

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HOW THEY CONDEMN IT.

We copy the following extracts to show how Northern Democratic papers, which reflect the sentiments of the northern Democracy, condemn Old Brown's Harper's Ferry outrage, and the principles upon which he based his procedure, as well as his aids and abettors. The New Hampshire Patriot, a democratic paper, says:

"The black republican papers continue to excuse old Brown's Harper Ferry 'Kansas work' on the ground that he is 'crazy.' They say that he was made so by the murder of his son by the border ruffians in Kansas. But it is known that Brown was a thief, a robber and a murderer before his son was killed, and that he was supported and aided in his murdering and robbing in Kansas by the black republicans of New England."

The following is from the Providence Post, another democratic paper:

"The simple truth is, that Brown commenced his career as a villain long before his son was killed, and that most of his villainous exploits preceded that event. No man in Kansas doubts or has ever doubted that he is a murderer, and that he is a horse thief might be proved, we think, without seeking for witnesses now outside of the city of Providence. He was a notorious highway robber in almost every beginning of the Kansas difficulties, and never felt under any obligations to confine his rascality to that territory. He made frequent incursions into Missouri, and before the Missourians had done anything more than interfere with Kansas elections, was known throughout his neighborhood as a robber and cut-throat. It was in May, 1855, if we mistake not, that he dragged Allen Wilkinson, a very respectable pro-slavery man, from the sick bed of his wife, and murdered him; and on the same night, we think, he murdered Wm. Sherman, James P. Doyle, and a son of the latter, who was a mere boy. It was long after this that he made his electioneering speeches for the republican party in the States. Did the republicans get an insane man to electioneer for them? But, more than this, the murders charged against old Brown and his son were committed seven months before his other son was killed."

But we are not disappointed. The same organs which applauded and honored this old villain after he had stained his hands with the blood of Sherman, Wilkinson, and the Doyles, will of course find some excuse for his conduct at Harper's Ferry. We are thankful that we do not belong to a party which demands so much of its supporters."

Here is an extract from the New York News, another democratic paper:

"We record with pleasure, for the credit of our State, that there is a spot where virtue and patriotism still survive. It is Staten Island. The other evening when that base traitor and endorser of assassins, Wendell Phillips, lectured there, he came near being mobbed. We are warm friends to the freedom of speech, we would defend its right upon all just occasions, but every body must allow that there is some limit to it. When a man openly teaches murder, assassination and wholesale slaughter, he places himself outside of the limit allowed to free discussion. He becomes an enemy to society, and in any right minded community he would not and ought not to be allowed to spread his depraved doctrines. Wendell Phillips is a bold, bad man, and it is a standing disgrace to Brooklyn that its citizens did not lynch him on the spot the other night when he stood up and defended murderers and assassins. What are we coming to, when people are allowed to teach that it is right to murder? Are the 'friends of freedom' going to claim the freedom to slaughter all who do not agree with them?"

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Wilmington week before last. A resolution was passed pledging the company for a subscription of \$50,000 to a proposed line of steamers between Wilmington and New York, provided the Wilmington & Manchester Company will take a similar amount of stock. The old Directors, both on the part of the stockholders and the State, were re-appointed, and the President was re-elected. The Board declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the past six months, making with a similar dividend previously declared, a dividend of 8 per cent for the year.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Gross receipts for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1859 (\$477,000), Operating expenses for same time (\$242,300), Increase of rets over preceding year (\$30,500), Decrease of operating expenses (\$6,500), Increase of net Revenue (\$87,000).

After paying this dividend and making the due appropriation to the sinking fund, there will remain a surplus of \$18,000, at the disposal of the Company. The bonded and floating debt of the Company has been reduced to \$127,000 within a year. There were carried over the Road this year 27,964 through passengers, and 68,498 way passengers, which is a decrease of 740 through, and an increase of 9,189 way passengers, as compared with the previous year.

