

SMALL POX.—There has been no new case of this disease. The gentleman who was here sick with it week before last (and who was immediately removed from town) is nearly well. No one else is sick, and, as we said last week, there is not the least probability that the disease will break out in this community. This was not apprehended from the first. By the adoption of proper measures on the part of our Commissioners we do not see how the disease could spread in the town; and we learn that the town authorities had intended to take prompt action if any new case had occurred. It is natural for people to become alarmed and afraid to visit a town where the disease is supposed to exist, but in nine cases in ten the alarm is without cause. From the traveling facilities through this town it may be expected that a case will occur occasionally; but such does not endanger the community when proper steps are taken to remove it. The reports that have been circulated through the country within the last week are every one false, except wherein they agree with the statement heretofore published.

It has been 12 days since the first case, and if any one else had contracted the disease it would have shown itself before now, so the physicians say.

TRADE. during the past week, has been pretty brisk. A good deal of produce came to market, and brought good prices. Cotton sold as high as \$11 50. One large dealer informs us that he sold more goods last week than during any previous week for two months past.

We are authorized to state that all ministers and lay delegates to the Convention of the Presbyterian and Associate Churches, to meet in Columbia on the 23d of March, will be passed over the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad for one fare.

A partial eclipse of the sun took place yesterday, the 15th inst., visible east of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Mississippi. The sun rose about 6 o'clock, partially eclipsed on the southern limb, which lasted till about half past seven.

SUDEN DEATH.—We learn that the Rev. Mr. Durwell, (well known in this State as the Agent of the American Bible Society) was found dead in his buggy on the road about 4 miles from Rockingham, Richmond county, last week. It is supposed he died with a fit, as he was subject to them. Wherever known he was loved. He belonged to the Presbyterian denomination.

GOV. BLAGG.—Democratic meetings have been held in forty or fifty counties, we think, and we have taken pleasure in making the unanimous voice of approval of the administration of the present Executive, Gov. Bragg. Every meeting has passed a resolution expressing entire satisfaction with his course and acknowledging the commanding abilities of the man. Indeed, everybody seems pleased with the manner in which he has discharged his responsible official duties. We have heard complaints from no quarter—even our opposition friends have had no occasion to find fault—if they have done so it has escaped our notice.

With the present year the Governor's term expires, and in retiring from the office he will carry with him the good opinion and best wishes of the people of every section of North Carolina.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The County Court of Rutherford has again ordered an election to be held on the proposition to make a County subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. \$60,000 is the amount proposed this time. The polls are to be opened on the first Thursday in May.

HARD TO KILL.—We should judge that a hog was a hard animal to starve to death from the following incident related to us by a gentleman in this place, for the truth of which he vouches. On the 18th of December last a drove of hogs were put in a lot for a few days. When driven out one was missing, and could be found nowhere. On last Saturday, it was found at the bottom of an unoccupied ice house on the lot, supposed to have fallen in there by rooting under the boarding. When taken out it was alive, but very poor. Our informant thinks there was no possible chance for it to have gotten anything to drink for the space of nearly three months. There was a little wheat straw around it which probably preserved its life for so long a time.

Among the appointments confirmed by the U. S. Senate on the 9th, we notice the following in North Carolina: Wm. B. Flanner to be Surveyor of Customs at Wilmington; Edmund Wright, Edenton, and O. S. Wright, Ocracoke, to be Collectors, and Wm. H. Peden naval officer at Wilmington.

The Senate, on the 12th, confirmed the appointment of R. P. Dick, Esq., as District Attorney for North Carolina.

The Daily Carolina Times, at Columbia, S. C., has been temporarily suspended, to be resumed again, says the proprietor, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made.

We see it stated that the Hon. Edward Everett will deliver his Oration on Washington, at the N. C. University, some time during this month.

THE NOMINATION.

We have been frequently asked why we do not express a preference for some one as the next democratic candidate for Governor. We have, also, received several communications favoring different individuals.

