

Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1854. SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and during an hour private bills were considered and twelve passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. Many amendments were offered to it, which were debated until half past 4, when the bill was laid aside, and the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—Upon the assembling of the Senate at 6 o'clock, on motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate proceeded to consider the LIGHTHOUSE APPROPRIATION BILL—Which was read a third time and passed, without amendment.

Mr. Pearce moved to take up the bill to repeal the act granting lands for a railroad in Minnesota Territory. It was taken up and read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Mason, from the committee of foreign relations, made the following report: The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 1st inst., in reply to a resolution of the Senate asking information whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House, &c., report.

The committee entirely concur with the declaration contained in his message to the House of Representatives, and reiterated in his message to the Senate, that in view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations, and are satisfied that whatever measures may be found necessary to insure future security and repose to the country, menaced from the quarter indicated, and to vindicate the honor of our flag, will be adopted by Congress.

An earnest hope, both on the part of the President and of Congress, that the difficulties with Spain, referred to in the message, would have been adjusted before the termination of the present session, by amicable arrangement, has, it would appear, caused both to forbear, until but a short interval remains between the close of the present and the stated commencement of the next meeting of Congress. The full reparation that has been demanded by the Executive, with adequate guarantees for the future, will alone satisfy the just expectations of the country, and the committee would not hesitate to recommend the provisional measures suggested by the President, to be executed by him in the recess of Congress, even under the difficulties of maturing them when the close of the session is already at hand, were the interval to be long before the next meeting of Congress. As that, however, will be but four months' duration, they have deemed it better on the whole to leave the subject, as it is at present, with the Executive.

Should the occasion unfortunately make it necessary, it must of course occupy the earliest attention of Congress at its next session, and for the above reasons the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The committee was discharged, and the report ordered to be printed.

The naval bill was again taken up, and Mr. Mallory's amendment for dropping incompetent officers adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the appropriation for the Memphis Navy Yard, and requiring the grounds, buildings, &c., to be ceded to the city authorities of Memphis. Adopted.

Other amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Campbell, from the select committee appointed to investigate the alterations made in the House bill to aid in the construction of a Railroad in the territory of Minnesota, and also in regard to all other cases of incorporation of bills or joint resolutions of the House during the present session, made a report on the subject.

As to the latter part of the inquiry, the committee are unanimous in the opinion that the words "and public holders," interpolated in a resolution relative to the compensation of persons employed in the House, was a mistake, the wrong paper having been read by the clerk.

With regard to the first branch, relative to the alteration of the Minnesota Land Bill, they report the facts attending the alteration of the word "or" to "and," but declare that there is nothing to show fraud or dishonesty on the part of any one; the alteration having been directed by Col. Forney, as a verbal one, on representations which seemed to justify him in the proceeding. They admit, however, that the unauthorized alteration of bills is censurable, and calculated to lead to disastrous results.

The majority and minority reports each recommended the passage of a bill by the House; but after debate, a substitute was passed—yeas 105, nays 59.

The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject—yeas 95, nays 72, and the reports ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hunt, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution, that John W. Forney, Clerk of this House, by directing and causing to be made an alteration in the House bill to aid the territory of Minnesota in the construction of railroads therein, and as mentioned in the special report, has falsified the record of this House, in violation of the parliamentary law and his sworn duty; and therefore the said John W. Forney should be and is hereby removed from the office of Clerk of this House.

Mr. Hunt made a few remarks in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and Messrs. Orr, Stephens of Georgia, Campbell and Chandler in opposition to it, when it was rejected—yeas 18, nays 151.

Mr. Letcher made a report from the Colt Patent Committee, stating there were four others besides his own.

Mr. Walley from the Select Committee to examine the charges made against the representative character of Thomas H. Green has completely failed to establish his first charge. As to the remaining charges, the committee express no opinion, not having examined the record and documentary evidence which Mr. Green has submitted; and reserve to themselves the privilege to report fully at a future day.

Both reports laid on the table.

Mr. Dawson moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Homestead bill, but the motion failed—yeas 70, nays 92.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules, with a view to take up the River and Harbor Bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments; but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 76, nays 57.

The House, according to present appearances, will be in continuous session until to-morrow noon.

Both Houses were in session throughout the night of Thursday, and yesterday morning at five o'clock the Senate took a recess until eight and the House until nine o'clock, when both resumed their labors.