"KANSAS WORK" AT THE SOUTH.—We were informed, some days ago, by a gentleman whose statements are entitled to credit, that seventeen gin houses, with their contents, have been destroyed in the course of the last two weeks, in the county of Talbot, Georgia, alone. The number repels all idea of accident, and especially when we recollect that incendiarism was one of the plans of "old Brown," and that particular region was specially designated on his map. A further statement gives confirmation to this conclusion. A letter reached Millidgeville, a few days ago, announcing the belief that a squad of Brown's emissaries were concealed in the neighborhood of Pine Mountain, in Meriwether County, and that an Express had been sent to Talbot for a force to scour that region and capture the miscreants, if possible.—Savannah Republican.

Spiritual Manifestations Extraordinary.—On last Hallow Eve three young ladies congregated at the house of a gentleman in Wheeling Va., for the purpose of calling up some spirits. Tradition has it that if a table be set on Hallow Eve, and the window slightly raised, the future husbands of those surrounding the table will come in and partake of the feast at 12 o'clock. Accordingly, the young ladies set a table, and placing upon it substantial articles of food, left three plates empty for the expected husbands, and sat down themselves at the remaining three, anxiously awaiting the hour of twelve. Some young men hearing the matter, just then appeared on the scene, and with an immense piece of sheet iron, powder, and other articles to suit their purpose, made so terrific a display that the girls thought the world was at an end. One of the girls was so badly scared that she became speechless, and without motion had to be carried away.

HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION. Close of the Trials.—Sentence of Cook, Coppie, Copeland and Green.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 11.—The proceedings of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county were brought to a close after a session of three weeks, which was occupied exclusively in the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. The term will long be remembered as the most interesting ever held here, five men having been tried and found guilty of the highest crimes known to our laws. The convicts, Cook, Coppie, Copeland and Green were brought out to receive the sentence of Judge Parker. The court room was crowded, and the anxiety to get another view of the prisoners was great. They were brought into court by the deputies and placed in the bar, in a range of chairs facing the Judge. Near Cook was seated Gov. Willard and Mr. Crowley, both of whom seemed bending beneath the weight of sorrow this affair has cast over them and their families.

Remarks of the Prisoners.—The prisoners were then directed to stand up and asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. Cook and Coppie then proceeded to deliver short addresses, the former being somewhat vehement in his manner of speaking, whilst the latter made a firm impression by his great and collective style of delivery. Both protested their ignorance of the attack on Harper's Ferry, until the Sabbath before the night of the attack, when they were called on to swear to obey the orders of their commander Brown. Coppie stated that he knew he should be punished for his foolishly attempt, but he thought it should have been lighter than had been adjudged. The negroes declined saying anything.

Sentence of the Prisoners.—Judge Parker then proceeded to deliver the sentence on the prisoners, which was received by them with great firmness. The sentence was that John E. Cook, Edwin Coppie, Shields Green and John Copeland: Your trials, on which we have been so long employed, have at length ended, and all that remains to be done to complete these judicial proceedings, is to pronounce and record the judgments which by law must follow upon the crimes for which you have been tried, and of which you have been found guilty. These crimes have all grown out of a mad irruption upon this State, made with the predetermined purpose to raise in our midst the standard of a servile insurrection. In the execution of this purpose, in the darkness of a Sabbath night, you seized upon a portion of our territory, captured several of our best citizens—holding them as hostages of war until your party was itself overcome by force—armed such of our slaves as you could seize upon with deadly weapons, which they were to use against their owners, whom you denounced to them as their oppressors; and in your efforts to push your bold and unholily scheme through to a successful issue, you have taken human life in no fewer than five instances. The evidence most abundantly proved that all these things had been done, and by the force of that evidence jury after jury has felt itself compelled to bring in its verdict of guilty against each one of you.

