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#### News by the Pacific. The Paris Moniteur, in its non-official part

gives the following as the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the recent letter of the Emperor Napoleon:

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28, (Feb. 9) 1854. SIRE: I cannot better reply to your majesty than by repeating, as they belong to me, the words with which your letter terminates: "Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, and should be based upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good teeling. Your majesty, in accepting this programme as I had traced it, says that allow discussion. you remain faithful to it. I dare believe, and my conscience tells me so, that I have not exceeded its limits; for in the affair which has excited division between us, the origin of which is not to be attributed to me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France, and I have always endeavored to avoid anything which might clash with the religion professed by your majesty. I have made for the maintenance of peace all the concessions, both of form and substance, compatible with my honor, and in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which they have long acquired at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by treaties. If the Porte had been left to herself, the difference which has so long kept Europe in suspense would have been solved. A fatal influence has thrown everything into confusion. By provoking gratuitous suspicions, by exciting the fanaticism of the Turks, and by deceiving their government as to my intention, and the real scope of my demands, it has

probable result seems to be war.

Your majesty must allow me not to enter too much in details in the circumstances as they pre sent themselves to you in your letter, in which those circumstances are marked out. Several acts on my part, appreciated with little accuracy. according to my opinion, and more than one fact perverted, would require, in order to be properly rectified, at least as I conceive, long developments, into which it would not be proper to enter in a correspondence between sovereign and sovereign. For instance, your majesty attributes to the occuvation of the principalities the evil of having sud denly transported that question from the region of discussion to that of fact; but your majesty leaves out of view the cirucmstances that this oceupation, still purely conditional, was preceded and in great measure caused, by a very important previous fact, the appearance of the combined fleet in the vicinity of the Dardanelles; and besides this much before that period, when England hesitated to assume a hostile attitude, your majesty took the initiative in sending your fleet as far as Salamis. This wounding demonstration certainly exhibited little confidence in me. It was calculated to encourage the Turks, and to paralyze before hand the success of negotiations, by giving them the idea that France and England were ready to support their cause under all circumstances. In the same way your majesty makes it appear that the explanatory commentaries of my cabinet upon the Vienna note rendered it impossible for France and England to-recommend its adoption by the Porte: but your majesty may recollect that our commentaries followed, and did not precede the pure and simple non-acceptance of the note, and I believe that the powers were so little seriously desirous of peace, that they confined themselves to the claims of the pure and simple adoption of that note, instead of allowing the Porte to modify what it had previously adopted without change.

Besides, if any point of our commentaries had given rise to difficulties, I offered satisfactory solutions to them at Olmutz, and such was it considered by Austria and Prussia. Unfortunately, in this interval, a part of the Anglo-French fleet had already entered the Dardanelles, under the pretext of there protecting the lives and properties of English and French subjects; and in order to allow the whole to enter, without violating the treaty of 1841, it was necessary that the Ottoman government should declare war against us. My opinion is, that if France and England had desired peace as much as I, they would at any cost have prevented that declaration of war; or, when war was once declared, have taken care that it should have been restrained within the narrow limits to which I wished to confine it on the Danube; so that I might not be compelled by force to abandon the purely defensive system which I wish to adopt. But from the moment when the Turks were allowed to attack our Asiatic territory, to carry away one of our frontier posts, (even before the term fixed for the commencement of hostilities,) to blockade Akhalitzik, and to ravage the province of Armenia-from the moment when the Turkish fleet were allowed to transport troops, arms, and munitions of war to our coast, could it be reasonably hoped that we should wait patiently the result of such an attempt? Was it not to be supposed that we should do all we could to prevent it? The affair of Sinope was the result of it. That was the forced consequence of the attitude adopted by the two powers, and the result certainly could not have been unexpected. I had declared my wish to remain upon the defensive, but before war broke out, as far as my honor and my interest could permit me to do so, and so long as the war was restrained within certain limits. Has all been done which ought to have been done to prevent these limits being exceeded? If the character of spectator, or even that of

mediator, was not sufficient for your majesty, and if your majesty wished to become the armed auxiliary of my enemies, then, sire, it would have been more honorable and more worthy of you to able produing for those to make a crime of that event, after it is happened, which they did nothing to prevent? The cannon-shot of Sinope reverberated painfully on the hearts of all those.

