

to open their doors, and invite the whole State.—The hospitality will be appreciated and reciprocated. Nothing will be lost—much may be gained—an inexpressible amount of happiness and pleasure at least.—Arator.

Emancipation.
We are happy to find that others of our Southern contemporaries are willing to discuss the true and great question of the day—the existence of slavery as a permanent institution in the South. Every moment's additional reflection but convinces us of the absolute impracticability of the Southern position on this subject. Facts, which cannot be questioned, come thronging in support of the doctrine—that slavery is the best condition of the black race in this country, and that the true philanthropists should rather desire that race to remain in a state of servitude than to become free, with the privileges of becoming worthless.

Wherever the experiment has been made of liberating the black race on any large or extensive scale, it has lamentably failed. Not an example can be cited of the contrary character. And we are justified in the belief that were this course pursued in relation to our own negroes—were they removed from contact with the whites—they would relapse into barbarism.

Individual cases of emancipation, even with the surrounding influences of civilization, and in the daily intercourse with a superior and enlightened race, have failed thus far to effect any good purpose. The Virginians need not to hold that as a class, there is not a more worthless or dissolute set of men than these free negroes. Our slaves even look upon most of them with contempt and speak of them with a sneer. They deserve it. There are some few honorable exceptions—such, as a class, they are the most despicable characters on State contains. This is not peculiar to Virginia. In the Northern States, as well as in the Southern—indeed, every where, this is the true state of facts; and we were not surprised, therefore, to see a free State refuse admission to the Randolph negroes.

Without, therefore, going the length of declaring that slavery in the abstract, slavery every where, is a blessing to the laboring classes, may we not, candidly and calmly, and upon the maturest and soberest reflection, say that to the black race of the United States it is a blessing, and perhaps, the greatest blessing we can confer upon them. It is in fact the only condition for which they are now fitted—and they who are endeavoring to thrust them into another, are but feeling them "with apples of Sodom."—Richard E. Spricer.

THE FLIGHT OF SANTA ANNA.—The flight of Santa Anna from Mexico is confirmed by late advices from Havana, to which port, it appears, he has safely fled. The abdication was not without tumult, and has left open control to the President, which may give some trouble to his successor. Barrota is provisional President of Mexico for six months, but three or four others who will want to have a hand in the business of Santa Anna, before the flight of the trouble will be gone. Santa Anna, before he left, issued a proclamation, deposing the Government in the hands of Pavia, Vera and Salas; but those gentlemen did not seem to be ambitious of retaining the honors. In the City of Mexico, the populace showed their appreciation of their new-found liberty by mobbing and robbing the banks. The military fired upon the mob, and killed some and wounded others. The new Government seal expresses to the various Governments of the Departments or States, requesting them to pronounce, and at the same time they sent to the commanders of the liberal forces, to inform them that everything had been regulated according to the spirit of the times, and to request them to come to the capital alone, leaving their forces behind them, for the purpose of meeting officers and arranging the Government. The liberal party, however, were not satisfied, and sent on to the commanders, telling them to bring their forces, and that they would then be able to carry out their plans. The Government was, in fact, composed of a large proportion of the members of the last one, and closely united with the Church, for which reason the liberals could not adopt it. The press is now free, and the Verdad, the Monitor Republican, the Patria and the Revolution had reappeared.

A FULL BLOODED AMERICAN.—Tim Malloway, a jolly looking bar, with the richest of brogue applied at the Custom House, the other day, for "protection" as an American citizen. He was asked for his naturalization papers. "My natural papers, is it, your honor wants," said Tim, with an insinuating grin, "an' me a full-blooded American?"
"You don't mean to say that you were not born in Ireland?"
"Born in Ireland," replied Tim. "Sure I was. But this, your honor, I ken from Cork to New Orleans last summer, an' there the bloody minded 'musketiers' run their bills into every crack of me, an' sucked out every drop of me Irish blood, good luck to 'em, an' now I'm a full-blooded American."