Happily for the peace of our whole land, you obtained no support from that quarter whence you so confidently expected it. Not a slave united himself to your party, but so soon as he could get without the range of your rifles, or as night gave him opportunity, made his escape from men who had come to give him freedom, and hurried to place himself once more beneath the care and protection of his owner. When we reflect upon all the mischief and ruin, the dark and fearful crimes, which must have attended even your partial success—men everywhere should be thankful that you were so soon and so easily overpowered.

For these offences the law demands the penalty of death, and imposes upon me the duty of pronouncing the sentence. It is the most painful duty I have ever been called on to perform. In spite of your offences against our laws, I cannot but deeply feel for you, and sincerely, most sincerely, do I sympathize with those friends and relations, whose lives are bound up in yours, and whose hearts will be so wrong when they shall hear of the sad fate which has overtaken you, the objects of their warmest and holiest affections. For them we all do sorrow; whilst a due regard for our safety may not permit us to forgive the offences of which you have been guilty, I hope that they will turn for consolation, and you for pardon, to that good Being, who in his wrath remembereth mercy. Make then your peace with Him for you must soon see His justice and His mercy may ordain. To conclude this sad duty, I announce that the sentence of the law is, that you, and each one of you, John E. Cooke, Edwin Coppie, Shields Green and John Copeland, be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that execution of this judgment be made and done by the Sheriff of this county, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December next, upon you, Shields Green and John Copeland, between the hours of eight in the forenoon and twelve, noon, of that day—and upon you, John E. Cooke and Edwin Coppie, between the hours of twelve (noon) and five of the same day. And the Court being of the opinion that the execution of this sentence should be in public, it is further ordered that this judgment be enforced and executed, not in the jail yard, but at such public place convenient thereto as the said Sheriff may appoint—and may God have mercy upon the soul of each one of you.

During the delivery of the sentence the utmost silence was observed, and the solemnity was very marked. A large number of the spectators wept, as also did the Judge.

The prisoners were remanded to jail, there to await the execution of this judgment.

Miscellaneous Matters.—It is supposed that Governor Wise will respite Brown, who is sentenced to be hung on the 2d of December, until the day fixed for the other executions, so that the excitement attending the affair may all be gone through with on the same day. Governor Willard, Attorney-General McDonald, Mr. Verbees and Mr. G. Crowley, left for Washington city, and it is supposed will also visit Richmond, for the purpose of consulting with Governor Wise. The feeling here now in favor of Cooke is very great, and a commutation of punishment to imprisonment, would give great satisfaction to a large majority of the thinking portion of the community. There was considerable excitement in town yesterday morning, in consequence of the burning of a wheat stack, the property of Hon. Wm. Lucas, near Haultown, in this county. Several barns and stock-yards have been burned during the past few days, and it is feared by many that the county is infested with a band of abolition incendiaries.—Should this turn out to be true, and any of them are caught in the act, it is most probable they will not have the benefit of a jury. The Circuit Court having closed its session, the prisoner Hazlett will not be tried until next spring, until which time, he will remain in our county jail. The Confession of Cook.—The confession of Cook caused much excitement, and some of the comments on it were of the most unfavorable character, whilst some others were disposed to view it in a more favorable light, and the extreme youthful appearance of the prisoner at the bar, was generally taken into consideration. Cook states in the confession that he met Capt. Brown in Kansas some two years ago, and was led by the representations of Brown to join his band, not knowing at the time what would be the field of their operations. After some time had elapsed, Brown informed him that the town of Harper's Ferry was the place he contemplated making his stand at, and that he wished him (Cook) to proceed there and try and ascertain whether the men there would be as ready as he to follow him. Cook refused to do so, but was compelled to go by force, and he then swore to obey the orders of his commander Brown, and to do his best to aid and abet him in his designs. He then stated that he had taken the oath to stand by him and that he must now desert him. Cook therefore started for the Ferry and took up his residence. After having been there some time, he was introduced into society, which resulted in his courting and marrying a Miss Kennedy, of South Belvoir. He then determined by all possible means to change the determination of Old Brown; but all his arguments and entreaties failed when brought to bear against the iron will of the Kansas outlaw. The more important portions were those which told of the Convention held in Canada, at which the well known Constitution was framed; of the military training under Stevens, which Brown's party went through, altering their original intention, which was to be instructed by Col. Forbes, and of his own exploration of Jefferson county, Va., under Brown's directions, to prepare the way for the insurrection. Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass, Dr. S. G. Howe, and others, were mentioned in the confession, but not in a way to deeply implicate them. Their connection with Brown involved, however, the presentation of pistols, money, &c. Cook said that the time of the invasion would have been different but for the information given by Col. Forbes. The Hanging.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says: "I understand that Gov. Wise has determined to go to Charlestown and be present at the execution of the insurgents next month. He will take several of our military companies along with him, so as to be prepared for any emergency. The Governor has acted heroically in this whole affair, and he is determined, since the outlaws have been convicted, that the gibbet shall not be defrauded of its dues."