We are unable to see how an expression of our preference for any particular individual is of the least importance to the democratic party; and while it would probably do no good, it might be productive of harm. We have refrained from advocating the supposed claims of any one not because we were afraid of giving offence to any individual or combination of persons, for we have always had a will to do as we pleased and say what we thought ought to be said without regard to who would like it or dislike it—those who have not already found this out will learn it probably in the course of time. We are always ready to pay respectful attention to the suggestions of friends, (in fact we like to hear the opinion of party friends,) but it is for us to decide whether we ought to be governed by those suggestions or not; knowing where the blame will be placed for a wrong or imprudent course.

We have not published the communications sent us on the subject for the reasons stated some two months ago; one of which was, that it would be time enough to discuss the merits of a man after he was nominated. So far as the claims of any man on the democratic party are concerned, we don't believe in that doctrine at all. There may be some to whom the democratic party is particularly indebted for success, but they are few in number and far between. Generally, those having the best claims are never thought of. So far as we are concerned, we desire to treat all good democrats alike, and let Conventions of the party say who shall be leaders.

Without empires of some kind no party can be kept harmonious and united; therefore the question of who shall be the democratic candidates in the approaching campaign should be settled by Conventions of the party, fairly constituted and organized; by such decisions we are willing to abide, and are determined to do nothing to forestall action in the premises.

Those friends who have sent us communications on the subject—for whom we entertain the highest respect, and appreciate their motives—will thus learn the cause of the non-appearance of their articles. We hope to see them all in attendance on the State Convention to be held in this place on the 14th of April, when and where a fair opportunity will present itself for a candid expression of opinion and preference.

A democratic meeting in Wilmington passed the following resolution with regard to the nomination of a candidate for Governor:

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the State Convention, that the delegates from each county cast the same number of votes in Convention, that their county cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the election held on the first Thursday in August, 1856.

We suppose that the two-thirds rule will also be adopted.

CONGRESS.—There has been but little business transacted in either House since the commencement of the present session. Under the appropriate head we give a sketch of such proceedings as take place from week to week. It is pretty certain that the Senate will soon pass a bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and it is considered equally certain that the House will do the same. Thus it is hoped that the country will get clear of this troublesome question.

A proposition to increase the Army has been under discussion. The northern members are opposed to an increase of the standing army for fear that the President may use it to make the free-soil rascals in the Territories behave themselves, while the southern members oppose it under the apprehension that it will be employed in subjugating the South at some future time.

The War Department recommended an increase in order to employ a more effective force against the Mormons.

Some person in New York is foolish enough to volunteer his services as a correspondent for this paper by sending us communications already printed. Whenever we want a correspondent in that quarter we will select one. Such schemes as this are resorted to for the purpose of having some book, or something else, puff without incurring the expense of advertising. A short time since we received one of these communications with a statement that somebody in New York was preparing a Pictorial Biography of distinguished and worthy citizens of North Carolina. We have no doubt it is a catch-penny and cheating scheme, and we warn North Carolinians against it now. Those who figure in that book, (if anything of the kind is published,) will have to shell out the dollars pretty freely to the publisher or authors. Everybody remembers how a man by the name of Livingston fleeced some of the lawyers in this State by asking for a biographical sketch of their lives, and then charging them fifty or a hundred dollars for publishing it.

The Southern Commercial Convention at Knoxville, last summer, appointed Montgomery, Ala., as the place, and the first Monday in May next as the time, for the next session of the Convention.

We learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that the County Court of Cumberland, in session week before last, refused every applicant, except one, for license to retail spirituous liquors.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned sine die on Saturday night the 6th inst. Gov. Wise called an extra session immediately, alleging that the Legislature had not transacted important business which could not be left undone.

MILITIA MUSTERS.—As Virginia is reviving militia musters, Tennessee is giving them up. An act to abolish military duty has been passed by the present Tennessee Legislature. Under this act the tax assessors are required to make out a yearly report of the strength and condition of the militia in each civil district, to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the State, in place of the reports heretofore required of the captains of militia companies.—Rich. Dispatch.

