

**CHARLOTTE:**  
**TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 2, 1855.**  
W. S. LAWTON & CO. (South Atlantic Wharf)  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HON. HENRY A. WISE,**  
OF VIRGINIA.

The world-renowned Magician, with a splendid troupe of performers will open his Pavilion here on Monday Evening next. The performances are highly spoken of by our exchanges, and Everett's abilities to please are well known to our citizens. We anticipate a rich time.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Sept. 21st, 1855.  
GENTLEMEN: I have your kind favor of the 17th inst., and have sent the remittance therein contained, as you request, to Norfolk, crediting the generous citizens of Charlotte with that intended for us.

I thank you in the name of our people for this evidence of your regard and your charity.  
Yours very truly,  
Everett.  
HOLT WILSON,  
Treas. of the funds for the relief of Portsmouth.

REVEREND JOHN AND GEORGE M. DALLAS  
ON NOV. 20th INST.  
We find in the Baltimore Republican, the following letter from H. N. George M. Dallas and Hon. Beverly Johnson, addressed to the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Anniversary on the 17th inst:

BALTIMORE, September 11th, 1855.  
Gentlemen: I have yours of yesterday. Most willingly would I postpone my visit to the West, and participate in the "social reunion" on the 17th, if I could, but I cannot. I am compelled to be absent by an imperative professional engagement.  
That the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States has not been observed as a national holiday, I have often wondered at. No event in the history of the country is more eminently deserving of it. But for that Constitution, it is not too much to say, that the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and the sufferings and blood which maintained them, in all human probability, would have been in a great measure fruitless. The good and great men who framed it, saw that, without that some equivalent government, the useful Union of the United States could not be preserved, or the prosperity and power inseparable from such a Union, attained.

The result of their deliberations, conducted as these were, with a pure patriotism and an enlightened spirit, has made us what we are—a happy, free and great nation. In all the elements of social and political blessings, the world's history furnishes nothing to equal, much less to excel it. Leaving the States respectively supreme in every matter not calculated to affect them collectively, and conferring upon the General Government all powers necessary to "provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," it has been followed by a prosperity, private and political, that makes us even in this, the infancy of our existence, fully the equal in power with the greatest nations of the world, and in happiness and freedom, more than their equal. What we will be hereafter, if true to ourselves, defies calculation. The day, therefore, the 17th of September, on which the priceless gift was adopted for and presented to the North American people, should forever, in gratitude to God and man, be regarded as consecrated to American freedom, and observed as a political Sabbath.

If this is done, the spirit which animated those who framed it, and breathes in its every line, cannot be lost to us.  
With that impulse as our guide, however, we may differ as to the existence or actual extent of particular powers, for the proper fusion of domestic policy, for which its admitted powers should be executed, it cannot fail properly to recognize and hold sacred the great principle of freedom which it includes and a cure.  
Of these there are two of incalculable value—equality in every political right, and absolute, unquestioned enjoyment in every religious opinion.  
Except as to eligibility in the office of President, nothing but actual citizenship, without regard to origin, is required.  
In vesting in Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, it was intended that aliens by birth might become citizens by adoption, and by confining the exclusion of such citizens from the right to fill the office of President of the United States, and from no other right, it was designed to place them in all other respects on an equality with the natives.  
It may be that in this stage of our history it would be well to change the existing rule. The period of antecedent residence may be too brief, and the guards against abuse insufficient; but to combine together in any form to exclude from office those who have been or may become naturalized under the present rule, is as clear a violation of the Constitution as would be a forcible denial of any other right, either of person or property. That the wrong is to be done through the ballot-box, gives it no excuse. The thing is in itself as with the Constitution, wholly irrespective of the means by which it is committed. It is rather an aggravation of it, as it alleges the sacred purpose of the franchise, by converting it into an instrument of injustice, from being, as it should be, the means of supporting all the rights that the Constitution confers on the citizens.

