

## Progress of America in Cotton Manufactures.

The recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a report of which appeared in our columns of Tuesday, deserves the serious consideration of the people of England. We long since warned the country of the danger of depending on our cotton manufactures as a branch of trade of which the nation could never be deprived. There cannot be a doubt that our cotton trade has been, and indeed is, a source of great wealth to the country; that it has afforded employment to many thousands of the people, and that through its means a great number of the working classes have been supported in ease and comfort. But all these advantages have resulted from England having a monopoly of the trade; and when that monopoly ceases, through the competition of other countries which have been preparing for it, the trade can no longer continue that inflexible resource which it is supposed to be. When we formerly wrote on the subject we said that the United States of America was the country from which the greatest competition was to be apprehended; we stated, what was known to be the fact, that even then America undersold England in all the neutral markets in the coarse fabrics; and, knowing the energy of the American people, we naturally concluded that they would not stop at that point, but that those who could manufacture coarse cloths would very soon learn to manufacture fine cloths also. This opinion is, in a great degree, borne out by the statement of Mr. James Aspinall Turner, at the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday last. That gentleman observed that "there was a close contest between the masters of this country and those of America, and of Germany, France, and Switzerland, and many other countries, for the possession of the market;" and he added that he had had samples laid before him last week, showing that the Americans were progressing with rapid strides in the cotton manufactures, and that they were making most beautiful cloth, not only of the coarser description, but of fine fabric; and that there was nothing to prevent them passing us, except that labor was a little dearer there than here.

Of the competition of Germany, France, and Switzerland, we think we have not much to fear. In some of those countries, no doubt, they equal, if they do not excel us in skill, but they labor under the same disadvantages as we do, in having to import the raw material; hence the capital of England, with her matured proficiency, may afford a sufficient defence against these competitors. With America it is very different; the Americans have the raw material on the spot—England has to import every pound of it, either from the United States, from India, Brazil, Egypt, or some other distant country. But we are told that labor is a little dearer in America than in England. We imagine, however, it cannot long continue so; for some years past the United States have been enormously increasing their population from these islands and from Germany, and the process is still going on. America, as compared to England, is an untaxed country; provisions of all kinds are abundant, and the circumstances of our importing them to supply the wants of England, shows that the markets there are cheaper than they are here. Hence the price of labor cannot long continue high. Besides, there is in this country a general demand for higher wages; and, as regards the manufacturers especially, there can be no doubt that they are committing a great error. They are at present engaged in a very close and a very doubtful competition with the United States and other foreign countries, and a very little may turn the balance against England. But, besides America, the chairman of the meeting said: "He had been suffering a diminution of orders from the continent; and he had been told the reason was that continental manufacturers were progressing so much in such an extent that they would be able very soon to take several branches of his business from him, and were already producing several articles he had been accustomed to furnish, at a cheaper rate than he could." If, in the face of these circumstances, the operatives persist in their demand for higher wages, they must inevitably hasten a catastrophe which it is impossible not to see already before the country—a serious falling off in the exportation of cotton goods, through competition, depriving England of the monopoly of which it has so long had the undisputed enjoyment.

The chairman told the meeting that he had himself, and many other gentlemen besides, received tempting offers to remove his capital and his industry out of this country, and he had no doubt that he could employ his money to more advantage to himself abroad. In confirmation of which it was stated that two firms, the names of which were given, were now building factories on the Rhine, instead of in Lancashire, which was their first intention. In this decision they have, of course, been in some degree influenced by the war now raging against capital on the part of the operatives in Lancashire. But perhaps it is not the only motive. If the price of operative labor is higher in America than it is in England, it is cheaper on the continent; hence it is also cheaper; and the mill-owners have at last found out that they are burdened with an income tax. This tax alone must give a decided advantage to American and continental manufacturers over English. Hence heavy taxation ought not to be disregarded as one of the causes which must and are exposing. But with prudence and a better sense of their real interests, on the parts of the operatives, England may enjoy for many years to come a prospective cotton trade. We would, however, have all parties, and especially our statesmen and legislators, abandon the chimerical thought that the country can, without fear of rivalry or competition, perpetuate a monopoly in the trade. In war it has been often found a fatal error to hold your enemy too cheap; from what took place at the meeting to which we have been referring, it is evident that the mill-owners of Lancashire are not inclined to commit this mistake. They appear fully to appreciate the competition which awaits them, and the danger with which their business is threatened. This is commendable—it is prudent—and we feel assured that there is safety in it.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

