

**J. W. DERR'S
BLAST FURNACE.**
Is now in operation, producing a quality of SOFT PIG IRON superior to any heretofore made. Cooking-ware, Machinery, &c., are also manufactured at this Furnace. Persons wishing anything in my line, are solicited to give me a trial. Prices moderate. Address,
J. W. DERR,
Spring Hill Forge,
Lincoln County, June 4, 1861. 6t-pd

WHAT IS IT ALL FOR?
Many persons suppose, erroneously too, that all our present difficulties are caused by the slavery question. This may be the ultimate cause. But the difference between the North and the South is the result of a desire on the part of the South to be free and independent, while the North wants us to be dependent on them. Indeed, with them "Othello's occupation's gone," and as they can no longer gull the South with wooden nutmegs, bad books and patent nostrums, "the war must be vigorously prosecuted."
The two sections were living under the same Governments, with different pursuits and diverse institutions. The North, pre-eminently by the success of fanaticism at home, determined to try their plans on a larger scale; and accordingly elected Lincoln chief magistrate. The South was unwilling to submit to the inauguration and success of his policy; and hence desired to set up a Government of its own, in which such laws and regulations as might suit their taste and necessities were formed. The North replied, "you must live with us as we want you to do or be exterminated." Hence the difficulty. The South could not be forced and the North would not acknowledge the independence. And the question now is, "will we be free or must we be slaves?"

Men need not be alarmed at the posture of affairs. All the South should be united. We will all be subjugated and made slaves, if we are not united. It is madness to cling to the Union now. It is gone. Lincoln's supremacy or Southern independence must be the result.—Franklin Carolinian.

THE ARCH INGRATE.
The following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer puts forth a proposition which, as far as it goes, meets our most cordial approbation:
"The suggestion to change the name of Scott county in Virginia, meets the favor of all true Virginians, and will, we suppose, be carried into effect by the next Legislature at an early day of its session. The traitor son of Virginia, who now commands the army for her subjugation, can no longer be permitted to wear any of her honors. The very thought is revolting to every true-hearted Virginian. Let the name of Winfield Scott be struck from the Virginia roll of honor. Let not his name be uttered by the faithful and true of his mother State, except with scorn and detestation."

But the proposition does not go far enough. We suggest that the Convention, when it again assembles, proclaim Winfield Scott a dishonored and degraded man in the estimation of the people of Virginia—that they revoke every honor that the Legislature has conferred upon him in past years, and declare him a fit tool for the heartless and infamous despot in whose services he has enlisted. Let the world know, at all events, that his native State, which has contributed more to his fame than he has ever done to her's, loathes and repudiates him now that he has covered himself with ignominy—that she scornfully smiles at the drawn dagger which he is brandishing in his patriotic hand at her bosom, and "defies its point." Let him strike. The fellow-blow will fall harmless except to himself. He will find the assassination of the liberties of this proud old Commonwealth which he is now secretly plotting, not quite so easy of accomplishment as he imagines it will be.—Petersburg Express.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN THE NORTH
The New Orleans Crescent shows how fatal this war must be to New York; that paper says:
If the South was the poor country she has been represented to be, the rich North would not now be waging war upon her. She would be told to go in peace, and take care of herself hereafter. The contrary being the case, however—the North only being rich and prosperous on account of the patronage of the South—the withdrawal of which threatens her with ruin—a war of subjugation is set on foot, to carry out which successfully scores of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money are to be sacrificed! Were ever such sacrifices before made by a (so called) rich country to compel the trade of a poor country? History furnishes no parallel.

The Crescent takes the following quotation from Greeley's Tribune:
"One million men are ready to fight, and if need be, to die for the country; but the cost of arming half that number and keeping them effective in the field, while taking care of their families at home, is frightful. To arm, equip, and provide a well appointed force of one hundred thousand, including camp equipage, artillery, horses, munitions, etc., and two months' provisions, will cost twenty-five millions of dollars; and this for five hundred thousand men is one hundred and twenty-five millions. For six months' service, including transportation, this sum must be doubled. Such amounts test not merely the patriotism, but the ability of the loyal States."

Upon which the Crescent remarks:
The above is much nearer the truth than Greeley generally gets. It was probably accidental, for it is not within the bounds of reasonable probability that Greeley would make so near an approach to the truth purposely. His calculation may be below the mark; but we will take it as it is, and proceed to estimate the probable expenses of Lincoln's Government from this prominent Abolition stand-point.

Among the "Appointments by the President," (Lincoln), we find the following:
"John H. Peters of South Carolina, to be Consul of the United States at Tunis."

