FOREIGN NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

We have a telegraphic report of the arrival at Halifax of the Cunard steamer *America*, with Liverpool and London dates to the 21st ultimo.

She brings the intelligence, unexpected at this time, of the resignation of the British Ministry. The bill lately brought forward by Lord John Russell for organizing a malitia force being under consideration, an amendment was proposed by Lord Palmerston upon which the Ministers joined issue. The vote proved the latter to be in a minority of eleven votes—125 against 136, the Irish members voting with the majority.—Such an event was unlooked for, as on the preceding night, the Ministry had been sustained, upon another question, by receiving 137 votes out of 232.

Lord Palmerston's amendment was the striking out of the bill the word "local," so as not to confine the mitilitia-men to their respective counties, but permit them to be sent to any part of the Kingdom where their services were required. In moving it he urged that the country was in a situation liable to war, and, its peace armament not being sufficient to meet the emergency of war, he desired to have a ready trained force prepared for instant action.

It is said that the announcement of his resignation by Lord John Russell was received with the greatest astonishment, as no one was prepared for such a result.

Many rumors prevailed at Liverpool, as to a successor of the late Premier, but nothing definite was known. It is said that the Queen will not appoint Lord Palmerston, and that the Earl of Derby is willing to accept the office.

In France Louis Napoleon has issued a decree regulating the Press which does not give satisfaction.

The Queen of Spain has entirely recovered from the wounds lately inflicted by the regicide Merino, and her restoration to health has been publicly celebrated at Madrid.—*National Intelligencer.*

Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny. The sales of the week comprised 74,000 bales, of which speculators took 23,000 and exporters 5,000 bales. The quotations were Fair Orleans 5¾d., Middling Orleans 5d., Fair Upland 5¾d., and Middling Upland 4 3-16d. (4 13-16d.)

Trade in the manufacturing districts had considerably improved.

Messrs. Hollingshead & Petley's Circular says that the accounts from America of small shipments combined with the activity prevailing in the Manchester market, and the demand from the Continent of Europe, had caused a great inquiry for Cotton in the Liverpool market, which, had it not been freely met by holders, must have caused a large advance.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES.

Kossuth, in his speech before the Legislature of Ohio, said:

"Sir, there are two remarkable coincidences. *The State of Ohio and myself have the same age.* The very year that your constitution was framed I was born. *My breast has always beated with intense interest* at the name of Ohio. It was as if something of supreme importance *lay hidden for me in that name*, to which my future was bound, by the very year of my nativity. This day my anticipations are realized.

"The second coincidence is, that the tidings of the present day will just reach Washington when the Senate of the United States sit down in judgment about the question of international law, and pronounce upon your country's foreign policy. Ohio has given its vote, by the resolutions I had the honor to persuade; *and Ohio is one of the brightest stars of the Union.* Ohio's vote is the vote of two millions. It will have its constitutional weight in the councils where the delegates of the people's sovereignty find their glory in doing the people's will."

We pass by the soft-sawder of the above. Kossuth lays it on the Buckeye with a trowel. But the "*remarkable coincidences*" border on the supernatural. We never heard of anything to compare with them except those which are recorded of Mr. Peter Magnus in the veritable chronicles of Pickwick. The reader will perhaps recollect that Mr. Pickwick on one occasion was about entering a stage coach, when a red-haired stranger, with an inquisitive nose and blue spectacles, who had unpacked himself upon the cab at the same moment as Mr. Pickwick, inquired:

"Going to Ipswich, sir?"

"I am," replied Mr. Pickwick.

"Remarkable coincidence. So am I."

Mr. Pickwick bowed.

"Going outside?" said the red-haired man.

Mr. Pickwick bowed again.

"Bless my soul, how remarkable—I am going on the outside too," said this red-haired man. "We are positively going together." And the red-haired man smiled as if he had made one of the strangest discoveries that ever fell to the lot of human wisdom.

Arrived at the 'White Horse' at Ipswich, Mr. Magnus inquired of Mr. Pickwick:

"Do you stop here, sir?"

