- CHARLOTTE TO-

Tuesday Morning, Feb'y 12, 1856.

TROUBLES IN KANSAS. A rames is again out that the free state and pro-slavery men of Kansas Territory

have been engaged in a fight at Easton .-It is said that two of the border ruffians were killed, and that two abolitionists were severely wounded, in an affray which commenced by the Misseurians making an attack upon the ballot boxes. The story needs confirmation, as it has already been stated that it was exaggerated. We find the following in the Kickapoo Pioneer extra, January 18:

"Forbearance has now, indeed, ceased to be a virtue; therefore we call on every pro-slavery man in the land to rally to the rescue. Kansas must be immediately resqued from these tyranical dogs.

"The Kickapoo Rangers are at this moment beating to arms! A large number of the previous question; o-slavery men will leave this place for Easton in twenty minutes. The war has ngain commenced, and the abolitionists have again commenced it. Pro-slavery men--strike for your rights-avenge the blood of your brethren who have been cowardly assailed, but who have bravely failen in defence of Southern institutions. Sound the bugle of war over the length and breadth of the land, and leave not an abolitionist in the territory to relate their treacherous and contaminating deeds-strike your piercing rific balls and your glittering steel to their black and poisonous hearts. Let the warery never cease in Kansas again until our terrritory is rid of the last vestige of abolitionism."

KANSAS.

Advices from Kansas state that great fears were felt of another invasion from Missouri. At the town of Lawrence extensive military preparations were being made by the free-sollers to repel it.

The organized hirelings sent by the Abolitionisis to that country are constantly seeking to excite strife and bloodshed .-These emigrants, brought up by the Northora societies, raked from sewers of the great cities, roung of them, no doubt, highway robbers and penitentiary birds of every kind being regarded as more valuable for such a purpose than private citizens, are beginming in the new Territory that career of tizens in the Northern States, and rendered the whole community as anxious to get rid of them as were the Abolitionists to employ them for their nefarious purposes. These scrapings of the vilest purlieus of vice in the Northern manufacturing towns, are the chosen champions of "freedom" in Kansas, and are revelling in deeds of incendiarism and assassination. We trust that the "border ræffins" will soon deliver Kansas from the gang of robbers, house burners, and marauders in general, with whom it is now infested, and whose idea of "liberty" seems to be the liberty to violate with impunity all laws humane and divine."- [Richmond Dispatch.

FROM KANSAS.

The "Squatter Sovereign," published at Atchison, Kansas, says:

"General Atchison, with two hundred of his neighbors, have made their arrangements to remove to this Territory early in the squatters in this section of the Territory. engage in farming, and for that purpose he will bring with him a number of slaves .-Many of his companions, who will accompany him, are capitalists and large slaveholders, and their settlement in this section of the territory is a consummation devoutly

The time, says the "Sovereign," has ar- [Great applause.] rived when it needs no argument to prove where in the United States is it more so .-Slaves will now yield a greater profit in . Kensas, either to hire out, or cultivate the soil, than any other place; and it will contime to be so, if saved from abolition rule. Those who have brought their slaves here, are reaping a rich reward for the few privations incident to a new country, and feel as secure in their property here as in Kenthe means and mode of escape are more difficult from Kansas. Good negro men will hire out readily at from twenty to forty twenty, and girls and boys in proportion; can raise, and it will continue so for all time R. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, tory a slave State.

MASSACRE OF FIVE MEN.

A wood party, consisting of a corporal and five privates, with two wagons and twelve mules, were fired upon by some fifteen Indians, about four miles from Fort

As far as known, only one man, Private Peterman, of Company C., escaped; he made his way to Fort Deynaud, and reported the attack. Peterman received a slight wound in the calf of his leg.

men, went in pursuit of the Indians, returned and reported that he found the two wagons loaded with cypress poles, and twelve mules dead. All the mules were shot behind the ears, indicating that they were deliberately killed, and not by a general random shot. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. The wagon and harness were uninjured .-

WESTERN DEMOCRAT. No signs of the missing men, neither blood were discovered.

The unfortunate party were armed, but owing to the fact that no Indian signs had een discovered in that region since the demonstration of the 20th, they felt quite secure-believing that the indians had gone tack was quite unexpected. The attack was led by Okchan, sub-chief, who is exasperated at the destruction of his village by he troops, which occurred a short time

CONGRESS. THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER

SATURDAY, February 2.

