

Deferred Articles.

From the *Washington Sentinel*.

THE UNION, THE EXECUTIVE, AND THE SENTINEL, ONCE FOR ALL.

The Union of Saturday evening again departs from its avowed purpose of ignoring the *Sentinel*, by copying and endorsing the slanders of some obscure sheets in Pennsylvania, of which we have never heard, if indeed they have existed. And although thus endorsed by the *Union*, we should have allowed them to pass, were it not for the opportunity it affords us to place our course in its true light, and to claim at the hands of all fair and candid editors a place for it in their columns. We will begin at the beginning.

The inaugural of General Pierce met with the universal approbation of the Democratic party. The *Sentinel* has at all times conceded to it high and unqualified praise. Then came the selection of his Cabinet—and here we see emphatically, we challenge, we demand, we peremptorily exact a true reply from our slanders—was the appointment of the Cabinet universally approved? Was it ever generally approved by the Democracy? Was not the course of General Pierce in this selection of his Cabinet a cause of much and widespread dissatisfaction of the Democracy? Did not many of the papers which now assail us, then freely express their dissent and dissatisfaction? Let the columns of these papers be the evidence. Did not John W. Forney make a pilgrimage, first to Wisconsin, and then to New York, to obtain his aid in preventing the selection of Judge Campbell as Postmaster General, but finding Mr. Buchanan firm in refusing to interpose, did he not hasten on to Concord, to see General Pierce, for the purpose of excluding Judge Campbell, and in the bitterness of his wrath against Mr. Buchanan, did he not denounce him in unmeasured terms, openly in the cars and elsewhere, and was not his anger white heat upon his failure to induce Gen. Pierce to exclude Judge Campbell? These matters were all notorious at the time. Judge Campbell had just been rejected by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, being the only one of some seven or nine judges for the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket who was not elected.

We mention these facts, not for the purpose of making charges now, but simply of a reminder, that he selected from Pennsylvania for a Cabinet Minister, the only man who had been rejected by the Democracy. Is not that a fact?

He selected from New York Governor Miry, of whose eminent ability as a man, no man doubts, but whose selection was objected to by all our Democratic friends, who had never seen him at the altar at Buffalo. Is not this a fact?

Did he not select for his chief law officer a man who had still about him the completed odors of Abolitionism, Whiggery, and Tylerism, the very latest convert to Democracy, and from a State which could give no strength to the Democracy or the administration? Did he not permit in this selection so ditestable to so large a portion of the Democracy? Is not this a fact?

Did he not select for the Treasury a gentleman from Kentucky, who not only could not bring that State to his support, but with the Democracy of Kentucky had notoriously less sway than others of that State? Is not this a fact?

Did he not select for the Navy, a gentleman, who, however worthy, personally and amiable, held no commanding position in the nation? Is not this a fact?

Did he not select for the War Department a gentleman (allowing to whom all the personal and political integrity, and all the ability claimed for him, whose appointment was most vehemently opposed by the Union portion of the Democratic party? Is not this a fact?

Did he not select for the Interior a gentleman, simply as a compliment to General Cass, without knowing or without asking whether it was his choice or not? Is not this a fact?

Did not the Secretary of the Treasury, by his official order to Collector Bronson, not only acknowledge the separate organization of the Buffalo Free-soilers still existing as an organization in the bosom of the Democratic party, but order him to consider it separate party as being as fully entitled to the consideration of the Executive as the president and consistent National Democrats, and to give them a full share of office? Did the Executive not offer John A. Dix, the head and front of the Van Buren traitors the mission to France? Has he not appointed to very high offices, and to very numerous offices, the most malignant Free-soilers? Was not John Van Buren's recommendation potential to secure office? Did not the Executive and the *Union* endorse the orthodoxy of John Van Buren, and of numerous malignant Free-soil papers? Did not the Executive discard and alienate the soundest and the staunchest of the National Democrats of all parts of the Union?

Are not these facts?

While rationally and recklessly interfering in New York, and only in State matters supporting all the Van Buren candidates for election, but directing the parading out of office, and then by no means excluding the national Democrats and taking to the exclusive favor the Buffalo Van Buren men—did not the Executive refuse to Georgia all officers, upon all alleged pleas, that it could not discriminate between parties there, and would give no appointment until they had cooled and should settle among themselves who should have office? We seek in the most emphatic manner, are not these facts?