During this protracted session the Committees of Conference reported on the disagreeing votes

of the two Houses on the following bills, viz: The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, the Army Appropriation Bill, the Navy Appropriation Bill, the Post Office Appropriation Bill and the River and Harbor Bill. The reports of the committees of conference having been in each case concurred in, these several bills were passed, but it will be seen by the Message in another column that the River and Harbor Bill was vetoed by the President.

Finding it impossible to have the large number of bills just passed properly enrolled and examined, it was found necessary to extend the session until eight o'clock on Monday morning, with the understanding that no new business was to be entertained after four o'clock yesterday.

The Senate have stricken out of the mail steamer appropriation bill the provision inserted by the House to give six months' notice for the discontinuance of the allowance to the Collins line, and the House having insisted upon its amendment, this subject is still undisposed of, the committees of conference being unable to agree. This was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

The resolution of the Judiciary Committee, adverse to the right of the Hon. Jared W. Williams to hold his seat as a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, was adopted. The ground of this exclusion is similar to that adopted in the case of the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, of Vermont, that a commission from the Governor of a State is void after a session of the Legislature has intervened without filling the vacancy.

Several private bills were passed, and the Senate held an Executive session.

The House of Representatives passed a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain; also, a bill from the Senate to establish additional post routes, and a bill granting the right of way to the Maryland and Benicia Railroad Company through lands of the United States in California. Many private bills were also passed.

Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to prevent and punish frauds on the Treasury; also, presented a report regarding the President to institute proceedings against the agents, attorneys, &c., engaged in the Gardner and Meers frauds.

The House adjourned at about half-past two o'clock for want of a quorum, there being present at the time only ninety-three members.

The remainder of the session will not be more than sufficient to give the clerks and committees time to enroll and examine the bills just passed.

Amongst the ungracious things of the session was the refusal of the House to consider the Senate's resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant general by brevet for eminent military services.

The French Spedition bill from the Senate is one of the prominent measures which goes over to the next session, and will stand near the head of the orders.

From the Charleston Standard. The Closing Scenes in Congress. We learn from Washington that both Houses agreed to extend the time for final adjournment from Friday till eight o'clock this evening.

This was necessary in order to enable them to dispose of the vast amount of unfinished business before them. The usual turmoil and confusion incident to the close of every sitting has been witnessed in the halls of both bodies, and throughout the session a spirit of political hostility and personal vindictiveness has at times been evinced that was little calculated to further the ends of legislation; nevertheless, we think that a majority of readers will bear us out in the assertion that a greater number of important bills have been passed and executive measures ratified than was ever before performed since the adoption of the constitution.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of time spent upon the Kansas-Nebraska and the Homestead Bills, this has been virtually a working session, and perhaps no measures have given greater satisfaction to the great mass of Americans than the shape in which these first named passed the Senate, the former finally. The first gives settlers in territories the inalienable constitutional right to regulate their internal affairs according to their own ideas, and the second, it is hoped will pass the House and there settle all further trouble concerning the land question, upon which probability quite as much money has been spent through discussion as the domain was actually worth.

An unprofitable subject has thus been disposed of. We regret that we cannot say as much respecting the Nebraska affair. With regard to that matter the abolitionists are putting forward every muscle to defeat the action of Congress, and embroil the country in anarchy and confusion. However, they have not, thus far, succeeded to any great extent, in carrying out their treacherous designs.

Both Houses remained in session till a very late hour on Thursday morning, or rather early hour on Friday—the House, we understand, did not take a recess till about four o'clock, A. M., and it was nearly that late hour before the Senators sought their couches. Our special correspondent having posted us up concerning all events of special interest up to the closing his letter on Thursday evening, we propose to continue the thread of his narrative. Conference Committees were kept quite busy throughout Thursday night and Friday morning, on the Civil and Diplomatic, the River and Harbor, the Navy and the Postoffice bills, reports upon all of which measures were eventually made and concurred in. The River and Harbor Bill was finally passed and sent to the President for his signature. Reports having been circulated that the Executive would most likely veto this bill, some anxiety exists to ascertain its fate. A despatch to the Petersburg Democrat informs us that it has been already vetoed. All the appropriation bills have been passed, except the one for the ocean mail service. The Senate persists in refusing to recede from its amendment striking out the clause to close the contract with the Collins' steamers.

