

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House, on the 11th, the bill admitting Minnesota into the Union as a State, was passed—88 votes against it. A bill was passed providing that where the proof is established, but the land warrant for military services is not issued until after the death of the claimant, the title shall rest in the widow, and if there be no widow, then in the heirs of the warrantee, all such warrants to be treated as personal chattels.

In the Senate on the 12th, Gen. Shields and Mr. Rice were sworn in as Senators from Minnesota. Nothing of importance occurred in either House.

In the Senate on the 9th, the death of Senator Evans of S. C., being announced, the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Hammond (S. C.) pronounced a brief eulogy and dwelt upon the circumstances attending his colleague's death. He narrated his history, and said that the sorrows of death had entered often of late among the high places of honor within his own State. He offered the usual resolutions requesting Senators to wear crepe upon their left arm for thirty days, and that the Senate attend his funeral.

Mr. Benjamin (Ia.) followed in a strain of eloquent eulogy. He spoke of the death of Senator Butler, and ex-Gov. Hamilton, (who was drowned) and of the deceased.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) followed, saying that it was not often that he mingled his voice with those who delivered funeral eulogies. Now, however, he must pay a high tribute to the deceased, who had reminded him of his ideal of a Roman Senator. Like a shock of corn, fully ripe, he had been gathered from these scenes and sank down full of honors.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) followed. He said his long association with the deceased in committee brought out those beautiful qualities and traits of character which he could appreciate more fully than in the open Senate.

The Senate then took a recess till 2 o'clock, the hour of the funeral.

In the House, on the 7th, Mr. Clingman of N. C., announced his resignation as a member of that body as follows:

I hope the House will indulge me for a single moment. I desire to say to gentlemen that having had the honor of receiving a commission from the governor of our State to fill a position in the other end of the Capitol, I have this day written to him my resignation as a member of the House, and present a note to you, Mr. Speaker, announcing the same. I hope gentlemen will excuse my barely saying that during my long service, I have no doubt many times I may have wounded the feelings of gentlemen in our struggles here, sometimes, perhaps, during the present session, in objecting to remarks or insisting upon the regular order of business. I beg leave to say that in every single instance I have been actuated by no feeling of unkindness to any single member, but by a sense of duty, and if at any time I have done anything unpleasant to them, I hope they will attribute it to nothing of unkindness on my part, but solely to the reasons I have given. If in discussion here, I have been impulsive or hasty, I assure you it was not intended, and in leaving the hall I shall do it with not a single unkind feeling to any member, but with many regrets.

The following letter to the Speaker was then read from the Clerk's desk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 7, 1858. Sir: I beg leave respectfully to notify you and the members of the House of Representatives that I have this day sent to the governor of North Carolina my resignation as a member of this House, to take effect to-day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. T. L. CLINGMAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN UNION COUNTY.

At a meeting of the democratic party of Union county, held in the Court House in Monroe on Tuesday the 11th inst., on motion, Col. Thos. C. Wilson was called to the Chair, and J. F. Hough requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the time has arrived for us to adopt measures to elect members to the Legislature; and whereas it is expedient and proper that we should have concert with our political friends of the county of Union, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for this District to represent us in the Senate of the next General Assembly, be it therefore

Resolved, That we meet and hold an anti-know-nothing Convention at Lanesborough, on the last Saturday in June next, and that it is expedient and proper that each Captain's Company should be represented in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three from each Captain's district in the county of Union to hold Company meetings and send delegates to said Convention.