There was some philosophy as well as fun in this reasoning, but it had no effect, and the last that was seen of Tim he was on his way to the City Hall, to look for the man that sells the natural papers.—N. Y. Dutchman.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1856.—The Democrats of Dublin County, Pa., at their recent Convention, adopted unanimously the following, in reference to the next Presidency:
Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union, as our standard-bearer in the approaching Presidential contest, Geo. M. Dallas, a true hearted son of Pennsylvania—the son of a Democrat; educated a Democrat; ever a Democrat, without fear and without reproach—his private life a public example—his public life a gem in American history.

Mr. Dallas is very popular with the Democracy, and his nomination by the National Convention would be received with great enthusiasm.
N. Y. Daily News.

Terrible Railroad Accident.
PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the Camden and Amster Railroad near Burlington. The Philadelphia train going up heard the down train coming, and the Engineer immediately reversed the engine. In running back the train ran over a horse and carriage, throwing all the cars off the track; twenty persons were killed and 60 wounded. Among the killed were John B. Dillam and T. J. Meredith, Merchants of Baltimore, the French Consul at Philadelphia, Capt. Boyce of the Navy and wife, and Capt. Smith also of the Navy. A complete list of the killed and injured has not yet been obtained, but no Southerners are known to have suffered.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.—A Picnic will be given at Blackstock on the 22d instant, to which the public are invited. The Hon. J. B. O'Neal, and W. D. Wilkes, will address the meeting, and also the Rev. Dr. Deans of N. C., and the Rev. J. R. Pickett of Charlotte, N. C., who are confidently expected to be present. The President of the Charlotte Railroad has given the promise of extra trains from Columbia and Charlotte, to meet at the designated place by 10 o'clock, leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passengers to be charged but one fare.—Windsor Register.

CHARLOTTE:
TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 18, 1855.
W. S. LAWTON & CO., (South Atlantic Wharf) are our authorized agents in Charlotte, S. C., and are duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the rates required by us, and grant receipts.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1856, HON. HENRY A. WISE, OF VIRGINIA.

THE MARKET.
Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 18, 1855.
Flour coming in freely at old and new prices \$8 00, Cotton 60 cents, little upward extreme Long 72 1/2, Wheat \$1 to 1 1/5, Corn 50 to 55 meal do. Bacon, log round 13 to 14 1/2 cts. Lard 13 cts. Salt 82 1/2.

The citizens of this place held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of raising funds to contribute relief to the afflicted ones in our sister State. David Parks Esq., was called to the Chair and R. P. Waring Esq., requested to act as Secretary. A committee consisting of Richard Carson, and William A. Lucas was appointed to wait on the commissioners and request them to appropriate \$200 out of the town treasury to this purpose and another consisting of Drs. Priehard and Ashbury, and Messrs. Davis, Lowrie & Henry to apply to the citizens generally to solicit their subscriptions to this object of mercy and benevolence.

The Committee with a zeal and energy worthy of all admiration started out Thursday Morning to fulfill the duties which had been assigned them. They visited the Counting Rooms, Work-Shops and private dwelling on every street and appealed to the citizens in the name of suffering humanity to the charity and sympathy, and with few exceptions nobly did they respond.

To the working class particularly must we assign the greatest praise for their liberality and cordial manner in which they responded to the appeal. It was a subject that at once touched their feelings, and very soon \$110 was raised which together with the appropriation on the part of the town was sent to the Secretary of the Howard Association where by this time we hope it has supplied the wants and relieved in a measure the sufferings of the afflicted.

