WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY

R. P. WARING & H. M. PRITCHARD.

Office, one door south of Sadler's Hotel—up stairs.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid *strictly in advance* $2,00
If paid within three month 2,50
If paid at the end of the year. 3,00

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☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so at all times, *by mail*, and at our risk.

Kansas—Gov. Shannon.

The report which has been circulating through the papers to the effect that Gov. Shannon, on his arrival in the Territory of Kansas, made a pro-slavery speech, turns out to be correct. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Westport, gives an account of the Governor's reception and reports what he said on the occasion:

In the evening the Governor was serenaded, and called out to address the audience, who had gathered around the at present the hotel. He spoke:

Gov. Shannon began his remarks by thanking the audience for their courteous reception. It gratified him, he said, not because it was personally flattering, but because it showed him that they were disposed to decide on his official career in advance. It showed him that he might rely on your aid, in endeavoring to overcome obstacles which he was aware existed, but hoped were not insurmountable.

A Voice—yes, you shall have our aid.

He regretted to see in certain portions of the Territory a disposition to nullify the laws which have been enacted by your Legislature.' This was a revolutionary movement which was greatly to be deplored. He regretted, he said, that he had arrived too late to form the acquaintance of the Legislature. He knew nothing of the laws passed by them, but from the ability and patriotism of the gentlemen who composed it, he doubted not that they were wise and judicious. But, even if they were not wise and judicious, open resistance, and nullification of them, was not the proper way to defeat their provisions. If they were unconstitutional, there were courts to appeal to, which had been created, for the purpose of deciding such questions.

As to the Legislature that recently adjourned at the Shawnee Mission, he regared it as a legal assembly—[cheers] and thought that the objection to its power grounded on its removal from Pawnee, was puerile, as every Legislature enjoyed the right of removing the seat of government at pleasure. The Executive and Judiciary of the Territory had acknowledged the Legislature as a legal body, and so would he. (Good.)

He regarded their laws as binding on every citizen of the Territory, and would use all his executive power and authority to carry them into effect. (Cheers.)

He said he did not intend to address them on the various questions that divided the party in the Territory; perhaps he did not understand them, and he had not expected to speak on this occasion.

To one subject, however, he would allude—Slavery. His official life and career were not unknown to a portion, at least, of the citizens of Kansas. He had no intention of changing his political faith. He thought, with reference to Slavery, that as Missouri and Kansas were adjoining States, as much of that immence commerce up the Missouri, which was already rivaling the commerce between the United States and some European countries, must necessarily lead to a great trade, and perpetual intercourse between them, it would be well if their institutions should harmonize—as otherwise there would be continual quarrels and border feuds. He was for Slavery in Kansas. [Loud cheers.]

After thanking the audience, the new Governor withdrew.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—It is stated that of the ten thousand dollars in cash paid to the Indians at Lake Pointe, hardly a dollar was carried away by them; all was lost by gambling.

The Indians are apt scholars in vice, but stupidly dull to learning virtue. Nothing will excite them but liquor and gambling. From morn till night, when in camp around the beautiful shores of the Madeline Island, the dull chant, and the monotonous beat of the rude drum, denoted their constant devotion to the moccasin game. The players squat in a circle, and one with three moccasins, lying on the ground in the centre of the ring, dexterously places leaden balls under these moccasins, one of which balls is marked. The game seems to be a mere guessing by another of the party, as to the moccasin under which the marked ballet is placed. One beats the drum and all grunt out their chant, and by the hour they sit absorbed in the game. The loser pays to the winner little sticks prepared for the purpose and answering to the 'chips' as used by civilized blackleggs.

After the payment we suppose white gamblers joined in the games and fleeced the poor dupes out of their money, blankets and clothing.

Cleveland Herald.

The Hoosac Tunnel, in Massachusetts, for railway purposes, will not be completed for four or five years to come. A new machine of great power is now in course of construction, at New York, to be used in boring the drift or headway, the old one being found too cumbrous to be easily managed. The plan of cutting out the entire cavity of the tunnel, twenty-four feet in diameter, by the machine, has been abandoned, and the new one is to bore a shaft of but eight feet in diameter, after which the work of blasting will be comparatively easy. Thus far, the operations at the tunnel have been confined to the approaches, and it will be several weeks before the tunnel proper can be reached.