"I do," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Dear me," said Mr. Magnus, "I never knew any thing like these extraordinary coincidences. Why I stop here, too."—Rich Republican.

POPULAR RELIGION.

He that breaks off the yoke of obedience, and unties the bands of discipline, and preaches a cheap religion, and presents heaven in the midst of flowers, and strews carpets softer than the Asian luxury in the way, and sets the songs of Sion to the tunes of the Persian and lighter airs, and offers great liberty of living, and reconciles eternity with present enjoyment—he shall have his schools filled with disciples; but he that preaches the Cross, and the severities of Christianity, and the strictness of a holy life, shall have the lot of his blessed Lord—he shall be thought ill of, and deserted.—*Taylor.*

☞ There are tides of air as well as of water. Prof. Rodgers, in a Lecture before the Smithsonian Institute, said:—"By discoveries recently made, particularly at St. Helena, it has been found that there is a tidal movement of the air, in obedience to the movements of the moon, answering to the tides of the ocean, and pointing its apex to that luminary, thus serving to illustrate, in another aspect, the sublime simplicity of nature's laws."

JUSTICE TO MR. CLAY.

The calumnies heaped upon Henry Clay have been legion. No man ever suffered more from slander, and few there are living who have better merited reproaches than Mr. Clay, who has received so many without cause. Of all the falsehoods, the most atrocious and the most blighting upon his political prospects, was the cry of "Bargain and Sale," in 1825. It was a most foul conspiracy, which some of the parties to it have done what they could to atone for. The recantation of Carter Beverly, the pliant and credulous follower of Anderew Jackson; the frank letter of Gen. Jas. Hamilton; the long sought after letters in the possession of Francis P. Blair, have all been published as so many evidences, not only of the innocence of Mr. Clay, but of the sad consequences of this stupendous plot. Mr. Buchanan's agency in the *great event* of the year 1825 is well known. Charges of the most serious character have rested upon him for the past seven years, with an overwhelming accumulation of affirmative and negative testimony. His friends have not come forth to defend him. He has offered no apology. In view of Mr. Buchanan's position, a correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

"He has imposed upon *himself* a silence that betokens the consciousness of harrowing guilt. It is in *his* power to do justice to Henry Clay, while he yet lives, so that his setting sun, whenever witnessed, shall be what it was in its midday splendor. *But he will not do it.* Magnanimity, in attribute of genuine greatness, does not belong to *his* character.

Perhaps the writer may be wrong in this, but it is most certainly true Mr. B. knows the falsity of slanders, which, if not by speech, by silence, at least, he has done more to propagate than any other public man.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The letter written by Mr. Buchanan in 1824 or 1825 when he was called out to state what he knew in regard to the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, contained nothing in the slightest degree to throw suspicion upon those distinguished men, yet it was construed by their political enemies as a crimination of them, and Mr. Buchanan said nothing to correct that base construction.—For years he looked on and saw Mr. Clay foully and shamefully libelled by the Democratic organs and leaders—libelled as having sold his vote and influence to Mr. Adams in consideration of an appointment to the Secretaryship of State—he looked on and saw all this without saying one word for the vindication of the illustrious Kentuckian.

We have reason to believe that, during those years, Mr. Clay, weary of the infamous charge of bargain and corruption, wrote more than once to Mr. Buchanan, saying that he could submit no longer to the disgraceful imputation, and that he felt it his duty to himself and to his party, and to the cause of truth and justice, to come out and make public certain facts, then unknown, which took place at Washington in the winter of 1824–5, while the Presidential election was pending in Congress. And we have reason, too, to believe, that Mr. Buchanan, in repeated letters, now unquestionably in Mr. Clay's possession, avowed the warmest and best feelings for that distinguished man, and earnestly besought him not to make the contemplated exposition. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Clay, yielding, as we think he ought not to have done, to Mr. Buchanan's entreaties, withheld the exposition, thus leaving himself and his party, throughout all the fierce Presidential conflicts of 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, and 1844, to be deeply injured by the vile charge of bargain and corruption; a charge, which, base and contemptible as it was in its character, unquestionably accomplished more for the Democratic party than any other charge, or than all the other charges which that party ever invented.