In this section of North Carolina militia musters have been allowed, by common consent, to die out—completely rust-up—as a piece of useless and time-killing machinery; and we are inclined to the belief that the people are about as well prepared to do effective service in case of emergency, as if four or five times in each year had been spent in "trainin'" under militia officers in the old field. It has been affirmed by army officers—and we think with a good degree of truthfulness—that a positive injury is often done by this old field training; often requiring more time and trouble to unlearn, than it would to learn the subject. We believe in keeping up uniform, volunteer companies; for the reason that, when under command of, and drilled by experienced officers, they not only render more efficient service, but do more to disseminate correct military knowledge by one day's parade, than a year of old field training could possibly do.

He is a bad man that can't do right sometimes. Henry Winter Davis, the member of Congress from Baltimore, generally does wrong; but he did right the other day when he made a speech in the House of Representatives defending the action of the Naval Retiring Board. The action of that Board may have borne hard on some, but the good it did overbalanced the evil. For many years the Navy was clogged with drones and old fogies, either unfit for service or too lazy to work.

The feeling against the action of that Board has been gotten up by the dropped officers themselves, or by their relatives or particular friends. It is natural for those to whom the shoe pinches, therefore we are not surprised at the anathemas hurled against the Naval Retiring Board.

The Army needs purging in the same way; and were it not for the fact that the officers of the Army and Navy have too much influence with members of Congress, we might hope to see something done to relieve the other branch of the service of some of its rubbish.

We have no special objection to the political death of Senator Douglas, but we must confess that we cannot see that he ought to be denounced for opposing this scheme of the Democratic Senators. Why should the south work itself into a fury to hasten the admission of Abolition States? And why should Mr Douglas be denounced for wishing to prevent or delay such admission? It seems to us that one such State at a time is quite enough.—Fayetteville Observer.

Kansas ought to be admitted because she has applied for admission in the regular way, and the fact that she is to be an abolition State does not justify opposition on the part of southern men, any more than the admission of a State with slavery would justify the opposition of northern men. But the principle involved in the question is what southern men contend for: shall States be admitted into the Union when their Constitutions recognize slavery? This is the only question of vital interest to the South involved in the Kansas imbroglio.

To relinquish this right is to degrade the South; to ignore this principle is to dissolve the Union. By admitting Kansas, a vexatious question will thus be removed from the halls of Congress. We have never denounced Senator Douglas; but believe we would not have been far from right if we had done so, considering his present position and factious opposition to Administration measures, which place him, for all practical purposes, in the ranks of the enemies of the South.

FARMER'S BANK OF ELIZABETH CITY.—Last week we published an extract from the Greensborough correspondence of the Petersburg Express, stating that \$60,000 belonging to the above Bank, had been found concealed in a safe owned by Mr Griffin, former Cashier of the Bank. The Elizabeth City Sentinel says it is authorized by the officers of the Bank to say that the report is false, and originated in the simple fact that Mr Griffin, in the presence of the Cashier of the Bank, opened a private safe in the Bank, where he used to keep his valuable papers, and found therein a package of Bank Bill, to the amount of \$60,000,—not filled up, and of course not money. The finding of the \$60,000 in blanks, however, fills up, within a few dollars, the difference in the number of bills issued and the number stricken off from the plates. It was feared they had been signed and issued, and no entry made of them. We take the above statement from the Petersburg Express.

We learn from the Salem Press that the Farmer's Bank of Elizabeth City is making arrangements to wind up. It has been ascertained that all the liabilities of the Bank will be paid off, and the Stockholders will receive seventy cents on the dollar. This estimate is made, allowing a loss of \$60,000 for bad debts. The bill holders are said to be in no danger of any loss.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express announces to that paper a shocking occurrence which happened in Northampton county. Mr Amos Langford came to his death under very painful circumstances. After he had retired to his bed on Tuesday night, the room in which he lodged was discovered to be on fire. His neighbors hastened to the spot and found his bed-room on fire and the door locked. It was forced open, and the body of Langford found burnt to a crisp, and in a very short time he expired. It is supposed that his death was the work of his own hands. He was a merchant in that county, and had been addicted to excessive drinking.

