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Terms of Advertising.

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A Democrat abroad on Know Nothingism. We find in a Georgia paper the following extract of a letter from "a distinguished Southern politician"

My Dear Sir:—Whether are you still driving in the United States? Surely not into the arms of either upon the breakers of Know Nothingism!

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CHARLOTTE!

FRIDAY MORNING, July 13, 1855.

W. S. LAWTON & CO., (South Atlantic Wharf), are authorized agents in Charleston, S. C., and are duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the rates required by us, and grant receipts.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. FOR CONGRESS, HON. BURTON CRAIG, OF ROWAN. Election 2d Day of August.

CHARLOTTE MARKET. CHARLOTTE, July 13, 1855. Cotton—Very little offered; market heavy—extremes 9 a 9 1/2.

Flour—Limited supply; NEW flour brings \$5 per barrel. Wheat—\$1.25 a \$1.50 per bushel. Very little offered.

Corn—90c; slight decline. Meal—90c. Bacon—9 a 10c, hog round. Lard—10 cents.

We ask the attention of our readers to the very able and sensible article signed "Tax Payer," in to days paper, on the location of the Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

Bank of Charlotte. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank took place on the 4th inst. The following were elected directors for one year: J. H. Wilson, J. H. White, Thos. H. Brem, Benj. Morrow, Jr., A. Young, S. P. Alexander and H. B. Williams.

Democratic Meeting. The Democrats and anti Know Nothings held a very spirited meeting in the Court House, on Saturday evening last, to make arrangements for a grand Mass Meeting to come off here on the 24th instant.

Shortly after tea the crowd commenced pouring in and continued till there was not a vacant seat to be had. It was firmly predicted that it would be a failure, but "the wish was father to the thought," for a larger or more enthusiastic gathering of the town we never saw.

The feeling is fully aroused and the Democracy with an undivided front will march to the ballot box on the 2nd day of August next, and bury the hybrid "Sam" so deep that the hand of political resurrection can never reach him.

The meeting was presided over by D. PARKS, Esq., and several gentlemen delivered short addresses which met with the warmest response from the audience.

Resolutions denouncing the spirit of religious persecution and intolerance incorporated into the creed of our opponents, sustaining the National Administration of President Pierce and pledging the Democracy to renewed efforts to secure Hon. B. Craige's re-election by a largely increased majority, were most enthusiastically passed.

The Democrats will hold another meeting here on to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. This it is hoped will suit our country friends—we want to see them in. Capt. John Walker and other gentlemen are expected to make speeches. The ball is in motion let us keep it rolling.

We ask the attention of our readers to an article in to days paper from the "Washington Union" on the Know-Nothings against the Methodists. Where is this to end? When the fires of Religious persecution are kindled what denomination of Christians is safe? First the Catholics are to be stricken down, then the next weakest it shares its fate, until one after the other will fall a victim to the bloody Moloch of persecution—and Church and State be united and a particular Creed become the established religion of the land.

Will our people close their eyes to this fact until it is too late for successful resistance? Now is the time to crush out this effort at a change in our constitution, before it swells to such a proportion as to defy us. The blood of our Revolution and the terrible sacrifices of our patriot fathers were made in vain if we are so soon to depart from the policy bequeathed to us, and follow the wake of the inhuman despots of Europe. The right to worship God according to the dictates of enlightened conscience is inherent in our Republican form of Government, and to obliterate that wise & tolerant principle from our Constitution is to change the whole fabric.

Shall we recede or still press on to that goal which the God of nature with an unerring finger is pointing us? Let us adhere to the counsels of the immortal Washington and his co-patriots, who knew all about the oppressive and degrading influences of religious persecution.

Our friends Pritchard & Caldwell are opening at their beautiful store, No. 3, Granite Row, the largest and best selected assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and indeed every article kept in a first rate Apothecary Store. Their stock of Fancy and Toilet articles are of the best quality, and commend themselves to the ladies. Essences and extracts, more delicate than the perfume distilled in nature's alembic from the famous flowers that bloomed in the poetic vale of Tempe, there await the fairy hand that is destined to receive the charm of a "surfeit of sweets." Read their advertisement, and by all means call and procure a bottle of the Oil of Jasmine before some fair one "more lucky than the rest" bears off the prize in triumph.

Rose Vale P. O. A new Post Office called Rose Vale has been established in this County, and Arthur Grief, Esq., appointed Post Master.