But the aspect in which such a combination, successfully carried out, would present as to the world, should be a matter of deep regret. It would prove native Americans false to a most solemn national promise—that holds forth the execution, in words too clear for debate, of equality of rights. This, after the expectation has been acted upon in good faith by the emigrant, denies it. It therefore carries with it national dishonor. It makes also the Constitution what it is not. It changes the law, which all are equally bound to obey, in spirit as well as letter, and makes for itself a law.

Upon the subject of religious freedom our ancestors were so jealous that they deemed it right to secure it more effectually than it was thought to be secured by the Constitution as at first adopted. This they did in the first of the amendments, by denying to Congress the right to pass any "law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." And this they deem equally important, as the whole article shows, with freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances.

If a combination to the injury of the naturalized citizen, merely because of his being naturalized is improper, how much more improper, if that be possible, is such a combination to affect the rights of a citizen, whether native or naturalized, because merely of his religious opinions?  
Of the calamities which have afflicted the world since the birth of Christ it is not less true than strange, that the most appalling have had their origin in differences of religious doctrine. That faith which inculcates peace on the earth and good will to man, has in man's obliquity and sin frequently been the social cause of the most shocking cruelties. Abundant among the examples of its great founder, man has often attempted to teach its mild and heavenly doctrine by means of the fogot and the sword. If the blood shed in these efforts could be polluted it would deluge much of the earth. If the agonies caused could be heard in one united voice, it would create the world—and yet all have been done in the name of a mild, patient, self-sacrificing and merciful God.

With such results, how any Christian man can doubt the duty of leaving matters of religion to the will of God, and his Maker, passes my comprehension. And then, too, what practical infidelity is there in any one or more sects assuming that they, of all others, are the elect of Heaven? A self-sufficiency so gross would be assuming if it was not so pernicious, and pernicious, because hypocritical.  
With us, too, at this time the Roman Catholics are the objects of assault. Forgetting for the occasion their own substantial differences, Protestants of most sects, if not of all, are said to be engaged in this political religious crusade. What would they think, if, constituting as they once did a majority, the Catholics were to unite in such a warfare? Thank God, at that period, they set not a nobler, for there is nothing nobler in the opposite case, but a noble—a sublime example. Of this their descendants may well be proud. Flying from religious persecution, one amongst their first acts of legislation was a provision for perfect religious freedom. On the 21st of April, 1849, they passed this statute:

"And whereas the enforcing of the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in these commonwealths where it has been practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province and the better to preserve mutual love and amity among the inhabitants, no person within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be in any way troubled, molested, or discriminated from his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof."  
This was done, too, as history tells us, with the earnest concurrence of their Governor, and of the proprietary. Sir George Calvert, who, we are also told, "in an age when religious controversy still continued to be active, and when the increasing divisions among the Protestants were spreading a general alarm, his mind sought relief from controversy in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church; and preferring the avowal of his opinions to the emoluments of office, he resigned his place, and openly professed his communion."

"Increasing divisions among Protestants!" How much have they since multiplied and how persistent should the fact be with Protestants for the cause of religious toleration!  
In justification of this political hostility to the Catholics, it is alleged that they owe a paramount allegiance to the Popish see. Suppose they do, is there anything in that to alarm us? Should we be fearful that they would sacrifice the interests of this country to those of Rome, or that our liberty could in any measure be endangered? The temporal government of the Pope is impotent for aggression. Not able to maintain it at home he has relied, and yet relies on the aid of other Governments. To feel apprehensions for American freedom, or the institutions protecting it, from such a quarter, would be as idle as a fear that the light and power of the sun would be lost in the mild radiance and feeble power of the moon.

But in truth, what ground is there for charging such an allegiance? Can any one believe that Catholic American citizens entertain it? Every battle field of the revolution was illustrated by their valor—every field in the war of 1812 was mixed with their blood—every struggle of the Mexican war witnessed their gallantry and devotion, and every office they have held (and what office have they not filled under the Federal and State Governments!) they have discharged the duties of with credit to themselves, and usefulness to the country.  
I forbear to name an instance amongst the living, but there is one holding the highest judicial office in the world, who has long since enjoyed the respect and won the admiration of all. A religion which numbers amongst its followers such a man, one would think incapable of doing harm to American freedom, or of having a concealed political allegiance, inconsistent with a full and faithful discharge of every duty known to American institutions.