Did not gentlemen from Georgia, allies from States' rights and Union ranks, make strong but intellectual remonstrances against this course of the administration, of interfering in New York, where irreconcilable differences existed, and refusing all notice of Georgia upon the plea that she was divided in herself? Did not gentlemen of the right party point to the origin of the Executive of the Democracy, and would he acquiesce in it?

Was not the administration told that its course was condemned by both parties in Georgia? and a member of the Cabinet, showing solicitude of this statement, asked a leading Democratic States right member of Congress if it was so. Did he not instantly jump, and swear by God that there was not a man, woman or child in Georgia who did not condemn the administration? Did he not, in the most emphatic manner, confirm all that had been represented of the dissatisfaction in Georgia? In reference to many foreign appointments, for the most marked dissatisfaction, we point to the columns of some of those whose now fulsome eulogies of the Executive and de-

mnations of us, contrast strongly with their tone hitherto. Are not these facts?

The foregoing, and many other matters to which we might refer, gave such widespread dissatisfaction that a large number of Democratic Senators were so disgusted and indignant that they refused to endorse the administration, and defeated the election of the Executive organ for the *Union* to the Senate. In the House, where *Buffalo* papers members abound, the Executive organ was elected and endorsed.—*These are facts!*

Thus we see that at the very onset a wide and pervading dissatisfaction and distrust prevailed to such an extent that a large number of the most eminent and influential Senators deemed it imperatively necessary to place their seal of condemnation upon the course of the Executive, in order that, so far as their action could do it, to exempt the Democratic party from the responsibility of the Executive proceedings.

This is an undeniable fact.

The appointment and continuance in office of Governor Reeder was in the teeth of the judgment and wishes of very many staunch Democrats perhaps more disapproving than approving.

Notwithstanding the political treason of Gov. Reeder, he was continued in office, and he alleges, most distinctly and most emphatically, that his *entire* political course was unqualifiedly endorsed by the official organ. While Reeder was in Easton, the *Union* announced his departure, or intended departure, and took occasion to express its approval of his whole course, then so generally offensive, and went further—it endorsed fully his future political course as Governor. Of this endorsement we have never seen a retraction. After Gov. Reeder had been dismissed, solely for proslavery, or attempted proslavery, on public lands, he made a savage speech against the Democratic party, or it might have gone unwhipped, but it was against the Executive; and when this occurs, the *Union* goes off of itself. But Gov. Reeder had made at Easton his famous "border ruffian" speech, and it was after this that the *Union* gave him the Executive endorsement.

These are dancing facts.

Again: The Nebraska bill was brought forward—the *Union* approved it—the amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise was offered—the *Union* furiously denounced it—Senators applied the lash to it—the *Union* was in favor of it—the *Union* made the bill a test of Democratic orthodoxy. The House had to elect a printer—the Executive wanted it for the *Union*. The balance of power was held by the Van Buren Free-soilers, self-styled Democrats. There was no printing fee—but the *Union* did not get it without the Free-soil vote. Their price was "Executive indulgence" to procure and strangle this very test bill of the *Union*. Alas! The *Union* had read the history of Reu to imitate, but not to profit by the example. It sold its birthright for a mess of pottage—if that had been all, it would not have mattered much—but—curses on its treason—it sold the Democratic party, and by Executive endorsement led on these Van Buren cohorts against the Democratic party.

Had the *Union* been faithful, and the Executive had kept these allies of the Executive true to the bill, it would have passed without difficulty and without excitement—whereas the license to treason gave rise to a protracted and rancorous contest almost without a parallel.

Did not the administration invite the *Union* to attend the conference, and then betray the parties they had invited?

We will not touch upon mooted points, when, while many courses, some approved the acts of the administration.

But we do assert, and we appeal to the heart and consciences of all fair, candid, and honorable men to say, if up to this period Gen. Pierce had not lost the confidence and support of the Northern Democratic, and the distrust of the South, and to his tearing columns of papers North and South we refer for evidence. His desertion at the North was so total and absolute that he had nothing to lose or to preserve—his only hope for consideration was with the South by an unreserved planting of himself on the constitution, and by the principles of the Democratic party, and to this conclusion he came, through the influence of some wise and sagacious counselors; the result was, first his usual message, of consummate ability, with a truthful and luminous exposition of the true position of the constitution, and brushing away, by its force of reasoning, the webs of sophistry of the Black Republican.