It was not until 1848, when Mr Clay had given up all thought of ever being again a candidate for the Presidency, that Mr. Clay put forth the statement which he had for many years talked of putting forth, and which Mr. Buchanan had so earnestly appealed to him to suppress. It may be found in Colton's Life of Clay. That statement of Mr. Clay is, that, while the Presidential election was pending in the U. S. House of Representatives in 1825, Mr. Buchanan, a leading friend of Gen. Jackson, visited Mr. Clay's room and formally said to him in the presence of a very distinguished man now living, that, if he would give his vote and influence for Gen. Jackson and elect him, the latter would unquestionably confer upon the Secretaryship of State, or any other office he might name. Thus Mr. Clay, instead of using his vote and influence, as charged in the old bargain and corruption story, to secure for himself the Secretaryship of State, actually rejected a proffer to that effect—a proffer made to him by or through Mr. Buchanan—the very man whose pretended testimony was quoted for twenty years to prove the great Kentuckian guilty of selling his country for office.

The statement of Mr. Clay was published four years ago, and Mr. Buchanan had nothing to say in reply to it. Several of the newspapers of his own party called upon him to speak out, but he uttered not a word. And now, if he has any thing to say, let him speak out before the portals of the grave shall close over the illustrious victim of Locofoco calumny. Mr. Clay is now living to substantiate his statement, if need be, to the perfect satisfaction of the whole world—to substantiate it, if we are not egregiously mistaken, by Mr. Buchanan's own letters: and, furthermore, the distinguished citizen, in whose presence the overtures of bargain were made by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Clay, is living to state, whenever called on, his personal knowledge of the affair.—*Louisville Jour.*

A movement is now on foot in Congress to increase the supply of silver coin, and for the convenience of all classes of the community it is much to be hoped that it may soon be consummated. The plan most acceptable to the mass of the people, would undoubtedly be that already adopted in relation to the copper coin. The taking of a seignorate of 7 per cent from the freight of the silver coin, would reimburse the government for the expenses of the mint; provide an abundance of new and convenient silver pieces for change; and at the same time not depreciate the value of a single coin now in circulation. Every one would be benefitted, and no one injured. A convenience of circumstances not always obtainable in connection with a useful reform.

Gen. Scott for President.—The Whig Convention of Genesee county, New York, met at Batavia, on the 11th February, to appoint Delegates to the District Convention. A strong resolution in favor of Gen. Scott for President was adopted.

THE LAW OF ENGLAND.

The following circular dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE to her Majesty's Ministers at Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Paris, and Frankfort, strikingly illustrates the character of the British Constitution and laws, while it furnishes a favorable specimen of the abilities of the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The despatch has just been presented, with other papers on the same subject, to both Houses of Parliament:

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 13.

SIR: Representations have been made to her Majesty's Government on the part of several European Governments, through their representatives at this Court on the subject of the proceedings of foreign refugees now residing in England; and it has been urgently demanded that immediate and effective steps should be taken by her Majesty's Government to put a stop to those intrigues and conspiracies against the Governments of various European Powers in which foreign refugees now in England are asserted to be engaged.

By the existing law of Great Britain all foreigners have the unrestricted right of entrance and residence in this country; and while they remain in it are, equally with British subjects under the protection of the law; nor can they be punished except for an offence against the law, and under the ordinary tribunals of justice, after a public trial, and on a conviction founded on evidence given in open court. No foreigners, as such, can be sent out of this country by the executive Government, except persons removed by virtue of treaties with other States, confirmed by act of Parliament, for the mutual surrender of criminal offenders.

British subjects, however, or the subjects of any other State residing in this country, and therefore owing obedience to its laws, may, on conviction of being concerned in levying war against the Government of any State at amity with Great Britain, be punished by fine and imprisonment. Offenders in this respect are equally open to prosecution by individuals or by the Government.

Measures, in the form of alien acts, have been at different times resorted to by the British Legislature, by which the power of expelling foreigners, in case of necessity, has been conferred on the executive Government; but such powers, even when asked for only for the maintenance of internal tranquility, have been regarded by the people of this country with jealousy.