With these facts before us—pouring out their blood in common with Protestants to maintain the honor of the nation—yet their dust mingled in the same grave and watered alike by the dews of Heaven—with an equally honest and patriotic performance of every duty—how can any one be found so bold as to declare that under the Constitution and laws they should be hereafter treated as aliens and enemies?  
Ever confiding with absolute confidence in the sound sense, honesty, and justice of the American people, I have no fear that such an opinion can long prevail, nor do I know any more certain mode to arrest at once and forever such fanaticism, than the recurrence in every year to the teachings of the Constitution, and the learning of its wisdom and patriotism from the memorials of the sagacious, far seeing, and patriotic men, to whom, under Providence, we are indebted for it.  
Truly, and with much regard,  
I am your obedient servant,  
REVERDY JOHNSON.

To the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Anniversary.  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1855.  
Gentlemen: The history of the United States from '87 to '53, is a glowing picture of unprecedented popular progress in all the great aims and objects of social and political organization. Nothing equal to it is to be found in the world's annals. Firm independence, true liberty, peaceful expansion, accumulating power, (moral and material) overflowing abundance, unimpeded commerce, high reaching and wide spread enlightenment, and a renown undimmed by injustice, are the prominent features of our national existence. Under

the beneficence of Heaven, to what cause most ardently be ascribed? No man hesitates to feel and explain. "What cause? Why, the Constitution adopted by the American people for their union and government, on the 17th September, 1787—wisely maintained inviolate amid the convulsive rage for change every where else prevailing; that is the cause."  
Of a primary, then, this act of adoption—the establishment of the primary and perfect platform of principles—merits the commemoration of which you have done me the honor to desire my presence. In no public action do I more heartily join than in every effort to cultivate a reverent regard for the glorious principles embraced in the Constitution. The "list of officers" you have transmitted, too, includes so many names suggestive of lofty intellect, generous love of country, and manly truth, that I deeply regret my inability to seize the opportunity to meet them. A celebration of the same nature, however, on the same day, takes place in this city, and at that time I have already undertaken to be present.

With many grateful acknowledgments, I am, gentlemen, sincerely and respectfully, your friend, and servant,  
G. M. DALLAS.  
J. J. Stewart, Esq., Secretary.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE  
Arrival of the American.  
Highly Important.  
BOMBARDMENT AND  
Fall of Sebastopol!!  
THIRTY THOUSAND KILLED.

HARLEIGH, Sept. 27.—The steamer America has arrived with Liverpool dates of September 15th. She brings the important news that Sebastopol was taken by the Allies on the 8th after three days bombardment and six unsuccessful assaults. The loss of the Allies was 20,000 men. The French lost five Generals in losing Bosquet.  
The Russians evacuated the town after blowing up the defenses, sinking the ships and burning the houses. Nothing but smoldering ruins were left.  
The allies were marching along the coast to cut off the retreat of the Russian army.  
Cotton was easier owing to an advance in the Bank rate of interest. Sales of the week 46,000 bales.  
Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Consols 90 1/2.  
SECOND DISPATCH.  
The loss in the storming of Sebastopol was 15,000 men on the side of the allies and 15,000 on that of the Russians. This is the statement of the French and English journals, from which these reports are derived.  
Immense materials of war fell into the hands of the allies.  
It is stated that the allied Generals have received orders to demand the unconditional surrender of all Russian troops, stores and defenses, including Olessa.  
Sugar had advanced 1s.  
Money was more stringent.  
The steamer Pacific arrived out on the 15th.