NEARLY CAUGHT. A New York Belle barely escapes Marriage with a Bogus Cuban.—A New York correspondent says that during the fever of the late excitement caused by the Ovidio nuptials, a fellow representing himself to be a Cuban took lodgings of Mrs S—, in Bleeker street. His landlady, who had read everything about Miss Bartlett's troussau, (costing something short of \$600,000) gave him her best apartments and most desirable attentions, for she had learned from the best of authority (his own) that he was single and, like Senor Ovidio, owned countless negroes and incalculable wealth. She presented her daughter Josephine, a pretty blonde, gushing, silly ard fresh from school, to the tall millionaire, and almost threw her into his arms. The bait was eagerly swallowed, and the wooing and the cooing, and everything were hurried up as expeditiously as ever were the old lady's buckwheat cakes. Mrs S— soon had the pleasure of announcing that her daughter was engaged to a Cuban almost as rich as Miss Bartlett's fiancée. Don Ochoando Torro, alias Castro de Mentehero, her would-be son-in-law, being affected with modesty, desired a private wedding, to which Josephine, who had no father, made no objection. Her uncle, an old sea captain, arrived about nine days ago, and was let into the secret and introduced to the intended. The old salt went through the ceremony rather stiffly, and soon after demanded a private interview with his sister-in-law—"Jane," said he in gruff abruptness, "you may marry this fellow if you like, but my brother's daughter never shall." "Why not?" He is a Cuban gentleman and as rich as—" "A gentleman! He is a nigger and you are an old fool! I have not had to do with niggers so little as to know a mulatto from a Spaniard! Call Jo here and let me have a few words with this black fellow alone. I'll soon run him around, high and dry." The staunch old sailor was as good as his word, and in a marvelous short time afterward, the colored suitor's baggage was bundled out of the house, including the false diamonds he had presented to Josephine, and being assisted urgently from behind by her uncle's boots, their terror-stricken owner was not slow to follow them into the street. It is presumed he will not engage himself to another white girl till his pounded feelings are healed.

The Charleston Slave Plot in 1822.—The late Harper's Ferry affair has revived the recollection of previous plots to produce insurrection among the slaves in Southern States. These plots, however, have all been easily crushed. The Charleston plot, in 1822, was made known to the Secretary of War. The ringleader of the plot bore the name of Denmark Vevay. He was a free mulatto, cunning, active restless and possessing a talent of influencing negroes which he applied with great dexterity. The negroes, long indulged, held secret meetings, several of which were professedly religious, and the exhortations among them participated in them. They could not be said to complain of oppression, for many of them were trusted and even petted servants in the households of their masters, carrying the keys, and enjoying the largest liberty compatible with their station; yet they devised one of the most diabolical plots of blood and murder that ever stained the annals of insurrection. The progress of their trial by a Court of Magistrates and freeholders was fearful and frightful in the disclosures. It was in evidence that the plan was to murder the masters, appropriate the desirable females to their own brutish uses, burn the city, and in the midst of the panic and conflagration seize the ships in port, and push for the island of St. Domingo. One of the praying negroes, smitten probably by his conscience, for he had been indulged in the pious, and respectable family of his master, gave the clue to the conspiracy, and after a long and full trial, some thirty or forty were sentenced to death, which sentence was thoroughly carried into execution by hanging.