THE N. C. ROAD WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF SMITHFIELD. We learn from a friend at Goldsboro, that he passed with Gov. Morehead, Mr. Durbin, Mr. McRae, Mr. Mendenhall, and others, a few days since, over the Central Railroad from that place to the end of the iron, fifteen miles, and within seven of Smithfield. They left Goldsboro at two o'clock and returned at four. The road is said to be equal to any in the country.—The contractors, Messrs. John C. McRae & Co., are driving ahead as rapidly as possible, and expect to get to Smithfield about the first of April. A fine new locomotive and cars will be in readiness by that time.—*Standard.*

"Grandmother," said a little girl, "buy some cucumbers." "No, my child," replied the old lady. "Why not?" asked the little girl. "Because I should have to be seen carrying them home when everybody knows they are only a cent a piece."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Helping a young woman out of a mud puddle.

## Trading in Ladies.

Many rich Turkish ladies carry on a trade, for which we have no name. They keep what are called Nurseries of Wives and Mothers; and find both pleasure and profit in training their young proteges to the duties of married life. Their agents go about collecting the raw material of their manufacture, picking up orphans, foundlings or the children of poor parents; for in the East there is no prejudice of birth, and the lady is distinguished from her servant only by education or wealth. The task of training is not difficult. Not much knowledge is expected from an oriental matron; and in this case, at least, neither the idea of virtue nor contentment is inculcated. We have already hinted in what way the flock of young maidens is made to contribute to the development of the young masters of the house. The rest of their instruction is simple enough. They are early ready to be sold as wives or mistresses. Beautiful girls are often bought by these professional farmers in high life for eight or ten pounds, and afterwards sold for four or five hundred. The profit constitutes the pin-money of the harem. A number of old women—bride brokers—carry on the trade, to which, not the slightest idea of shame is attached. They discuss the price of their merchandise as openly as if they were selling a pair of slippers or a parcel of perfume. Sometimes they act as agents for some old gentleman, who finds his house lonely and his purse sufficiently full to enable him to indulge in the luxury of a companion; and sometimes they undertake the still more equivocal task of going about warning the imaginations of the single beauties. They generally take money on either hand, and it must be admitted that many good matches are struck by their care.

There is no prejudice against partners obtained by these means. On the contrary, many Turks prefer damsels brought up in this way perhaps because they are without the cumbersome relations—especially when they come from the harem of a minister or other great functionary. The wife of Reschid Pasha, who by the way, is no polygamist, has generally some forty young creatures to dispose of and finds no difficulty in getting rid of them. The demand is always equal to the supply.

From this class and from the Georgia slave market, most of the consorts of persons high in rank are taken. Such are the mothers of the Sublime Porte, aye, and all of the Sultans that have ever reigned on the shores of the Bosphorus; for the Sultan does not, in those simple countries, either beg the hand of the princess he has never seen, or imitating a common man, choose a wife among the coquettes of a ball-room. The state provides the parties of his couch. At various periods of the year fixed by law, the Council of Ministers and the Ulema, in conclave assembled, name, as it were, a subsidy of girls, bought at the public markets, or at private sales, and send them with high solemnities into the arms of his Sublime Majesty. On these occasions the Sultan goes in pompous procession to the mosque; and, no doubt, thanks Heaven for the supply of angels which have come to illuminate his solitary hours.—*Life in the East.*