The general hospitality thus extended by our institutions to all who choose to come to England has, from time to time, been the means of affording a secure asylum to political refugees of all parties, many of them illustrious in rank and position. Among them may be mentioned kings and princes of the two branches of the Bourbon family and the Prime Ministers of France and Austria.

It is obvious that this hospitality could not be so freely given if it were not so widely extended. If a discretionary power of removing foreigners were vested in the crown, appeals would be constantly made by the dominant party in foreign countries for the expulsion of their political opponents who might have taken refuge in Great Britain. Monarchical Governments might object to republican refugees, and republican Governments might object to royalist refugees; and it would be difficult to defend such hospitality, which would then be founded on favor, and not upon equal laws.

It is the earnest wish of her Majesty's Government to promote, as far as is in their power, the peace, order, and prosperity of every country with which they are in friendly alliance; but they do not think that any ground exists which would justify them, on the present occasion, in applying to the Legislature for any extraordinary or further powers in reference to foreigners resident in England, and they have no reason to doubt that this opinion is shared both by the Parliament and the public of this country.

With reference to the intimation that exceptional measures of precaution may be taken against British subjects travelling abroad, her Majesty's Government cannot complain if, while insurrection is raging, or its flame is scarcely extinguished, foreign Governments should take precautions against suspected English travellers.

Her Majesty's Government adhere to the principle laid down by Vicount Palmerston in his note of the 30th September, 1848, to the United States Envoy at this Court, in relation to certain citizens of the United States, who had come thence to Ireland then in a state of partial insurrection.

Lord Palmerston did not in that note ask for any change in the American laws, and he expressly forebore to press the President of the United States with representations against the offenders, but merely said that those who visited a country in a state of insurrection must take their chance like persons whom curiosity would lead into a field of battle; and that the American Government must not take it amiss if citizens of the United States who visited Ireland at that time were involved in the consequences of measures aimed at men of a different description.

The measures, however, to which he alluded were taken with reference only to persons to whom, under the peculiar circumstances of the moment, suspicion attached. But it would be in the highest degree unjust, and unworthy of the enlightened character of any European Government, and wholly unwarranted by the course pursued by the British Government on that occasion, to put vexatious impediments in the way of unoffending English travellers, by way of retaliation for the acts of foreign refugees in England.

While, however, her Majesty's Government cannot consent, at the request of foreign Governments, to propose a change in the laws of England, they would not only regret, but would highly condemn, any attempts on the part of foreign refugees in England to excite any insurrection against the Governments of their respective countries. Such conduct would be considered by her Majesty's Government as a flagrant breach of the hospitality which those persons enjoy.

The attention of her Majesty's Government will continue to be directed to the proceedings of suspected foreign refugees in this country, and they will endeavor by every legal means to prevent them from abusing the hospitality so liberally accorded to them by the British laws, to the prejudice of countries and Governments in amity and alliance with Great Britain.

You will communicate a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c., GRANVILLE.

☞ In airing a room, both the upper and lower parts of the window should be opened, as the bad heated air, which from its lightness always ascends, will pass out of the top and the fresh cool air come in at the bottom.

LOCOFOCO TROUBLES.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of Feb. 23rd, says:

The troubles in the Locofoco camp are daily increasing instead of disminishing.—Among the younger members of the party there is a growing hostility to those who have heretofore stood in the attitude of leaders, and who in a manner may be said to have dictated the programme of every campaign, and to have appropriated all the honors and profits in the hour of victory. The "Young Democracy," as they choose to call themselves, announce very openly here that they are for the largest liberty, and also for that sort of progress which favors intervention, extension of territory, war, and whatever else may sound upon the tympanum of Tammany Hall, and reverberate through its echoes. Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, and the gentlemen of that school who, though willing to go pretty far to conciliate the rank and file, have yet reserved a *locus penitentiæ* for their concessions, are to be thrown overboard unconditionally, and to be excommunicated by bell, book and candle, do not sufficiently sympathize with the spirit of the times. Mark what the forthcoming numbers of the Democratic Review will say on this subject. If a certain article on "Old Fogyism" does not raise a storm hereabouts, it will be because words have lost their meaning, or politicians have lost their sensibility. In plain terms, all these efforts at bringing together the young and the old leaders are like so many attempts to mend broken crockery. The pieces may be made to adhere together temporarily, but the seams will always be visible. As Mr. Burchell, in the Vicar of Wakefield, would say, they are all "fudge." They cannot harmonize, and they would not if they could.