The Senate was not in session to-day Mr. Smith of Tennessee, stated that he had heretofore veted against the plurality rule; but the vote of yesterday indicating that there was at least the chance of the election of a man of sound national principles under its operation, he therefore, offered the following resolution, and called for

immediately to the election of a Speaker viva roce; and if, after the roll shall have been called three times no member shall House, at 7 o'clock, adjourned. law and order men-strike for your firesides | have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be duly declared Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress.

> Mr. Goode of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was not agreed to-yeas 104, mays 114.

Mr. Orr of South Crrolina, said that his same had been put in nomination some two weeks ago by the Democratic party for the Speakership, and though very many ballots had taken place since that time, and although the members of that party supposed that by changing their nominee they might increase and strengthen them, yet the result had shown that they were mistaken in the conclusion to which they arrived. The complimentary vote given vesterday to his colleague [Mr. Aiken] rendered it very evident to his mind that that gentleman would be able to concentrate a greater strength than himself, and as he desired to see the House organized upon national principles and in opposition to sectionalism, he took occasion, after retarning his thanks to his party friends for their fidelity and conerime which made them such dangerous ci- to withdraw unconditionally his name from

Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, moved to rescind the resolution just adopted.

Mr. Smith of Tennessee, moved to lay that motion on the table; which was agreed to-yeas 117, navs 161.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, moved an adpurnment of the House, in order to give nembers an opportunity to confer, that they might cast their votes understandingly in the great crisis which they were now approaching. The motion was not agreed to -yeas 84, navs 133.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved to rescind the plurality resolution.

Mr. Clingman raised the point that the motion was not in order, it having been deeided once already during the day.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, desired to epeat what he had said upon two former occasions, that he was not, and did not desire to be a candidate. [Applause.] One hundred and thirty ballots would have satisspring. He will tocate in the neighborhood fied him that he was not the choice of a of Atchison, where himself and friends will majority of the body, and upon no other meet with a cordial welcome from the terms, upon no other conditions, would be consent to take that position. He again It is the intention of General Atchison to returned his acknowledgements to the gentlemen who had honored him with their support, and he requested them to east their suffrages for a better and abler man.

> Mr. Aiken said that he was not a candidate for the office of speakership. If his friends saw fit to elect him to that position he would serve them to the best of his ability.

Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, said that slave labor is profitable in Kansas; no | that he and those with whom he acted had discharged their duty to their party, and it now remained for them to discharge it to their country. He voted for Mr. Aiken.

> The House then proceeded to the one hundred and thirty-third vote for Speaker, and the last vote under the plurality rule, with the following result:

For Mr. Banks.-Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, tucky or Missouri, and even more so, for Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, James H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell. Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colifax, dollars per month; women, from ten to Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, and yet the cultivation of our soil will yield Dickson. Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galeven a greater profit than that. We have loway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, a good market at home for every thing we Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas to come. We receive by every mail, both Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, from our private correspondents and in the Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Kil-Southern papers, the most cheering as- lian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, surances that by next summer we will have Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, such an emigration here as will warrant us Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, in taking upon ourselves the burthen of a Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, State Government, and making our Terri- Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Shermaz, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Traf-Another Indian Outrage in Fla. ton, Tyson, Wade, Waldridge, Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Ellihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburne, Watson, Welch,

Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth-103. For Mr. Aiken.-Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Beil, Hendley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Deynaud, on the morning of the 18th inst. | Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Thomas J. D. Lieut. Larned, who, with a company of Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Huffman, Houston, Jewett, Geo. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake,

Letcher, Lindley Lumpkin, Alexander K.

Smith Miller, Millson. Mordeeai, Oliver, SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Wilfurther south-and, consequently, the at- liams, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollicoffer-100.

For Mr. Fuller .- Messrs. Broom, Clark, of New York, Cullen, Davig, of Maryland, Millward, and Whitney-6. For Mr. Campbell .- Messrs. Dunn, Har-

rison, Moore, and Scott-4.

For Mr. Wells .- Mr. Hickman. Mr. Benson, of Maine, one of the tellers, announced that Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, was duly elected Speaker. On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, the fol-

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to John W. Forney, Esq., for the distinguished ability, fidelity, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives Resolved, That the House will proceed during the ardnous and protracted contest for Speaker which has just closed.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the

the hall as a Delegate from Kansas.

marks to the same end.