In the course of Thursday night the House passed a bill to carry into effect the recent treaty with Great Britain, to establish reciprocity in the trade with the Canadas, and settle the fishery dispute. This bill was subsequently added by the Senate. There is another great material matter settled.

We are sorry to state that, up to last advices, nothing had been done towards practically placing the administration in a position to bring the Cuban question to a final adjustment either by force of arms or by diplomacy. We hope and have a right to expect that Congress, before the final adjournment to day, will act in accordance with the spirit of the following report submitted to the Senate last Thursday, by Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations:

The Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 1st instant, in reply to a resolution of the Senate asking for information whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House, &c. The committee entirely concur with the declaration contained in his message to the House of Representatives, and reiterated in his message to the Senate, that in view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with

peaceful relations, and are satisfied that whatever measures may be found necessary to insure future security and repose to the country, menaced from the quarter indicated, and to vindicate the honor of our flag, will be adopted by Congress; an earnest hope both on the part of the President and of Congress that the difficulties with Spain, referred to in the message, would have been adjusted before the termination of the present session, by amicable arrangement, has, it would appear, caused both to forbear until but a short interval remains between the close of the present and the stated commencement of the next meeting of Congress. The full reparation that has been demanded by the Executive, with adequate guarantees for the future, will alone satisfy the just expectations of the country; and the committee would not hesitate to recommend the provisional measures suggested by the President to be executed by him in the recess of Congress, even under the difficulties of maturing them when the close of the session is already at hand; and were the interval to be long before the next meeting of Congress. As that, however, will be but four months' duration, they have deemed it better, on the whole, to leave the subject as it is at present, with the Executive. Should the occasion unfortunately make it necessary, it must of course occupy the earliest attention of Congress at its next meeting; and for the above reasons the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Democracy of the Union.

We are free to say, that in our opinion, the supremacy of the democratic party is in jeopardy. It has nothing to fear from the strength of its enemies. The elements of its weakness, if they exist at all, are to be found within its own ranks. The present we conceive to be an auspicious time to suggest the means by which its integrity may be preserved, and the great ends of its organization be finally accomplished. Congress adjourns to-day, and to-morrow the representative returns to his constituents. Let those of them who have steadily adhered to that construction of the Constitution which Jefferson and Madison and Calhoun taught, rest assured that from every enlightened constituency they will receive their reward. Let those, who unmindful of the rights of the State and forgetful of the fact that they are the constitutionally appointed guardians of those rights, have consented, for personal or local advantage, to lose sight of the old republican landmarks, pause and ponder. Let the national democracy, east and west, north and south, remember that without that strict construction of the Federal Constitution, for which they have heretofore contended, the Constitution itself is worse than worthless.

From its birth-day to the present time, the democratic party has claimed to be, and always has been, the State rights party of the country. In 1798 they opposed the Alien and Sedition laws; in 1820 they manfully fought against the worse than infamous principle contained in the misnamed Missouri compromise; in 1850 they were found fighting on the side of the constitutional rights of the States; and, in 1854, the crowning glory of the State rights party shone out in their manful repeal of the Missouri compromise. Upon this great question the State rights men from all sections were found side by side. Senators and representatives from the northern States, the true, the tried, the trusted, and the men of the south, in giving brilliant exemplification of their true devotion to the common brotherhood, their true devotion to the common brotherhood, the State rights men knew no latitude, no longitude, no section. All sections and all States received alike a common benefit, resulting from the passage of this equal law. To deny those benefits to one section is to deny them to all, to extend them to one is to extend them to all.

We tell the republican party, through their representatives, that the great battle which was fought on the floor of the Senate chamber, has to be fought again before the people. The State rights constitutional democrats of the north, with the united people of the south, can and must ward off the dangers which threaten this Union. It can only be done by an unbending and consistent devotion to those great principles of constitutional equality which secured to Kansas and Nebraska territorial governments. It can only be done by throwing before the body of the democracy the broad bright shield of a Constitution, with powers strictly defined and limited. The rights of the States, and the preservation of the Union cannot be brought out by a wild and latitudinous construction of the Federal Constitution. We call upon the old line democratic republican party to stand firmly by their old-fashioned republican principles in the contests that await them. Let them do so, and abolition fanaticism may howl in impotent fury around the "temple and fortress" which they defend.—Washington Sentinel.