It is stated that the French Ambassador, on speak, and the report of their entry into the Black to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and if, in the | Sun.

alternative which is placed before me, I am permitted to discuss, or even to examine for a mo ment, your proposal for an armistice, the imme diate evacuation of the principalities, and the negotiation with the Porte of a convention to be submitted to the four powers? Would you yoursell, sire, if you were in my place, accept such a po sition? Would your national feeling allow you to do so? I boldly answer, no. Allow me, then, in youself.

Whatever your majesty may decide, menaces will not induce me to recede. My confidence is in God and in my right, and Russia, as I can guaranty, will prove herself in 1854 what she was programme-if you should proffer me a cordial hand, as I now offer it to you at this last moment -I will willingly forget whatever has wounded my feelings in the past. Then, sire, but then only, understanding. Let your fleet limit itself to preventing the Turks from sending additional forces to the theatre of war. I willingly promise that they shall have nothing to fear from my attempts, Let them send a negotiator. I will receive him in Vienna. That is the only basis upon which I can

I beg your majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am, sire, your ma-NICHOLAS. jesty's good friend,

Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas.

WE, NICHOLAS THE FIRST, &c. We have already informed our beloved and aithful subjects of the progress of our disagree-

ments with the Ottoman Porte. Since then, although hostilities have commenced we have not ceased sincerely to wish, as we still wish, the cessation of bloodshed. We even entertained the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish government of its misconceptions, engendered by treacherous instigations, in which our just demands, founded on treaties, have been represented as attempts at its independence, and veiling intentions of aggrandizement. Vain, however, have been our expectations so far. Mecklenburg Monument Association.

The English and French governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets at Constantinople served as a on exaggerated the extent of the question, that the further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the western powers, without previously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the black sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war for the defence of our coasts. After so unheard of a course among civilized nations, we recalled our embassies from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those powers. Thus England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, who is combating for the orthodox faith.

But Russia will not betray her holy calling; and if enemies infringe our frontiers, we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forelathers. Are we not the same Russian nation of whose exploits the memorable events of 1812 bear witness?

May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combating for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ. with one accord let all Russia exclaim: "O Lord, c r Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies scattered?

St. Petersburg, 9th (21st) February, 1854. Russia.-Advices from St. Petersburg are to February 24, at which date scarcely anything was mere name. That it should have been used durdoing in produce. Telegraphic accounts from Odessa represented business as almost suspended and further stated that an order had been issued totally to stop the exportation of wheat,

The Gazette de la Baltique announces, under date St. Petersburg, February 27, that the Russian government has just prohibited the export of corn and breadstuffs by the Black sea and the sea of

The government is indefatigable in its exertions to inflame the minds of the people. Every day processions of priests traverse the streets of St. Petersburg, exhibiting relics of the saints of the Greek calendar, and the clergy everywhere preach to arms in support of the orthodox faith. These demonstrations dispirit the mercantile and wealthy

SPAIN .- The London Times Madrid correspondent mentions that at a recent concert it was observed that the King and Queen paid marked distinction to the American Minister and lady, and that similar attentions were shown at a grand ball given by the Queen Mother. There may of course be nothing in all this, but court gossip sees in it a roundabout way of casting a slight on Napoleon, whose ambassador Mr. Soule lately

COURT GOSSIP .- The Empress of France has a rival! Louis has been smitten with the charms of an English lady named Smead. At the last ball given at the Tuilleries-which, by the way, cost the city \$25,000-the Emperor paid her so much attention that the Empress has forbidden her admission to the Tuilleries! A letter writer (says the Washington Star) in describing the conqueror (Miss Smead,) says:

"She is the most thoroughly, perfect beautiful woman I have ever seen, either in Europe or in America. Her type is altogether English; she has the fair complexion, the light hair, the blue eyes, which are characteristic of the nation, and a trifle of that embonpoint which a lady may have to advantage, even at twenty one. In form she is faultless, and in manners she is a model. Ev. ery one seemed to know the circumstances of the late flirtation at the palace, and consequently when she walked, she was followed by a retinue; when she stopped, she was the centre of a dense group of worshippers, and when she sat, all circulation was rendered impossible, and the passages to and from her were blocked up hopelessly. She bore that she was the object of unusual remark; she had learned that a beautiful woman was doubly beautiful when unaffectedly simple. I have never dreamed of such a wonderful perfection; certuinly no painter has ever created, from the depths of his imagination, and out of the unreal sugges-