The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as committee-men for the several companies, to-wit:

- Ashcraft's Company—G. W. Wimberly, Capt. Thos. E. Ashcraft, Jonathan Burt.
Rogers—J. L. Collins, Joshua Lee, Wm. Carlock.
Starnes—E. W. Richardson, Wm. P. Richardson, J. E. Iby.
Wilson's—J. N. Davis, John Walker, J. A. McNeely.
Winchester's—G. D. Wolfe, W. B. Laney, J. C. Austin.
Dault's—James Moore, J. H. R. J. McC. Price.
Monroe—W. W. Hart, A. L. Funderburk, J. F. Hough.
Bines—Lemuel Presson, J. W. Harrett, T. M. Ralston.
Hamilton's—Wm. Hamilton, Wm. H. Stegall, B. D. Austin.
Basson's—Col. J. E. W. Smith, Jackson Simpson, J. H. Woodward.
Grassy Creek—D. A. Austin, W. D. Hinson, R. W. Tarlton.
Ford's—James Benton, A. H. Crowell, W. P. Muse.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Western Democrat, and the meeting then adjourned. THOS. C. WILSON, Ch'n. J. F. Hough, Sec'y.

A LARGE OPERATION.—We learn from the Irrell Express, that C. F. Fisher, Esq., has taken \$170,000 in stock of the Western Extension rail road, and along with this subscription has taken the contract for building the road to Morganton. Banker county had subscribed \$50,000, making \$220,000 in all; and this entitles the Company to a subscription of \$40,000 from the State, the whole \$260,000 being applicable to the 33 miles (we believe it is) from Statesville to Morganton—a sum we suppose sufficient to complete that portion of the road. The 25 miles from Salisbury to Statesville it is said will be completed by the 1st July next. Mr. Fisher will doubtless resign his Presidency of the N. C. rail road.—Fayetteville Observer.

OUR NEW SENATOR.

It will be seen by the reports of the proceedings of both Houses, that on Friday last Hon. T. L. Clingman, so long the representative from the Mountain District, took his leave of the House of Representatives, and was sworn in as the successor of Hon. Asa Biggs in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Clingman, although still comparatively a young man, was, at the time of his resignation, one of the oldest in the House, having served since 1843 with the exception of a single term. His reputation is a national one, in the fullest sense of the word. Few men have studied politics more assiduously, and few, if any, are better informed on political subjects. He is a native of that part of Surry county now included in the new county of Yadkin, and in passing through the village of Huntsville, some years ago, a house was pointed out to us as that in which he was born. He graduated with the highest distinction at Chapel Hill, and entered the profession of the law, but having almost immediately afterwards engaged in public life, we presume that his professional career, to a great extent, have been postponed to his political career. Previous to his election to Congress, in 1843, he had served in both Houses in the State Legislature. He is now a citizen of the town of Asheville, the seat of justice for the county of Buncombe.

Mr. Clingman is unmarried, is perhaps a little turned of forty years of age, but looks younger than he is, being of slight figure and rather thin face, is very quiet in manner, verging upon reserve or taciturnity, at least, that is the impression made upon a stranger. He must, however, possess high social qualities to have obtained the hold he has upon the affections of the citizens of his district, among whom he possesses an influence almost without a parallel.

Mr. Clingman's political history is so fully identified—so thoroughly mixed up with the political history of the country that a review of one would almost necessarily involve a sketch of the other, and for this we have neither time nor space at present.

Formerly a whig, Mr. Clingman became convinced years ago that the party with which he had been acting was thoroughly denationalized, and that the only national party with which southern patriots could consistently act, with any hope of good, was the Democratic party. Even while nominally a whig, his vote showed he was not bound by the shackles of party so far as to lend his sanction to anything inimical to the South, or, speaking more accurately, to the equalities of the States. His influence contributed largely to the election of Gen. Reid and the success of Gen. Pierce in this State. Mr. Clingman has, for several years past been an avowed and consistent Democrat.

As we have already remarked, Mr. Clingman's political history is part of the political history of the country, and it is not necessary for us to dwell upon it now. His position, as one of the leading men of the country, will hardly be questioned by friend or foe, and few can doubt that he will sustain the reputation and honor of North Carolina on the floor of the Senate with marked ability and devotion.—Wilm. Journal.

HON. ASA BIGGS.