This is a specimen of Lincoln's appointments. This man Peters is not of South Carolina, but was one of Georgia's having resided some time in the Georgia State Penitentiary. He is known here as a most infamous scoundrel. Among other things about him we are informed that he was here after his escape from Georgia "College of Industry" concealed in the house of a free mulatto woman for all the days for six months, but used to prow about at nights. Who don't recollect "Judge Peters"? It strikes us that we had occasion to show up the "Judge" once before.—We hope to see him hung yet.—Wilmington Journal.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.
[Correspondence of the New York Express.]
PARIS, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

On Sunday last, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the Emperor Napoleon received Mr Charles J. Faulkner, Minister of the United States, to the Court of France, who had demanded an audience, for the purpose of presenting his letters of recall. The interview took place in the throne room, at the palace of the Tuilleries. After some preliminary remarks, of a personal character, the Emperor unreservedly expressed to Mr Faulkner his profound regret at the unhappy discussions now existing between the two great sections of the American Union, and asked whether the friendly mediation of France would be acceptable, if the offer were made. Mr Faulkner replied that he possessed no information of a character to warrant him in giving a direct opinion; but he had no hesitation in declaring that, if the interposition of foreign power would be admissible, that of France, the nation which had aided the Thirteen Colonies in their early struggle for independence, and had remained their constant friend since the organization of the Federal Government, would certainly be looked upon, by both the North and the South as most worthy of their mutual confidence; particularly as France had never, directly or indirectly, manifested any desire to meddle in the domestic affairs of the United States, and had always exhibited a sincere and disinterested sympathy for the whole Union, irrespective of section.

The American people, he was certain, would not refer to the arbitration of any European Power the questions which are the causes of the present troubles; but the amicable mediation of France might have the effect of inducing a suspension of hostilities, and enable the North and South to settle their differences without the effusion of fraternal blood. The Emperor said he feared it might not be too late, and that civil strife had gone too far to be stopped by an appeal to the dictates of reason; but, if he could be the means of averting the horrors of a war between American brothers, he would esteem it a high privilege to offer the friendly counsels of France.

You may rely upon these important details as perfectly correct. Mr Dayton has arrived in Paris, and will probably have an audience of the Emperor next Sunday. If our new Minister, whose position becomes most responsible, should express views similar to those of his predecessor—and the Emperor will doubtless ask his opinions on the same points—an immediate offer of French mediation may be anticipated.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.
Recently a negro woman residing in the vicinity of the bakery at which the bread for the volunteers at Jefferson City is baked, informed some of our citizens that a certain white man living here had made proposals to her to poison the troops by placing arsenic in the flour of which the bread is baked, stating to her as an inducement that Frank Blair would then come here and set all the negroes free. A plan was at once set on foot to catch the gentleman, with such evidence as would convict him. The woman was told to make an appointment to meet him again that night, which she did, and when the hour arrived, a number of our most respectable citizens were so placed around the house as to overhear what was said within. The man conversed freely with the woman, stating his whole object. He said he had been disappointed that day in getting the poison from St. Louis, but that a man would certainly be up the next day with it.

When she denunciated the plot as too dangerous, he argued with her to show how easily it could be done without detection, her vicinity and access to the bakery giving her ample opportunity of putting poison into the flour without it being known. Having heard sufficient evidence to insure his conviction the house was entered and the scoundrel secured. He proved to be a man named Amos Cope, who has been in this city for some months. He came here with his family last winter, from Kansas, in destitute circumstances, and has been employed since then as a laborer, his wife taking in washing to aid in their support. He was a member of the Home Guard, recently formed, and is said to have been useful and efficient. He has been supposed to be a quiet, inoffensive man, and is generally regarded in this matter as a despicable tool of more designing miscreants.

Of course when the discovery of the diabolical plot was made known, the troops here were greatly exasperated, and were with difficulty restrained from a summary execution of the miserable wretch. But fortunately better counsels prevailed, and the law will be allowed to take its course. The man is now in jail and strongly guarded. There can be no doubt of his conviction, as the evidence against him is positive and overwhelming.—Jefferson City (Mo.) Examiner.

ROBIN ON PARSON BROWNLOW.—Mr James T. Liles writes a very scorching letter to Parson Brownlow, through the Brandon "Republican," in which he says:
"You profess to be a christian, and say you would not hesitate to choose between hell and secession. You need not trouble yourself to make the choice, for both will be forced upon you. Tennessee will secede while you live, and the devil will get you when you die."

SLAUGHTER OF TWO THOUSAND PERSONS IN AFRICA.—One of the native missionaries, who witnessed the "grand custom" of the King of Dahomey, says that more than 2000 male human beings were slaughtered, and about as many females and young children, besides enormous numbers of deer, turkey buzzards, and other fowl. In a commercial point of view, it has been productive of evil. The West African Herald says: "We learn that besides the terrible sacrifice of life caused by the Dahomey 'grand custom,' it has also had the effect of, in a great measure, putting a stop to trade in that part of the country. All the principal people have been compelled to repair to the capital (Abomey) and remain there to witness this custom. In Wydah, we understand that there were, in our informant left the town few people but women and slaves. The palm nuts were rotting on the trees; commerce and agriculture were languishing grievously."