THIRD DISPATCH.  
The intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was received at London with extravagant demonstrations of joy. The fact was officially announced in the theatres and all public places.  
Sebastopol was attacked on the morning of the 8th at four different points. The French under Bosquet assailed the Malakoff, the English attacked the Redan, and a combined force of English, French, and Sardinians assaulted the central bastions. All these attacks were made simultaneously, with great energy and spirit, supported by a terrific cannonade, but the assaults nevertheless, were six times thrown back with terrible slaughter. Finally, however, the divisions of Bosquet and McMahon succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the Malakoff, and the Russians, evincing their efforts to drive them out fruitless, evacuated the south side of Sebastopol, destroying everything, and leaving nothing behind. They crossed the harbor to the north side, destroying the bridges behind them. After the capture of the Malakoff, Gen. De Sales attempted twice to take the central bastion, but was driven back by the Russians, with frightful loss.  
General Bosquet, to whom the honors of the day are principally due perished in the final assault, the losses of the allies were enormous.  
The following are the despatches relating to this great event:  
General Simpson telegraphs on the 9th that the south side of Sebastopol was in the hands of the Allies, the Russians having evacuated the place on the preceding evening, after exploding their magazines, setting fire to the town, and burning all their ships except three steamers. The bridge communicating with the north side was destroyed by the retiring Russians.  
The French Minister of War says: "Karabelnia and the south side of Sebastopol, have ceased to exist. The enemy perceiving one solid occupation, evacuated the place, after blowing up nearly all the defenses."  
Prince Gortschakoff the Russian commander, telegraphs on the 9th, as follows: "The defenders of Sebastopol, after sustaining a fire of ball for three days, and repulsing six assaults, could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff. Our brave troops resisted to the last extremity, and the enemy found nothing in the southern part of Sebastopol, but blood-stained ruins."  
The successful assaults on Sebastopol, was made by the divisions of General Bosquet and McMahon.

The Allies were doing great damage along the Sea of Azoff. They had destroyed Russian merchandise, valued at seven millions.  
The latest despatch relative to Sebastopol is dated at Paris on Saturday, and states that twenty five thousand Allies had left Balaclava for the north side of Sebastopol, and that the Russians were in full retreat. Other accounts, however, state that the Russians were in possession of all the forts on the north side, and that the fleets could not enter the harbor until Fort Constantine was reduced.  
Bellevue, who attempted to assassinate Napoleon, was clearly shown to be insane, and will not therefore be tried but will be sent to an asylum.  
It is reported that Austria has offered to mediate between Denmark and the United States.

"Isn't it strange," asked a friend the other day, "that Sir Isaac Newton should ever have indulged in clownish freaks?"  
"When did he?" we inquired.  
"Why, when he was dividing the ray of light to be sure,—for wasn't that cutting up shins?"

**EVERETT'S PAVILLION!!**  
OF  
**Science and Art.**  
EMBRACING  
Music, Magic, Comic Eccentricities, Fun, Farce, Frolic and Foibles.  
The whole comprising a Miscellaneous Melange that never fails to please. Will open at Charlotte, on Monday, Oct. 8th, 1855.  
For full particulars see Bills of the day.  
10-11.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**  
The Cash for the Notes and accounts due the following persons: C. J. Fox, R. F. Davidson & Co., and Brian & Thompson, all persons indebted to the above persons will very much oblige them and myself by calling on me for settlement at or before the October Court. Office 1th door east of Spratts.  
J. F. SMITH, Agent.  
Oct. 2, 1855. 10-11.

**ELIAS & COHEN.**  
ELIAS & COHEN, No. 2, granite row, are receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Goods. They have had the largest and most superior stock they ever had the pleasure of offering to their friends and the trade. In making their purchases they had an eye specially to the wholesale trade—call and examine their goods, if you want bargains.  
ELIAS & COHEN.  
Oct. 2, 1855. 10-11.

**State of North Carolina.**  
STANLY COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term 1855.  
Sophia Little  
vs.  
The heirs at law of James Little.  
Petition for Dower.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle on the 2nd Monday in November next then and there, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.  
Witness, R. Harris Clerk for said County at office 2nd Monday in August A. D. 1855 and in the 80th year of American Independence.  
R. HARRIS, c. s. c. c.  
Oct. 2. (Pr. fee \$6.) 10-6t.