It is said they have a great religious revival in New York. No place is more in need of it.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr Wilson's resolution, instructing the military committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the law punishing the crime of enticing soldiers to desert, was adopted. Mr Green intimated that he would call for a direct vote on the Kansas question next Monday. The Kansas discussion was resumed. Mr Doolittle replied to Mr Hammond, and Mr Foster followed. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House, Mr Taylor, of Louisiana, offered a resolution of inquiry into the facts attending the seizure of the bark Adriatic by the French. It contemplates a redress to the owners of the bark, and the prevention of similar proceedings. The printing deficiency bill, appropriating \$340,000, was passed. The Consular, Diplomatic and Kansas bills were discussed. Mr Clingman of N. C. asked leave to introduce a resolution appointing a select committee of five to revise the rules of the House, and to make such provision as would be likely to facilitate the transaction of public business. Objection was made. The Speaker appointed Mr H. M. Shaw, of N. C., to fill the place of Mr Harris, of Ill., on the select committee of investigation in the Matteson case.

In the Senate on the 9th, the bill for the relief of Commodore Jones was passed. Kansas affairs were taken up and discussed, when Mr Hamlin occupied the floor until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr Quitman's bill for the increase of the army was discussed at some length. It was opposed by Mr Faulkner. He said he was opposed to sending volunteers to Utah. He believed if placed at the disposal of the Executive, he would not find occasion to use them. He thought the proposition for the employment of volunteers was dictated by outside pressure rather than by convictions of sound military policy. He contended that the employment of the volunteers would be appealing to the passions of the country and setting a precedent of carrying death and desolation to our citizens, prolific of most disastrous future consequences. The war in Utah was a war against a people on account of their religion—whoever is engaged in such a war, whether volunteer or regular, would be guilty of murder. The Executive has plainly said he does not want volunteers.

Kansas affairs were resumed. Mr Keitt, of South Carolina, argued from constitutional grounds in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and in the course of his remarks he stated his belief that the people cannot, according to the terms of the instrument, change it before 1861.

Mr English said the Lecompton Constitution does not embody the will of the people of Kansas, and they do not wish it fastened upon them as their organic law. All the special pleading, because the technicality is supposed to be on the other side, is too much like Shylock, who exacts the pound of flesh because it is named in the bond.

Mr Phillips advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and considered that the proceedings of the Convention were regular, according to the established principles, recognized precedents, and according to what some gentlemen regard as good authority. Congress has no right to hesitate a moment as to her admission.

In the Senate, on the 10th, a resolution was passed compensating the representatives of Senators Butler, Bell and Rusk, from the time of the death of the latter. The resolution to print 10,000 copies of the patent mechanical press was discussed. The resolution was amended limiting the book to one volume of 800 pages, and passed as amended. Messrs. Hamlin and Sebastian discussed Kansas affairs until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the Committee asked leave to present a majority Kansas report, which was objected to. In committee of the whole the House discussed Quitman's army appropriation bill. Mr Stephens endeavored to introduce a report from the Investigating Committee, which was objected to. He said he should move to print the report notwithstanding the objection. Mr Quitman's army increase and Kansas bills were discussed until the House adjourned.

On the 11th, nothing was done in either House, except making speeches for and against the admission of Kansas.

On the 12th inst., Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, made a speech upon the Naval Restoration Bill.

On the 12th, in the Senate, the Kansas matter was discussed. In the House, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the men engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin to receive medals from Great Britain.

SUDEN DEATH.—We regret to hear, says the Fayetteville Observer, of the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Dr. Edmund McQueen, of Lumberton, N. C. We learn that on Tuesday morning last he stepped from the breakfast table to his piazza, where he fell and almost instantly expired. He was a gentleman of general intelligence, and of high reputation as a physician.

NEWSPAPER HONESTY.—The editors of the Rochester (New York) Democrat, state that during the twenty years that that paper has been published, there has accumulated an indebtedness on its books in subscriptions of \$50,000.

This sum is, in itself, a sufficient fortune for any reasonable man. And the statement shows how little honesty is considered necessary by men in their intercourse with newspaper proprietors—as though to cheat a printer were not as great a crime as to cheat a shoemaker, or a grocer, or a haberdasher.