Territorial Appointments. The Senate confirmed the following appointments by the President for officers of the different Territories:

James Tilton, of Indiana, to be surveyor-general of the Territory of Washington.

John Calhoun, of Illinois, to be surveyor-general of the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska.

William Pelham, of Texas, to be surveyor-general of the Territory of the Territory of New Mexico.

Geo. P. Sules, to be an associate justice of the supreme court for the Territory of Utah, in the place of John U. H. Underwood, declined.

Reuben H. Gibson, of Ohio, to be receiver of public moneys at Defiance, Ohio, vice William Sheffield, removed.

Ralph Wilcox, of Oregon, to be register of the land office for the Territory of Oregon.

James Guthrie, jr., of Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys for the Territory of Oregon.

Diedrich Upman, of Wisconsin, to be register of the land office for the Minnesota land district, in the Territory of Minnesota.

Lorenzo D. Smith, of Minnesota, to be receiver of public moneys for the Minnesota land district, in the Territory of Minnesota.

William W. Phelps, of Michigan, to be register of the land office for the Redwig land district, in the Territory of Michigan.

Christopher Graham, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys for the Redwig land district, in the Territory of Michigan.

H. C. Mosely, of Washington Territory, to be register of the land office for said Territory.

Elias Yulec, of Ohio, to be receiver of public moneys for the land office for Washington Territory.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a charter of a Mutual Life Insurance Company to be located in Charlotte, N. C. Aug. 11 3

T. STENHOUSE & Co. FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Hague Street, CHARLESTON S. C.

Charlotte Retail Prices Current.

Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Items include Bacon, Hams, Hog round, Bagging Cotton, Butter, Resewax, Beans, Brandy, Apple, Peach, Cotton, Coffee, Candles, Adamantine, Tallow, Corn, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Feathers, Lard, Mutton, Mackerel, Molasses, Meal, Nails, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Irish, Sweet, Rice, Sugar, Loaf, Brown, Stone-Ware, Salt, Tea, Tallow, Wheat, Whiskey, Northern, North Carolina gal.

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PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move West, will offer for sale on SATURDAY THE 2d OF SEPTEMBER, 1854, at the Court-House in Charlotte, N. C., lying on the waters of Paw Creek, adjoining the lands of Harvey Todd, Joseph McDonald, Stephen Wilson and others.

The said land is situated in a healthy region of the country, about 6 miles west of Charlotte, near the Tuckasee Road, and about 3 miles from the Charlotte and Lincoln Plank Road. About one-third of the land is cleared, and is in a high state of cultivation, and in good repair, with comfortable dwelling and out-buildings.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves. Terms made known on the day of sale. T. A. ADAMS. August 11, 1854. 3-t

Palmetto Iron Works, (LATE PALMETTO ARMORY.)

THE proprietors of the above establishment, having furnished themselves with all the necessary machinery and tools for conducting the FOUNDRY and MACHINE BUSINESS, together with a large stock of materials, are now ready to contract for the making of stationary engines of any power, all kinds of Mill Work, Cast Iron Fronts, Fencing, and other descriptions of Iron Work generally conducted in a well-regulated establishment.

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR will give his supervision of all work. His old friends and patrons will find him ready to furnish all orders with despatch. Persons desiring to patronize a home institution can be assured that their work will be well done and warranted satisfactory. Our prices will be as low as any similar establishment in the country, and that unless a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

WM. GLAZE & Co. Columbia, S. C., Aug. 11, '54. 3-4w

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1854.

Mary Wriston vs. Wm. J. Wriston. Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. J. Wriston, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat, for three months, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness James B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1854. J. B. KERR, c. s. c. Printer's fee \$10. 3-3m

J. MASSALON, PORTRAIT PAINTER AND DAGUERREOTYPIST.

NOTICE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Wiley, where persons can have LIKENESSES taken in the best style of the art. August 4, 1854. 2tf

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of Spratt, Daniel & Co. has been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties, and the terms indebted to said Firm are requested to call upon C. E. Spratt and settle their accounts as he is authorized to close up the business. The business of the Firm will be continued under the name and style of Allison & Daniel, who tender their acknowledgments, for past favors, respectfully ask of their old friends and customers a continuation of their patronage.

C. E. Spratt having associated himself with W. W. Elms in the Grocery business, can always be found at their stand, 3 doors west of the Public Square. August 4, 1854. SPRATT, DANIEL, & Co. 2tf

SALEM ACADEMY.