We have never stilled the need of praise due to these most admirable papers, and we now say in the most explicit manner, that every one of them is a masterpiece, his last annual, and his special message, and his most ardent partisans could not scrape together and patch up a record which would bear a single glance.

We challenge the *Union* and all of our slanders to make any record for General Pierce, exhibiting these three papers—and to them we assign as high praise as man can give.

Everybody knows full well, that these hot documents have wrought all the favorable feelings which exist toward Gen. Pierce. We well know it, because Senators gave that reason for voting for the *Union* that Gen. Pierce's heart was set upon it, and he claimed it there was any merit in them, that the appreciation should be manifested by the election of the *Union*.

Senators most warmly in favor of the *Union* openly in speech stated that the record of the *Union* had their condemnation, while they had endorsed and approved that high personal esteem; all this is a fact as well known here.

Not only so, but the President himself was told by Senators, as we have good reason to believe, that the *Union* had yielded to and for so without a reuder, while the *Sentinel* held an undeviating Democratic course; and that by these papers the President had put himself fair and square upon the *Sentinel* platform, and while he remained there they might move harmoniously together. And so we could and probably would have done, if he had not approved as a candidate for re-nomination. But for that, it was our purpose to give him and his administration a cordial support to the end of his term, without referring to the past. But the experience we have had of his pliancy rendered his continuance at the helm of the State a matter of dread, or rather that his nomination would be the

inevitable forerunner of defeat or disaster, if his election were possible.

We say, unhesitatingly, that until the production of the two last messages referred to, the files of his nomination was almost universally scouted, and our libelers knew it.

I had known earlier, what we now know, to wit: that his nomination is scarcely within the limits of possibility, we would have been willing to omit the strictures we have made, and confined ourselves to commending all that was commendable.

We will acknowledge that perhaps some of our strictures have been tinged with a sharpness, caused in some degree by our knowledge of the consistent and persistent efforts of the Executive to crush out the *Sentinel*—we are willing even to admit that it may have caused us to suspect the motives of the Executive, and possibly in that respect to have done him injustice; but we have never said what we did not believe, and have not sought to misrepresent him.— We have referred to his Cabinet in this, not for the purpose of censure to them, for really we are at a loss what acts or measures to attribute to them, or to each of them, for we incline to the belief that the settings are his own.

If Gen. Pierce did himself write these papers, they should suffice as a mantle to shield his past errors; but they do not suffice to endanger the welfare of the Democratic party by a nomination; and even his adoption of them justifies much of the feeling towards him which they have produced.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—What do the tax payers of the United States think of this extravagant waste of their money. Congress has been expending the following sums for printing:

- \$537,558, for Pacific R. R. Reports
- \$208,000, for Reports on Japan;
- \$152,863, for L. Gillies Reports;

making the enormous sum of ten hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars!


New Platform of the American Party.

1. A humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and liberto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.
2. The perpetuation of the federal Union and Constitution as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only safe bulwark of American Independence.
3. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,
4. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but
5. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuse to recognize the federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.
6. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions pertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.
7. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the federal constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union, whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.
8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than of the United States to the right of suffrage or of holding political office.
9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all papers and persons convicted of crime from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.
10. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship and no test oaths for office.
11. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries and a strict economy in public expenditures.
12. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws, constitutionally enacted, until such laws shall be repealed, or shall be null and void by competent judicial authority.
13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation and conservatism in principle) from office, and placing foreigners and aliens in their places; as shown in a truckling subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to outrange in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vaunting course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptness which pervades some of the departments of the government; as shown in disregarding institutions naval officers, through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.
14. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles herein before stated.
15. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions so as to abolish the several degrees, and substitute a pledge of honor instead of other obligation, for fellowship and admission into the party.
16. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELLEN, Proprietor.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the CLARENDON IRON WORKS, solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style, S. W. Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Great and small Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels,
Rice-floors, Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Oil Cracker,
Rice Thrashers,
Shelling Machines,
Shelling, Hangers and Pulleys,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass Castings,
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails,
THE ESTABLISHMENT
Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no doubt that any work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK
Always done with care, and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending some distance.
Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELLEN, 367
Oct. 23, 1855.