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE JUDAH TOURO.—The following anecdote, related of our lamented fellow-citizen, the late Judah Touro, gives a beautiful exemplification of the character of this most excellent and benevolent man: A poor woman had been thrown penniless upon the world, by the loss of her husband, who had died in indigent circumstances, leaving her a large family of children to support. She had long contended with adverse fortune, and was fast sinking under the exertions she had been forced to make to sustain herself and family. In her dire extremity she was forced to mendicancy. Begging for her daily bread, from door to door, and met with little encouragement from the cool-hearted and selfish possessors to this world's wealth. She had almost relinquished all hope of meeting with any success, when one day she was referred to Judah Touro, who was recommended to her by an individual almost his peer in wealth, as a very charitable man. With fear and trembling she knocked at the door of his hospitable mansion—was admitted by a servant, and conducted to the presence of Mr. Touro. Here she related the brief story of her sufferings and misery. The benevolent man walked to his desk, and taking out his check-book, filled a check and handed it to the woman, with instructions to call at a certain bank and have it cashed. Cautioning her not to mention to any one the circumstance, he bade her begone, and instantly withdrew from the room, to escape the profusion of heartfelt thanks that were swelling forth from the heart. She repaired to the bank, and handed the check to the cashier. That individual was amazed on examining it, to find that the check was drawn for fifteen hundred dollars; but he was not more astonished than the woman herself was, when she heard the amount. She was sure there must be some mistake, and taking up the check, immediately returned to the house of Mr. Touro. The old man appeared to be very angry when she again presented herself, and asking her if he had not given her enough; he added, "Begone Madame, for no other cent will you get from me," and without giving her a moment for explanation, he ordered the servant to conduct her out of the house. The woman, of course, had the check cashed, and since then has passed many a happy day, and still lives to bless the memory of her benefactor, whose kindness had placed her beyond the reach of want.

N. O. Vella.

MARRIED. In this county on the 8th inst., by J. P. Ross, Esq., Mr. SEABORN MCQUAY to Miss MARTHA E. A. ROWOOD.

THE Printer's fee accompanied the above announcement, and our "Devil" who professes to be a connoisseur in such things, pronounced it luscious. Long life and much joy to the happy couple.

In this county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, Mr. ROBERT A. MCGINN and Miss MARY M. HENDERSON.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL STABLER'S "GOOD MEDICINES" are popular with all who know of them. See their advertisement in another column. Their "CHERRY EXPECTORANT" is admirable for coughs, &c., and their "DIARRHOEA CORDIAL" is the best remedy for diseases of the Bowels now extant.

NO OPIUM OR CLOMEL.—Most of the popular Cough Remedies contain more or less Opium, which prevents their general use. Dr. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANTHARIDIA, being entirely free from this narcotic poison, will be found not only safe, but highly efficacious in subduing every form of Lung disease. For sale by Pritchard & Caldwell and Fisher & Heinisch, Charlotte. Price—in large bottles \$1.

THE REASON WHY IT SUCCEEDS.—The Mustang Liniment attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the highest terms to all that he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial. See advertisement in another column.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.—One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. McLANE's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull County, Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated her with a variety of medicines, but without success. She was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that her patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. McLANE's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health. For sale by Pritchard & Caldwell.

Charlotte Retail Prices Current.			
CORRECTED WEEKLY.			
Bacon, sides	lb.	00	a 7
" Hams	lb.	00	a 12
" Hog round	lb.	00	a 7
Butter	lb.	12	a 15
Breast	lb.	12	a 15
Beans	bu.	00	a 75
Brandy, Apple	gal.	35	a 50
" Peach	gal.	75	a 87
Cotton	lb.	7	a 8
Coffee	lb.	24	a 15
Candles, Adamantine	lb.	12	a 30
" Tallow	lb.	15	a 20
Corn	bu.	00	a 67
Chickens	each	10	a 12
Eggs	dozen	10	a 15
Flour	100 lb.	34	a 83
Foathers	lb.	30	a 40
Lard	lb.	9	a 10
Mutton	lb.	5	a 6
Mackerel	bb.	812	a 16
Molasses	gal.	33	a 45
Meal	bu.	70	a 80
Nails	lb.	53	a 6
Oats	bu.	45	a 50
Pork	lb.	5	a 6
Potatoes, Irish	bu.	50	a 60
" Sweet	bu.	00	a 45
Rice	bu.	83	a 84
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	11	a 12
" Brown	lb.	5	a 9
Stone-Ware	gal.	10	a 12
Salt	sack	82	a 82
Tea	lb.	62	a 81
Tallow	lb.	10	a 11
Wheat	bu.	81	a 81
Whiskey, Northern	gal.	30	a 35
" North Carolina	gal.	30	a 45

I. O. O. F. THE Members of Mecklenburg Declaration Lodge, No. 9, are requested to attend at the Lodge Room, in Charlotte, next Tuesday Evening, (28th), at 7 o'clock, as business of importance will be presented for consideration. By order of the N. G., G. H. SPENCER, Secretary.