Spartanburg Female College. We call attention to the advertisement of this institution to be opened next month. Many of our readers know the President, J. Wofford Tucker, esq., by reputation as an able man. He is assisted by a competent board of teachers. The great eligibility of Spartanburg, together with the claims of the institution upon the denomination under whose auspices it has been founded, must bring to it considerable patronage.

Handed in by D. PARKS, Esq., "ex officio" as his defence against the attack of "A Mechanic" in the last N. C. Whig: Fat Men.

There is something cordial about a fat man. Everybody likes him, and he likes everybody. Your Ishmaelites are, in truth, a bare-boned race: a lank tribe they are, skeleton and bile. Food does a fat man good, it clings to him; it fructifies on him; he swells nobly out; and fills a generous space in life. He is a living, walking monument of gratitude to the earth, and the fatness thereof, of an incarnate testimony against the wraiths of care; a radiant manifestation of the wisdom of good humor. A fat man, therefore, almost in virtue of being a fat man, is, per se, a popularity. In a crowded vehicle, the fattest man will ever be the most ready to make room. Indeed he seems to be half sorry for his size, lest it be in the way of others; but others would not have him less than he is, for his humanity is usually commensurate with his bulk. A fat man has abundance of rich juices. The hinges of his system are well oiled, the springs of his being are noiseless, and so he goes on his way rejoicing, in full contentment and placidity. A fat man is his position solid in the world; he knows that his being is cognizable; he knows that he has a marked place in the universe, and that he need take no extra pains to advertise mankind that he is among them; he knows that he is in no danger of being overlooked. It does really take a deal of wrong to make one really hate a fat man; and if we are not always as cordial to a thin man as we should be. Christian charity should take into account the force of prejudice which we have to overcome against his thinness. A fat man is nearest to that most perfect of figures, a mathematical sphere; a thin man to that most limited of conceivable dimensions a simple line. A fat man is a being of harmonious volume, and holds relations to the material universe in every direction; a thin man has nothing but length; a thin man, in fact, is but the continuation of a point.—Lectures of Henry Giles.

The War News. The most important intelligence, since the battle of Alma, come to us by the America at Halifax, with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult.

The precise character of this news as to details may not yet be determinable, but the general features of it are quite plain. The besieging forces at Sebastopol had achieved a succession of minor triumphs. They had captured all the new Russian outworks on the southeastern side of the place, and had brought to bear on the original fortresses of that side a power of siege artillery such as was never before directed against a position. No less than six hundred heavy guns for a succession of days rained their iron tempest upon the Matakoff and the Redan forts, which were regarded as the keys to the whole southeastern defenses of Sebastopol. If they had not made a practicable breach, it was because it could not be made.

On the 18th of June, a combined assault of the British and French was made against the Redan and Malakoff forts, and it was repulsed with terrible slaughter.

It is said that the attacking column of the British lost four thousand men, and as the enterprise of the French was much more extensive and their force much the larger, it is probable that their loss was proportionate. The home governments had both concealed the particulars, which by no means favors the supposition that public rumor had exaggerated the fatal character of the repulse.

Indeed we have had too many proofs of the unflinching valor of the French and British troops, to believe that on such an occasion they would have acknowledged defeat short of a frightful destruction of life. And that it was defeat, amounting almost to disorganization, no other proof is needed than the fact that "in the confusion," the Russians recovered possession of the Mamelon, won by the French ten days before by the loss of three thousand men.

There is another point in the news which has its own peculiar significance, though for the present it may be without much foundation. Napoleon has been sick; it is even reported that he has had an attack of apoplexy. There was in consequence a great panic among the stock jobbers. The report is not probably well-founded, but suppose such a thing were to happen? Suppose the French Emperor dies, or becomes imbecile? It is nearly certain that there would follow a revolution. He is the State. There is no one in his family who could fill his place, and the fabric of his power would, in all probability, burst like a bubble.—What then become of the Anglo-French Alliance? These are considerations that ought not to have been lost sight of by British Statesmen in deciding on the propositions before the late Vienna Conference. They may yet regret the precipitancy with which they shut the door on the offer of an honorable peace.