Letter From Col. Kinney.
The Mobile Tribune publishes the following from Col. Kinney, giving some interesting information concerning his Central American enterprise. The letter is dated San Juan del Norte, August 18, and is addressed to Capt. Maury, who is Col. Kinney's agent in Mobile:
I have just completed the purchase of 30,000,000 acres of the most magnificent country in the world—a country which, I venture to predict, will before many months team with the enterprising and industrious masses of the United States and Europe. Messrs. Shepherds and Haly have disposed of their entire right, title and interest in the celebrated "Mosquito Grant" for me for \$500,000, and I shall proceed at once to invite that emigration which is needed for the development of its unexplored resources. There are 200 miles of seaboard belonging to it, and further back, an elevated table land, healthy in climate, and capable of producing every staple of the tropic or temperate zones. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cochineal, and cocoa are produced in abundance, in addition to the substantial supplies of cereals and grain required by the exigencies of a large population. Much of the land in the interior extends along the banks of the San Juan river, the navigable highway of interoceanic commerce, whence produce can be shipped without change of transportation to any port on the globe. I need not say anything of the mining resources. The old Californians who have lately been up there, say they are the best in the world, and a large accession is looked for from their State. The coal of Boca del Toro, towards the southern boundary, which has been opened of late is so situated, on account of the deep water, that steamships of the largest class can come alongside and load up without further trouble. I hope, therefore, that you and your friends may be early upon the ground to share in the prospective advantages of this vast addition to the field of American enterprise.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—Our land is more the recipient of all countries than of their ideas. Annihilate the past of any one leading nation in the world, and our destiny would have been changed. Italy and Spain, in persons of Columbus and Isabella, joined together for the great discovery that opened America to emigration and commerce; France contributed to its independence; the search for the origin of the language we speak carries us to India; our religion is from Palestine; of the hymns sung in Italy, some were first heard in the deserts of Arabia, some on the banks of the Euphrates; our arts come from Greece, our jurisprudence from Rome, our maritime code from Russia. England taught us the system of representative government; the noble republic of the United Provinces bequeathed to us in the world of thought, the great idea of the toleration of all opinions—in the world of action, the profane principles of Federal Union. Our country stands, therefore, more than any other, as the realization of the unity of the races.
[Geo Bancroft.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the Camden and Amster Railroad near Burlington. The Philadelphia train going up heard the down train coming, and the Engineer immediately reversed the engine. In running back the train ran over a horse and carriage, throwing all the cars off the track; twenty persons were killed and 60 wounded. Among the killed were John B. Dillam and T. J. Meredith, Merchants of Baltimore, the French Consul at Philadelphia, Capt. Boyce of the Navy and wife, and Capt. Smith also of the Navy. A complete list of the killed and injured has not yet been obtained, but no Southerners are known to have suffered.

From the Mercury.
Fling down no man's altar, Panish no man's prayer. Messrs. Editors: In our last two numbers, we Protested against the community the sentiments of a Protestant dissent, only uttered in behalf of religious freedom. These are good for no sect; they can find a suitable faith within no party limits, but in them pleaded the voice of humanity for a freer altar and an unrestricted conscience.

We today offer to the Democracy of the country the opinions of one whose life illustrated and adorned the principles they profess, and whose views like a pillar of living light, yet brightly beam for liberty of thought and opinion. They were delivered in a Convention of the people of New Hampshire in 1850, and over which the person Chief Magistrate of these United States had the honor to preside.
The question at issue is not a mere dispute of sects, but a very war upon the rights of civil. It is an attempt to make faith the best of civil and political powers. It thus imperils the foundations of society. With ruthless hand, it seizes for and wide the landmarks of the past, and trobles under foot the elements of true civilization. It sets up for freedom of conscience a spiritual dictatorship. It discards the testimony of history, and proclaims the light of experience a fallacious guide. It binds down the soul to fetters of iron, and would make the sentiment of the ruling sect the Procrustes' bed, to which every man's faith must be fitted.

It is gratifying to know that, in this contest, the Democracy stands, as ever, on the side of liberty and truth. Its party measures may and have passed away from time to time, with the events that give us the birth. But its principles are eternal. They have ever been the same. Like truth's rod, they have ever stood between the plague of faction and the life-blood of the people. We desire no consolidation or government. We have no distinctions in citizenship, and above all, no modern chains and prisons, under the names of disqualifications and incapacities.
A common government for all who bear the common burden.

