

The Know-Nothing Convention.

This body concluded its business on Friday night and adjourned sine die. The 23d of February, 1856—Washington's birth day—was, it is said, fixed as the day for an American Convention to assemble in Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President. The delegates are to be selected by the State Conventions—and each State is to have the number of its vote in the electoral college. The last act of the convention was the passage of a resolution condemning of the present administration.

The next session is to be held in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in June next. The following is the "Platform and Principles" adopted by the Southern delegates and the New York delegates in Convention:

I.—The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the councils of nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and institutions; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations," or on the belief that there is a real difference of interest and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interferences with their rights by legislative or executive action.

6th.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory on all its branches and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretences.

7th.—Knowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained, and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverent obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation; by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

3. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualified condemnation of the transmission to our shores of felons and vagabonds.

4. The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

5. The repeal by the Legislature of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

6. The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to un-naturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

7. Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

8. Implacable enmity against the prevalent demagogic system of rewards for political subservency, and of punishments for political independence.

9. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advance ment to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—those only who do not hold civil allegiance directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

10. The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political composition of its members, or by a distinction of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

11.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

12.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

13.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

14. Inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XV.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility to a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and

perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and substance.

And, regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of the National Council, that Congress possess power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermittting any expressing or expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and to do justice to the weakest;—restraining, by all its citizens from interference with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—The National Council declares that all the principles of the order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of the National Council.

C. D. DEUBLER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

A WEDDING PARTY POISONED.—On Wednesday last, as we learn from the Petersburg Express, a wedding party, consisting of about one hundred persons, were poisoned at the residence of Mr. Kane, in Scott county. Mr. H. S. Kane, an eminent lawyer of that county, was married on Tuesday night, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Col. Anderson, and on the night after a party was given at his house. At a late hour in the evening, about 30 of the guests were taken ill about the same time, and that fact inducing the belief that they had all been poisoned, a dreadful scene of consternation ensued, dancing was stopped and physicians sent for, but before they arrived the sickness had become general and the patients were enduring the most horrid agony from arsenic. The servants of the house were all taken ill at the same time, and there was no one on the ground to render aid until the arrival of neighbors who were sent for. The correspondents of the Express said that the cases of about 30 of the party were hopeless, and they were not expected to live, and among them was the young and beautiful bride. Upon an analysis of the custard it was found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic. The greatest excitement prevailed in the county in relation to it.

The Abingdon Democrat, alluding to the commentary party given the night after the wedding, says:

On this latter occasion, a diabolical attempt to poison the whole party was made, by the intrusion of a deadly drug into some custard, which was partaken of by the entire company, about 40 persons. A Mr. Bishop, has since died from the effects of the poison, and we learn that seven or eight others were not expected to survive—among them three of the sons of Mrs. Neal, residing at Stock Creek, near Clinch river. A negro has been arrested, (whether man or woman we could not ascertain), and we learn that there is strong reason to believe that he or she was instigated to the act by a white woman.

How TO COOK POTATOES.—Potatoes of this season are very poor eating, unless rightly cooked, and not one in a hundred knows how to do that. Treated as in the fall and winter, they come upon the table watery, soft, and every way disagreeable. A Vermont woman, who has surprised us by making old potatoes as good as new, dry, mealy and fresh, has disclosed to us the process she puts them through to effect so desirable a result. The potatoes are pared and put to soak in cold water from four to six hours; then dropped into water which is already boiling—an essential point—and a little salt added to water improves them. Take them from the fire the moment they are done; pour off all the water and let them stand uncovered in the kettle over the fire until the water evaporates from the surface, and they are ready for the table. The result will astonish those who try it for the first time, and they will never return to the old method of boiling them.

[Springfield Republican.]

THE PLAGUE! IS IT!—A very extraordinary disease has lately made its appearance, in a few families in this city—some of them eminent in wealth and position—which has confounded our physicians, because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of Erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of the Plague. It appears at first in some discolored spot, say on the face—and extending, without suppuration, it soon destroys life, as if by a general mortification. If suppuration takes place, it passes off, but if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it, and it is not epidemic in any form. One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the plague spot on its first appearance, and to have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread. Such is our information, but as we have seen no case with our own eyes, and if we had, should not be able to describe it scientifically, what we say must be taken with this understanding.

It is not the plague, for it is not contagious or epidemic—but what is it? The plague may be imported, nay, has been imported, into the south of France, from Turkey—but it may be some new disease, which, like the cholera, is to destroy the human race. We should be obliged to some medical man for some scientific or more specific account of the disease. —New York Express.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR REEDED.—WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President has recalled Governor Reeder, and other territorial officers of Kansas, for their speculations in Kansas with half breeds, in relation of acts of Congress, and tells the Governor that he cannot be kept in office unless the impressions now in his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations. Gov. Reeder promises to reply when he shall have reached Kansas.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

I WILL attend at the Court House in Charlotte on Saturday of each week during the month of July, for the purpose of taking the returns of all taxable property in said Town and Best, all individuals or persons owning property subject to a State tax will be notified.