**Notice.**  
THE undersigned being appointed a committee to superintend the building of a Stewards house at the poor-house in Mecklenburg county, will receive bids for the said job until Saturday the 13th day of October next.  
A plan and specification can be seen at the post-office in Charlotte.  
C. T. ALEXANDER,  
J. W. MOORE,  
JOHN WOLF. } Committee.

**State of North Carolina,**  
STANLY COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Aug. Term, 1855.  
Sophia Little,  
Gustave Little,  
James M. Hunsyout, and wife Clara,  
Mary E. Long,  
Janice Love, and wife Narcissa,  
vs.  
Lorenzo M. Little,  
J. E. Austin, Guardian of Israel B. and James H. Jno. A. William A., and Martha Ann Little.  
Petition for sale of Negroes.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle on the 2nd Monday in November next then and there, to plead, answer or demur or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.  
Witness, R. Harris Clerk for said Court at office 2nd Monday in August A. D. 1855 and in the 80th year of American Independence.  
R. HARRIS, c. s. c. c.  
Oct. 2. (Pr. fee \$6.) 10-6t.

**State of North Carolina,**  
STANLY COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1855.  
A. S. Moss,  
vs.  
Lorenzo M. Little,  
vs.  
E. S. Moss,  
vs.  
Same,  
vs.  
Marshall and Parker,  
vs.  
Same,  
vs.  
William H. Taylor,  
vs.  
Same,  
vs.  
J. S. Linker,  
vs.  
Same,  
vs.  
John Sprinkle,  
vs.  
Same,  
vs.  
Mathias Farr,  
vs.  
Same.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.  
Attachment.

**CHARLOTTE**  
**BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.**  
THE Subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that we have bought out the above named establishment formerly owned by Mr. Joseph Mead, where we intend carrying on the business in all its various branches. The Bakery which has been closed for some time will be re-opened immediately under the supervision of Mr. Mead, who is an experienced workman. We will keep on hand a full supply of  
**BREAD AND CAKES,**  
of every description,  
**Family Groceries,**  
of all kinds, such as, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Cheese, Mackerel, &c.,  
**Confectionaries,**  
of all descriptions, Raisins, Candy, Almonds, West India Fruits and every article usually kept in such an establishment. The undersigned having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the above named business would be glad to see all the former patrons of Mr. Mead, and any one wishing any thing in our line and respectfully invite our friends and the community in general to give us a call, hoping by close attention to business to merit a respectable share of public patronage.  
Weddings and Parties furnished at the shortest possible notice.  
We will be compelled to sell entirely for cash as our liabilities are heavy.  
MOORE & MOODY.  
P. S. Having sold out my interest in the above named establishment to Messrs. Moore & Moody, I would respectfully recommend them to my former friends and patrons. I do solicit an early call from my friends and customers, as I will remain for some time and would be happy to see them, &c.  
JOSEPH MEAD.  
Charlotte, Sept. 25, 1855. 9-11.

**Grand Division,**  
SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF N. C.  
THE next Annual Session of this Body, will meet in the Town of Charlotte, at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, the 23rd of October, 1855. A full attendance of the Representatives is earnestly invoked. Business of vital importance to the cause will be brought up for consideration. Come on come all, and let us have a grand rally, and begin the work of Philanthropy and Patriotism with renewed energy. Return tickets, free of charge, will be given all Representatives who travel on the N. C. Railroad.  
A. M. GORMAN, G. S.  
Sept. 25, 1855. 9-1w  
Papers friendly to the cause are requested to copy.