S. M. HOWELL,

Saddles & Harness Manufacturer,
THREE DOORS SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
THE subscriber thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, has now made more extensive preparations for the future demand for work in this line, and will endeavor to furnish all that may be required, and at the lowest possible prices. He has now on hand a very large assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware,
Whips, Buffalo Robes, Saddle Cloths, Skirting, Hog Skins, Patent, Enamelled and Harness Leather, together with every thing usually kept in my line of business.
I will make all kinds of Saddles and Harness made at the shortest notice.
I REPAIRING promptly executed.
October 20, 1855. S. M. HOWELL, 3741

Exactly So!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
opposite Kerr's Hotel, where can be found at all times a full assortment of
PLAIN & JAPAN'D TIN-WARE,
which will be sold low, either by the wholesale or retail. I have added to my STOCK OF WARE,
Plumbed Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea Trays, Table and Tea Spoons, Toilet sets, Spice Boxes, Sauce Lumps, Tea and Coffee Caps, Cooks' Ladles, Glass Lustrers, Lac'd Lamps,
and a great many other articles in that line. I have also a few sets of
Brass And-Irons, Shovel and Toops, Sled or Smoothing Irons, &c., &c.,
all which will be sold as low as they can be bought in this place. I have also on hand, a few
COOK & PARLOR STOVES,
which will be sold unusually low for CASH.
I DO WORK, such as
Roofing, Gutting, Store Pipes, &c., executed at short notice and at moderate prices.
I thankful for past favors I would solicit a continuance of the same.
SAML. T. WRISTON, 2947
Nov. 13, 1855.
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford RAILROAD COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road Company, licenses are again open for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Road at the Rooms, 153 North Third Street, of Wm. Johnston, C. J. Fox and S. W. Davis. All who feel interested in the honor and prosperity of the said North State, are invited to come forward and aid in this great work, the only real public enterprise that has ever sprung upon our people.
CHARLES J. FOX,
S. W. DAVIS,
WM. JOHNSTON,
C. J. FOX,
JOHN YOUNG,
LEROY SPRINGS,
B. H. DAVIDSON,
Commissioners.
Oct. 30, 1855.

Railroad Hotels,
CLISTER, S. C.,
BY J. R. NICHOLSON.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his house, known as the "Railroad Hotel," opposite the Clister Depot, is still open for the reception of regular and transient boarders and the travelling public, and that he is making every exertion to procure and secure a comfortable and agreeable and liberal patronage, which has hitherto been extended to him. He factors himself that every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of all who stop with him—his rooms are airy and well furnished, his servants are attentive and obedient, and his table constantly supplied with the best of the season, so that his friends will need any attention necessary to make their sojourn pleasant and agreeable. His tables are furnished with good liquors and an abundance of provisions, and he is prepared to receive a momentary notice to supply his customers with private conveniences of every sort, to any part of the surrounding country.
He desires to return his acknowledgments to the public for past favors, and solicits for the future an equally liberal share of patronage.
JOHN R. NICHOLSON, 3347
Oct. 8, 1855.

WANTED,
10,000 LBS. COTTON & LINEN RAGS wanted.
WILLIAMS, GILLESPIE & CO.,
February 22, 1855. 347



S. H. RANSOM, UGG.
ALBANY.

WAIT FOR THE WAGGON.

WHY is it JENKINS & TAYLOR sell Stoves cheap? Because they buy their **STOVES** from the Manufacturers.

JENKINS & TAYLOR STOVES

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of CHARLOTTE and vicinity, that they have received from the Old Stand, to one door West of Elm's & Spratt's Grocery Store, where they have now an exhibition, just received from the North, one of the most extensive assortments of

IRON WITCH AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVES,
which has gained such a famous reputation in the Southern Country for the last eighteen months—This Stove was never superior to any Cooking Stove now in use. It is simple in its arrangement, consumes less fuel, and does more work in a given time, than any other Stove now in use. We will put up one inside any other Stove of the same size in the United States, and if it does not do more work in a given time, we will forfeit the price of the Stove, and quit selling and go out death for the better use.

Ever offered in North Carolina, among which will be found the celebrated

PARLOR & BOX STOVES.

We have, and constantly keep on hand, an extensive and varied stock of

TIN AND SHEET IRON, JAPAN AND BRITANNIA WARE, BRASS KETTLES, CAST IRON BEDSTEPS, HAT RACKS, CRADLES, &c., &c.,
All of which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than has ever been offered in this Vicinity.

We would return our thanks to our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us since our late re-organization, by close attention to business, together with a determination, to please, to try and merit a continuance of the same.