This office has some thirty thousand dollars owing to it—and owing, too, mainly by men who can pay what they owe without missing it. If one desires to know who are honest men of a State or city, let him get a peep at its newspaper accounts.—Mobile Tribune.

LATE FROM UTAH.

St. Louis, March 12.—The Council Bluffs Eagle, of the 3d, instant says that Mr Wiagate has arrived from Salt Lake, which place he left on the 25th of January. He reports that there was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, but a little in the Mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons, and by which horsemen in single file can pass by the army-unlocks-covered. The Mormons were manufacturing small cannons, with percussion locks, telescopic sights, and carrying two pound balls with as much certainty as a common rifle.—They were also making 500 revolvers per week, and coarse powder for mining purposes. A skirmish had occurred between the Mormons and a picket guard of the army. Two of the former and four of the latter reported killed.

FROM KANSAS.
St. Louis, March 9.—The "Republican" contains information from Kansas, that an attempt had been made to abduct the Judges elected at the Delaware Crossing, to prevent their giving evidence. One man was killed. The clerk of the Shawnee precinct is preparing a statement under oath, that they gave testimony before the investigating committee, under threats of death. A letter from Fort Scott says that place was taken by Lane's men, who were robbing the stores and stealing horses. No lives were lost.

MARRIED BUT NOT MATED.—Another husband has been in the N. York courts in search of his wife and been sent away without her. Like a similar case in New York it was a runaway match, a Mr George S. Fox having married a Miss Lizzie clandestinely, and, as it seems, after the ceremony was lawfully permitted her to go back to her mother, from whom she concealed the fact. In the meantime the young lady reposed her last step, and when her fond husband came to claim her, she utterly denied that she was married to him. Mr Fox supposing that she was under the intimidation of her mother, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, when the young lady on her examination admitted that the marriage had taken place, but declared she wanted nothing to do with her husband, and would not go with him. She consequently went home with her mother, and Fox found himself married but without a wife.

ESTATE DURING WIDOWHOOD.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph thus refers to a decision made by the Supreme Court, now in session in that city:

"A case of some interest to the ladies was decided on Friday morning last. Savage, of Dougherty county, died, leaving a wife, who had devoted her property to his wife, but in the event of her marriage, to go to his children, thus cutting off the wife without a shilling. Gen. Morgan, the counsel for the widow contended that this provision in the will being in restraint of marriage, was contrary to the policy of our law, and illegal, but the Court held that a man had a right to leave his property to his wife during her widowhood, and cut her off if she married—and that the Savage will was legal.

DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENT.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune tele-graphs that paper the following:

"It is well understood, here in the most intimate circles of the President's friends, that immediately on the adjournment of Congress, Mr James Gordon Bennett will receive his commission as United States Minister to Austria."

We have the best authority for stating that there is not a word of truth in the above. If the Black Republicans suppose that Mr. Buchanan will cast such a stigma upon this country, by the appointment of James Gordon Bennett to a foreign mission they will be very much mistaken.—Washington States.

A correspondent writing from Halifax county, N. C., to the Petersburg Express, says:

The dwelling house and kitchen belonging to Miss Betsy Jenkins, residing seven or eight miles from Gaston, near the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, were consumed by fire on Tuesday night, and about 1,000 pounds of pork, which had been hung in the kitchen for smoking, was also burned."

MARRIAGES.—Let people prate as they will, the woman was never born yet who would not cheerfully and proudly give herself and her whole destiny into a worthy hand, at the right time, and under fitting circumstances; that is when her whole heart and conscience sanctified the gift. But marriage ought always to be a question, not of necessity but of choice. Every girl ought to be taught that a hasty, loveless union stamps upon her almost as foul dishonor as one of those connections which omit the legal ceremony altogether; and that however pale, dreary, and toilsome a single life may be, unhappy, married life must be tenfold worse—an ever haunting temptation, an incurable regret, a torment from which there is no escape but death.

New Spring Goods, at Auction Prices for Cash.

We are receiving a large Stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS that we are selling at very low prices, and would advise all those wanting to buy Goods to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere, particularly if they want to buy for CASH.
BROWN, STITT & CO.
March 16, 1858.