**FEMALE SCHOOL.**  
A FEMALE SCHOOL, will be opened in Charlotte on the fourth Monday in September, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Washburn, where the usual branches of our English education will be imparted to such children as may be entrusted to the tuition of Miss Rosier Cruise.  
Young Ladies desirous of studying the French Language, can acquire the pronunciation in its purity, be taught to read and translate it with ease, and if its study be persevered in a while could learn to speak it without difficulty. Miss R. Cruise having resided many years in France being chiefly educated there, and having had many years experience teaching in America feel confident they will not disappoint, the reasonable expectations of those Parents who may send their Children to her for instruction.  
RATES FOR TUITION,  
Spelling and Reading, \$3 per quarter. Writing and Arithmetic with the above \$4.  
Composition, History, Geography, and Grammar \$5.  
Any of the other higher English branches added to the above \$8. The French Language taught for \$3 per quarter.  
Needle work and embroidery taught for \$3. Sept. 25th 1855. 9-3w.

**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. R. R.  
Hon. Daniel Wallace, Charleston, S. C. Gen. C. B. Griffin.  
Pres't S. & U. R. R. Newberry, S. C.  
W. W. Elms, Charlotte, N. C. 8-ly  
Sept. 18, 1855.

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.  
WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."  
Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.  
Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.  
THOMAS BRAGG.

**Notice to the Public.**  
A Large Sorrel HORSE and an Old BUGGY was found in the woods near the Old Wells, on Sunday the 23rd inst. The Horse was led securely to a tree, but not unhitched from the Buggy, and had been there since Friday morning previous. And was left there by a man who said his name was John Davis, of North Carolina. Said Davis is about six feet in height, dark brown hair and whiskers, supposed to be about thirty years of age and weighs about 160 pounds. He wore on his left little finger a large red Ring. He offered to sell the horse to Mr. James Matthis, and also to Mr. B. H. Miller, living above the Old Wells, on Friday morning, the 31st inst. He was also seen the same evening walking towards Hamburg with his Saddlebags in his hand, and enquired at what hour the cars left Augusta for Atlanta. It is unknown why he acted so with his horse and buggy.  
The horse is a large sorrel—hind feet white—blaze in the forehead—some scars on his fore legs, and about 16 hands high. The Buggy is badly worn, and was made by Wilson & Hartly, Charlotte, N. C. A hand umbrella was also found near the buggy with the initials of W. D. on it.  
The above Horse and Buggy are at my house, where the owner, by proving property and paying charges, can get them.  
For further particulars, address the Subscriber at Edgefield, C. H.  
J. L. ADDISON  
Sept. 25. 9-2w

**King's Mountain Celebration.**  
THE Major-General and Brigadier Generals of the several Divisions with their respective Staffs; The Volunteer, Uniform and Cavalry Companies of the State; The surviving Soldiers of the Seminole and Mexican Wars; The Members of the Senate and House of Representatives; The Clergy; The Masonic, Odd Fellow and Temperance Lodges; and the Members of the Press, are invited to attend the Celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, on Thursday the 4th day of October next.  
WM. B. WILSON,  
JNO. L. MILLER, } Committee of  
SAM'L W. MELTON. } Invitation.  
Sept. 25.

**WM. R. BRAILSFORD,**  
Commission Merchant,  
AND AGENT FOR  
Baltimore and Philadelphia Packets,  
CHARLESTON, So. CA.  
LIBERAL advances made on consignments of produce to Sept. 11, 1855. 7-ly.

**CARRIAGE SHOP.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the Carriage Making Business in all its various branches with all the increased facilities afforded by modern improvements. He has now on hand a large number of BGGIES, CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, to which he asks the inspection of purchasers, where he will be glad to see his friends.  
JOHN HARTY.  
July 25, 1855. 4-11

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Little Sugar Creek, 8 miles South of Charlotte, in the Providence region, and 1 mile East of the C. & S. C. Rail Road. This tract contains about 850 Acres, of this amount about 300 acres are in cultivation. The largest field is well arranged land in front, has been cleared in the few years. On the place there is a very comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out buildings, including an excellent Gin House and Screw, just built. Also, a spring and well of good water. The above land is situated in a healthy neighborhood, surrounded by an industrious, intelligent and moral community. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any person desirous of purchasing.  
J. M. DOBY,  
July 19, 1855. 1-11

S. L. DOWELL, of Georgia. R. A. ROGERS, of Alabama. W. D. DORR, of Florida.  
**DOWELL, 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 Domes in Produce. We make arrangements to receive your orders, and to forward them by 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

**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 by our means. We are certain so large a Stock has never been exhibited in Western North Carolina.  
BREM & STEELE, Trade Street, Charlotte, Sept. 15, 1855. 8-4w.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
Female Collegiate Institute,  
THE duties of this Institution, under the sole charge of the Proprietor and Principal, assisted by an able corps of Teachers, will be resumed on the 1st Thursday in October, by E. M. MARSH, M. D., Principal and Professor, Columbia S. C. Sept. 11.