Opinions for the People.—No. 6.
HON. LEVI WOODBURY ON RELIGIOUS TESTS.
RELIGIOUS TESTS.—The first resolution, striking out all religious tests, was taken up.
Judge Woodbury made the following remarks: "Mr. Chairman: Being opposed to the test, that some of our principal officers shall not be filled except by persons of the Protestant religion, I ask leave to offer a few reasons for it. The rights of all Christians, at least to equal freedom and power, in our system of government, have become a practical question, and should of course be settled on broad, enlightened and humane principles.—Fifty years, with their discussions and researches and experiments, have opened a flood of light over the true nature of liberty of conscience, and all its safeguards."
"How does the question stand under republican principles of government? By their constitutions and laws are made more to protect rights than to confer them. They are made for protecting liberty, equality, conscience, property and life, rather than to give most of these, or to establish any particular set of religious opinions. This is not that religion is a minor concern, and not to some view the greatest for an immortal being, but rather that religion is a concern between God and man, and self to be interfered with by governments.—Such intolerant interference has caused oceans of blood to flow, and millions to perish at the stake, and was one of the great causes which expelled our fathers to a wilderness, and the mercy of savage foes. The republican government afterwards established here, should, if true to republican principles, shield all in their religious tenets while conducting peacefully, and protect all in their religious worship, however different, while acting as good citizens, or it becomes suicidal, and like despotism, persecutes differences of opinions, and introduces the grossest irregularities."

"It is contrary to the Declaration of Independence, and of the very first article in your bill of rights, declaring all men equal. You do not give to all men equal privileges. It is also in the teeth of the same bill of rights to say, one sect shall not be subordinate to another and still discriminate one, or let one hold offices forbidden to others. It is likewise contrary to all sound experience and reason to say, as we do, that Catholics may vote, but not be voted for; and that they may be well competent for one duty and not the others."
"It is, in truth, much like the great grievance which led to our Revolution—taxation without representation. All other than Protestant sects are virtually deprived of representation, as they are made ineligible to the Legislature. Their opinions and wishes are unheard there, from themselves. They are branded. They are driven forth as with the mark of Cain, for servitude and ignomy."
"Why not as well explicitly say—and not do it covertly—that non-Protestants are fit for a republic? Why not say that Catholic Maryland is unfit?—Catholic Hungary?—Catholic Ireland?—Catholic France? Why not say it is a mere creed in religious faith, and not the mind, heart, morals, which render men suitable for self government? or that we establish government for the former alone, and not to secure liberty, character, property and life?"

"If granted that the power to make such tests in constitutional exists, it is no more argument for the moral and political right to do it, than it is, because we have the naked power, that we have also the moral and political right to unite Church and State, create an inquisition, or having stripped other sects of the privilege to hold office, to go forth, and rob them of equal rights to earth, air, fire and water, and the same hopes and means for happiness, both in time and eternity. One profession alone in business, might, on like ground, be admitted to sit in the Legislature, such as merchants or lawyers. While the present test continues, it is with an ill grace we can call other countries bigoted, who, like England, have emancipated the Catholics, and made contributions for their education. All the former bears as to their numbers or political principles have now become groundless. In most Catholic countries, Jesuitism is banished, and the Inquisition abolished, and the Pope himself has become quite a reformer and republican, and Catholics generally are not believed, in morals or the religious sentiment, to be behind the age, or the true standard of public liberty. What other sect shall I throw at them the first stone? What one vindicate the present exclusion, and not admit that if other than Protestant sects had a majority here, these last should not also be stripped of power? and that our ancestors' complaints of penalties and disfranchisements were ill founded? It is doing what we have always censured in others. The error is that this exclusion proceeds in principle that religion is to be regulated by a majority rather than the sincere conviction and conscience of each individual; that only certain sects are moral and intelligent enough to exercise political power, which is fallacious and false under our forms of free schools and universal education; or that reason without our feeble and our own prescriptions; and that Liberty or our noble San need persecution of some sects to sustain and render triumphant some religion. So,