Notice.
By virtue of a DEED OF TRUST, executed to me by Alexander Graham, I will sell at public auction, on Tuesday of April Court, several Valuable Negroes,
Also, a PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
Wagon and Team, and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.
H. B. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
March 16, 1858.

CHARLOTTE, March 15, 1858.
The undersigned will attend at the Insurance Office, on Tuesday of April Court, for the purpose of examining any persons that may wish to obtain certificates of qualifications as School Teachers, for any part of Mecklenburg County.

**JOHN P. ROSS,
E. NYE HUTCHINSON, } Com.
M. D. JOHNSON, }
March 15, 1858.**

CHOCOLATE and BRAMA,
A new supply, just received by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
March 16.

We have heard of some astonishing cures being made by Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil. It seems to act on the diseased parts with remarkable effect in a short space of time, and regains its way. It can be had of the agents here, see advertisement in another column. For sale by H. M. Pritchard.

MARRIED,

At Jamestown, on the morning of the 11th inst., by Rev. J. M. Gunn, Mr. Deah Harris to Miss M. Rosanna, daughter of Dr. J. G. Coffin.
In Yorkville, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., to Miss Leonora, daughter of F. H. Sumrill, of Yorkville.
In Gaston county, Mr. Lorenzo C. Houser, and Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Rev. R. P. Logan.
At Mabry's Hotel in Lexington, on the 9th inst., the Rev. Chas. L. DeLoach, of Concord, to Miss Mildred C., daughter of Maj. J. G. Kerr of Salisbury.
In Cabarrus county, on the 4th inst. Mr. Rufus G. Host to Miss Leah L., daughter of Mr. Solomon Fisher. Also, on the 4th inst., Mr. John P. Beaver to Miss Sophia L. Foust.
In Lexington, on the 9th inst., the Rev. Chas. M. Anderson, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Henry Eccles, Esq., of Greensboro.

DIED.
In Chester District, on the 5th inst., Mrs. E. C. Abell, wife of Rev. J. S. Bailey, aged 21 years. Also, on Rocky Creek, on the 1st instant, Miss Sarah Jamison, aged 23 years.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their LAW OFFICE to the one formerly occupied by James W. Osborne, Esq. one door above the Bank of the State.
HUTCHINSON & BROWN.
March 16, 1858.

Wood's Hair Restorative.
A fresh supply of this invaluable preparation for the hair, has just been received direct from New York, by
SCARR & CO.
March 16.

Savage's Ursina or Canadian Bear's Grease,
An elegant application for imparting a beautiful gloss to the hair, for sale at
SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.
March 16.

BOUQUET D'ORLEANS, or XX BOURBON.
From groves of sweet flowers this perfume was distilled.
Where dewy golden summers exalt the perfume,
Where the breeze from the South in the deep glen is lulled,
Where blossoms exhale, but forever resume—
To imitate life's aroma, 'tis the sweetest, the best,
It steals o'er the senses as the nectar of Jove,
To the banquet of beauty it gives a new zest,
Is the pride of the toilet and the perfume of love.

Distilled with great care from the choicest Flowers of the South, expressly for the BOUQUET, TOILET and HANDKERCHIEF.
For sale in Charlotte by
F. SCARR & CO.
March 16.

KID GLOVES.
LANCASTER'S Kid Glove Cleaner—an unfading preparation, easy and simple in application—removing all grease and stains from the hands.
For sale at SCARR & Co's Drug Store.
March 16.

Fayetteville MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$235,467.
This Company has been in operation five years and has paid its losses, amounting to \$175,805, without any assessment. Insurance averaging its members about 4 per cent only.
Policies issued to 1st March 1858, 2600.
Amount now insured, \$1,484,258.
Amount Premium Notes on hand, \$243,000.
Cash Premiums received, \$30,950,855.