The friends of Judge Douglass, who are among the ungovernable progressives, mean to exercise their full share of influence, both in the Convention and in the election. If they should be over-slaughed by the power of old organization, they will not only be heard, but felt. In numbers they are too strong to be discarded, and in influence they are too powerful to be thrust aside with less than just consideration. Hence they will be feared, rather than loved. So far as present indications justify an opinion—and I speak rather from those who are below than above the surface—the Democratic Convention, which is ordered to meet in Baltimore, will fail to present a candidate who will unite the suffrages and sympathies of the party. There is a formidable interest now disposed to make an independent organization, without waiting for the meeting of that body, and to slough off, should it not come up to the terms which they mean to exact.—The tone of the central organ here, and the signs in other quarters, are unmistakeable manifestations of the dangers that are apprehended, in the constant importunities to forget past dissensions and to re-unite in the hope of future spoils. But these invocations will be answered, and those who make them may find that they have as little power of extricating themselves from the dilemma as he whose appeal was so tartly rebuked. If the Whigs will only learn wisdom from this instruction, they may profit their cause more materially than is now anticipated.

Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin, lately sent in a Veto Message upon the resolutions in favor of the Irish exiles adopted by the Legislature. He objected to the direct censure passed upon England.

BRANDON HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS large and commodious House, so long known as one of the first Hotels in the Southern country, is now owned by the subscriber, who, is determined to spare no pains or expense in increasing (if possible), the fair reputation which it has so well deserved.

Additions and improvements to the buildings are being made. Furniture of all kinds that is not in first-rate order, being removed and replaced with new. The House is well supplied with a number of excellent servants. The

STAGE OFFICE

is kept at this House, all the stages, one back excepted, arrive at and depart from this House, the subscriber being the stage agent at the place.

THE TABLE

will always be furnished with the best the market affords. The Gentleman's Hall is supplied with a [illegible] Religious library and periodicals from all the principal cities in the United States.

THE STABLES

are large comfortable, and attended by the best Ostlers in the country. Carriages, Buggies and Horses always on hand to hire.

☞ Large stock yards, with good sheds, troughs, racks, &c., connected with the Hotel.

The subscriber's anticipations are more than realized, and he feels greatly flattered at the early increase of the business of the House. He hopes by attention to merit a continuance of the same.

HAND JAMES.

March 17, 1852. 8—1m

Epping's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,

RECOMMENDED by the editors of the Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy, and prescribed and recommended by most all the respectable physicians of Charleston and the surrounding country.

This preparation (by adding Queen's Delight, &c., to the Sarsaparilla,) combines in a more perfect degree than any known remedy, tonic and alterative powers. It is prepared in consequence of the recommendation given by Dr. H. R. Frost, Professor of Materia Medica, in the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., in his work on Materia Medica, and concentrated by a process of the subscriber's to render it more convenient for administration, and with the exception of the addition of mercury, which may be at all times added when necessary.

As a general purifier of the blood, and an eradicator of all obstinate diseases, this preparation will undoubtedly take the precedence of all other remedies. It gently operates and regulates the bowels, restores to the blood its wanted purity, gives tone to the stomach, and promotes digestion.

It is the best remedy known for scrofulous affections, sores, and breaking out in young children, and is safe and efficacious in removing entirely every trace of hereditary diseases from the system in the tenderest infant; in fact in all cutaneous affections it is invaluable.

It is highly recommended for all diseases of the skin, chronic as well as recent. One bottle will, in most instances, effectually remove all pimples, pustules, or blotches on the face, to which young persons in this climate are so much subjected to.

It will effectually relieve Erysipelas even in its worst stages, and all persons suffering from this distressing complaint are advised to use it.