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Church and State—Religion and Politics.
Churches established and maintained by, or identified with, the State, have always met with more or less opposition from churches not thus favored with exclusive protection, privileges, and patronage, and professing to be animated by a more true, sound, evangelical spirit. One of the main objects of the Reformation was a severance of Church from State, religion from politics; and we may here add, that one of the causes of the opposition of the Protestant world to Catholicism is not because the Romish creed is in total antagonism to the West-minister Confession of Faith, or the Thirty-nine Articles, as because the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Pope, and that Pope a temporal prince, whose temporal as well as spiritual jurisdiction it is alleged, is limited only by the earth's circumference. We will not stop to inquire into the truth or falsity of the allegation. It has been promptly and spiritedly denied by some of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church on both sides of the Atlantic; and were the charge true, we would be among the first to denounce such gross and scandalous usurpation of civil power. We do not blame men for indignantly protesting against the assumption of any such power, or for their opposition to the head of any church who, as they sincerely believe, claims such power as one of the prerogatives of his high office; but we do blame men professing to entertain such correct sentiments, who practise literally what they denounce profusely. At the present time the aid of the Protestant Church of the United States is invoked, and in too many instances successfully invoked, to destroy the democratic party, in order that unchecked and unlimited sway may be given to the intolerant and proscriptive doctrines of Know Nothingism.—During the last twelve months the novel, startling, and disgraceful spectacle has been seen in nearly every State of the Union, of Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Episcopal clergymen abandoning their pulpits for the stump, engaging in the bitter strife of politics, and willingly assuming oath-bound obligations which no Christian or patriot could subscribe to without a sacrifice of conscience, honor, and duty. Passing over the inconsistency of men who profess to be the uncompromising opponents of priestcraft, and yet seek to obtain political triumphs through priestcraft, let us look at this branch of the question in a religious point of view. "It is your part," said John Wesley to his preachers, "to be peace-makers; to be loving and tender to all, but to addict yourselves to no party. In spite of all solicitations—of rough or smooth words—say not one word against one or the other side; keep yourselves pure; do all you can to help and soften all; but beware how you adopt another's jar." Charles Wesley wrote: "As to public affairs I wish you to be like minded with me. I am of neither side, and yet of both. Private Christians are excused, exempted, privileged to take no part in civil troubles. We love all and pray for all with a sincere and impartial love. Faults there may be on both sides, but such as neither you nor I can remedy."
Such doctrines may be denounced and ridiculed by such divines as Rev. Mr. Clinton, of Mississippi; Rev. Mr. Siles, of Maine; and Rev. Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee; but they are doctrines which must meet with the hearty approval of every true Christian, be he Protestant or Catholic.
Washington Union.

Atchison Re-Elected.
By the Examiner of September 1, printed at Jefferson, Mo., we are informed that the Missouri Legislature had re-assembled at that place, and proceeded on Wednesday, August 29th, to ballot afresh for a United States Senator to fill the seat of the Hon. David R. Atchison, whose term expired on the 3rd of March last. We have no return of the two first ballots, but the 3rd and 4th resulted as follows:

	Third.	Fourth.
David R. Atchison,	24	28
Thomas H. Benton,	13	10
Samuel H. Woodson,	11	9
M. M. Marmaduke,	—	3

Whereupon Atchison was declared duly elected a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March last.