A curious question for the lawyers has arisen in London. A lady was courted by a gentleman, who proposed to marry her, and was accepted.—But he didn't fulfil his promise, and she sued him from for the breach. It turned out however, that he couldn't marry her because he had a wife living at the time. In answer to the suit, he says 'Barkis is willin', but the law wont allow it,' and the lady can only demand a fulfilment of his engagement by an act *contra bonos mores*. The question then arises, 'What damage has the lady sustained in not being married to a married man?'—There is a subtlety of casuistry suggested by this, which the Chief Baron himself did not live to encounter, and an arbitration was recommended.—It is a nut which a philadelphia lawyer might perhaps be able to crack.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 16, 1855.

☞ W. S. LAWTON & CO., (South Atlantic Wharf,) are our authorized agents in Charleston, 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 MARKETS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Oct. 16 1855

Flour coming in briskly at and common from $6 6¾. Cotton old crop, little upward extreme range from 7 to 8

Wheat $1 to 1,25. Corn 50 to 55 meal do.

Bacon, hog round 13 to 13½ cts.

Lard 13 cts. Salt $2,50 to 2½.

From the South Carolinian.

YORKVILLE, Oct. 4.

I have merely time to drop you a line in relation to the demonstration at King's Mountain today. On our arrival at the ground, we found a large concourse of persons from this and our sister State of North Carolina. The assemblage at the commencement of the exercises was estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand, and all seemed animated by the spirit of the occasion.

The military, consisting of the Palmetto Guards and delegations from the Washington Light Infantry, and Charleston Riflemen, of Charleston, a detachment of the Artillery Company of Edgefield, the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, Columbia Artillery, and the Color Guard of the Carolina Blues of your city, an Infantry Company from Chester, and the Yorkville Cadets, were formed by Captain Johnston of the Charleston Riflemen, acting Adjutant of the day, and went through sundry evolutions under the command of Major Meghan of the Independent Battalion of your city. They were reviewed by Col. McCorkle.

After the Military exercises, a procession was formed, and marched to the stand provided for the orators of the occasion. An impressive prayer and one remarkably appropriate was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Adams of this place. Hon. John S. Preston was then introduced in the assembled multitude by Hon. I D. Witherspoon of this district. Col. Preston was received with six hearty cheers from his auditory, and the grand old mountain re-echoed the welcome to the descendant of one whose noble deeds on that hallowed spot gave new life to those gallant spirits who were struggling for the liberties of their country. There were few on that ground who did not catch some of the inspiration of the occasion, or who did not feel amply compensated for the toil of the journey thither.

It would be folly for me to attempt to furnish you with any abstract of the eloquent discourse of the distinguished and gifted orator. Your readers know him too well not to feel assured that he did justice to his glorious theme. For genuine heart-reaching and heart stirring eloquence, we have rarely, if ever, listened to a more successful effort. He enchained and enraptured his audience for over two hours, now with his glowing and descriptive eloquence, and anon with his beautiful imagery, his chaste and truthful groupings of the noble spirits who led their countrymen to victory. Distinguished as Col. Preston has been for his previous efforts—and I have heard many of them—this, I must say, was his best.

I regret to say that the enjoyment of the day was clouded by a serious accident which befel a member of the Columbia Artillery, Mr. Sidney Chiton. The Company was firing a salute after Col Preston's oration. When Mr. Chiton was loading one of the guns, it from some cause was prematurely discharged shattering his arm and burning him severely. He was immediately conveyed to the Company's quarters, and was attended by Dr. Powell of your city, and, I believe, Dr. Bratton of this place; and Dr. Moore.

This sad accident deeply affected his fellow soldiers from your city, and brought sadness to the camp, where but a few minutes before all was cheerfulness and hilarity.

It is needless to say that his address was well received; the ringing cheers and thundering applause with which he was frequently interrupted gave abundant evidence that he had carried the hearts of the vast assemblage who stood before him.