Below we give the letter of Mr. Biggs resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. In resigning as I have, the elevated position of Senator of the United States, I cannot sever the relation of representative and constituent, without expressing my feelings of gratitude for the high confidence reposed in me by you, and whatever position I may hereafter occupy, I shall always remember and acknowledge with great sensibility, the kind partiality of those generous friends, who placed me in one of the highest, most dignified and responsible offices in the world. My resignation became a duty to my family—those, and those only who have a higher claim upon me than the claim of my countrymen to serve in public office. I feel the less regret, because from the Senate I got into the public service in a different capacity more congenial to my feelings and habits, and one in which I trust I may be able to serve my country not less usefully, though in a more retired and quiet sphere. It is also with less reluctance, because I am confident that in the Executive of our State, we have an assurance of the appointment of such a successor to me, as will faithfully reflect your wishes, and maintain the high character of North-Carolina in the councils of the Confederacy—a character although not pressed upon public attention with arrogance, is sustained with inflexible fidelity; and as I have reason to know is properly and highly appreciated by the wise, considerate and patriotic. Whatever errors I may have committed as your representative, I entertain an abiding conviction that no tarnish has attached to the fair fame of our commonwealth; and in this I have a becoming pride. Suffer me in conclusion to repeat my profound acknowledgments and gratitude for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me; and upon retirement to impress upon all our countrymen the importance of sustaining in all our public measures and public men, and in all our intercourse as citizens of this great Union of States, the well-earned and cherished reputation of North-Carolina, as the "honest Old State," although we may, occasionally, in this degenerate day, for such an ambition incur the sneers of witlings and spendthrifts.

ASA BIGGS.

Washington, May 4, 1858.

THEOLOGICAL CONVENTION.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Southern Baptist Biennial Convention, held in Louisville, a Southern Theological Convention was held at Greenville, S. C., last week. A number of delegates were present, representing nearly all the Southern States. Among others, were the Rev. Dr. Jeter, of Richmond; Rev. Basil Manly, Jr., of the same city; and the Rev. Mr. Brasidas, of Virginia. The Rev. G. W. Sampson, of Maryland; Professor Williams, of Franklin College, Georgia; Rev. Mr. McDaniel, and Rev. Mr. Toby, of North Carolina. The Convention decided to establish a Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Greenville, C. H., S. C.; the sum of one hundred thousand dollars having been secured and pledged for that purpose from the Palmetto State. The other one hundred thousand dollars to be raised by other Southern States, and the Rev. A. M. Poindexter, of Virginia, was appointed to accomplish the object.

Four Professors have been chosen, as follows: Rev. J. A. Broadus, of Virginia, Rev. Basil Manly, Jr., of Virginia, Rev. E. Winkler, of Charleston, and Rev. J. P. Boyce, of Greenville. The exercises of the Seminary, we learn, will commence in September next. The Professors elect, it is thought, will accept. They are gentlemen of known learning and eminent piety.

A LIBERAL ACT.—We learn that Messrs. Hallett, Davis & Co., Piano Forte Makers of Boston, have presented to the Rev. W. I. Langdon's Female Normal School, at High Point, N. C., \$240, in a deduction of that amount from their usual price for a valuable Institution, which is itself doing a great deal of gratuitous work for the extension of Education.

THE MORMONS.

The Mormons claim to have 480,000 members of their church scattered over the world. They have ninety-five missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. They have one newspaper in Salt Lake City, issuing 4,000 copies weekly; one in Liverpool, issuing 22,000 copies weekly; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Copenhagen in the Danish language; one in Australia; one in India; one in Switzerland, in the French language. The "Book of Mormon" has been translated and published in the Welsh, Danish, French, German and Italian languages.

Tidings from the Army.

A telegraph despatch from Independence announces the arrival of Mr. Mason, who left Camp Scott on the 3rd of March. General Johnson was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Capt. Marey.—The health of the army was remarkably good.—Provisions were becoming scarce. Supplies were expected from Fort Laramie. Mr. Mason was detained seventeen days on account of snow storms. He met Col. Hoffman's command one hundred and forty miles beyond Fort Kearney.