J. P. ROSS, J. P. June 29, 1855. 49-4w

THE BANK OF CHARLOTTE.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 1st Monday in July.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Pres't. June 29, 1855. 49-2w

INDIGNATION MEETING.

THE citizens of Charlotte, are earnestly entreated to assemble in the Court House, at the ringing of the bell, on Friday night, 29th, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish, without delay, Male and Female Colleges in the town of Charlotte. Come one come all. June 29, 49

WANTED.

A GOOD MILK COW, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this Office. June 29 49

PIANO FORTES.

M. R. RAMSEY, of Columbia, So. Car., Piano Forte and Music Dealer, is constantly receiving a good supply of Pianos with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, which has given them the premium over all others, 5 and 6 octaves, \$250 to \$300, 6½ to \$300 to \$400, 7 to 7½ \$400 to \$450. Carved work and Grand Pianos from \$500 to \$1000.

Mr. R. being a practical Piano Maker can insure to his customers a perfect instrument. Columbia, June 29, 1855. 49-1y

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE Tax List for the Town of Charlotte, are in my hands for inspection. Tax Payers are requested to pay their Taxes at the earliest opportunity. I am compelled to close the Tax List by the 1st of August. The above must and shall be attended to.

J. P. GILLESPIE, Tax Collector. June 29, 1855. 49 1f

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

THE PEOPLE generally have conceded the fact that W. W. Waddell & Co's Lightning Rods is the only safe protector from that dangerous element that now exists. The premium was awarded to them both in London and New York, at the World's Fair, the points are constructed so as to attract from a distance, and composed of a compound of Copper and Silver, with platinum points, which is warranted not to corrode. We the undersigned are prepared to furnish (all persons who may wish the protection of their lives and property) with the above rods, and put them up all complete, at the shortest possible notice.

J. E. L. PHELAN & CO. June 29, 1855. 49-1f

SCHOOL.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE NEW INSTITUTE SCHOOL.

will begin on the 4th Wednesday in July, (25th of July).

PREPARATIONS have been made for the School, on a scale commensurate with the demands of Western Carolina. Spacious halls and ample fixtures are provided for a very large number of students.

Boarding facilities are arranged continuously, so that no need need be felt of accommodation.

The principal takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and patrons and the public at large, that the School is ready to receive extensive patronage, and he would be happy to have the direction of the education of the children and wards of his friends.

The large building for the School, will, in part, be ready at the opening term, and the whole will be complete very soon afterwards.

The following are the Fees per half Term, (or 5 months), in advance:

Elementary Branches, 85 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, 85 00
Algebra, Geometry, National Philosophy, \$12 00
Classical Course, 15 00
Fees, 5 00
Board in private families, exclusive of lights, 336 00

Extras:
Music on the Piano, \$20 00
" " " Guitar, 12 00
(No charge for use of Instruments.)
French and Italian, each, 55 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, each, 85 00
Painting in Oil Colors, 10 00
Botany, 30 00
Two Lessons a week in Vocal Music free of charge.

B. CLEGG, Principal. New Institute, W. C., N. C. June 29, 1855. 49-1w

FLORIDA LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned has established an agency in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Fla., for the purchase, sale or location of Land Warrants, the purchase and sale of lands generally, improved and unimproved. The act now being published that a Railroad is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of the county, East and West, and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the limits of the territory of this State, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which affords equal inducements to the emigrant from the older States. Having had some experience in the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the county, and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him.

W. O. JEFFREYS, Alligator, Fla., June 29, 1855. 49-1y

References.

HON. E. C. CABEL, }
HON. A. E. MAXWELL, } Tallahassee, Fla.
HON. D. S. WALKER, }
State Register.

DR. C. McLEAN, Esq., }
DR. S. C. BRICE, } Carthage, N. C.
REV. G. McNEILL, }
DR. MALLETT, } Fayetteville, N. C.

MESSRS. W. M. LAWTON & Co., Charleston, S.C. Alligator, Fla., June 29, 1855. 49-1y

HENRY VERNON,
OR
THE DREAM.

BY J. GEORGIN.

THIS is the title of a Romance now in process of completion, which will be issued in two numbers on the 1st and 15th of July, 1855. The scenes are laid mainly in the United States, England and Spain. The work will be printed on pure white paper with new type and will equal in quantity of matter an ordinary sized Double volume of 300 pages. It will be promptly issued and forwarded to all who will send their orders accompanied with the cash.