LOOK AT THIS! THE Notes and Accounts of JOHN WELLS have been placed in my hands for collection. Those indebted to him are requested to come forward and settle up at an early day, as the business of the said JOHN WELLS is closed. JOAB P. SMITH.

NOTICE. THE undersigned wishes to hire 4 or 5 WAGONS and TEAMS (4 horse teams and drivers) for 7 months, more or less, to haul rock for the purpose of repairing the streets of Charlotte. Apply to SAMUEL MCNICH, 306f. Charlotte, N. C.

Notice. [S] hereby given to the delinquent subscribers to the Stock in the Western Plantation Company, in accordance with a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of said Company, at their last monthly meeting held at Rozzell's Ferry on the 3rd day of February, 1854, that unless the balance due on their Stock is paid in full, by the 15th day of March next, I will sell said Stock at Public Sale to the highest bidder on that day at the Court-house in Lincoln, viz:

1 share, upon which is due	\$ 49 00
2 " " " "	20 00
3 " " " "	150 00
6 " " " "	120 00
3 " " " "	60 00
2 " " " "	40 00
2 " " " "	160 00
10 " " " "	400 00
2 " " " "	60 00
2 " " " "	20 00
2 " " " "	40 00
1 " " " "	20 00
1 " " " "	30 00
4 " " " "	40 00
1 " " " "	30 00
1 " " " "	50 00
10 " " " "	500 00
4 " " " "	140 00
1 " " " "	30 00
5 " " " "	150 00
4 " " " "	40 00
1 " " " "	30 00
1 " " " "	50 00

C. C. HENDERSON, President. Lincoln, February 4, 1854.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854. Mary Campbell, re. Marquis B. Campbell, and others. PETITION FOR DOWER. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Theodore P. Campbell, Joseph L. Campbell and James M. Campbell, are infants under the age of Twenty-one years: It is therefore ordered by the Court that W. K. REID be appointed Guardian ad litem to said infant defendants. And it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Marquis B. Campbell and Charles R. Moore, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper printed in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to make themselves defendants, and to plead answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing. Witness W. K. REID, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Charlotte, the 4th Monday in January, 1854, and in the 75th year of American Independence. W. K. REID, c. c. c. Feb 10 (Prs. fee \$5.62) 29-6f

## REMOVAL.

WE inform our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our Tin Shop to the house on Trade Street, immediately between J. K. Harrison & Co. and Springs & McLeod's Groceries, where we will be pleased to wait on all waiting any article in our line. We are now prepared with every convenience for carrying on the

Tinning Business. Persons wishing any article in our line may rely upon getting it at the shortest notice and at the lowest price. We will pay particular attention to ROOFING and GUTTERING.

MOORE & BYERLY. January 20, 1854.

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The greatest inducements ever offered before! 10 per cent. off for Cash!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he will open a SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP, about the 8th of Feb'y, 1854, in the house now occupied by E. Longman as a Grocery, where he will be happy to see all persons wanting anything in his line of business, and he is assured that he will be able to offer such inducements to purchasers as cannot fail to be satisfactory. All work will be made of the best Northern Leather and warranted to be what he represents it, or the money will be refunded. REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and in a superior manner. All kind of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work done, &c. Jan 27, 1854. WM. WHELAN.

MARBLE YARD IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Subscribers inform the public generally, that they have opened a MARBLE YARD in Charlotte, where they are prepared, with competent workmen from the North, to execute all orders in their line of business, such as

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Marble Work.

Consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Tablets, &c. They will keep constantly on hand the best description of Italian and American Marble, and their articles will be afforded on as accommodating terms as they can be obtained either North or South.

S. N. STOWE & CO. Jan. 20, 1854.

\$25 Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Davidson College, his Negro Boy PHIL.