A NEW Session of the above Academy, (situated 4 miles south of Charlotte), opens on the 2d Monday in July, under the management of Mr. S. W. Kern, a regular graduate. He proposes to teach all the branches usually taught in Academies.

His terms are as follows:—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic \$5 per session of five months; Geography, Grammar and History \$6 per session; Chemistry, Botany and Natural Philosophy \$7 per session; Languages, Algebra, &c., \$12 per session.

P. S. Good boarding can be had convenient to the Academy, at \$6 per month. B. R. SMITH, G. W. WILLIAMSON, Com. T. B. PRICE, 2tf

Cholera, Dysentery, &c.

A N unfailling and immediate cure for those fearful Diseases is Jacob's Diarrhoea and Dysentery Cordial, recommended and used by physicians in their private practice with the greatest success when all other remedies have failed. Sold by FISHER & HEINITSH. Aug. 4, 1854. Chemists and Druggists.

For sale.

THE Plantation on which I am living, known as the former property of John O. Flanagan, dec'd. It contains about 1000 acres, of which 200 are cleared and in the best kind of timber, and the land cannot be excelled. The mills are in good repair. The location is agreeable and healthy. The title is indisputable. As the subscriber is determined to devote his whole time to his calling, he wishes to obtain a more convenient and central position, and this is the only reason for desiring to sell. S. C. PIARR. July 21, '54. 52-1w

VALUABLE Lands, Gold Mine, Steam Saw Mill, and other Property, For Sale.

THE undersigned having agreed to dissolve their partnership, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of September next, in the Town of Charlotte, the following valuable property, viz:

The Plantation known as the Bosick Place, on Long Creek, adjoining the Dunn Gold Mine tract, Thos. T. Johnston, Esq., and others, containing 301 Acres, upon which is a good Dwelling House and Apple Orchard. A large portion of this tract is wood-land, and the soil well adapted to the culture of grain.

Also, 80 Acres adjoining the above Tract, all of which is wood-land, except a small field lately cleared. Also, the Tract known as the Brush Gold Mine, on the Gum Branch, adjoining the lands of George Campbell and others, containing 314 Acres, on which is a large Gold Vein supposed to be valuable. This tract is almost entirely wood-land, with an abundance of timber for farming or mining purposes.

Also, the McLeod Place, on which P. S. Whisman and in use a little more than 2 years—capable of turning out from 4 to 5000 of lumber per day; Two Wagons and Teams of Mules; One Yoke of Oxen; a fine Stock of HOGS, and a variety of other articles. Attached to the Saw Mill and Engine is a first rate CORN MILL, and set of Blacksmith Tools, all in good order.

Any person wishing to examine any of the property can do so any time by calling on one of the partners at the Saw Mill, 6 miles from Charlotte, or on the other at Sadler's Hotel in Charlotte.

Terms made easy, and will be made public on the day of sale. B. OATES, P. S. WHISMAN. July 18th, 1854. 52-1w

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS AT ELIAS & COHEN'S.

WISHING to close out the remaining portion of our MUSLINS, BAREGES and DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, Scarfs, Parasols, &c.; READY-MADE CLOTHING, Straw and Panama HATS, and Summer GOODS generally, we will offer them AT COST for the balance of the season.

We have just made a LARGE ADDITION to our Stock—purchased by one of the firm—and, therefore, can offer INDUCEMENTS to those wishing to purchase anything in our line.

Our Stock of Groceries is Fresh and complete and we are offering at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. ELIAS & COHEN. All kinds of Produce purchased at the highest market prices. July 18th, 1854. 52-4w

Notice.

A PORTION of the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of B. S. Williams, has been purchased by L. S. Williams, the same have been placed in the hands of V. C. Barringer, attorney at law, for collection. The undersigned, having engaged in other business, is compelled to have money and has left instructions for the speedy collection of his Notes. Persons interested must come forward and pay immediately, or they will be sued. Mr. Barringer's office is at Ray's Hotel. L. S. WILLIAMS. July 21, '54. 52-2m

Village Hotel, Statesville, N. C.

THIS well-known Establishment, situated immediately north-west of the Courthouse, on the main street leading from Salisbury to Morganton, is now being improved for the comfort of the Travelling public, and is always open to all. Close to the Courthouse—in the business part of town—it also commands a fine view of Concord Female College now in progress of erection, on the same street.