It is stated that the French Ambassador, on who in France and England approinte the national dignity, does your majesty think that he menacing touching the affair of the Black Warrior and the presence, at the entrance of the Bosphore of the Cuban authorities, at once obtained an interview three thousand pieces of cannon of which you with the Secretary of State, demanded an explatotion of what he termed ar extraordinary prosea, remain without echo in the hearts of the na- duction on the part of our Government. He met tion whose honor I have to defend? I learn from | with just such a reception as might have been anyour majesty for the first time, (for the verbal ticipated from that sound thinking and far-seeing declarations made to me up to this period have statesman. Governor Marcy promptly declined made no such allusion,) that, while protecting the to entertain any communication or explanation reinforcement of Turkish troops upon their own with the Government of France, or any other auterritory, the two powers have resolved to pro- thority save the representative of Spain, and dehibit to us the navigation of the Black sea; that manded to be informed under what shadow of is to say, apparently to take from us the right of right or usage the Government of France could strengthening our own coasts. I leave it to your pretend to interrogate him on a subject in which majesty to consider if that be, as you say, the way | France was apparently uninterested .- Bultimore

## CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAR. 31, 1854

We give place to-day to "Mecklenburg," recommending our townsman, W. W. Elms, Esq. as the Democratic candidate for Senator. It does my turn, the right of thinking as you would think | not become us to express a preference, or endeavor in any way to influence the selection. We advocate the claims of none,-we go for principles, and in order to carry out those principles we should organize. This is the first time Meckin 1812. If, however, your majesty, less indif- lenburg has voted for candidates for the Legislaferent to my honor, should frankly return to our ture since she has ceased to act with our sister county of Union. This summer a pinched battle will have to be fought-the Whigs ever ready to seize the vantage ground, will bring out their we may discuss, and perhaps we may come to an strongest men and every inch of ground will be warmly contested. It is time then we were preparing for the campaign. Let each Captain's beat hold its meeting and appoint delegates to a Convention to be held here, at some time to be agreed a suitable manner. My conditions are known at upon, to make nominations. We endorse every word " Mecklenburg " has said of the qualificacations of Mr. ELMs, and we believe if he is the nominee that he will sweep the County by an imhave out our strongest men,-not that there is any danger of defeat, but on account of the bearing they may have upon the Governor's election. We want working men too, in the next Legislature. The next session will be an important one, not only because Federal officers will have to be elected, but questions of vital interest to our town and State will be before it. We want a practical, energetic, intelligent man in the Senate to attend to our interest and we know of no one who understands them better, or is more able to protect and forward them, than Mr. Elms.

> " We dislike to confess ignorance, but can anybody tell us what became of the Mecklenburg

> Monumental Association, which was originated at Charlotte in 1842, and whose principal object was the erection of a suitable Monument in that town, commemorative of the Declaration? Is it still in existence? Was the Monument built?"-Wil-

"The Association was formed, and from various causes, but particularly for the want of sufficient funds, the Monument was not built."-Western

"One reason, which operated to make the funds fall short, was a probability that an attempt would be made to foist upon the Monument the name of the tory Ezekiel Polk, as one of the signers of the remarkable public spirit and enterprize is mited Mecklemburg Declaration of Independence. This the suavity and liberality of the gentleman, and the Whigs of the county objected to, and, by a tacit and universal consent, abandoned the project, as something that was likely to dishonor all who were connected with it, whilst that name should almost undivided support of his fellow-citizens? be favorably associated with it."-N. C. Whig.

We were greatly surprised to see at this late day the resuscitation of this stale charge against the memory of a man who, according to the testimony of his co-patriots, acted well his part at a time when patriotism was something more than a ing the exciting campaign of '44, to affect the prospects of his lamented Nephew, shows the length to which party may carry its neophytes. But what shall we say of it now, when its repitition can only revive embittered feelings and effectually retard the accomplishment of an object that ought to be dear to the heart of every North Carolinian. We emphatically deny that Ezekiel Polk was a tory, and we base that denial upon certificates of his cotemporaries obtained in 1844 at the request of ex-President Polk. These certificates were published in nearly all the Democratic papers in the United States, and were perfectly satisfactory and explicit. There were some other names that were objected to, and upon much stronger grounds than ever existed for the charge against Mr. Polk-but respect for the living prevent us naming them at present.