From the Standard. THE PRESIDENT AT CAPE MAY.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvania, in a letter dated July 2, says: "President Pierce attending church, (Rev. Mr. Nixon, who, by the way, is a young gentleman of considerable talent and of much promise.) The President never looked better. No one can deny that his whole manner and bearing are very attractive. I was particularly impressed with his conduct in church. Occupying as he does a position more elevated than that of any of the greatest of earth's kings, he seemed to feel himself in the temple of Him whose presidency extends over myriads of worlds—an humble worshiper."

NOT RECOGNISED AS CHRISTIANS.—An Ohio exchange paper says that the administration of the Lord's supper by the Rev. Mr. Washart, at his church in New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, a few Sabbaths since, he debarred all know-nothings from participating in the ceremony. He took the position that a person could not be a Christian and an honest man, and at the same time a know-nothing.

PROSPECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Washington Union expresses the opinion that Anti-Know Nothing candidates to Congress will be elected in eight of the nine districts of the State.

For the Western Democrat. Mr. Eppas: Now that the public mind seems to be quiet and easy on the subject of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, I deem it a good opportunity to bring to the notice of the public through your widely circulated paper a few facts, bearing on the subject which seems to have been overlooked, and not as I have seen presented to the public by any of the contending parties.

The charter provides that the Road shall terminate at Rutherford, by the way of Charlotte, what are we to understand by that that you should build the Road on the most direct and practicable route that would plant the work on a sure and successful foundation, giving to the Road all the advantages of distance and locality, or are we to believe the goodmen of the Legislature intended the Road to be built to suit the interest of particular sections at a cost of the advantages of the enterprise and an open disregard to the interest of the Tax paying public. It is a work in which every Tax payer has an interest. The faith and credit of the State being pledged for the redemption of the Bonds of the company for two thirds of the capital stock, necessarily involves the tax payer in a large amount of debt. Now sir, will this not entitle a tax payer to the privilege of being heard in defence of the work, I say defence of the work, because I have seen nothing from any quarter in behalf of the public as tax payers.

It seems to be a settled fact that the Road will be built, and present appearances indicate that the Hopewell, Lincolnton and Shelby route has the most friends. That the good people of Shelby and Rutherford should consent to or prefer the indirect and expensive route by way of Lincolnton and Hopewell to the direct route, is a matter that awakens my astonishment. Shelby is near on a direct line from Charlotte to Rutherford, and is 46 miles direct from the former, and 24 from the latter place. While from Shelby to Charlotte by the way of Lincolnton and Hopewell, the distance is near sixty miles, showing a saving in favor of the direct route of fourteen miles, which is about thirty per cent on the distance of the short or direct route. Now sir, it is said that by building the Road by Lincolnton and Hopewell, sixty thousand dollars over the subscription for the direct line has been raised, and pray sir, how many miles of road will that sum build, at fifteen thousand dollars per mile, it will build only four miles, leaving ten miles to be built by the company, or not built at all. If the one million should be exhausted short of the town of Rutherford, the evil consequences do not stop at the first outlay in building the road, which I propose to show by an illustration. Suppose the road be completed to Shelby on the Hopewell and Lincolnton route, sixty miles, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars per mile, will cost nine hundred thousand dollars. At the same rates to build the road on the direct route, say forty six miles, will cost six hundred and ninety thousand dollars, showing a difference in favor of the direct route of two hundred and ten thousand, a sum greater than the whole amount of the Lincolnton and Hopewell subscription. Now for the illustration to bear a passenger over the sixty miles of road will cost at the usual rates about two dollars and forty cents, and consumes about three hours and a half of time, and to bear a passenger over the direct line of forty miles, will cost one dollar and eighty five cents, and consume about two and a half hours time, showing a saving to the traveller near thirty per cent of cash, and a like proportion of time. Now sir, add even fifteen per cent on all the travel and freights of the road from Rutherford to Charlotte, and in ten years you will have a sum sufficient to build the entire road. And on whom will this heavy tax fall, not on the people east of Shelby, but on the farmers of Cleveland and Rutherford, and indeed all the travel and freights carried over the road from Shelby and Rutherford. Then sir it is not a matter of astonishment that Shelby and the Stock holders would favor the expensive route. I flatter myself that such is the case. The road when completed on a short and judicious route will have advantages that no other road can boast of now in progress in that direction. Rutherford is within forty miles of Asheville, while Greenville the terminus of the Columbia and Greenville road is sixty miles from Asheville. Now sir, let us have a road that will afford the western trade and travel a cheap and speedy transit, and with twenty miles the advantage of a mountain country we can confidently claim the western trade and travel. Then sir, this road has other advantages that are of consideration to the west which no other road can boast. A passenger taking the cars at Rutherford can go the Charleston, Wilmington or Raleigh, and when such valuable inducements are offered to travellers of course a like inducement is afforded to the trader who may seek a choice of either of the great seaboard markets.