Single Copy, (Two Numbers,) - - - \$0 75
To clubs of 3 or more, (per copy,) - - 50
Remittances must be made in bills or change, and not in Post-Office Stamps.
Address JAMES M. SMYTHE, Alligator, Fla. June 29—49 1f

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE HERE.

Celebration.

THE 4th of July will be celebrated by all the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the county of Mecklenburg, at the 7 mile pump on the Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road, when some distinguished speakers are expected to be present. The public are invited to attend. Come one, come all, and we will give you a plenty of cold water and a Dinner. June 29, 1855. 48-4w

"THE SPECTATOR"

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

The undersigned propose to commence about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its sessions; tables of election returns, the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous accounts of matters of agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with the weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of the space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visitor to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partisan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will discuss and advocate the same with equal candor, always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and in new type, each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages. Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index of its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D.C. A. C. F. HARVEY & CO. Washington City, May 23, 1855. 48-4w

NEW GOODS

AND PLENTY OF THEM,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

LOWER THAN EVER!

AT
ELIAS & COHEN'S.

No 2, Granite Row.

April 20, 1855. 391f

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton

RAIL-ROAD.

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad Company, are now open at the stores of Messrs. Irwin, Hunting, Co., and Williams, Dixon & Co., in the town of Charlotte. All persons are invited to come forward and aid in this good work.

WM. JOHNSTON,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
JOHN IRWIN,
LEROY SPRINGS,
JOHN WALKER,
WM. MAXWELL,
W. M. MATTHEWS,
A. C. WILLIAMSON,
W. W. ELMS,
C. J. FOX,
W. R. MYERS,
Commissioners. 394f

MRS. M. SHAW'S

MILLINERY BAZAAR

AND

DRESS MAKING ROOMS.

(Four doors south of the American Hotel.)

MRS. SHAW respectfully announces to her numerous friends and patrons of the Town and surrounding Counties, that she has just returned from Charleston, and is now opening a superb assortment of

French Millinery,

consisting in part of a

Great Variety of Bonnets,

Rich and Elegant Ribbons,

Laces, Artificial, Trimmings, &c.,

to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. She is prepared to put up Ladies' Dresses according to Fashion and in the latest style. 384f

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1855.

Sarah Ann Sharpe

vs.

The Real Estate of John Sharpe, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Sharpe, Azariah Sharpe, James Scott and children, are non-residents of this State, but residing beyond the limits of the same; It is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made for six weeks in the "Western Democrat," a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying 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 in July next, 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 April, 1855, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

W. K. REID, c. c. c.

May 18, 1855. (Printer's Fee 50¢) 6w.

A Notable Fact!

OUR unsettled accounts for year before last, and last year, we must have closed by Cash or good Notes "right straight along" without respect to persons. Our creditors make us "FACE THE MUSIC," on all occasions, and we "can't" dance by ourselves any longer.—"Talk enough."

FRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
march 9, 1855. 331f No 3 Granite Row.

NEW GOODS.

PARKS & HUTCHINSON are now receiving the largest and most varied assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods

ever purchased for them. They solicit an examination of the goods, brought EXTREMELY CHEAP. Their Goods will be sold low.

april 27, 1855. 40cf

Selling off at Cost!

I HAVE bought the entire Stock of GOODS of ANL. Son & Daniel, and will sell the same at first cost for cash.

The stock is large and well selected, embracing a fine assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Press Goods,

Window Curtains,

Carpetings, &c., &c.

C. E. SPRATT. april 29, 1855. 391f

SCHEDULE

FOR PASSING THROUGH OF THE N. C. R. ROAD FROM CHARLOTTE TO YADKIN RIVER on and after Sat. day, April 21st, 1855.

| STATIONS. | Distance between Stations. | Whole Distance. | Arrive | Leave | P. M. |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Charlotte | 9 33 | | 4 13 | 3 45 | |
| Yadkin | 4 17 | 13 49 | 4 29 | 4 18 | |
| Harrisburg | 7 70 | 21 29 | 4 58 | 5 03 | |
| Concord | 13 02 | 34 30 | 5 42 | 5 47 | |
| China Grove | 9 41 | 43 71 | 6 15 | 7 00 | |
| Salisbury | 6 00 | 49 71 | 7 30 | 7 30 | |
| Salisbury | 6 00 | 55 71 | 7 50 | | |

FROM YADKIN RIVER TO CHARLOTTE.

| STATIONS. | Distance between Stations. | Whole Distance. | Arrive | Leave | P. M. |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Yadkin | 6 60 | | 0 20 | 12 00 | P. M. |
| Salisbury | 9 41 | 15 41 | 0 58 | 1 03 | |
| China Grove | 13 02 | 28 43 | | | |