If the Whig is desirous of courting a controversy upon this subject, we say, " come on Mac-Duff, and damned be he who first cries hold enough." The Democratic party came out of the contest victorious in '44, and will do it again-for

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,

The eternal years of God are hers." We have said thus much "to vindicate the ruth of history," and now tell the Whig in all sincerity, that he will injure his party more by attacks of this kind than he may be aware of. He treads upon dangerous ground, and, if he forces us we will make developments that will cause some of the Federal leaders in this County to wince. We regret the cause that produced this article. No good can result from the Whig's attack upon Mr. Polk, but much evil may. If a desire to manufacture party capital suggested it to him he must be hard run indeed for materials, when he has, Hyena like, to resort to the grave-yard for it. The lamented James K. Polk was not voted for on account of any merit, real or imaginary, of his ancestors. The Democratic party looks at the man and his principles, caring nothing for his pedigree. This Monument should be it with unbroken equanimity; hardly noticing built, if built at all, by the people in their capacity as citizens, and not as partizans, -and we deprecate in the name of the ashes of the sacred dead, the introduction of political questions and indirect appeals to partizan prejudice.

have told me so frankly beforehand, by declaring tions of an inspired fancy, a face so adorably ing that his reviving the exploded story of Mr. any other way than by a plain proposition for a Nebraska. war against me. Each of us would then have lovely; there is not another like it except, percalculated to do more harm to the completion of the enterprise (which we know he in common with us all, has at heart) than be can repair by any course he may pursue upon the subject in future.

> Mr. Crider of the Charlotte Book Store has laid upon our table an account of the life and rial of the Rev. Geo. W. Carawan, for the murder of Lassiter in Hyde county, N. C. To the lovers of the tragic it will certainly prove a most our convictions are against the publication and perusal of such subject matter as is contained in the volume before us.

> M. Baum has taken Elms's new and beautiful Store, one door west of Spratt, Daniels & Co., and he is opening an entire new stock of seasonable goode. See advertisement.

Charlotte Market. CHARLOTTE, March 31, 1854.

Cotton-From 7 to 83. FLOUR-We note a slight rise in this article rice from 51 to 6. Con-No change since our last, 75 to 80c.

05 We make the following extract from a private letter received a few days since from a gentleman of enlarged views, residing in Columbia, on the subject of subscriptions to the Hamburg & Columbia Rail Road. This is a subject of of that Road will have the effect of hastening the connexion between Greensborough and Danville. This is the only link wanting to the chain of Roads extending from North to South, directly through our town. We are glad to learn that the citizens of Columbia enter upon this enterprise with so much spirit:

"If I had left myself room for so doing, I would say something to you of our Rail-Road enterprize, which now contemplates the building of a Road from this city to Hamburg, which when constructed will form a great link in a central chain of Rail-Roads embracing of course, the Columbia and Charlotte Road. I think there is no doubt that our city will subscribe not less than mense majority. It is important that we should \$200,000 to the stock. A similar amount is pledged by your road, and other interested parties will not be slow to come up to a work which promises such great results,"

We would call attention to the advertisement of Brown, Brawley & Co. These gentle men have received their new Spring Goods, consisting of a beautiful and well-selected assortment of all the articles that go to make up a fashionable lady's paraphernalia. Their Mantillas, Silks, Muslins, Shalleys, and indeed all their Dress Goods, are very beautiful, and from the variety of patterns offered any taste may be suited. Their stock is large and they are desirous of selling, so call soon if you want bargains.

### For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR :- As the time is now near hand when we will be called upon to select our Representatives in the next General Assembly of our State; allow me to suggest through the columns of our paper, the name of our very worthy and public spirited citizen, W. W. Elms, Esq., a gentleman in every respect qualified to represent the people of "old Mecklenburg."

I know of no one in our community who has higher claims to such a distinction, -aside from his will not his many high qualifications ensure him a Senutorial seat in our next Legislature by the " MECKLENBURG."

The Members of the Committee of Arrange ments for the proposed 20th of May celebration, are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlotte on Saturday the 8th day of April. A full attendance is requested.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Chair'n.

From the Raleigh Standard. Giving up the Contest.

The Greensborough Patriot is out, in most decided terms, against the Resolution of the late Whig Convention in regard to a Convention to amend the Constitution. It speaks of this Resosolution as "neither MANLY nor WISE, but the Resolution and adds:

" As much as to say- We believe the people recommend that they assemble in Convention for such purpose-but that they be not permitted to change it in certain particulars which we point out !- No matter whether they desire change in these particulars or not; we recommend that such change be not allowed!'