Col. Preston was followed by Mr. Bancroft, who in the remarks he made, paid a very handsome compliment to South Carolina. He was well received by the audience and I am sure was highly gratified with the spectacle before him—a host of freemen assembled to worship at an altar of liberty erected by God himself, and consecrated by the blood of their fathers.

On the platform we observed the venerable W. C. Preston, Hon. James L Orr, our immediate representative Hon. W. W. Boyce, and other invited guests, who had come to honor the occasion. I was informed the dinner was bountiful, consisting of everything that was good, and elegantly prepared.

The people of York, and the Committee, deserve great credit for the extensive arrangements they made for the comfort and convenience of visitors. There were conveyances in abundance and a universal hospitality manifested by the people of this community. The Palmetto Hotel, kept by Mr. Rose, gave ample and fine accommodation to a large number of guests. It is a spacious brick building and kept in excellent style.

The celebration winds up by a ball, to be given to-morrow evening—not forgetting a handsome entertainment to be provided for their visiting brethren by the members of the press in this town.

Yorkville and the District have acted well their part in this patriotic demonstration, and your correspondent has many acknowledgements to make to them for their courtesy, attention and hospitality.

Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of day light in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.—That's certain as death and as inventable as taxation. Woman although the most delicate and beautiful flower in the garden of Creation, hates cowardice as a scalded monkey hates the sight of a teakettle.

DIMINUTIVENESS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.—It is mentioned as a fact worthy of notice that the naval armament, destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of guns, the whole naval force of the United States.

We learn that the North Carolina Railroad is completed to within sixteen miles of Greensboro', and that they are approaching at the rate of one mile per day.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Main Law in Maine.

The Tribune "gives it up!" The State of Maine, the stronghold of Compulsory Temperance, is sold to rum dealers and rum sellers, and the "glory of Ichabod is departed." All of which in plain English means, that at the recent election Gov. Morrill has been defeated, and an anti-prohibition, anti-"Republican" Senate and Assembly have been elected. As every sensible person foresaw, the mighty excitement with regard to liquor selling, produced a reaction to the same extent. One year ago, it was already perceived that in most places the then existing statute was a dead letter. Men dared not and would not any longer incur the odium attached to making complaints in the manner prescribed, and we heard, without surprise, that the opinion of several of the foremost original advocates of a restrictive law had changed, and that they took up with the experiment as a failure. More enthusiastic persons thought differently, and under the leadership of Neal Dow, they succeeded in procuring the addition of more stringent provisions to the Law than it had before contained, and Mr. Dow was elected Mayor of Portland, mainly as a token of the gratitude of the inhabitants of that place, for his benevolence and philanthropy. The practical workings of the law, with supplementary adjuncts, have, however, again been found wanting.

The provisions of the Maine Law Statute were so evidently the united product of demagogueism and fanaticism, and are so alien in their spirit to the workings of Abolitionism, Women's Rights, "Vote yourself a farm," and many similar modern effervescences, that we have condemned them, and foreseen their necessary final explosion; but we should equally deplore a reaction to the other extreme.

Many of our readers remember the foundation of the first temperance society. It was instituted in Boston in 1825-26 and under the auspices of such men as Edwards, Woods, Hewett, Beaches and others, commenced a successful crusade against fashionable tipping and brandy and water hospitality, as well as public dram-shops, which carried with it the good will of nearly all classes of society. The voluntary system was the only one employed; yet, before the society had long been established, its effects were so apparent that it began to be disputable for gentlemen to ask each other to drink, as they had done before, and hundreds of thousands in this country and England had taken the pledge." Men were seldom to be seen entering drinking saloons, and laboring men took pride in avowing themselves recruits to the rapidly swelling ranks of the organization against drunkenness. If in addition to the efforts that were then made, prudent and stringent license laws had been passed, and pains had been taken to carry them into effect—and it means had been used to remove from our large cities a portion of its demoralized immigrant population—the new system would have probably continued to prosper, and healthy development would have been felt at the present day. In 1836, however, or even sooner, the cloven foot of fanaticism made its appearance. What the enemy of all good could not oppose, he sought to ruin by his embraces. To the cause of temperance he brought the aid of intemperate action. From that time to this the temperance society has progressively decayed: first of all, by introducing an absurd opposition to the use of every species of exciting drink, (as, for instance, cider, beer, and even coffee and tea) and then by changing into an involuntary and compulsory system, what had been begun on the principle of moral suasion and an appeal to the better nature of man. And although most of the old members who are yet living, continue to adhere to their first principles, they have refused actively to co-operate with those who overthrew the most wise and philanthropic endeavor to do good in temperance, that has yet existed on this continent.