OUR MOTTO IS "QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS."
Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our stock.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.
N. B.—We will tell you why we load our advertisements "Wait for the Wagon"—it is because we have three wagons constantly traveling through the country with Stoves.

All orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

JENKINS & TAYLOR,
3547
Charlotte, October 23, 1855.

DR. KERR'S ABRASIA MIXTURE,
For Coughs, Colds, Inflammations, Catarrhes, Piles, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, The Whites, Weakness and other Female Complaints. Price per bottle, 75 cents and \$1.25.
Gold Mine Balsam,
In Dyspeptic Bitterness, Tonic Nerve,
A Letter from J. R. Collins, Druggist, Milton N. C., dated Aug. 14, 1847.
Dr. J. H. Knapp—Dear Sir: Your medicines have given entire satisfaction in this case of a country. The Abrosia Mixture, especially is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in any case—it sells so fast, that I never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you get home.
J. R. CALLUM,
AGENTS—Wm. W. Sanders, Watersboro'; R. T. Long, Rockingham; Phifer & York, Concord; T. J. Holton and Dr. J. F. Gilmer, Lenoirville; Hill & Silliman, J. H. Emms, Salisbury; and E. F. Perry, Lexington.

JAMES M. EDWARDS COMMERCIAL MERCHANT
Deals and Imports in the Best Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Peppercorns, Spices, &c., &c., &c.
DRUGS, FRUITS, TEAS, &c.
CARRIAGES, FRUITS, TEAS, &c.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
AT 206 N. 3RD ST., N. Y.
Returns by N. Y. & Graham, G. & B. Edgar, D. L. Beach, J. C. Mansfield, W. C. G. Mansfield, S. W. Wadsworth, and others.

WM. A. GWYER, GENERAL AGENT, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
ARRANGEMENTS having been completed between the Wilmington and Manchester Road Company, and the Southern Carolina Rail Road Company for the transportation of Freight expeditiously from Wilmington to the West via Charlotte, I offer my services to the **MERCHANTS and PRODUCE** of Western Carolina. Goods will be promptly forwarded to the interior, and Produce of every description received and sold or shipped to other markets. My long experience in the business, together with ample facilities for its successful prosecution, through ample guarantees of my ability to serve my correspondents faithfully. Western produce will be disposed of, for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent on gross sales. Mer. advance will be forwarded for a commission of 1 1/2 per cent on disbursements. Letter to the Presidents of all the Banks in Wilmington.
W. A. GWYER, 711
April 3, 1855.

C. JOHNSON, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.
WILLIAM M. TUSSO, FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR FLORIDA COTTON, North Commercial Wharf, Charleston, S. C., WITH A BRANCH, 97 Royal St. Savannah, Ga.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF Constable Warrants FOR SALE HERE.

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals, subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLANE's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS.,
60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole Proprietors.

Scovill & Mead, No. 111, Chartres Street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Sold by H. M. PRITCHARD, Charlotte.
" SCARR & CO.,
" WINCHESTER & STITT, Moore.
" JOHN FISK, Concord.
" SILL & SILL, Salisbury.
" L. P. BARNETT & CO., Yorkville.
" REEDY & WYLIE, Chesterville.

Fashionable Tailoring.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large quantity of new
Cloths, Cassimeres and VESTINGS,
for Gentlemen's wear, and will be sold for CASH at a small profit, or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Daniels & Allison.
D. L. BEA,
3317
Charlotte Sept. 26, 1854.

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 him.
Charlotte, January 26, 1852. 117

NEW FIRM.
WE would respectfully announce to the public, that we have this day formed a partnership under the name and style of
OVERMAN & WILSON,
for the purpose of manufacturing every description of
CARRIAGES
of every description.
We procure faithful work, in a ware-house in the South small carriage work.
I REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.
I shop on Tryon and Church Streets, near opposite to Kerr's Hotel.
C. OVERMAN & WILSON,
Sept. 10, 1852. 3317

NORTH-CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company-OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
THIS Company continues to transact the business of life insurance, and is now in a position to issue policies for the largest sum insured for a term of 10 years for \$10,000, for the value.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President
William D. Haywood, Vice President,
John G. Williams, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Baxford, Act. & Treas.,
Dr. Wm. H. H. Kye, Examining Physician,
J. Harman, General Agent.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Banks and Exchange showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had as at pleasure, at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All interest business should be addressed to
J. G. WILLIAMS Secretary.
July 3, 1855. 3317