Mr. Whitfield was then duly sworn in, The Speaker, (N. P. Banks,) administered the regular eaths to the members and delegates, and a committee was appointed, n conjunction with one from the Senate, to inform the President that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he pleased to make to them. A resolution was proposed, and carried

by 126 to 87, that Wm. Cullom, Know-Nothing, of Tennessee, be elected Clerk.

After the vote, he was elected and the Speaker announced in due form Cullom as lected, and administered the usual form of

introduced declaring Mr. Glossbrenner as adjourned.

FEB. 5 .- In the Senate Mr. Clayton introduced a resolution appropriating money to purchase 200 cords of wood to the sufferng poor of Washington from the contingent fund. The resolution was laid on the table

Mr. Foot delivered a speech on Central American affairs. He proposed a direct declaration to England of our purpose to enforce our construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, in regard to her exercising a protectorate on the Mosquito coasts. If this was unavailing and negotiotions were exhausted, he advocated giving her a formai notice that she must withdraw from her Central American possessions by a given day, and if she still held out he would have her removed by force of arms.

Many bills were introduced, among which was one for the extension of the term for nutralization.

Mr. Wilson obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day Mr. Glossbrenner, the Present Democratic incumbent, was re-elected Sergeant at Arms by 103 to 98. A resolution was adopted by 119 to 95,

declaring Nathan C. Darling, of New York,

Mr. Robert Morris, grandson of the pariot financier of the revolution, was ap-

pointed post-master of the House. Pending a motion to elect O. Follett, of Ohio, printer, the House adjourned.

Feb. 6 .- The proceedings to-day were not worthy of record.

FEBRUARY 7 .- In the Senate, the Committee on Figance were instructed to report the General Appropriation Bill. Mr. Cass to-day submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Kaval Affairs to consider the the House, the election of Printer was postponed. The Speaker was authorized to appoint the Committees. Mr. Grow, of Pa., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, to secure homesteads to actual settlers. Mr. Millson, of Va., gave notice of a bill. to repeal the act authorising the establishment of a Naval Retiring Board. The Speaker was authorized to appoint standing committees. Both Houses adjourned until | can be procured.

..... CONGRESSIONAL RESTRICTIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has in three different instances decided that the Ordinance of 1780 was superseded by the Constitution. Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, Jackson, Polk, Taylor, Calhoun, Clayton, and in fact nearly all our leading statesmen, were of the same opinion. Mr. Clay, in his speech of 1820, against the Missouri restriction, said:

"Under the Constitution, no admission into the Union, that was not placed upon the old thirteen States. Every State admitted into the Union, must stand, in all things, upon an equality with the old States. Cougress cannot place upon any new State, or upon any Territory that may hereafter apply for admission as a State, any restriction that will attach to the State or her people, after it is admitted into the union; for, when admitted, each State and her people must have all the pre-existing States. Each State, and the people thereof, have the right to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within her borders. Such a restriction as this, is an act of gross injustice to the people who, in after years, may inhabit the Territory north of the proposed line; is an act unauthorized by the Constitution of the Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, United States."- Bridgeport Farmer.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Fourth (and last) Day.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4. President Tilghman called the Convention to order at half past 11 o'clock.

The following resolution, after a lengthy discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the Southern and South-Western States be requested to vote for no law granting appropriations in aid of ocean Mail lines terminating at any Northern port, without the insertion of a clause binding the Government to extend like aid to a line or lines that may hereafter be established between ports of the Southern States and Foreign ports.

Col. Walter Gwinn, of North Carolina, offered the following preamble and resolulowing resolution was unanimously adopted: tion, on which the previous question was moved and sustained, and the vote being taken on the main question, it was carried

"Whereas, under the existing tariff laws of the United States, a duty of 30 per cent. s levied on the article of Rail Road Iron, imported into this country from abroad; and, whereas it has been, for some time past, the settled practice of the Government, to adjust the duties on imports to the Feb. 4.—After the reading of the journal | revenue standard—and it being now apparof the proceedings of Saturday, the ceremo- ent, from the annual report of the Secretamy of swearing in the members by States ry of the Treasury, that a large surplus, was performed by the Speaker, and the derived from duties on foreign commerce, clerk calling the name of the Hon. Mr. Whit- has accumulated in the Treasury, beyond field. Mr. Grow gave notice that he should the wants and expenses of the government; not object to the administration of the usual and whereas, the successful and economioath to that gentleman, but would take oc- cal prosecution of the rail road system in casion at the proper time, to show that he the United States, is seriously embarrassed (Mr. Whitfield,) had no right to a seat in by the present heavy, and now unnecessary taxation on rail road iron imported from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made some re- foreign countries, whence alone adequate supplies are obtained, on cheaper terms even with freight added, than the domestic articles can be furnished-Therefore.

"Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of this Convention that the said duties en rail road iron ought to be repealed or greatly

Gen. Green of Texas, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, put to vote and adopted:

Whereas, The construction of a railway from the valley of the Mississippi river to our Pacific coast, will promote the development of agriculture, the mines, and commerce, the defence of that coast in time of war and its preservation to the Union in Seats were drawn for resolutions to be time of peace-Therefore,

Resolved, That considerations of com-Sergeant-at-Arms, pending which the House | parative grade, climate and economy of coastructing, maintaining and working the proposed rail road, is indicated by the "Texas Western Rail Road Charter," upon the line of 32 deg, north latitude, crossing the entire State of Texas, and intersecting the Rio Rrande at or near El Passo, thence by the route lately surveyed by Col. A. B. Gray, south of the river Gila, to the State of California, where said river unites with the Colorado of the West.

Resolved, That as said road is now under active construction, it is hereby recommended that the Legislature and citizens of the Southern and South-Western States aid by all necessary means the speedy building of said road, and to unite with this main trunk, branches intersecting the Mississippi at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

Mr. Myer Myers, of Norfolk, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That a committee of six be appointed to memorialize the Legislatures of Southern and South-Western States to unite with the State of Virginia in the formation of a line or lines of Atlantic steamers to ply between Hampton Roads and other ports of the South and Europe-and that said committee are authorized to adopt such other measures in furtherance of the object as they may find expedient and proper.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as the committee called for by Mr. Myers' resolution: Messrs. Myer Myers, John E. Doyle and Geo. Blow, of Norforlk, H. C. Cabell, Wyndham Roberston, Jas. B. Ferguson, Jr., of Richmond.

Mr. Richard G. Morris, of Richmond, offered the following resolutions, which were

Resolved, That it is expedient for Southern Legislatures to release from the license tax all direct importation from foreign counexpediency of an increase of the Navy. In tries, and adopt such other measures as will protect and advance Southern com-

Resolved, That it is expedient that Southern manufactures should in all cases be used when they can be procured on as advantageous terms as northern manufactures.

Resolved, That Southern men ought to patronise Southern literary institutions, and use books published in the South when they

Resolved, That in excursions for health or pleasure, preference should be given to watering places and other localities on

Mr. P. V. Daniel, Jr., of Richmond, submitted the following resolution, which was

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the votes of the Convention. to whom shall be referred such resolutions as shall be adopted as the sense of this Convention, and who shall prepare and publish in the public journals and in pamphlet form can be placed upon a new State, asking for an Address to the people of the Southern States, developing and expressing the views of this Convention on the subject of these

The Convention appointed the following committee on the above resolution: Messrs. J. B. DeBowe, of Louisiana, Robert Ould, of District of Columbia, James Lyons, of Richmond, R. K. Meade, of Petersburg, Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, J. H. Gibbon, of North Carolina, Myer Myers, of Norfolk, Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, and F. B. Deane, Jr., of Lynchburg.

Mr. P. V. Daniel, Jr., offered the follow-

ing resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Delegates to this Conention from the States therein represented. be constituted committees for their respec-

and district of each State, subscriptions to the stock of any Company, who may establish a line of first class steamships, between European ports and any Southern port of this Union.

Mr. J. B. DeBowe, of Louisiana, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at Savannah, Georgia, on the second Monday in Decem-

Resolved. That the objects of this Convention, as developed at its several sittings in Memphis, Charleston and New Orleans, being to secure to the Southern States the utmost amount of prosperity as an integral part of the Federal Union, or to enable all pertinent and cognizable which relate to the development of our soil, the enlargement of our internal improvement system, our domestic trade and direct foreign commerce, mines, manufactures and the arts-the social system and institutions of the South forward in their absence, such statistical kindred subjects, in order to secure the most practical results.