In process of time there came to the aid of Teetotalers, a priest from Ireland, who, in view of the great amount of intemperance in that country, called upon his countrymen to enter into a *religious obligation*, or "vow," to abstain from intoxicating drinks. It is difficult to estimate the relative value of Father Mathew's labors, but we believe that most members of his own persuasion even, are now convinced that although his first success was apparently great, the ultimate result to those who incurred the obligation he required, was as a general remark, injurious. He still has partizans, but the wisest enemies of drunkenness think that his exaggerated Teetotalism, has not benefitted, but been a drawback to the legitimate cause of Temperance. He, more than any other man, brought the subject of Total Abstinence before the people in such a shape, that Eastern demagogues began to count it as a valuable political adjunct to Abolitionism; and it has been used as such, to the present time.

The rise and progress of the Maine Liquor Law agitation is well known. It has presented that mingling of good and dangerous features which easily seduces flighty enthusiasts, and has done more injury in consequence of the basis of sound principles on which it appeared to rest, than any unadulterated evil would have been likely to accomplish. Every good citizen is a friend of Temperance. Every virtuous man shrinks from the contamination to his family, friends and country, which may be the result of the abuse of alcoholic drink. It is not difficult to imagine a statutory support to Temperance, which would be constitutional, and which might deprive intemperance of a portion of its allurements. Therefore the prestige in favor of the Main Liquor Law was great; and had it been essentially sound and true in principle, it might have bestowed lasting benefit upon the country. But in Maine, as since here, it has been a tool in the hands of demagogues, and the consequences of the reaction which has begun against it, threaten to be disastrous. We therefore trust that those who have been united in opposing said Law, will, now that it is virtually dead, see the wisdom of again uniting in those philanthropic triumphs of Temperance the world has ever known.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. B. Temple, was passed, unanimously, by the Little River (N. C.) Baptist Association in session last week:

Resolved, That the Churches composing the Little River Baptist Association have long stood opposed to secret societies, either religious or political, as being detrimental to the best interests of a free and intelligent people; and we would recommend to the brethren composing said Association to carefully abstain from all secret organizations unknown in the sacred Scriptures.

AN APPROPRIATE RENDEZVOUS.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says, 'it is understood that the members of the Choate family are to have a grand family gathering, some time next summer, on Hog Island, in the town of Essex, the birth place of Hon. Rufus Choate.' Hog Island is certainly the fittest place for an assemblage of *shoats*.

A friend asked a pretty little child of six years old, 'Which do you love the best, your cat or your doll?' The little girl thought some time before answering, and then whispered in the ear of the questioner, 'I love my cat the best, but please don't tell my doll.'

STATE OF THINGS ABROAD.—The following is an extract of a letter from an able and distinguished American, dated at London, Sept. 15, 1855:

But England has committed even greater blunders than Russia. Her position to day is but little better than that of a French dependency. While she enjoys the honor of being designated as an ally of France, the glory is denied her of being regarded as her equal. In fact, her inferiority is universally admitted by her own subjects. She is as powerless as a child in leading strings, as concerns the enforcement of any policy that she might propose in opposition to the interests of France. She must have faith do the bidding of that nation, as the servant does the bidding of his master, or submit to the consequences. What a melancholy returns from the hopes and aspirations of the once proud mistress of the seas! The ruler of France visits her Capitol and dictates his decrees from her palaces. The ruler of Great Britain, in return, visits the French Capitol and is regaled with nothing which did not begin or end with military displays! The exchange of the royal courtesies resulted in convincing Victoria to believe, Victoria that the days of England's greatness had departed forever. The sights which she beheld on the *Champ de Mars* and the Camp of Boulogne will, I dare say, never escape from her memory.