SINGULAR DEATH.—On Wednesday of last week, Mr Wm. Griffin, of this county, aged about 50 years, died of palsy. On the Friday preceding, he had been to Rocky Mount, and on his return fell from his cart, striking upon his head, since which time his entire person, with the exception of neck and head, has been dead or so paralyzed that he was insensible to pain. Mr Griffin retained his mind and conversed freely, but could not move feet, hands, nor any part of his body. He had not eaten anything, and all the functions of the body had ceased to act. It is said by some that he was intoxicated at the time he fell from his cart, and that his neck was broken.—Tribune Southerner.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG FASHIONABLE LADIES.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says: There is great and growing evil in this city but one of such delicate nature as to almost forbid being dragged into public print. I refer to the increasing and lamentable habit now so common of the indulgence by ladies in intoxicating drinks. I do not refer to those who do wrong almost from necessity; but to that other class who have rich husbands and homes that might be made happy. A large number of this class seem to be steadily diving deeper into dissipation every year, than many persons greatly interested in their welfare and happiness even imagine. I have heard recently several distressing cases of the kind. And today I learn that the wife of a well known citizen reported to be very wealthy, has been sent to the lunatic asylum in the hope that she may with returning reason, be enabled to overcome the terrible temptations which intoxicating liquors have of late had for her. Her husband's name is almost as familiar in some parts of the South as it is here.

PREACHERS OF SEDITION AND REVOLUTION.—The speeches of the Black Republican leaders, such as Wendell Phillips, Tom Corwin, Senator Wilson and others at the present time, sustaining and defending as they do the insurrectionary acts of John Brown, are nothing better than incentives to rebellion. If the Southern States should take it into their heads that this is the course which will be pursued in the event of a Republican candidate being elected to the Presidency next year, they may at once secede from the Union. They have only to call a convention in some Southern city, refuse to send Senators or Representatives to Congress, declare themselves an independent nation, organize an army for the protection of their frontiers from the raids of the Northern Abolitionists, make a treaty of recognition with England, and thus break up this confederation altogether. There is nothing to prevent them from doing this, and if they do what will become of the trade and commerce of the North—of New York and Boston and other large cities? This is a significant question, which the preachers of revolution ought to answer.—New York Herald.

SLAVERY.—Notice was given in the Mississippi Legislature, on the 9th instant, by Mr. Graham, of the future introduction of a bill to abolish existing laws against the introduction of slaves from abroad into the State, and to legalize the holding of blacks in bondage introduced from foreign countries.

NEWS ITEMS, &C. Insurrection in West Tennessee.—The Trenton Journal of the 10th inst. says: Recent developments prove that Brown had agents scattered through Tennessee and Kentucky. We have heard many rumors about Brown and his accomplices in that Congressional District—that he had emissaries canvassing this portion of the State arming and preparing slaves for rebellion.

The Steamer North Star Missing. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Steamer North Star, now overdue at Aspinwall, had not arrived at latest dates, and fears are entertained for her safety. She had on board 1,200 persons, including Capt. Ritchie, of the U. S. Army, 18 subordinate officers, 185 soldiers, sailors and marines en route for the Pacific. It is supposed that she met with an accident to her machinery, and made for some leeward port.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Judge Douglas was comfortable yesterday and his symptoms were favorable. MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Post is encouraged at the result of the recent elections in Massachusetts. The Democratic gain in the House is about twenty, and in the Senate three. The vote for Banks is about ten thousand less than it was last year.