Resolved, That the people in their primary assemblies, for the purpose of sending delegates, be invited to express their opinion upon the objects indicated above, so that their delegates may be thoroughly advised of their wishes. Resolved, That the thanks of the Con-

vention are due, and hereby tendered for the hospitable and munificent attentions they have received from the Board of Trade, the Committee of Arrangements, and the citizens of Richmond, for the very handsome preparations they have made for its accom-

On motion, made by Mr. Meade, and seconded, the thanks of the Convention are able and impartial manner in which they dollar prize. have discharged the duties of their offices.

A motion was then made that the Convention adjourn. Before putting the question, President Tilghman came forward and addressed the Convention; and at the conclusion of his remarks the Convention adjourned, sine die. ------

MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL ON PEACE.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a late discourse at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., of which he is Pastor, said, as reported by the New York Evening Post, a Free Soil paper :

He believed that the Sharp rifle was a truly moral agency, and that there was more moral power in one of those instruments, so far as the slaveholders of Kansas were concerned, than in a hundred Bibles. You might just as well, said he, read the Bible to Buffaoes as to those fellows who follow Atchison and Stringfellow; but they have a supreme espect for the logic that is embodied in sharp's rifles. The Bible is addressed to the conscience, but when you address it to them, it has no effect—there is no conscience there. Though he was a peace man, he had the greatest regard for Sharp's rifles, and for that pluck that induced those New England men to use them.

What respect has Beecher himself for 'the Bible," when he thus speaks of it ?-What respect has he, a professed minister of the Gospel, for the sacred volume, when he thus shamelessly declares that there is more moral power in one of Sharp's rifles, so far as the slaveholders of Kansas are concerned, than in a hundred Bibles? What Christ, who, from the sacred desk, preaches war and bloodshed as preferable to the Gospel? An open infidel may claim respect at least for frankness, but he who "steals the livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the Devil in," deserves the universal contempt and execration of all mankind. We pass by his abuse of Kausas slave-

holders. Even upon the ground that they are as bad as represented, his blasphemous allusions to the Bible are equally unpardonable. When the Master, whom Beecher professes to serve, appeared on earth, he made publicans and sinners the objects of his peculiar kindness. He did not preach of Sharp's rifles nor any other weapons of war. If he ever suffered the language of severity to rest upon his tongue, it was when he denounced self-righteous hypocrites !-Nor need we comment upon Beecher's safe display of valor in a Brooklyn pulpit. We suspect that, if he were really put to the test, he would be found in the same category with a bellicose preacher in Scotland. who, having encouraged his flock to battle, was found, in the heat of the action, snugly ersconced behind a tree. When asked what he was doing there, he replied that he was "wrestling in prayer." ---

PRINTING IN THE WOODS.

The following from the Wisconsin "Mirror," Jan. 1, will give an idea of American newspaper enterprise:

ocen done in the United States before-we are printing the Wisconsin "Mirror" in the woods !-not a dwelling, except our own. within half a mile of us, and only one within a mile of us!! The forest oak hangs rabbits shy around us, and the patridges and quails seek our acquaintance by venturing nearer and nearer our doors. The noble Wisconsin is bearing onward its immense burdens of ice, majestically and silently, within sight of our windows; and the snowcapped hills covered with scattering oaks and pines, peer up in the distance. There is romance and reality in all this, and we feel almost willing to publish a paper in such a location, just for the excitement of the thing. But most of this romance is soon to be spoiled. Already several dwellings are in progress near us, and before many weeks they are to be occupied by enterprising neighbors; and then, when Spring and Summer shall come, we expect such a clatter of tive States to procure the adoption in their axes, and spades, and trowels, and hammers, respective States, of the best and most that we shall hardly be able to write our

practical means of obtaining in each county | editorials without introducing more or less of the confusion. The fact is, we expect a large village-yes, a city-to grow up rapidly around us; and that is why we are -printing in the woods." ----

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN A SCHOOL HOUSE. -The Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald of the 24th ult., gives the following account of a terrible and fatal fight in a school-room in Wilson county, in that State:

"The most distressing homicide was even heard of occurred in this county, about seven miles north-east of Lebanon on last Monday morning was a week ago, between Rufus Watson and his three sons on the one side, and two sons of John New on the other .-The unfortunate difficulty occurred in a them to vindicate and maintain their rights school room. Young New, aged about and institutions, in any event, matters are nineteen years, was shot through the heart and expired immediately; and his little brother, some thirteen or fourteen years of age, was almost literally cut to pieces-receiving no less, we learn, than seven dangerous wounds. Strange as it may appear he is still living, and hopes are entertained -our schools, colleges and press-and that of his recovery. Rufus Watson received delegates are invited to bring with them, or | the contents of a pistol loaded with birdshot, in the breast, but was not seriously hurt .and other information as may be necessary | The difficulty grew out of an old grudge that to discuss and report upon these and has existed between the heads of the respective families.