If Louis Napoleon should to-morrow, or any other day, say to England: 'I shall move my boundaries up to the Rhine; I shall place Murat on the throne of Naples and Prince Napoleon on the throne of Spain;' her only reply would be—*As you please!* Thus that balance of power," which she united with France to maintain against a distant rival, and which she has been so anxious to establish, bodily to us on our own Continent, she abandons, in facts repudiates, in the instance of her nearest and most to these neighbors! If France says the war with Russia must be prosecuted beyond the confines of the Crimea, England must say so too. If France says it must be so, England can make no other reply than—"You will be done."

From neither of these countries, nor from the whole world, have we any thing to apprehend as relates to our own interests and security. They have all full as much as they can attend to in the care of their respective immediate dominions. France will give employment enough to all Europe, and have a sufficiency to employ her for at least a score of years. The most fatal of all evil natures that could befal her and her ally would be an interruption to the intercourse which they enjoy with our country. The loss of a thousand Cubas to Spain would not compensate for the loss of their profitable trade with the Western world. The depredation of our markets and supplies would be a more formidable enemy to Thrones than the best disciplined and most numerous armies. Our present crop is not only essential to their well being, but to their very existence. If they have cause to be thankful to the Almighty for one blessing more than an other, it is that. He created an America for their benefit, when the fields ceased to yield an abundance and their granaries were empty.

A Just Rebuke.

The London Illuminated News, in an article on the fall of Sebastopol, says that if England had not intervened to check the oppressions of Russia, the weak nations elsewhere would have been the prey of the spoiler; and adds, 'the Americans would have debated the feasibility of taking possession, not only of Cuba, but of Jamaica and the other West India Islands, and converting them into breeding places for slaves, like Georgia and Carolina.'

The Philadelphia Ledger properly stigmatizes the above assertion as a "malicious libel," for "if the American people had wished to seize Cuba—we say nothing of the still more flagrant absurdity of the rest of the charge—they could not have found a better time than the present. For nearly two years, the allies have had their hands full—Nothing would have been easier for the United States, if it had contemplated the aggressions attributed to it by the News, than to have seized Cuba at any time since the French and English set down before Sebastopol. An alliance with Russia, if our government and people had desired it, would have been gladly welcomed by the Czar; for it would have assailed England in her weakest point by rendering her commerce a prey to our frigates and to privateers. But the American people have no desire to obtain Cuba by rapine. It is not, therefore, because the United States has been terribly in danger of keeping the peace," that Cuba still remains an appanage of Spain, but because this nation reverences justice, abhors wanton conquest, and disposes to interfering with the affairs of its neighbors, as strictly as it refuses to submit to itself.

'And it is just this itching to meddle with other people's business,' which is the weakness of European nations and the cause of their tortuous diplomacy. The powers of the Old World are never content with their own prosperity, and cannot endure to see the success of others. They will not let the world go in the natural way, but are continually, to use an old adage 'putting their finger into other folks' pie.' They seek to control the free development of communities and nations, by clipping and training them, like Chinese gardeners, to suit their own notions. They are continually in judgement on their neighbors, and usually not in the most charitable spirit. The history of Europe, for several centuries, has been a history of incessant mutual misrepresentation, interference and oppression between nations.

'There are times, we know, when it is proper—nay! perhaps a duty—for the greater powers to interfere in behalf of the weaker. To these rare exceptions we do not refer. But we condemn, without hesitation, the vicious system of wilful abuse, of which the paragraph in the News is an example, which originating in this meddlesome spirit, excites and perpetuates, by its malignity, the animosities of nations."