THE COMING CORN CROP.—An Indiana journal says that competent judges estimate the corn crop of the United States, for the present year, at 900,000,000 bushels, which at 40 cents per bushel, would be worth \$360,000,000.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The Palaski (Tenn.) Citizen states that Mrs. Dumannant and her little child, who lived in Giles county, Tenn., were burned to death a few days since. The child was playing about a fire in the yard, when its clothes caught fire and the mother in attempting to save her child also caught fire, and they were both burned to death.

On Monday night of last week a fire broke out in the grocery store of James A. Gibson, in Atlanta, Ga., and several kegs of powder exploded, with terrible effect, demolishing the building, killing one man, and wounding thirteen others.

BLADEN COUNTY SHERIFFALLY.—We learn that at the last County Court Sheriff Willis of Bladen county, made an offer to resign his office, but a majority of the justices not being present, his resignation would not be received, and he having neglected to give his bond, the office was declared vacant. Consequently Bladen county is without a Sheriff, the Coroner by virtue of his office acting in that capacity.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—Very full returns of the election on Tuesday have now been received, and not only has the Democratic State Ticket been successful, but the friends of the Hon. John Slidell have also secured the Legislature by a large majority over their American opponents.

A SENATOR'S OPINION.—Senator Clingman was in Washington, Tuesday morning, on his return from Europe. The States says he regards the peace of Europe as likely to be of short duration, and that England and France will soon be in hostile attitude.

WESTWARD HO!—There have emigrated from East Tennessee and Cherokee, Georgia, to Arkansas and Texas, this past fall, at least five hundred families; and the end is not yet, as every day or so, wagon after wagon with movers may be seen plodding their way thitherward. Hamilton county alone has sent out forty families, and a number are now down with the moving fever.

SUGAR CANE SYRUP.—Our people have been quite busy during the last month in manufacturing syrup from the Chinese sugar cane. We suppose that several thousand gallons will be made, this season, by the people of Macon county; and had they been properly prepared with boiling apparatus much more would have been produced.—Franklin Observer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Nine Squares Burnt—One Hundred and Twenty Families Homeless! NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Some demon in human shape seems determined to destroy this city. Five more fires have occurred since last Saturday. Three were unimportant. One consumed the New Boston Row and six stores on Rampart street.

Another consumed nine squares and eighty small buildings above Clipperton street. In the Fourth District, another occurred, which burnt eighty small buildings. Loss \$100,000. One hundred and twenty families have been rendered homeless.—All the work of an incendiary beyond a doubt.—No water could be procured.

THE CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday has the following remarks concerning the price of hogs: Some eight or nine thousand hogs have been brought in, but owing to the very mild weather little has been done. In the fore part of the week 1,000 head sold at \$6 on the spot, averaging 220 pounds; 1,000 head to be delivered from the 20th to the 25th of this month, at \$5 75; but as the week passed on the feeling became heavy, and at the close buyers would not offer over \$5 50; and not very anxious at this rate, whilst some lots were on the market at \$5 75 without finding buyers.

DYSPEPSIA CURED. The mass of testimony in favor of the great curative properties of the Oxygenated Bitters is constantly accumulating. Here is one of the latest, sent in by the Publisher of a valuable periodical: Yours truly, James Robinson, S. W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen: I have taken three bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, and have derived great benefit from their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia, and have been unable to get any relief, until I tried your Bitters. I most cheerfully recommend the Oxygenated Bitters to all who are afflicted with this painful, troublesome and stubborn complaint. Yours truly, JAMES ROBINSON.

Of the "Student and Schoolmate." For sale by E. N. YETTER & CO., Charlotte, November 22. Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of the "evil flesh," which such an invigorator as that which we find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—

—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful influence. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER'S BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs. Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. For sale in Charlotte by E. N. YETTER & CO. November, 1859.