The Republican states that Marey will not be detained more than ten days awaiting reinforcements. He will then be in a condition to march to Camp Scott in 40 days. The trains were losing a number of animals from cold. All the streams were high, and water covered the plains.

WHOLESALE MURDER BY POISON.

Recently, a woman named Phebe Westlake was arrested in Chester, N. Y., on the charge of poisoning several persons. She was imprisoned, where she confessed the crime and committed suicide by taking poison herself. She had destroyed several innocent persons, for what purpose no one knows. A correspondent of the N. Y. News gives the following particulars:

"I knew and know well all the parties I have mentioned. The facts in the case, not stated upon hearsay, I have learned from the District Attorney. The confession was made to Mr. Wood, the pastor of the church to which Mrs. W. belonged, and by the District Attorney told to me, with a request that I should write them out for the press.

Phebe had lived in Chester ten or twelve years. She was industrious, and knew how to do all manner of women's work, and was able and willing to do it well. Withal she was professedly pious. She gained friends in the best families in Chester, and when any of them needed help, they thought it a loss if they could not get Phebe.

About twenty years ago, we hear, her husband died suddenly. A paper of arsenic was found in his pocket, and upon a post-mortem examination arsenic was found in his stomach. It was supposed he had committed suicide, and no further action or inquiry was had.

Four or five years ago, Mr. Pelsler, who kept a hotel in Chester, died of erysipelas. He was a widower, and had but one daughter at home, a noble young woman, who before that time had been affianced to Mr. Hiram Colwell. She and her father's assistant, Mr. Heard, thought it best to secure Phebe, as cook in the hotel, and they did so.—Shortly after I hebe came there, Miss Pelsler was taken sick with some strange disease, that her physician could not understand. Her only sister and her husband, Mr. Clark, were sent for, and came from the South, and took the management of Mr. Pelsler's business and property at Chester. From that time Phebe was left mainly to nurse and take care for the sick and dying Miss Pelsler. She lingered and died under circumstances to induce strange suspicions, but no one suspected her faithful nurse, I hebe.

Last Fall I hebe was employed as a domestic in the house of John B. Tutill, a respectable merchant of Chester, in view of the prospective confinement of his wife, who was the only daughter of the late Francis Tutill, Esq.—little Martha, as all who knew her, and many knew and loved her—called her. She was confined; her babe never knew life. Some unusual symptoms attended her case. Dr. Smith, her physician, said they indicated poison; but yet they might be the convulsions which sometimes attend parturition. Phebe was her nurse, and she could not be suspected. Martha died, and

"Blossom and lough lie withered in one blight." Mr. John B. Tutill's family being thus broken up—by little Martha was all they had—he went to board with his brother and partner in business, Mr. Charles S. Tutill, and Phebe was duly transferred to that establishment as cook and maid of all work.

On the 1st of April last, Mr. Fuller, a clerk in the Tutill's store, took possession of Mr. John B. Tutill's house under an arrangement that Mr. John B. Tutill was to board with him. Mr. Fuller had no family but his wife. Phebe was thus thrown out of employment, but still she was retained temporarily between Mr. Tutill's and Mr. Fuller's. Phebe did many acts of kindness for both Mrs. Tutill and Mrs. Fuller, and carried delicacies to and from them.

On the 6th day of April last Mr. Fuller had provided for dinner, a can of preserved corn and beans. They were not all eaten at dinner. Phebe was at Mr. Fuller's. After tea, and after Mr. Fuller had gone to his business, she suggested to Mrs. Fuller that the corn and beans might spoil, and they might as well eat the little there was left. Mrs. Fuller consented, and Phebe brought up two small plates of corn and beans, one of which she ate herself, and the other Mrs. Fuller ate. That evening Mrs. Fuller was taken sick, with symptoms of poison. She died shortly after. No one could be suspected. Her husband loved her. He had no one else to love. Phebe was kind, obliging, assiduous and affectionate, and remained by Mrs. Fuller to the end. Who could suspect her?