DYING FROM EMOTION.—The father of Tuckerman, the Boston defaulter, was well known as a grand man, with a smile and a pleasant word for every one. Since the news respecting his son's swindling transaction was made known all joyful expression left his face, and his solid features, his eyes fixed on vacancy, and his ghastly, pallid color all showed that deep grief had taken possession of him. Some ten days since, without any marked cause, he died from shame—the victim of his son. There may have been no rupture of the cardiac organ, but the world recognizes it as a broken heart. If the son is unmoved by the thoughts of the orphans and widows he has wronged, will he be so checked by the parricidal results of his willful wrong doing?

THE LAST YANKEE GOV.—No English! no Irish! no German! no Taxes! no Government! no Babies! Know Nothing!!!—*Punch.*

Dissolution.

THE firm existing under the name of ELMS & OATES, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts are all in the hands of C. H Elms, who has purchased the same, and respectfully calls on all who are indebted for the amount due by count work, as the business of the firm must be closed.

ELMS & OATES.

Oct 1st 1855. 12-3w.

WHAT IS JOY:—The honey of existence; really beneficial and agreeable, as one feels after being cured of the tooth-ache by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—It is proper to add that almost every other description of pain is removed by its application.

Byron say—

"This is the way physicians mend or end us,
Secudem artem—but although we sneer
In health—when sick, we call them to attend us,
Without the least propensity to jeer."

The above brings to mind the best medicine we ever used, and it is not necessary to be prescribed by a physician. We allude to the Pain Killer.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., by Rev. W. B. Cuningham, D. D., Mr. DANIEL McGEE, to Miss NANCY L. McCORD.

DIED.

On the morning of the 14th ult., Mrs. ELEANOR L. BROWN, aged 26 years, 11 months and 20 days.

New Advertisements.

☞ Mecklenburg County Bible Society will meet in the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 19 inst. A Plan for re-organization of the Society will be submitted. All friends of the Bible are invited to attend

A. W. MILLER, Pres't.

A RARE CHANCE.

WILL be sold at public sale on Monday of County Court, 2nd inst, in Charlotte, three likely Negroes, one woman 28 years old, one boy seven years old, and one girl three years old.

The above Negroes will be sold on a short credit.

C. E. SPRATT.

Oct. 16, 1855. 12 2w.

IT PAYS WELL NOW-A-DAYS TO LOOK ROUND AND FIND

The Cheapest Place to buy Goods, as much money can be saved, particularly when you have the CASH.

WE have just received one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods we have ever brought to this market. We have a large stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Lady's Cloaks, Ready-Made Clothing, of all kinds very cheap.

Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, and some kind of them very cheap Negro

BLANKETS.

And we are determined to sell our Goods as low as any house in Carolina. All we ask is an examination of our Goods and Prices. And as we take great pleasure in showing our Goods, call and see before buying.

BROWN, BRAWLEY & CO.

Oct 9, 1855. 11-tf

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ON Thursday the 1st day of November next, will be sold at auction, at the American Hotel, in Charlotte, some $1 500 worth of furniture, comprising a great variety of articles, and most of them new.

RUFUS BARRINGER.
C. M. RAY.

Oct. 9. 1855. 11-ts

Notice.

IN consequence of the continued illness of my family, I find it necessary to change my present business.

The American Hotel will therefore be closed on Saturday, the 27th inst.; and while returning my thanks to my friends for their kind patronage, I must request and urge them between this and that day, to come forward and settle by CASH.

C. M. RAY.

Oct 9, 1855. 11 ts

HOTEL TO RENT.

AFTER the 1st of November next, the American Hotel will be again to rent; either as a whole, or the several buildings, offices, stables, &c., &c., separately, and very low.

RUFUS BARRINGER.

Oct. 9. 1855. 11-ts.

Confectionary and Bakery.

QUINN & KINZEL

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that they have purchased the Bakery and Confectionary Establishment lately kept by E. Lonergan on Main street, 2 doors east of the American Hotel. Mr. Kinzel being an experienced Baker and thorough workman they are prepared to furnish **Bread, Cakes** and every thing in their line of the most superior description. They will keep on hand An Extensive variety of

Choice Family Groceries, and all kinds of Candies, Toys Fancy Articles of every description,

And indeed every thing usually found in their line. WEDDINGS and PARTIES will be supplied at very short notice.