He is 20 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, dark complexion, has very thick lips, walks with his toes turned out almost square, weighs 200 pounds or upwards, and wore when he left home, a light grey roundabout lincey coat, and pants of the same, but no hat. The above reward of \$25 will be given for his delivery or confinement in jail. JAMES JOHNSTON.

January 20, 1854.

"Uncle Ned had no Hair on the top of his head, in the place where the Hair ought to grow." But he lived previous to the discovery of Lyon's celebrated Kathairon, which not only preserves and beautifies, but restores the hair at any period of life. Only those who will not try it, are troubled with Baldness, Dandruff, or harsh, unpleasant hair. For sale by FISHER & HEINISCH.

Law Copartnership. W. M. JOHNSTON and A. F. BREVARD having formed an association for the Practice of Law, will hereafter attend the courts of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Lincoln and Gaston counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Jan 20, 1854.

DISSOLUTION. THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Young, Blair & Co., was dissolved on the 5th of September, 1853.

YOUNG, BLAIR & CO. January 13, 1854.

WANTED. 2,000 BUSHELS of Good WHEAT, OR which will be paid on delivery 90 cents per bushel, CASH.

JOHN WELLS. January 13, 1854.

PRINTERS WANTED! TWO good Printers may find permanent situations and good wages, either by the piece or month, by addressing the subscriber immediately at Concord, N. C. JAS. M. HENDERSON.

\$50 Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, on the 24th of December last, a Negro Boy, SAM, bright, mulatto, with straight black hair, 20 years old, about 6 feet high, and has a scar on his forehead. Sam is a cunning fellow and will not doubt attempt to pass himself off as a white man as he is a good carpenter and succeeded in passing himself off before as a white man in Tennessee. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail. Any information relative to the above boy can be forwarded to Charlotte.

W. H. NICHOLSON. January 20, 1854.

Luxuries of the Season. BRIAN & THOMPSON HAVE just received at their splendid EATING & DRINKING SALOON a choice and unequalled selection of the good things of this world, such as—

LIQUORS, WINES, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, CORDIALS, PICKLES, PORTER, LEMONDS, ALE, SEGARS, CANDIES, ORANGES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, of the best quality.

10,000 SPANISH SEGARS, of the choicest brands, CANDIES & SUGAR TOYS of various kinds, &c., &c.

They are now constantly receiving OYSTERS in the Shell, which they serve up in the most palatable manner, at their establishment; one corner from Granite Row, on Mint's street, where they will be glad to see their friends at all times—(Sundays excepted.)

JAMES BRIAN, J. N. THOMPSON. Dec 2, 1853.

Stop the Runaway!! GEORGE, a bright Mulatto, about 21 years old, of ordinary size and Make, luscious head of hair, with a fine set of white teeth. For his apprehension and delivery in any jail or workhouse in the State, so that I get him, I will give Twenty-five Dollars.

J. C. JANNEY. Columbia, S. C., Dec. 27, 1854.

DRIDGEWATER—the cheapest paint in the world. A Fire and weather proof. 3000 lbs. just received at the Granite Drug Store. \$2.50 per hundred.

Pritchard & Caldwell. Feb 10

## SELLING OFF AT COST!

Wholesale and Retail Saddle and Harness Establishment, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE subscriber wishing to discontinue his present business, offers his whole stock, consisting of Saddles, Harness, Saddle Trees, Saddle Hardware, together with every thing necessary for carrying on the business, AT COST.

Feb. 3, 1854. S. M. HOWELL.

Baltimore Piano Forte Manufactory. J. WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Bondoir, Grand and Square PIANOS.

MOORE, HENSLEY & Co., SUCCESSORS TO WM. T. HOWELL & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware.

No. 181, Market street, PHILADELPHIA. KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., which they will dispose of on as good terms as any house in the United States.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, put up with care and forwarded with dispatch. A discount of 5 per cent. allowed for cash in per funds. Jan 27, 1854.

Just Received. A LARGE lot of fine Mountain Irish Potatoes—for sale low for cash.

BROWN, BRAWLEY & Co. Hats and Caps. WE have on hand a large stock of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, for sale lower than the lowest, by BROWN, BRAWLEY & Co.