Persons desiring to patronize the Hotel, or to enjoy the beautiful views from the Hotel, are invited to call on J. F. BELL, who will use all honest efforts to merit its continuance in the future. July 21, 1854. 52-6m

Texas, ho!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers will please pay up by the 1st day of August next, or the notes and accounts will be handed to an officer for collection. It is not expected for us to wait longer as we design moving to Texas in the fall, and of course, will be compelled to have money. For the benefit of those that wish to settle with us personally, we will be found at Davidson College every Tuesday in each week, until the above name time. LOWE & RANKIN. July 7, 1854. Whig copy 4 times. 50-1w

CIRCULAR FOR Fall Trade of 1854.

WE BEG to inform our friends and buyers of DRY GOODS generally, that we have made EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS for our FALL SALES. We shall be prepared to show one of the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCKS we have yet offered, selected as usual by ourselves in all the LEADING EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Our Establishment and Business is now so well known as being one of the MOST EXTENSIVE in the country, that it is hardly necessary to repeat what we have often said before, viz: that we are prepared to offer one of the

La gest and Most Extensive Stocks OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY. EMBRACING ALL THAT IS NEW, RICH AND DESIRABLE IN DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, DOMESTIC GOODS OF ALL STYLES, CARPETS, RIGGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND HOUSE KEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.

We also offer— 800 Cases Negro Plains and Kerseys, of the best makes and styles. 250 Bales Twilled and Duffel Blankets.

We pay great attention to these Goods and are prepared to supply the trade on the best terms. It is our determination, as it is our true interest, to make our prices SO FULLY UNIFORM AND SO LOW as to secure popularity, as well as to make our House both in its organization and extent worthy the trade of THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

BANCROFT, BETTS, & MARSHALL, Nos. 209 and 211, KING STREET, July, 1854. 50-6m

Fresh Potash and Sal Soda.

A CASE of each, just received and for sale at FISHER & HEINITSH'S. July 21, '54. 52-1w

Valuable Gold Mine for Sale,

Three miles North of Dallas, Gaston Co., N. C. LYING on the South fork of the Catawba River. This place, on which the Subscriber now resides (belonging to the heirs of Christian Rhodes, dec'd.) is offered for Sale on very accommodating terms privately until Tuesday the 5th day of September next, when, if not privately disposed of, it will be put up to the highest bidder at public action.

The Gold Mine

has been in successful operation for a number of years. The nearness of the ore to the surface, the quality of the ore and the facilities for grinding it, (the Mine being less than half a mile from the mill,) offer large dividends on capital to the enterprising Miner.

The tract of land contains by estimation 104 Acres, on which there is a List, Saw and Gold Mill, with an excellent shal for any kind of Machinery on either side of the stream. Also, two Dwelling Houses with suitable outbuildings for two Families with good Orchards.

Terms:—A liberal credit will be given. For particulars address, CALBE RHODES, General Agent, For the heirs of C. Rhodes, dec'd. June 30, '54. 49-10w

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Season is now advancing, and the subscribers being desirous of reducing their stock of Spring & Summer Dry Goods, which now comprises all the new and various styles, offer them at cost and carriage, to those who want to purchase figured Dress Goods of any kind, Mantas, lace, embroidered Chemises, Sleeves and Collars—also a large

Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we would advise them to call and see our Goods and hear our prices, and we know we can satisfy them. They will save money by buying from us. PROVEN, BRAWLEY & CO. We want to buy 2000 bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price. Charlotte, June 23, '54. B. B. & Co.

Fulton Foundry and Boiler Works, JERSEY CITY.

FIELD, BROTHER & Co. IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines & Mining Machinery. For specimens of their work they refer to Machinery put up at Vanderburg Mine, Cabarrus County, North Carolina. 48-5w

ELMS & JOHNSON. Forwarding and Commission Merchants. NO. 10 VINEUUE RANGE, CHARLESTON, S. C. W. W. ELMS, C. JOHNSON. June 23, '54. 48-10w

White Castile Soap.

THIS new family and Toilet SOAP is held in high esteem, and is superior to the ordinary Soap for its bland and excellent qualities. For the nursery it is particularly adapted—innocent in its combination and free from all injurious alkalies. This is an economical Soap for families. Just received and for sale by FISHER & HEINITSH, Dispensing Chemist