There are few cases of chronic and painful Rheumatism that will not yield to the influence of Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight if duly prosecuted, especially if taken in conjunction with Hydr of Potash.

E. P. M. EPPING, Chemist and Druggist,
277 King-st, opposite Society st., Charleston, S C.

For sale by FOX & ORR, Charlotte.

March 17, 1852. tf

CANARY SEED for sale.

T. J. HOLTON.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's PEPSIN, The true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific Evidence of its value, furnished by the Agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Commercial Record.

CHARLOTTE, MARCH 17, 1852.

Cotton,	6 a 7½	Nails,	4 a 5
Apples,	$1 a 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Butter,	12½ a 15	Salt,	2½ a $0
Beef,	5 a 6	Corn,	50 a $1
Flour, bbl.	8¾ a 6	Meal,	50 a $1
Irish Potatoes,	$1½ a 00	Oats,	45 a 50
Pork,	7 a 0	Rosin,	2 0 a 00
Lard,	12½ a 14	Feathers,	25 a 30
Bacon,	12½ a 00	Rice Yarn,	75 a 00
Sugar,	8 a 10	Sheetings,	3½ a 10
Coffee,	11 a 12	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	40 a 50	Sole Leather,	15 a 18

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, March 12, 1852.

COTTON.—The demand in our market for the article to day was quiet but very steady; in prices there was not the slightest change from those current yesterday, and the market again closed firm 250 bales changed hands, at prices ranging from 5½ to 6 cents.—*South Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, March 12, 1852.

Cotton was in active demand to-day, with sales of 2,900 bales, at 6¼ a 6 5-16—prices up to full.—*Reported for the Carolinian.*

50 Negro Fellows

WANTED IMMEDIATELLY.

WE will pay $150 and provide suitable clothing for 50 good Negro Men, to work on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, for the ensuing year.

Address Charlotte N. C

C. J. FOX,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
Agents of the Rail Road Company.

Charlotte, March 17, 1852.

State of North Carolina,

WATAUGA COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

John Harden vs. Joseph Powell } Judicial Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Powell, the defendant in this case, is a non resident of this State, *It is therefore Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Court, to be held for the county of Watauga, at the Court House in Boone, on the 1st Monday of May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the above attachment should not be confirmed to plaintiff's use.

Witness, A. W. Penly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Boone, the 3rd Monday in February, A. D. 1852.

A. W. PENLY, Clerk.

Printer's Fee, $5 62½ 113

State of North Carolina,

WATAUGA COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

George W. Dugger vs. James H. Bond. } Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Bond, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, *It is therefore Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Watauga, at the Court House in Boone, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the land levied on, should not be condemned and sold to the plaintiff's use.

Witness, A. W. Penly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Boone, the 3rd Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

A. W. PENLY, Clerk.

Printer's Fee, $5 62½ 113

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DR. EDWARD SILL, Jr. respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is now receiving at the Store, 2 doors west of Irwin's corner,

A large and well selected Stock of FRESH AND GENUINE

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Surgeon's Instruments, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,

which he offers for sale,

AT CITY PRICES.

His Stock may be relied on, as being

Pure and Unadulterated,

having been purchased by himself, within the last six weeks, from the Importers and Manufacturers in the principal Northern Cities. To Physicians and Planters, he offers superior inducements for purchasing their Drugs, &c., at home;—his experience at the business being a sufficient guarantee for the quality of every article vended by him.

☞ Physicians's Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded.

EDWARD SILL, Jr.

March 10, 1852. 7tf

☞ Dissolution.

THE firm of Trotter & Wriston was on the 1st instant, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are hereby earnestly requested to call on Mr. J. Trotter, in whose hands the Notes and Accounts are placed for collection.

In taking leave of the public as a firm, we take this method of returning our thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding counties, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

JOSHUA TROTTER.
M. L. WRISTON.

March 1, 1852. 7t10

M. L. WRISTON. H. H. HOLMES

NEW COACH FACTORY

AT THE

Old Stand of Trotter & Wriston, opposite the Jail.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing COACHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, and in fact every thing in the Coach line which is used in this country. They feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Repairing of all kinds will be done with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All we ask is for the public to give us a trial.