We can never, with our republican notions of popular rights, swallow such logic as this. And we do not believe the thirty-seven members of the Legislature who put forth the Address of '51, and the thousands who approved the same, enjoy any more capacious or accommodating powers of deglutition than ourselver.

We are willing to trust the people with the arranging of their own Constitution-nay, willing is too tame a word—we would place in the hands of the honest freemen of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, open, free and unrestricted, too intelligent to be deceived in this way. all our political rights with the fullest confidence that they would be sacredly preserved and respected. Still, such is our respect for time-honored usage, and our wish to present at this juncture of affairs a united front on the principle of federal population, that we do not desire a Convention on other terms than the tederal basis .-Our Whig friends at the late Raleigh Convention. it appears, could not say as much; and the leaders of opinion in the Democratic party habitually laugh at and deride the idea of such confidence in the people of the Staw."

The Patriot says further: "This same resolution forms a crooked and unsound plank in the platform. It is just such a one as has already thrown two of our candidates for Governor. We do not intend to be accessory to the setting of another such a trap. Self respect-respect to the opinions of thousands of western citizens-our duty as public journalists, require that we enter this protest,-the result of our deliberate judgment and of the experience of the Whig party of the State in two disastrous campaigns.

We do not believe, and never have believed, that the plain proposition of "free suffrage" can We hope our neighbor will excuse us for say- be successfully met in a gubernatorial canvass in

> This looks like giving up the contest. The Patriot concludes its observations as fol-

"As to Gen. Dockery, we know him to be a sound and sterling Whig-able and courageous in defence of his principles-entertaining an unaffected sympathy with the common people of the country. As between him and any regular representative of the Locofoco party as a candidate, we could not hesitate in our choice. As a rule for the free citizen, with few exceptions, it is his duty, between opposing interests and candidates, entertaining book. We would say, however, that to weigh both sides and choose the lesser evil, or the greater good, which ever way you choose to phrase it."

The Tusk of a Mastodon, or some other enormous animal of an extinct species, was exhumed lina Senate. near Cincinnati a few days since. It was discovered in a sand bed, thirty feet below the surface. in a state of good preservation.

The Position of Parties.

The tendency of the abolition agitation foreshadowed from the beginning the ultimate disruption and denationalization of the Whig party. The Nebraska bill, whatever may be its fate, has already consummated this result, and the coherence and power of the Whig party, as a national organization, are thoroughly and irretrievably overthrown. The shock of the convulsion has rent the party in twain, and a vawning chasm separates the billigerent fragments. The wound is incurable, the ruin hopeless. No quach "Pacificator," with his galvanic battery of Adjustment and Compromise, will be able to restore vitality to the already great and pervading interest to us. The building offensive carcase of decaying whiggery. As the tree falls, so must it lie.

The Whigs of the South, with a few insignificant exceptions, have met the issue presented by the Nebraska bill, with a courage so unusual as to attract universal remark and admiration. Bell and Botts faltered and fled, but the bulk of the party stood their ground and manfully met the shock. Availing ourselves of the legal maxim de minimis non curat lex, we may assert, that the Whig party of the South approve the repeal of the Missouri restriction with unanimous voice.

With equal unanimity, and with a zeal which reflects much discredit on the apathy of their late allies in the South, the Northern Whigs have arrayed themselves in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. In every possible mode by which the voice of a party can make itself heard, have the Whigs of the North protested and remonstrated against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Their Legislatures, their State Conventions and their primary meetings have all protested and remonstrated against the "wrong" and "iniquity' of the measure. Their newspapers denounce it with a vehemence and indignation, which in expression exhaust even the redundant vocabulary of fanaticism. Their orators display the intemperate passion of their journals in opposing the bill. On the other hand, in no single instance, has a Northern Whig spoken in favor of the bill. In no single instance has a Northern Whig journal

Here then is a direct and violent antagonism between the Northern and Southern wings of the Whig party; an antagonism too in respect to an issue which, more than any other, inflames the passions and prejudices of the combatants, and which no scheme of compromise or form of treaty can soothe or reconcile.