After the death of Mrs. Fuller, Phebe remained temporarily at Mr. Chas. S. Tutill's, where both the brothers were performed brought into the family. Some ten or twelve days ago both the Tutills and the wife of Mr. Charles S., also a Mrs. Perick—an Irish woman—with whose husband I hebe had some difficulty about portrage, were taken sick with suspicious nearly akin to those of Miss Pelsler. Suspicious began to thicken about I hebe. Last Monday she lay violently ill with the same symptoms. On Friday morning she died. In her last agonies she said she had sprinkled a little arsenic on the toast, and a little on Mrs. Fuller's corn and beans, and further said not. The grave has closed over Phebe and her victims. No more of the facts will probably ever be known. Her motives must be left to conjecture, and imagination must fill up this tale of horrors.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—We have before us a catalogue of this Institution for the 7th Scholastic year. The number of young ladies in attendance is 92, of which 81 are from North Carolina, 5 from Virginia, 2 from Tennessee, 2 from Mississippi, and 2 from Texas. The Institution has reached its present point of success under the administration of Rev. J. H. Mills.

The Annual Commencement Exercises occur on the last Thursday in the present month. The address of the Olio Society will be delivered by W. M. Wingate, and the sermon before the graduating class by Thos. E. Skinner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Since our last there have been three or four arrivals from Europe. Cotton is reported as firm, and prices steady.

Letters from Madrid, received in London, state that Spain expects to have a war with the United States.

In the House of Commons, Gen. Peel stated that the expense of the India war would be defrayed by the East India Company. There is a stagnation of business in England. A denial had appeared on the part of France, that her armaments were being increased.

Some excitement exists in Spain with regard to the dangers of a war with the United States. The Chamber of Deputies had made an inquiry as to the state of relation between the two countries; this being done in consequence of late telegraphic despatches bearing rumors of war.

The Sardinia Chamber has adopted the principles of the conspiracy bill. Disputes have arisen between Persia and England respecting the illegal detention of Afghans.

The operations for laying the Atlantic cable were going on briskly. More than 2,000 miles of cable is already shipped.

The Plenipotentiaries had held a conference to ratify the boundary between Russia and Turkey, also to consider Prof. Morse's claims for indemnification from Europe, for the invention of the telegraph. Nothing was resolved on, but the prospect is favorable for Mr. Morse.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of March 23, reached Alexandria April 23.

There is intelligence from Lucknow to the 23d of March. On the 20th, Brigadier Campbell's force returned from the pursuit of the enemy.—On the 21st, the Morchies, the retreat of Nena Sahib, was stopped. He escaped, and a reward of 50,000 rupees was offered for his head. General Outram's force had discovered and destroyed a retreat of the rebels in Lucknow, and the Prime Minister is among those reported as killed. The fanatics continued to fire on the British. The British force in India, under Sir H. Rose, has captured the town of Ghansi, with great slaughter of the rebels. Gen. Roberts had assaulted and carried the town of Kotah.

Mr. Disraeli's resolution, that the government of India be vested in the crown, has passed the House of Commons. Its passage was greeted with cheers.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Southern Commercial Convention met in Montgomery, Ala., May 10th.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Mississippi, Florida, Tennessee and Louisiana were represented.

The Convention was fully organized, by electing Col. A. P. Calhoun, of South Carolina, President. J. H. Linsey, of N. C., was appointed one of the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Rufin, of Virginia, reported resolutions recommending the South to adopt discriminations against the North by taxes and licenses. The resolutions were referred to a committee.

Mr. Spratt, of S. C., read a very elaborate and able report on the subject of re-opening the slave trade, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That slavery is right, and that being right there can be no wrong in the natural means to its promotion.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that the foreign slave trade should be re-opened, and that the Convention will lend its influence in every legitimate way to that end.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to consider the means consistent with duty and obligation to take steps to re-open the slave trade, and that they report their plan to the next Convention.