A RARE SIGHT .-- On the morning of the 22d altimo, the shores of the Bayou Lafourche in Louisiana, were margined with a sheet of ice, some six feet in width. The "oldest inhabitant" being consulted, declared that such a thing never occurred before. A portion of the ice was two inches thick So says the Thibodeaux (La.) Minerva.

A DEAR COAT .- The New Orleans Delta says that at the drawing of the Havana lottery, several prizes were drawn in that city. A few hours before the Granada arrived, bringing the news of the drawing, a negro drayman went into a clothing store on the Levee to purchase a coat, and not having money enough, he divided the half of a lotdue and hereby tendered to the President | tery ticket with the clothing man-and that and Secretary of the Convention for the ticket drew one-half of the sixty thousand

MINNESOTA .- Gov. Gorman, in his late message to the Minnesota Legislature, estimates the population of the Territory at 75,000. All the tribes are penceable and friendly. Nearly every village has a school. and the colleges and seminaries in St. Paul are in a flourishing condition. Twenty thousand acres of land have been chosen for school purposes.

California.-We learn that the past year has been one of the most prosperous experienced by this State, since its admission into the Union. The mines have furnished steady and bountiful supplies of the precious metal, and the mines are said to be enjoying a high degree of independence Considering its recent settlement, the land returned a plentiful harvest, and the interests of the trader and mechanic have advanced with the general prosperity.

FACTORY BURNED!-We learn that the Cotton Factory of Uriah J. Douthitt, of Yadkin County, was burnt down on Tuesday night the 28th of January. We know nothing of the origin of the fire. The loss we have heard estimated at about \$10,000, a portion of which, is secured in the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company, and which we learn will be promptly met .- [Greens-

GOOD SWIMMING .- The Charleston Even ing News understands that the elephant, which was lost overboard from a vessel bound to that port, made its way safely into respect has he for the peaceful teachings of Mt. Pleasant Harbor. The vessel was far out at sea, and a heavy gale was blowing when the elephant went overboard. Its feat of riding out the storm is the most remarkable instance of animal strength and endurance on record.

On the 14th instant, a young man, named Elisha Bogle, was found dead on the ice alongside the sloop Dusty Miller, at Keyport dock, New Jersey. The sloop had been robbed on Friday night, and the Captain, William Crane, had set a loaded gun in such a position that the opening of the cabin slide would discharge the contents into the legs of the person opening it. Bogle had apparently stooped when pushing back the slide, as the entire charge of buckshot entered the heart, killing him instantly. The Grand Jury of Dauphin County

Pa., have returned bills against Andrew E. Drane, late keeper of the State Arsenal, and Aaron Coburn, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Philadelphia, for the robbery of the Arsenal a few months ago. The arms purloined, which are valued at about \$2,500, were traced to a dealer in such articles in New York city, who purchased them from Coburn for, it is believed. the filibusters of Nicaragua. A young man named Chisolm, son of

the Postmaster, at Columbus, Georgia, was arrested a few days ago, charged with robbing the mail. His father has found \$3000 secreted on his lot and placed the "We are doing what, perhaps, has never same in Bank. It belongs, it is thought, to the Bank of Charleston. There is but little, if any, doubt of the young man's guilt.

The Panama Railroad is in a fine working condition, and its business is conover our office and dwelling, the deer and constantly increasing. A train of eight cars came across on the 17th January, loaded with silver. The amount of \$1,800,-000 was received at Panama per H. B. M. sloop-of-war Brisk, from Mexico, and was enroute for England.

IF The brig W. H. Safford was cut through by the ice in East River near New York, on the 6th instant, and sank in the East River on Monday night. Eight lives were lost on the occasion. She had just arrived from Attakapas.