WRISTON & HOLMES.

N. B. Country Produce, such as Bacon, Lard, Flour and Corn, will be taken in exchange for work.

Charlotte, N. C., March 9, 1852. 7.3m

In retiring from the Coach Business I cheerfully recommend my successor, Mr. H. H. Holmes, as being a man worthy of the patronage of the public, he having been in the employ of Trotter & Wriston for the past twelve months; I know him to be a first rate workman. I can always be found at the old stand where I shall be pleased to see all my friends and former patrons.

JOSHUA TROTTER.

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 5th day of April next, by the President and Directors of the WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY, for building the Masonry of a Bridge across the Catawba River, near Rozzell's Ferry. The said Masonry to consist of two abutments, and either four or six piers, to be determined on the above mentioned day. The proposals to state the price per cubic yard. The abutments and piers to be about twenty-five feet high; and to be of the best description of Rubble rock work. The foundation and the face of the work to be laid in good lime mortar. If six piers be raised the whole amount of masonry will contain about 1800 cubic yards. The proposals to mention what amount of stock the contractor will take in part payment for the work; and no proposal will be considered, unless the person making it agree to take, at least, two fifths in stock.

Specifications, as soon as prepared, will be left with Mr. R. Oates, at Charlotte, Mr. Richard A. Rozzell, at his Ferry, and with Mr. V. A. McBee, at Lincolnton.

Sealed proposals will also be received, by the President and Directors of said Company, until the 15th day of April next, for grading and laying the plank superstructure of The Western Plank Road, from Charlotte to the Catawba river; and from the river to the Town of Lincolnton. The proposals to state the price per mile and the amount of stock which will be taken in part payment: No proposal will be considered unless two fifths of the charge will be taken in stock. Specifications will be left with the persons above mentioned.

L. E. THOMPSON, President.

March 5, 1852. 7:5&15

Fine Country Residence

FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday the 27th April, (it being Tuesday of the County Court) if not sold privately before, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a tract of land known as the

CLAREMONT PLACE,

situated about 4 miles from the town of Charlotte and ½ from Sugar creek Church. This tract is elegantly improved for a family residence, and well ended and arranged for an Academy, either male or female. A Female Academy has been kept up well for the last 3 years. The tract contains 280 acres, about 80 of which is cleared and mostly enclosed. The sale will take place in the town of Charlotte. Terms part Cash, the balance on time, if well secured. Any person wishing to purchase can examine the premises, by calling on Dr. T. D. Caldwell, J. J. Alexander or Edwin Alexander.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

March 10th, 1852. 7te

Providence White Hall Female

ACADEMY,

COMMENCED its first Session on Monday the first day of March, under the Tuition of Miss H. C. GRAHAM.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Spelling, Reading Writing and Arithmetic,	$5,00
Geography, English Grammar, United States History and Composition,	$6,00
The Higher Branches alone, or with the above,	$7,00
Music, with the use of Piano,	$12,00
Needle Work,	$5,00

Board can be had at $6,00 per month, except Candles.

N. M. STITT,
WM. GREY.

March 10, 1852. 7-3t

PROVIDENCE FEMALE

ACADEMY,

COMMENCED its first Session on the 3d day of March, 1852, under the Tuition of Miss SARAH J. PARKS.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, United States History and Composition,	$5.00
Higher Branches,	$6.00

Board can be obtained near the Academy upon moderate terms.

WILLIAM REA,
J. E. SAMPLE.

March 3, 1852. 7-3t

DR. BOYD'S

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS

HAVE REMOVED

To the Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Brucker, next door to Boyd's Hotel.

Charlotte, February 11, 1852. 3tf

Slaves at Auction.

ON the 3d Saturday in March, (being the 20th day of the month) there will be sold at public auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, two likely young Negroes, a boy in his 14th year, and a girl in her 17th year; both likely and in perfect health. The terms will be made very accommodating. Enquire of

A. C. WILLIAMSON,
or W. F. DAVIDSON.

March 9, 1852. 6-3t

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS.