The Examiner, which has at its head, "For President in 1856, Hon. D. R. Atchison, of Missouri," thus exults:
"ELECTION OF GEN. ATCHISON.—We send forth greetings to Abolitionists the news that their great foe, the Hon. D. R. Atchison, the able and uncompromising champion of Anti-Brown Democracy and State Rights, is re-elected to that high place which he so long and so honorably filled, and which the foes of Southern institutions had hoped he would never again occupy.—The United States Senate. The Hon. D. R. Atchison, by the fully expressed will of the people, and after one of the hardest contests that ever characterized our Legislature, has been restored to the councils of the nation. The candidates were Gen. Atchison, Thomas H. Benton and the Hon. S. H. Woodson. After three most exciting sessions, in which the claims of each candidate were most stoutly maintained by his respective friends, the Anti-Bentonites carried their champion triumphantly through. The election took place at the Wednesday night session of the Legislature. The session was an unusually exciting one; every artifice was resorted to by our opponents to defeat an election; but after being prolonged till between 12 and 1 o'clock, the indomitable friends of the South brought on the final ballot, which resulted in the re-election of their candidate. Bentonism is buried in the tomb of the Capulets, Abolitionism throughout the Union abashed, and another upholder of the Constitution secured to the service of the nation."

Nobly Done.
If anything could mitigate the miseries of our neighboring cities, now suffring under the scourge, it would seem that the ready and almost unexampled kindness and sympathies expressed for them would do so. In all quarters, there has been awakened an interest in their condition, which has not spent itself in words but has become fruitful in noble and generous actions. In the great number of such cases which have come to our knowledge we have not felt it our duty to call particular attention to any single one. But one has just reached us, that we cannot refuse ourselves the gratification we really feel, in especially noticing it. The mechanics of Haw River, on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, determined to give some relief to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and for that purpose (having nothing to give but their labor) they desired a day's wages to be set apart for the purpose. It was done; and the fruit of that day's labor, amounting to 2,000 pounds of flour, is now on its way to the afflicted cities. These workmen, we are informed, are all hardworking people and earn their daily living by the sweat of their brow. We have no doubt that day's labor was the sweetest to those who have never seen a beautiful illustration, in a practical form, of the sentiment uttered by the Roman poet:
"Homo sum—nil humanum a me alienum puto."
In after time, this action will be remembered and rewarded.—Richmond Enquirer.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:
SIR: I enclose a paragraph, cut from the letter of the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that deserves a wide dissemination. When corruption and falsehood are endeavoring to impress the idea upon the country that immigrants are paupers and a tax upon people, their imposture should be exposed, that their object may be defeated.
"Since the 1st instant, 4,318 immigrants from Europe have arrived at this port, bringing with them \$293,469 in cash. Last year 319,223 immigrants arrived here, and an equal number of cash means for that year and a number would give an aggregate sum of no less than twenty-three million three hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and thirty dollars, brought into this country by immigrants of the poorer class from Europe during a single twelve month."

MR. GREELY IS DISGUSTED.—In a recent letter from London, Mr. Greely says:
"The English are not skilful in vanishing vice—at least I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I have endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather beery and smoking; but at last 'the sight of a dark, and by no means elegant, mulatto waltzing with a decent looking white girl' while puffing away at a rather bad cigar, proved too much for my Yankee prejudice, and I started."
How will Greely be able to face his abolition friends after such a frank and fragrant admission as the above? He will certainly be read out of the Tabernacle.

Eloquent and True.—The London (England) Advertiser, speaking of the United States and Great Britain, uses the following language:
"Contemplate England, groaning with taxation and struggling in a sanguinary war; with her trade deranged, her populace discontented, her government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for she knows not what; and contrast her with America—the America that British cabinet ministers treat with so much indifference, whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace, and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward to her civil greatness; she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despots of Europe; she it is that, with her thousand miles of unguarded coast, her unvalued cities, her immense navy—combines within herself the elements necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning. Her legislators are devising means to relieve an overflowing treasury, her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth, her government is at least cheap and useful. Would that we could say the same of England! she spends her blood and treasure in fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. America fights only her own battles—she fights them quick and well."