Patten's immense buildings at Manchester, New Hampshire, were destroyed by fire on the 6th instant. The newspaper offices of the Manchester American, Mirror, Union, Democrat, and Stars and Stripes, were in the building. Loss estimated at \$75,000. Half insured.

No citizen of the United States was ever convicted of treason. It is quite probable that this is the only government in the world in which the same thing can be truly said. Our people make the government. and they will do no act that will tend to destroy their own work. Treason can only be meditated when there is no political

Hon. Millard Fillmore was in Rome Italy, by last accounts, sitting for his bast in marble to Bartholomew, the celebrated American sculptor.

The Woolen Carpet Factory of Joseph Garside, in Philadelphia, was burnt on the 6th instant, involving a loss of \$80,000. The insurance is but triffing, and 150 persons have been thrown out of employment.

The Tank Shop of the U. S. Navy Yard at Washington City was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. Loss \$6,000. T. L. Blakemore, of Front Royal.

of his stable roof from an overload of snow, The thermometer at Cincinnati on the 4th inst., was 18 degrees below zero .-The ice in the Ohio river is 18 inches thick.

Va., lost \$800 in cattle killed by the falling

The office of Sheriff of New Orleans. was proved in the recent contest, to be worth \$100,000 per annum.

PUBLIC MEETING Of the Friends of Temperance.

N FRIDAY, the 14th day of March next, all the Friends of Temperance, in the couny of Mecklenburg, are requested to meet at the Court-House, in Charlotte, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent them in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. MANY CITIZENS

Eating and Refreshment



HE undersigned takes this method to return his thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement which has been extended to im in his line of business, and to inform them that he has sold his establishment to Mr. J. Adkinson, who will continue the business at the same stand. I shall remain in the Saloon, as heretofore, and will be happy to receive the calls of my friends, as usuar.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters

Fresh Norfolk Oysters

served up in any style desired. Fine Tobacco, Segars, Wines Brandies. And the best of Liquors generally, Always on hand. MEALS, composed of such dishes as may be

called for, served up at all hours, in the most approved style of cookery Day Boarders Are taken, upon reasonable terms. Call at the Saloon, two doors north of Kerr's Hotel, if you desire something nice to eat and drink and to a-

cruit the inner man. W. H. JORDAN, Dec. 25, 1855 .- tf



by is it Jenkins & Taylor sell Stoves so chean? Because they have the so cheap? Because they buy them from the Manufacturers.

JENKINS & TAYLOR WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Charlotte and vicinity, that thy have removed from their Old Stand, to one door West of Elms & Spratt's Grocery Store, where they have now on exhibition, just received from the North, one of the most

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS OF STOVES Ever offered in North Carolina, among which

Iron Witch Cooking Stove! Which has gained such a famous reputation in the Southern Country for the last eighter months. This Stove we warrant superior ! any Cooking Stove new in use. It is simple in its arrangements, consumes less tu t, and does more work in a given time, than any other Stove now in use. We will put on beside any other Stove of the same size in the United States, and if it does not do more work in any given time, we will forfeit the prices the Stove, and quit selling and go our death for the better one.

All Kinds of Parlour and Box STOVES. We have, and constantly keep an extensive

Tin, and Sheet Iron, Japan and Britannia Ware, Brass Kettles, Cast Iron Bed-Steads, Hat Racks, Cradles &c. All of which will be sold Wholesale and Re tail, cheaper than has ever been before of tered in this vicinity.

We would return our thanks to our triend and customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and they may rest assured, that we shall endeavor, by close attention to business, together with a determination to please, to merit a continuant

Our Motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly in vited to call and examine our Stock. ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Attended to with dispatch.

N. B .- We will tell you why we head ou advertisement "WAIT FOR THE WAGON,"is because we have three wagons constantif traveling through the country with Stoves. All orders will be faithfully and promp ly attended to. Charlotte, Sept. 25, '55-tf

A GREAT VARIETY OF STOVES! WHERE? MOORE & BYERLY'S, W HO are disposed to sell on the most at commodating terms. Their supply con

COOKING, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES of different kinds. Call and examin

their supply. They also have on hand at Tin, Japan & Bri tania Ware, which they would like to dispose of for cash of Country Produce.

They also inform the public generally the they are now prepared to execute all Job Work in their line. All ORDERS, therefore, for Roofing, Guttering or Stove Pipe, will be punctually attended to and on the short

MOORE & BYERLY.

july 3, 1855