Thankful to please, and reasonable terms, will insure patronage they are determined to have it.

QUINN & KINZEL

Sept. 28th 1855. 12-3m.

Notice.

The undersigned has this day sold out his Bakery and Confectionary establishment to Messrs. Quinn & Kinzel, who will continue the business at the old Stand. He earnestly desires every one indebted to come forward and pay up.

Sept. 23, 1855 E. LONERGAN.

Notice—Equity Sale.

BY an order from the Court of Equity—on the 19th day of October next, I will sell, on the premises the valuable plantation formerly owned by Dr. Samuel H. Smith, on the waters of McAlpins creek, joining Wm. Lee, Silas Alexander, and Fosters old Mill tract, containing about 300 acres, on a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Sept. 25. (Prices $1.75.) 9-4w

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

[L. S.] 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.

By order of the Governor:

POLASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 25, 1855. 9-4w

THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND!!!

BUT where they have taken it to we don't know, but one thing we do know, that if you want to buy cheap Goods for cash whether Dry-Goods, Boots or Shoes, well made Clothing, Hats or Caps, call at F. W. Ahrens', formerly Ahrens & Hand, Store next to the Court House, where you will find all kind of Goods and prices to suit all.

I am obliged owing to tightness of the money market and my limited means to make my business strictly Cash, which will enable me to buy and sell much lower than a credit system could afford. My Motto is Cash and short Profits. My friends will oblige me not to ask for credit, as I must refuse it.

N. B. All kinds of produce taken for Goods.

Yours respectfully,
F. W. AHRENS.

Oct. 9. 1855—11-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

A FEMALE SCHOOL will be opened in Charlotte on the fourth Monday in September, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Washam, where the usual branches of an English education will be imparted to such children as may be intrusted to the tuition of Miss Russell 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 in teaching in America feel confident she 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 Grammer $6.

Any of the other higher English branches added to the above $8. The French Language taught or $8 per quarter.

Needle work and embroidery taught for $3.

Sept. 25th 1855. 9 3w.

S. L. DOWELL, of Georgia. R. A. ROGERS, of Alabama. W. D. DOWELL, 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 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 1y

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 so large a stock has never been exhibited in Western North Carolina.

BAEM & STEELE,
Trade Street.

Charlotte, Sept. 15, 1855. 8 4w.

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 ress Goods, Window Curtains, Carpetings, &c., &c.

C. E. SPRATT.

april 20, 1855. 30tf

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!!

THE LANCASTER LEDGER.

Published Weekly, at Lancasterville, 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 a year. Merchant's Cards, not over a square, (12 lines,) inserted one year for Five Dollars.

E. S. BAILEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!

A large supply just received at

SCARR & CO'S,
Drug Store.

Charlotte, Sept. 4 1855. 6 tf.

Chills and Fever.

THE following valuable remedies for the above diseases, viz:

Thompson's Fever and Ague Powders,
Indian Cholagogue,
Rowands Tonic,
Hills Pills,
Jaynes Pills,
Champion's Pills, &c.

For Sale at SCARR & CO,
Sept. 6, 1855. 6-tf. Druggist.

Hooflands German Bitters,

Unequalled as a remedy for Dyspepsia and general Debility. For sale at

SCARR & CO'S,
Sept. 1, 1855. 6-tf. Drug Store.

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 and a large number of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, to which he asks the inspection of purchasers. His establishments is on College and Depot streets, where he will be glad to see his friends.

JOHN HARTY.

july 26, 1855. 1-tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

N. CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a Family Newspaper, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church shall be devoted to all the interests of NORTH CAROLINA. And furnish intelligence for every class of readers. In size and appearance, the new periodical is to equal to any four church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire inefficiency of the existing advocates," to the necessities of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper, and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our Church in all parts of our State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The Advocate will be published at $1,50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st day of January 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the Ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and addresses of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, Postoffices and counties. Those who have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C.

The payment will be expected upon the issue of the 1st number. The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of Conference.

N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. E. PELL,
R. T. HELFIN,
WM. CARTER,
W. BARRINGER. } Com.

Aug. 4, 1855.