It would be idle to assert that the Nebraska controversy has not affected the organization of the Democratic party; but the disturbance is so slight and unimportant as scarcely to deserve consideration. In the South the Democracy presents an unbroken front in support of the repeal of the Missouri restriction. In the North they are divided -the preponderance of numbers being possibly against the repeal-the preponderance of talent and respectability being for it. The rabble route of abolitionists who refused to stand upon the Baltimore platform and to accept the amnesty of 1852, follow Butler and Van Buren in their resistance to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. The true men who aided in the election of Franklin Pierce, with an honest determination to abide by the letter and spirit of the party platform, support the measure with the zeal which has always characterised their opposition to the encroachments of abolition. The majority of the Democratic journals of the North approve the bill, and an immense meeting of the Democracy has attested the enthusinsm with which they mean to carry out their convictions. So that whatever partial and temporary distraction may be caused in the ranks of the Democracy by the Nebraska controversy, the organization of the party will not be broken up, nor its ascendency be destroyed.

The ultimate consummation of the present tendency of things, of the irretrivable disruption of the Whig party and the partial disintegration of the Democracy, will be the organization of all the elements of northern abolition into one compact and coherent mass, in antagonism to a great party, embracing the entire South and the conservative portion of the North, whose comprehensive ungenerous and RIDICULOUS." It then copies creed shall be devoted to the Constitution and whose object the preservation of the Union. Some possible conjuncture of circumstances may intercept desire their Constitution changed-we therefore this result, that such is the drift and inclination of political combinations and public sentiment, no man can fail to perceive. - Richmond Enquirer.

The Fayetteville Argus and other federal papers are laving stress upon the assumption that General Dockery is a plain man-in other words, to use their favorite expression-that he is one of the "common people." These federalists are "stooping to conquer" again, are they? We remember that, a year or two since, when Gov. Reid bought in the Raleigh market and carried home some article for domestic use, the aristocratic Register was seriously offended, and made the fact a subject of complaint to the people. Assumed plainness in Gen. Dockery is commendable-real plainness in Gov. Reid was ridiculed by these same federal leaders. The people are

Raleigh Standard.

INCREASE OF SALARY .- At the first quarterly meeting of the Fayetteville Station of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. R. J. Carson, presiding, the following resolution was adopted: 1. Resolved, That we the members of the Quarterly Conference of Fayetteville Station, North Carolina Conference, do hereby most respectfully and earnestly recommend to the approaching General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be held in May next, so to alter the Discipline as to increase the salaries of our single and a married preachers, and the allowance for the widows of our deceased preachers, at least fifty dollars each.

A citizen of Caswell county, Francis Williams, we learn from the Milton Democrat, was shot dead while walking along a path through the woods, near his home, just after nightfall, on the 15th inst. No clue had been got to the murderer.

A number of enterprising young men of Wheeling, Virginia, have published a call for a public meeting at the City Hall, for the adoption of measures for the formation of a company to emigrate to

Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said: "I never took up a newspaper without finding in it something which I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction or amusement."

An "Umbrella Greatcoat" has been invented at Paris. When required, air is blown into the coat, the skirts are expanded, and the rain falls off beyond the legs and feet.

It is stated that Mr. Edward Forest, the tragedian, has been a convert to the belief in spiritual manifestations.

It is said the Hon. Wm. A. Graham has consented to become a candidate for the North Caro-

Spain has eleven hundred guns in the imme-It measured six feet two inches in length, and was diate vicinity of Havana, and eighteen thousand

DEATH FROM EATING CLOVES .- Mr. Amos Brown, an esteemed citizen of our village, died in convulsions yesterday, and a subsequent post mor. tem examination showed conclusively that his death was caused by eating cloves, which he had been in the habit of using as a subs!itute for tobacco. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Granville Advocate

"I wish you would pay a little attention, sir in exclaimed a stage-manager to a careless actor. "Well sir, so I am paying as little as I can," was

## \$350 Reward.

A Proclamation by His Excellency, David & Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina TT HEREAS, It has been represented to me that on Willis Hester stands charged with the capital felony of negro-stealing in the County of Orange in this State; and that the said Willis Hester has fled fro justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State, Now, therefore, to the end that said Willis Hester me

be arrested and brought to justice, I do hereby offer this

my Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred and fitty dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Orange County, in the town of Hillsborough DESCRIPTION. Willis Hester is described as follows : Supposed to be about forty years of age, has dark eyes and hair, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather thick set; generally clean shaved but some times wears false whiskers and mous-

tache, is fond of showing his money and Lragging about it, has a down look and is quick in his motions; gen. erally wears blue leggings and a fur or cloth cap and is well in ormed and polite in his manners. When last heard from he was in South Carolina. Given under my hand and attested with the Great Scal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Ruleigh, this March 23d, A. D., 1854. By the Governor, D. S. REID. Given under my hand and attested with