TAX PAYER. We have noticed the movements of the know-nothings of New Jersey against the Methodists, and the public meeting held in New York to denounce them. It appears that Mr. Graves is out in a volume having the same object—called "The Iron Wheel, or Republicanism Backward, and Christianity Reversed." A writer in the Corland Democrat quotes some specimens of the vindictive work:

Methodism cannot be justly called a church of Christ. Methodism a human invention—a the grandchild of Rome—the grandchild of the man of sin, and son of perdition; the church cannot followship it. "The first chapter of the Discipline wholly untrue." Methodism without either civil or divinity—its members are preachers all unconverted." Methodism the Popery of Protestantism, &c. "The doctrine of the power of the keys held by the Methodist clergy in common with the Pope." "Thirty untruths taught in the baptism of one infant."

"Masonry has equal—yes, far superior claims than Methodism to assume the title and demand the regard and consideration of a church of Christ. It is a society set on foot by a man, not professing the slightest conformity to the word of God." "What is such a society but a great rival and antagonistic institution to the church set up by the God of Heaven."

"The Methodist system is death to all the institutions for which Washington fought and freemen died." "All the Methodist preachers in this country were Tories; and yet he says again Methodism is only sixty-eight years old." The Methodists are the merest puppets ever wired or worked by satanism. Oh, my country! how much it is to be feared for thy liberties from these? "The Methodism of the Discipline is a naked clerical despotism and in essence Popery itself, and the worst form of Popery—Jesuitism." "A Methodist society is an imposition, not a church." "I unhesitatingly pronounce it, ANTI-CHRIST." The preachers are "tyrants, circuit riders, scandal mongers, hypocrites and deceivers."

INSANITY FROM SPIRITUALISM.—In the Police Court of Boston, on Saturday, Ellen Brown, formerly a teacher in the Dwight School, was brought up as an insane person. She is a believer in the new doctrine of spiritualism, and by continual thought and excitement upon the subject has become insane. She imagines that she is continually receiving communications from the spirit world, is totally unfit to take care herself, and will be sent to an insane asylum.—Boston Transcript.

For the Western Democrat. Democratic Meeting.

In accordance with a notice to that effect, a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held on Saturday the 7th inst., at the Courthouse. The meeting was opened by calling David Parks, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. C. A. Henderson and S. W. Davis, Secretaries. Caleb Erwin, Neal Todd, H. M. Pritchard, J. M. Hutchison and S. W. Davis, were appointed on the Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting; retired for that purpose, when, R. P. Waring being called upon to address the meeting, arose and for a considerable length of time, entertained the audience with a beautiful and eloquent speech in exposition of the objects, and workings of the Know-nothing organization. The committee being present, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The manifest activity of the know-nothing party of this district to secure at every hazard the election of their candidate, having become apparent; and the democracy of old Mecklenburg, have in vindication of our cherished principles, thought it advisable to hold this meeting and to pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That in justice to the present administration and the members thereof, we feel called upon to vindicate their action upon all the important national questions, that have been submitted to their consideration, and that an acknowledgment of the highest esteem is due from the nation, and particularly from the South, to President Pierce, for the firm and decided stand which he has taken in relation to the execution of the fugitive slave law.

Resolved, 2. That we stand by the Hon. Burton Craige in the present campaign, battling as he is with a brave heart, and a strong arm for the perpetuity of the Union, and rights of the South:

Resolved, 3. That we regard the platform of the know-nothing council held at Philadelphia, June 5th, 1855, as containing nothing in its entire embodiment, commanding it to the consideration of the voters of this Congressional district, or to the notice of the American people at large.

Resolved, 4. That we look upon this fundamental basis of know-nothing principles, as a species of political jargon and prevarication, ingeniously concocted for the purpose of deluding the unwary of all parties, and drawing them unconsciously into the folds of the new organization.

Resolved, 5. That in our opinion, since the action of the late Philadelphia council, the institution of slavery has become more perfectly the object of political division upon geographical discrimination, than at any previous period of our government.