DIRECTORS.
GEO. MCNEILL, S. P. HAWLEY,
D. A. RAY, W. N. TILLINGHAST
H. L. MYROVER, A. A. MCKETHAN,
S. W. TILLINGHAST, J. D. WILLIAMS,
J. H. COOK, JAS. G. COOK,
HENRY LILLY, A. W. STEEL,
N. A. STEDMAN, J. G. SHEPHERD,
T. S. LUTTERLOFF, JAS. KYLE,
W. M. McLAURIN, F. BROWN, of Wilm.
OFFICERS.
GEO. MCNEILL, PRES'T
D. A. RAY, VICE PRES'T
C. C. McMILLAN, SECR'T.
JOHN COLLINS and C. C. McCURMUMEN,
Travelling Agents. The Company invite applications.
March 16 1858. 3m.

VILLAGE HOTEL.
The undersigned would respectfully say to the former patrons of the above named House, as well as the traveling community, that he has newly purchased the House well known as the VILLAGE HOTEL, in the town of Monroe, that he has the same now undergoing a thorough renovation in repairs, outfit, &c., and that he is determined to make the House as attractive as the most fastidious could wish, by a well furnished table, good beds, and well trained servants as the country affords. His undivided attention will be given to his guests, and every opportunity sought to please and give perfect satisfaction.
JAMES RICHARDS.
March 16, 1858. 3m-4t

The undersigned offers for sale a
Tract of Land,
containing about 175 acres, lying in the county of Mecklenburg, 9 miles south of Charlotte, on the Stage road to Monroe being a part and parcel of the REA GOLD AND COPPER MINE.

The location is a very desirable one, as it is one of the most salubrious and healthy in this State of the Blue Ridge. The land is very fertile and productive in Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats. It has on it a Dwelling House with 3 Rooms, together with out-houses, Stables, &c. Also a month and a half of the above property can be had on reasonable and accommodating terms. Any persons wishing to see the land, I refer them to Mr. Wm. T. DeLoach adjoining the same for further particulars to be met at Monroe, Union county, N. C.
JAMES RICHARDS.
March 16, 1858. 4t

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Full Term, 1857.
Martha H. Burney }
E. L. Burney, } Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. L. Burney, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that the publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1858, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law, at Office in Charlotte, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, and in the 32nd year of American Independence.
A. M. DODD, 1857.
J. B. KERR, Clerk.
March 16, [Dr's fee \$6]

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E. L. Burney, } Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. L. Burney, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that the publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1858, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law, at Office in Charlotte, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, and in the 32nd year of American Independence.
A. M. DODD, 1857.
J. B. KERR, Clerk.
March 16, [Dr's fee \$6]

Common School NOTICE.

The citizens of Mecklenburg county will take notice that on the first Saturday in April they will be required to hold a Election, at their Public School Houses in the different Districts, to elect three suitable persons to act as Commissioners for the ensuing year. The Commissioners are required to report to me the number of children over six and under twenty-one years of age in the respective Districts.
J. P. ROSS, C. B. S. C. S.
March 16, 1858. 300-3t

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held in the Office of the Company in Charlotte, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the 13th (second Tuesday) of April, 1858.
E. NYE HUTCHINSON, Sec'y.
March 16, 1858. 300-5t

Strayed,
From the subscriber on the 1st March, between Cheraw and Chesterfield Court House, a BAY MARE, about fifteen hands high, with two or three white feet. Also, about the same height, a GREY HORSE, about the same height. Any person taking up the said stock will be liberally rewarded by delivering them at Maj. R. Morrow's, one mile from Charlotte. Any information thankfully received.
Mc. J. GALLIHER.
March 16, 1858. 300-5t-pd

THE MARKETS.
Charlotte, March 16, 1858.
Corrected weekly by H. B. Williams & Co.

[It should be borne in mind that the following are wholesale prices mostly. We endeavor to keep the quotations correct, but allowance must be made for the fact that prices frequently change immediately after the publication of the paper.]

BACON, Hams per lb.	12 to 16
" Sides "	12 to 16
" Hog round, new "	11 to 12
Butter, per lb.	15 to 20
Beans, per lb.	22 to 24
COTTON, per lb.	10 3/4 to 12 1/2
COFFEE, per lb.	12 1/2 to 14
" " " " "	14 to 16
Corn, per bushel, per 76 lbs.	50 to 55
Meal, per bushel, per 48 lbs.</	