D. S. REID. SAM'L F. ADAMS, jr., Private Secretary. Raleigh, March 23, \*54. New Firm

## AND FRESH ARRIVAL

TLMS, ALLISON & CO., take pleasure in announce. ing to retail dealers and the public generally, that they are now receiving and selling at unprecedented prices, by tar the largest and best assorted Stock of Groceries ever brought to this part of the State. It would be to the intetest of those who buy to sell again to examine their stock before going further, as they buy and sell for cash their prices SHALL BE SATISFACTORY.

Their stock consists in part as follows:

300 bbls. N. O. Molasses, fine.

50 hhds. fine Cuba Molasses. 200 bbls. fine N. O. Sugar,

100 hhds. " 1000 sacks of Salt,

15 tierces new Rice.

500 sacks Rio Coffee, fine, 50 sacks old G. Java.

30 bales Gunny Bagging, Mining utensils and a general assort-

ment of heavy Hardware. Choice variety of Teas,

Fine Cigars, and the finest Tobacco ever sold in Charlotte. Choice variety of all articles kept

for family use 500 kegs Northern Nails,

10,000 lbs. White Lead, 7,000 lbs. Roping,

100 boxes Adamantine, Sperm and tal-

ow Candles. 10 casks best London Porter.

All kinds of Produce bought at the highest Cash prices, or taken in exchange for Groceries at CASH PRICES. ELMS. ALLISON & CO.,

At Jno. Wells's old stand. Charlotte, March 31.

Something New Again!

W. W. Elms' Splendid Store is Finished, WHERE M. BAUM has just received and is opening an entirely new and well selected

Spring & Summer GOODS.

and I am now ready to sell GREAT BARGAINS to all who may favor me with a call. My motto is QUICK SALES FOR CASH, AND SMALL PROFITS. My stock comprises Ladies' Dresses, Lawns, Silks, Tissues, Bonnets, Ribbons, Undersleeves, Collars, Cheminetts, Silk Gloves of all kinds, Mantillas and Talmas, and a very large assortment of Mits for Ludies and Misses, and a great variety of other articles for Ladies, new and pretty. And to the Gentlemen I will say, that it will be to their interest to give me a call, as I have on hand a very large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, for Men and children, which I will sell CHEAPER than CHEAP for CASH, to those who may favor me Next door to Spratt, Daniel & Co.

Where to buy Cheap!

WE have just received and opened a very large and handsome stock of

Spring and Summer Goods. For the Ladies we have Dress Silks, Bernges, Silk lissues, Printed Jackonet, figured and solid colors, Lawns, Embroidered Skirts, Talmas, Mantillas, Visites

and White Crape Shawls, Ginghams, Calicoes and Muslins from 64 cents and up. Also a very pretty selection of Hats, Bonnets, BOOTS and SHOES.

For the Gentlemen we have Ready-Made Clothing, White and Brown Linen, Farmer's Satin, &c., &c.

We also have a large stock of GROCERIES. HARDWARE, CROCERY, Sc., Sc.

We respectfully solicit a call from all those wishing buy Goods. It will afford us a great deal of pleasure to show our Goods, whether persons buy or not; and as regards price we are determined to sell as LOW as any house in Western Carolina. And all we ask is an examination of our Goods and prices. Call and see us BROWN, BRAWLEY & CO. Charlotte, March 31, 1854

#### Strayed or Stolen I ROM the subscriber near Harrisburg, Lancaster

District, S. C., a dark Roan MARE, blind in her left eye, right hind foot white, a knot on her left hind foot, and heavy with toal. She was tracked on the road leading toward Charlotte. I will pay FIVE DOLLARS for her delivery to me, or for any information so that I can THOMAS S. CULP,

March 31, 1854. 36-4t Pineville, P. O., N. C.

# South-westward Bound

THE subscriber offers for sale 700 Acres of Land, one mile and three quarters South-East of Davidson College, adjoining the lands of Mrs. A. K. White, Joseph Patterson, Robert Potts and others. There is a comfort able dwelling, with a splendid Gin House and fixtures

A. MONROE GILLESPIE. Elysian Grove, Mecklenburg Co., ?

March 31, 1854.