Roger A. Price, of Virginia, made a speech against the resolutions of J. W. Spratt, of South Carolina, in relation to re-opening the African slave trade.

It is very probable that the above resolutions will be rejected by the Convention, as a majority are strongly opposed to them.

General Walker and John Mitchell have been tendered seats in the Convention.

Five hundred delegates were present—among them many able and eloquent men.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.—The first Locomotive for our rail road to the Coal Fields arrived here on Friday last on the Flora McCloud. It was made by Baldwin & Co. of Philadelphia, weighs 18 or 20 tons, and cost \$8,500. It is named the George McNeill, in compliment to that unwavering friend of the work, whose voice has always cheered it on, when many others were desponding; who has never faltered or despaired; who has worked for it, and given his time, his money, and his credit liberally to it.

The iron is here for the track; the Sills are scattered along the line of the road in our streets; the contract for laying them is made, and that work will be commenced in a few days. Soon, therefore, shall we have the locomotive moving through our streets, a forerunner of that liveliness and prosperity which will attend the completion of our noble work.

BETTER AND BETTER.—A letter is to-day received from the President of the Road, C. B. Mallett, Esq., conveying the cheering intelligence that he had just closed a contract in New York, at the present low price, for 2500 tons more of iron, being the entire quantity necessary to reach the Coal Fields. The delivery to be commenced in November and completed in February next. Huzza! Huzza!! Huzza!!!—Fayetteville Observer.

ELOPEMENT IN ALEXANDER COUNTY.—A correspondent writes to us, that on the night of the first of May, one Wm. A. Gilthead, a blacksmith by trade, eloped with the wife of a neighbor and went to parts unknown. Said Gilthead is described as 26 years of age, of dark complexion, with black beard and hair, about six feet high and stooped shouldered. The woman is of fair complexion, flaxen hair, rather tall and slim, upper front teeth missing, some forty years of age, and very laqueous. As no reward is offered, we presume the fugitives are barely worth pursuit.—Statesville Express.

A valuable negro boy, the property of Mr. Calvin Everitt of Richmond county, N. C., was drowned in the race of Mr. W. R. Leak's mills near Rockingham, on the 7th inst.

There was a "marriage in high life," in Warren county, N. C., a day or two ago. The bride is an heiress, and her wealth is reputed at eighteen hundred thousand dollars. They are off for Europe.

Ex-Governor Manly will deliver an address on the occasion of the dedication of the Caldwell monument, which takes place at Chapel Hill on the 31st of the present month, and the Rev. M. A. Curtis, has consented to preach the valedictory sermon at the next Commencement at Chapel Hill on the same day.

CHARLOTTE MARKET. MAY 18, 1858.

Corrected weekly by H. B. Williams & Co.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Bacon, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, and other goods with their respective prices per unit.

REMARKS. Trade has been fair during the past week. Bacon is a shade lower, but the supply is not very large. Wheat has advanced. Cotton has declined a little—prices rather in favor of buyers. Our quotations in other respects are about the same as last week.

COLUMBIA MARKET, May 15.—There is very little cotton offering at present; it is very difficult to say what the article is actually worth, 9 1/2 to 12 1/2; as are general ruling rates as it is possible to have them.

CARLETON MARKET, May 14.—Sales of cotton to-day 1,300 bales, at 12 to 12 1/2 cents.

YORKVILLE, May 12.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11 1/2; Bacon, 10 1/2 to 11; Corn 55.

CHESTER, May 13.—Cotton ranged from 9 to 10 1/2.