Somebody closes a story on "Imprisonment for Debt" with the following:
"Poverty, in short, is a heinous offence now-a-days. Commit a murder, and if you are a woman Parisianism will go on its knees to secure for you the Executive clemency; if you are a bold man it is a chance that your name will be sung in heroic stanzas, and yourself made the theme of daily eulogium and the popular admiration. Appropriation of the legacy of the widow and orphan, take advantage of the confidence of your associates, and issue fictitious certificates of stock, or obtain a million situation and turn out a defaulter for half a million—do any thing, provided you get rich, and you will be respected. Society will forget the substantial nature of its results; but never be suspected of poverty, as you value 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' A want of money is only another expression, in these times, for a want of character, a want of friends, and a want of protection from social injustice and civil wrong."

OKRA FOR WINTER SOUP.—Take a clean tight can, sprinkle a layer of fine Liverpool salt over the bottom; on this place a layer of okra pods cut green from the bushes; now sprinkle another layer of salt, and then another layer okra and so on until the can is full. It will shrivel, but none of the peculiar soup juices. When wanted for soups take it out and cut it up, and place it in the pot without salt already in the okra will diffuse itself throughout the soup and make the seasoning about right. There is a method of saving tomatoes but it is attended with much trouble, the safest plan is to make the tomato catsup. Then, we not only have the tomato, but the other ingredients to flavor the soup.—Soil of the South.

FOREIGN WINES AND BRANDIES.—The New York Times says:
"The fact is, nineteen twentieths of all the wines and brandies drunk in this country, and ninety-nine thousandths of all the rare and costly wines over which our high lovers smack their lips and roll their eyes and astonish their epicurean friends are manufactured for the market—made up by a skillful compound of drugs, with infusions of flavoring matter, and a basis of alcoholic or vinous material, so as to resemble any brand or any sort of liquid that may be desired."

New Advertisements.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
WE are now receiving a very large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought expressly for the wholesale trade. We invite your examination of our Stock before making your Fall purchases, as we are confident we can and will make it to your interest to buy from us. We are certain to have a Stock has never been exhibited in Western North Carolina.
BREM & STEELE,
Trade Street, 8-4w.
Charlotte, Sept. 15, 1855.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
JOSEPH FREY, from Charleston, informs the ladies J and gentlemen of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will be in Charlotte about the 21th of September, prepared to tune and repair Pianos and Organs.
Mr. Frey is too well known to need any further advertisement.
Orders left with Miss Sarah Davidson, will meet with prompt attention.
Persons from the country wishing their Instruments tuned, will please send in their orders early.
Sept. 18, 1855. 8-2w

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!
THE LANCASTER LEDGER.
Published Weekly, at Lancaster, S. C.
HAS an extensive circulation in South Carolina, Georgia and every other Southern and South-western State. It is devoted to News, Literature, and to the Commercial interests of the South. Price of subscription, Ten Dollars a Year. Merchant's Cards, not over a square (12 lines), inserted one year for Five Dollars.
R. S. BAILEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

NOVELL, ROGERS & CO.,
Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
North Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE present great facilities for selling Cotton, and especially Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Domestic Produce. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
Best of references given.
Sept. 18, 1855. 8-ly

STURGES & BLACK,
J. T. STURGES, JOS. A. BLACK, Jr.,
Formerly of Georgetown, S. C. Late of Columbia, S. C.
FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
BOYCE & CO'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
REFERENCES:
W. M. & J. C. Martin, Bankers, John Caldwell,
Charleston, S. C. Pres't, S. C. E. R.
Hon. Daniel Walker, S. C. Gen. C. W. Griffin,
Pres't, S. C. U. R. R. Newberry, S. C.
W. W. Eilms, Charlotte, N. C. 8-ly
Sept. 18, 1855.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Female Collegiate Institute.
THE dates of this Institution, under the able charge of Proprietor and Principal, assisted by an able corps of teachers, will be resumed on the first Thursday in October.
E. MARKS, M. D., Pres't, and Proprietor.
Columbia S. C., Sept. 11.

Advertisement for a Grave Subject.
A Lake Superior paper, noticing the efforts to extricate a man who was killed in a mine, remarks—"They struggled to save him in vain."

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