Saddles. THE best assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, in market, and will be sold lower than can be bought this side of Charlotte—well and secure.

BROWN, BRAWLEY & Co. Jan. 6, 1854.

Celebrated Schiedam Schappas. OR PURE HOLLAND GIN. This medicinal beverage is manufactured by the proprietor at Schiedam in Holland, and is warranted not only pure and free from every injurious property, but of the best quality.

FISHER & HEINISCH. Feb 3 1853.

For Sale. BELVOIR, NEAR LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS place, late the residence of the undersigned, is offered for sale at a very accommodating price, privately until the first Monday in July next ensuing, when if not previously disposed of, it will be put up to the highest bidder at public auction. The tract of Land comprises

250 ACRES, 50 to 60 of which is first rate bottom under the plow. From 70 to 80 acres of good upland is also in cultivation; the remainder of the tract in woodland. The Dwelling House, a Cottage ornee, contains four large and convenient rooms on the ground floor, with dining room, store room, pantry and library attached by a covered way. There are also on the place a barn 70 by 25, two stories high and very conveniently arranged; stables for milch cows and horses; all other necessary out buildings, such as kitchen, negro houses, &c.; a growing and thrifty orchard containing about 110 trees of different kinds, fruit just beginning to bear.

The situation is one of the most pleasant and improvable in the State, commanding a full view of the finest mountain scenery and falling off beautifully in every direction from the house. To any gentleman in the lower country desiring a cool, healthy and pleasant summer residence it presents an eligible choice. Further information may be obtained of the undersigned, by addressing him at Charlotte or Lincolnton.

T. S. W. MOTT. January 13, 1854.

NEW FIRM—NEW GOODS. HART & TROTT, Monroe, Union County, North-Carolina.

HAVE just completed a new and capacious Store Room on the North-West corner, nearly opposite the Court-House, where they have received and are opening a large and well selected assortment of Goods, purchased exclusively for cash; and are selling them on terms so low as to astonish those who have heretofore traded this side of New-York—and the reason of it is that they buy for cash and sell for cash, or country produce, and thus they can save all the money, with small profit, is best for all parties concerned. They have received their Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS, comprising an extensive stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

A large and elegant assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, Silks, Merinos, Alpaca's, Spun Silk, Sack Flannels, Muslins, Jackonets, Undersleeves, Flouncings, Mous, deLanes, and a vast variety of other articles for Ladies, new and pretty.

We have a nice stock of superior Black Cloth, Black and Fancy Cassimere and Vestings, a great variety of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Over and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Wool Shirts and Drawers, Cotton do, Tweeds, Jeans, and Linettins, anton Flannel, White, Red and Green do.

A large stock of Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, and a splendid stock of GROCERIES.

Brown, Crushed and Powdered Sugar, best Rio and Java Coffee, Salt, Molasses and Cheese.

We have a large lot of other articles which, to be appreciated, must be seen; we therefore invite all to call and see, whether they buy or not, as we will treat great pleasure in showing our Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods—Cotton, Corn, Flour, Tallow, Beeswax, Linsay, &c., &c. H. & T. Monroe, N. C., January 6, 1854.

Steel Creek Academy. THE exercises of this Institution will be re-umed on the first Monday of May next, under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. DUNN. Mr. Dunn's long experience and thorough qualifications as a teacher, and his successful management of the Charlotte Academy the present year, are a sufficient guaranty of his ability and willingness to meet the reasonable expectation of all who may favor him with their patronage. Good boarding can be obtained convenient to the Academy at Six Dollars per month. The following rates of tuition will be charged:

Elementary English Branches, per session, \$6 00 The above with Eng. Gram, Geography, &c., 8 00 Mathematics, Philosophy, &c., 15 00 The above with the Languages, 15 00

J. B. WATT, Secretary. Nov. 27, 1853. 20-3m of Board of Trustees.

A Great Luxury. SALAD OIL, of unequalled sweetness and flavor, introduced by the subscribers one year ago into this market, and upon trial proved superior to any Oil ever used for Salad dressing. A fresh supply of this Oil has just been received by