We are requested to announce DR. H. M. PRITCHARD, as a candidate for independent Democratic candidate to represent Mecklenburg county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are requested to announce E. C. GRIER as a candidate for re-election to the Office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF FULLINGS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January last. I, retiring from the Firm, allow me to return my sincere thanks to the citizens of North and South Carolina for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and to request a continuance of the same for Messrs. SPRINGS & CO., who have associated themselves with I. Fullings under the Firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO., who will conduct the Clothing business on the same terms and with the same advantages as heretofore. The Notes and Accounts of Fullings & Co. will be found in the hands of W. A. Owens, for collection. JOHN TOWNLE.

NEW FIRM.

THE NEW FIRM OF FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. beg leave to present themselves to the citizens of North and South Carolina; and in so doing, would most anxiously solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the well known firm of Fullings & Co. We would say with much assurance that we have the Largest, Neatest and Cheapest

Stock of Gents' & Boys' Clothing ever offered in this State!

It is a bold assertion but nevertheless true, because we buy the materials and manufacture our own goods thereby saving the manufacturer's profit, which is at least 25 per cent. Moreover, every article of Clothing passes under the supervision of one of the firm, and is not well-made it is not received. We can, therefore, warrant the making of all goods that go from our house. FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. May 4, 1858. If

Reglans! Reglans!! We are receiving by every steamer all kinds of materials imaginable. Fullings, Springs & Co. May 4th If

CASSIMERE SUITS.

At any price you may want.—Another bold assertion, but nevertheless true. Nothing like being connected with a manufacturing house. FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. May 4th. If

Shirts, Shirts,

White Linin, White and Fancy Marcellis, lower than the same kind can be manufactured in the United States at FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. May 4th. If

Boys' Clothing.

To parents we would say, you can find an assortment of our Clothing Store, where we keep all kinds, which is well made. FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. May 4th. If

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

A good assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc., at low prices. FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. May 4th. If

NOTICE.

I HAVE placed all my NOTES and ACCOUNTS in the hands of W. A. OWEN for collection. Those indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those who do not settle forthwith may expect to pay cost. T. M. FARRROW. May 11, 1858. If

Notice.

All indebted to the late firm of DRUCKER & SOMMER are requested to pay up by the 1st of July next, as at that time we shall give our Notes and Book accounts into other hands for collection. May 11, 1858. If

THE RELIEF afforded by Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar affections has given that valuable preparation a wide popularity among those who for years suffered from such ailments. It is excellent as a tonic, and beneficial in its effects on the system. Its history is one almost of miracles, one to which Dr. Hostetter can point with confidence and credit. Indeed, no remedy, perhaps, in the same period has attained such extended popularity as the Doctor's "Bitters," which are regarded as a certain cure for distress of the stomach. Those who have tried it speak gratefully of its effects, and therefore we can commend it to general use. The "Bitters" are free from anything calculated to prove injurious to the system, or objectionable to the patient. Sold by H. M. PRITCHARD, Charlotte. April 27, 1858.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte, and the travelling community at large, that he is fully prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances to any part of the surrounding country or Western North Carolina. He has good stock, good substantial vehicles, and careful drivers. Persons visiting Charlotte can be conveyed into the country at short notice, by making their wishes known at my LIVERY STABLES, in the rear of the Mansion House. Terms reasonable. WM. CRAWFORD. May 11, 1858.

Old and young are now indiscriminately using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; some as a cosmetic or beautifier of the complexion some to prevent the hair falling some as a mere dressing of the hair, and others to make it grow and to change gray hair to its original color; and there is no doubt of its answering all the purposes for which it was designed by its illustrious inventor. We are utterly averse to incurring editorial responsibilities in trivial matters, but we deem it no trifling matter to have the hair on a man's head (when permanently falling off) actually and permanently restored, so neither do we consider it unworthy the editorial profession to recommend a Hair Restorative that will do this very thing. Woods celebrated "Hair Restorative" is the article we have in view, and if the certificates of the most distinguished men in the country are entitled to any credit in this preparation all that is claimed for it on the part of its proprietor. See extracts from the "Missouri Republican" in the special notice column of this paper.—Rahway American. Sold by H. M. PRITCHARD, Charlotte, N. C.