**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, Two Dollars per Annum, Merchants' Cards, not over a square, (12 lines), inserted one year for Five Dollars.  
H. S. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber having bought the entire interest of J. C. Hand of the firm of Ahrens & Hand respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to sell his whole Stock of Goods at Cost, strictly for Cash and must his customers and the public generally to call and see his Goods.  
N. B.—The Notes and Accounts due the firm are in the hands of Mr. J. C. Hand for collection.  
F. W. AHRNS,  
Sept. 11, 1855. 1-11

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
HATS and CAPS on consignment, at Boone's Hat and Shoe Emporium,  
Dec 29, 1854 2311

**Selling off at Cost!**  
I HAVE bought the entire Stock of GOODS of Allison & 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 Dress Goods,**  
Window Curtains,  
Carpetings, &c., &c.  
C. E. SPRATT.  
April 20, 1855. 3911

**Watches! Watches! Watches!**  
THE subscribers are now receiving a large stock of WATCHES from the most celebrated makers also a rich stock of  
**Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c.,**  
all of which will be sold low for cash or on short time to punctual dealers.  
THOS. TROTTER & SON.  
April 27, 1855 4041  
Whip copy.

**PIANO FORTES.**  
MR. RAMSEY, of Columbia, So. Ca., Piano Forte and Music Dealer, is now constantly receiving a good supply of Pianos with the L A T EST IMPROVEMENTS, which has given them the premium over all others. 6 and 6 1/2 octaves from \$250 to \$300. 6 1/2 to \$300 to \$400. 7 and 7 1/2 octaves from \$350 to \$500. Carved wood Grand Piano from \$500 to \$800.  
Mr. R. is a practical Piano Maker can insure his customers a perfect instrument.  
Columbia, June 29, 1855. 49-ly

**ATTENTION!**  
If not disposed of privately, I will offer for sale in Charlotte on Tuesday of October Court, (23d) inst. a valuable tract of land, known as the "Carson Plantation," lying 7 miles west of Charlotte, and 13 miles from B. & S. C. Rail Road, containing by a recent survey 978 acres, one third of which is well timbered. The place is well watered, and contains a large amount of good meadow land. The soil is well adapted to the culture of either cotton or grain. On the premises is a good dwelling, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out buildings.  
Terms made known on day of sale.  
Sept. 15, 1855. JAS. H. CARSON 85w.

**Rare opportunity to buy Land.**  
THE Subscriber having determined to remove South offers for sale, privately, all his Lands in Providence. The Home Tract, Black Jack, Patterson and Willow place.  
THE HOME TRACT lies on the Providence road, 12 miles south of Charlotte, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood, near the Church, containing  
**350 Acres,**  
half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House and other improvements.  
THE BLACK JACK PLACE is 10 miles from Charlotte, on the same road, with comfortable improvements; also a good Store house, where a thriving business has for a number of years been transacted. The farm contains  
**112 Acres,**  
and is of unsurpassed fertility. The  
**TWO OTHER PLACES** are in the same vicinity, and is in the virgin growth and heavily timbered; one contains 45 acres, the other 40.  
These lands are probably the most productive ever offered for sale in this county and affords, to those who purchase, a rare opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. Those who wish to examine the premises can do so by calling on the subscriber who will take pleasure in showing them the lands.  
JOHN M. MATTHEWS.  
Aug 17 4ft  
Chester Standard, and Wadesboro' News, will copy 6 times and forward bills to the subscriber at Providence, P. O., Mecklenburg Co., N. C.