FROM BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—The Mexican Outlaws Spread over the Country.—New Orleans, Nov. 14.—The Picayune of to-day contains still further intelligence from the Rio Grande. There is no positive proof that Brownsville had fallen, although Cortinas, at the latest dates, had four hundred and fifty men encamped near the city; and it was believed that an equal number was scouting about, attacking the settlements. It was also reported that he had received a reinforcement of one hundred men from Mexico, which would swell this band to one thousand. The town of Corpus Christi and the surrounding country were greatly endangered by his followers, who were attacking and plundering in various parts of the American residents in the most daring manner. The inhabitants of Igo Grande city were in hourly expectation of another attack, and were preparing to make the best defense possible. The citizens of Goliad, Refugio, Karnes and Live Oak counties had been called upon to arm themselves immediately for the protection of Corpus Christi and the neighboring settlements.

EARTHQUAKE.—By the New Granada, from Callao, which port she left on the 17th, there is highly important news from Peru and Chili. The British ship Minnehaha, from Caldera, had arrived at Callao, bringing intelligence of a terrible earthquake at Copiapo, by which more than one-half of the town was destroyed, and causing a great loss of life. The shock was sensibly felt at Caldera. The captain of the Minnehaha reports the water as having receded some twenty-three feet in the harbor, and says his ship swung and to froc as if in a heavy sea.

State of N. Carolina—Catawba County, In Equity—Full Term, 1859. Jacob Setzer and E. J. Robeson vs. Catharine Robeson, Petitioner to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Catharine Robeson is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for six successive weeks, commanding her to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing exparte as to her. Witness, G. M. Yoder, Clerk of our said court at office in Newton, the 24 Monday in October, 1859. 87-61 pr adv \$6. G. M. YODER, C. J.

State of N. Carolina—Catawba County, In Equity—Full Term, 1859. Jacob Mosteller, Guardian for the minor heirs of Francis Peter Mosteller and wife, vs. Ezra Mull, Franklin Mull, Wm Mull, Polly Mull, and Eli Mull, Admrs of the estate of Henry Mull, dec'd.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Eli Mull is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for six successive weeks, commanding him to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to answer to the complainant bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken. Witness, G. M. Yoder, Clerk of our said court at office in Newton, the 24 Monday in October, 1859. 87-61 pr adv \$6. G. M. YODER, C. J.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL. Next to the Post Office. The subscriber informs the public that having purchased the building known as Mecklenburg Hotel, he has refurnished it and is now prepared to accommodate transient and regular Boarders. He has good Stables and efficient Ostlers. Rooms will be kept by the day, or furnished with single bed, on moderate terms. JOHN DORR. October 18, 1859. 2m

"MOTHERS" In presenting you with DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, we desire to state its superiority over every nostrum that nurse or quack has hitherto offered you. First—it is the preparation of a regular physician, and is well qualified from much experience in infantile complaints to prescribe for them. Secondly—it is entirely free from purgative or opiate, and consequently relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. Thirdly—it is put up with great care, as a comparison of it with any other article for infantile complaints will show the very roots from which all the distasteful diseases of the forests under the direction of Dr. Eaton, many of them by his own hands. Fourthly—it is perfectly harmless and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and a certain cure and relief in all the following cases, which is its chief merit over every other preparation. First—for ALL, ALL, ALL AT VOMITING, TEEBING; Second—for ALL, ALL, ALL AT COLIC; also, for softening the gums and relieving pain. For regulating the bowels it is unequalled. For Cold in the Head it is a sure relief. For CROUP, the most fatal and trying of all the ailments of children, it is a sure cure. And in all other preparations of the kind, that we cannot do justice to in this advertisement, but whose whole expense in their advertising, for the same reason, commends itself as the most reliable to all mothers. In all cases, the directions wrapped around each bottle, must be strictly followed. Price 25 cents per bottle. For full directions, see Circulars, etc. sent free.

"BLOOD FOOD" Sold by CHURCH & DEPONT, Druggists, No. 36 North Main Street, New York, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. November 22, 1859. 1y