Resolved, 6. That the tyranny of religious persecution manifested on the part of the self-styled American party, is at variance with the spirit and letter of the constitution, and absolutely inconsistent with the doctrines of true christianity.

Resolved, 7. That the interference by Congress with Institution of slavery in the District of Columbia, in the States and Territories, or between the same, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, a breach of faith between the States, and an injury and an insult to the Southern States, which they ought not, and must not submit to; and that the re-establishment of the Missouri compromise line, and the refusal of Congress to admit Nebraska as a slave State, will be a sufficient cause of alarm for the Southern portion of this confederacy, to call into play for self-protection, those reserved powers possessed by each State in virtue of their individual sovereignty.

W. R. Myers was then called upon to address the meeting, which he answered with a speech of considerable length, in exposition of the materials of which the know-nothing party is composed, together with their manifest lust after office and power.

Dr. Pritchard being then called for, took his seat after making a few pointed and witty remarks after his usual happy and eloquent style.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., at the same place, to which all the friends of the great Republican party, and those opposed to the know-nothing organization are requested to attend.

DAVID PARKS, Ch'n.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON, } Secretaries. S. W. DAVIS, }

From the Baltimore Patriot. LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, July 7. The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York wharf at 8 o'clock this evening, bringing news from San Francisco to the 17th ult.

Among the passengers is Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, who brings the important treaties.

Purcher Hatch informs us that the affairs of Central America are more disturbed than heretofore. Capt. Walker having received reinforcements from San Juan del Sur, on the 27th ult., with 375 men, and is reported to have taken Kivas, and then entered San Juan del Sur, carrying off the arms and ammunition collected there, without opposition.

The town of San Juan del Norte has again been organized under the lead of T. J. Martin, the late Mayor.

Twenty small frame houses and six brick houses, on Stockton and Wilmington streets, in San Francisco, were destroyed by fire on the 14th—Loss, \$40,000.

Lola Montez left San Francisco on the 5th of June in the bark Fanny Major, bound to Australia, where she will take to the stage, and then go to Europe.

The flour mills in California, now in operation, are supposed to be able to turn out 4,000 barrels of flour per day.

The settlers are holding frequent meetings to concert measures for redressing grievances. A settlers' party was being organized throughout the State.

A rich gold quartz lead mine, and a silver mine have been discovered at Tuolumne, which has caused considerable emigration in that direction.

The burning of the town of Auburn is said to have entailed a loss of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

From the Standard. Who is Right? "I owe no allegiance to any man or set of men on earth, save only to the State of North Carolina, and so far as she has parted with her sovereignty, to the United States of America. The charge that Catholics owe allegiance to the Pope, is wholly FALSE."

So spoke Judge Gaston in his speech in the Convention of 1835.

Mr. Kenneth Rayner, and the other crusaders in this "second reformation," believe otherwise. Such declarations are made—say they, to deceive the people; and although the Catholics may say "no," they still believe it not.

The purity of the character of William Gaston, as a Christian, patriot and statesman, cannot suffer much from the senseless distortions of some political politicians. His name will be remembered in North Carolina by men of all eras and all political parties as a cherished birthright, while the speeches of some would-be statesmen, will be remembered only for a time, and that with pity and disgust.

Read the speeches delivered in the Convention of 1835 on this same question—the exclamations of Catholics from a floor—made by North Carolina Protestants, men almost as patriotic as Mr. Rayner, and judge for yourselves, who is right.

From the Standard. The Crop. Some time since, we inserted the following queries from the Charleston Courier:

1. What proportion do you think the land planted with cotton this spring, bears to that of last year and the year previous in your own neighborhood?

2. What is your opinion of the "stand" now obtained, and the condition of the new crop as compared with an average of seasons at the same date?

3. What proportion of the old crop of your district is still remaining in the country?

Mr. George Brown of Yorkville, Abbeville, replies as follows:

1. From the short corn crops of last year, together with the present high price of corn, \$1 per bushel, the planters sowed down a great deal of small grain, and planted a heavy crop of corn, of course reducing the amount of cotton. I have reduced the cotton two acres to the hand and increased the corn.

2. From the long dry weather, the stand on the uplands is almost a failure; a good many of the neighbors have ploughed up and planned on others have thrown out their crop, as their seed would not pay to work it out. The stand on bottom land is good; 45 acres of upland is one-fourth short. To what extent this will affect the present crop I cannot say, but must be heavy.