144 *Broadway*, 1 *door south of Liberty st*

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, *and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable young Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprise every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for SEVEN Cents, at lower prices than any credit house in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of RICH CHEAP GOODS.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tarletons.
Embroideries, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas.
Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings.
Embroidered Revlers, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Bloods, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.
Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.
English and Wove Threads, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.
Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mitts.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
French Lace, English, American, and Italian.
Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

March, 1852. 6-3t

☞ Look Out!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Steele & Harry, are hereby notified that unless they pay up by the 1st day of May next, they may expect to be sued. Also persons having open accounts with A. C. Steele for 1851, may LOOK OUT, as it is very important that all accounts should be closed at the end of the year.

A. C. STEELE.

February 24, 1852. 5tM

A. C. WILLIAMSON,

Attorney at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL practice in this and the adjoining counties and will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. Office on Tryon street, below Boyd's old Tavern.

Charlotte, January 26, 1852. 1tf

A Valuable Cotton Farm for Sale.

AT Two o'clock on Tuesday of the next Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, at the Court House door in Charlotte, the subscriber will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, that highly VALUABLE COTTON FARM, lying in Providence Settlement, within half a mile of the Rail Road, and within one and a half miles of the Rail Road Depot at Mt. Moriah. It has heretofore been known by the name of the Kendrick Place. It contains about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, and is more heavily timbered than any other land in the neighborhood.—The terms of sale will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. A good and indefeasible title will be made to the purchaser.

A. C. WILLIAMSON.

Charlotte, N. C., March 8, 1852. 6t. 7 ts

Town Notice.

ALL persons who resided in the Town of Charlotte on the first day of February, A. D. 1852, or who had been principally employed in any profession or business in said town for 3 months or more immediately preceding the said 1st day of February, and who are subject to pay a Poll Tax to the State; and all persons who owned at were possessed of Taxable property within said Town on the said 1st day of February, are hereby notified to give into the Town Clerk a list of their Polls and Taxable property before the last day of March, 1852.

All persons who fail to give in their Tax list within the time prescribed will be subjected to a double tax.

J. B. KERR, Town Clerk.

March 3, 1852. 6-3t

New-York Sight Checks

FOR sale by H. B. Williams, Agent for the Bank of Camden, S. C.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, March 3, 1852. 6t

REMOVAL.

A. DERR & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE moved into their New Store, one door East of Sprott & Allison's, on Main street.

Charlotte, February 25, 1852. 8tf

WILDE'S

Daguerrian Gallery.

PORTRAITS

Of all sizes SUPERBLY COLORED, and finished in the

BEST STYLES OF THE ART.

WILDE & DAUGHTER,
Granite Row, Charlotte.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Brem & Alexander was on the 16th instant, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm MUST make immediate payment; and those having accounts MUST settle them by May Court next.

T. H. BREM.
S. P. ALEXANDER.

February 18, 1852. 4tf

☞ Notice.

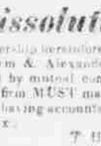
WILLIAM JOHNSTON having purchased the entire interest of Saml. P. Alexander in the house of Brem & Alexander, and having formed a copartnership with T. H. Brem, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Brem & Johnston.

T. H. BREM.
WM. JOHNSTON.

February 18, 1852. 3tf

BOOT and SHOE

MAKING.



R. A. WHITE respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the vicinity, that he is now prepared to execute in the neatest manner, and to all work in his line on the shortest notice, as he has procured the services of several good workmen as any in the country. He has just received a splendid lot of leather suitable for making fine work for the spring, and he hopes to be favored with a share of public patronage. All orders promptly attended to, and those wanting fine Pump Boots, &c., will please give him a trial as that is the only certain way of ascertaining who he can please them or not.

He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ His shop is the south door above the old Journal printing office.

February 18, 1852 4tf

MRS. MARY TOWER,

Milliner and Mantua Maker,

HAS returned to Charlotte to revive her former pleasant acquaintances, and she hopes also, her former flourishing business. She is now prepared to render entire satisfaction in her line of business to all who may favor her with a call, as she has recently returned from the North where she has been engaged, for a