

KANSAS.

The state of things in this territory is well calculated to awaken serious apprehensions in the minds of all lovers of the Union, and to arouse exultation and sneers all over despotic Europe.

They must be crushed, and that instantly, or the strife will spread from Kansas to every other State of the confederacy, until the American Union is numbered among the things that were.

A BLOOD THIRSTY ABOLITIONIST.

William Lloyd Garrison was invited to deliver a lecture before the anti-slavery Boston committee, but declined for the reason that Southerners have also been invited to lecture at the same place, on the same subject.

Mr. Fillmore's European tour has bound foreign nations to America with bonds of steel. Without pride, pomp, or ostentation, he shakes the peasant's hand with far more cordiality than he does the King's.

What is particularly surprising is, that you should have selected from among the slaveholders and defenders of slavery, the most insolent, depraved and desperate of them all—Aitchison, Wise, Douglas, Mason, Toombs and Butler.

Mr. Butler is the incarnation of South Carolina over-severity, and represents the State which imprisons, and sells into interminable slavery, such colored citizens of Massachusetts as venture upon her soil, and which expelled from her limits our venerable and much respected fellow-citizens, Hon. Samuel Hoar, though clothed with all the official authority of the Commonwealth to seek in a constitutional manner, and by due process of law, to save those victims of Southern perfidy from their horrible doom.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

The unanimity of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives in plugging in nomination, according to the usages of the Democratic party, their regular candidates for all the offices of the House, is in accordance with the known and settled policy of the Democratic party, and will be hailed with pleasure in every State of the Union.

NICARAGUA.—All the Central American governments have protested through their diplomatic agents at Washington, against the recognition by Mr. Wheeler, our Minister, of the present Nicaragua (or Walker) government. They state it as their opinion, that the present government of Nicaragua cannot long continue; and declare that it is the fixed determination of the governments they represent, to exterminate all foreign adventurers who invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

DEAD.—The father of the Hon. HOWELL COBB, died on Wednesday, in Athens, Ga., at the advanced age of 72 years.

indebted to a regular nomination for his seat. The spirit which now animates the democracy of the Union is the spirit which demands full obedience on the part of the representative to the exigencies of his constituents, and especially to the example which placed him in the seat which he holds.

MR. DOBBIN.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing under date of the 28th ult., says: "Secretary Dobbin does not intend to resign. He may, perhaps, go to Florida for the restoration of his health."

MR. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL (Free Soiler).—Messrs. Albright, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Bingham, Brenton, Ezra Clark, Jr., Colfax, Cumberack, Day, Dean, Dickson, Durfee, Galloway, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughton, Kelsey, King, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Killian Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Norton, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Binn, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Walbridge, Waldron, Elliman W. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Jr., W. Welch, Woodruff, and Woodworth.—33.

MR. HAMPREY MARSHALL (Know Nothing).—Messrs. John P. Campbell, Charles Bayard Clark, Cox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Eldridge, Estis, Jr., Foster, James M. Harris, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Linley, Alexander K. Marshall, Paine Porter, Puryear, Reade, Reedy, Ricard, Rivers, William R. Smith, Sworpe, Trippie, Underwood, Walk, Walker, Whitney, and Zollicoffer.—38.

MR. BURNS, JR. (Know Nothing).—Messrs. Burlingame, Cluffe, Conins, Craig, Danrell, Timothy Davis, De Witt, Dodd, Emrie, Robert B. Hall, Knapp, Knowlton, Mott, Perry, Pike, Sage, Tappan, Thorington, Trafton, and Wood.—21.

MR. HENRY M. WOOD (Whig).—Messrs. Bradshaw, Broome, James H. Campbell, Covode, Dick, Edie, Knight, Kundel, Millward, Peace, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, Sued, Todd, and Tyson.—17.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. The first "biennial" session of the General Assembly of Virginia, convened at Richmond on Monday the 3d inst. In the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Shelton F. Leake, presides. Shelton C. Davis, Esq., (of Richmond city), was re-elected clerk. John A. Jordan (from Isle of Wight) Sergeant-at-arms; and Sheffey Baldwin, Door-keeper. The organization being complete the annual message of Gov. Johnson was presented and read. In the House of Delegates St. George Tucker, Esq., of Albemarle, was unanimously elected clerk.—Oscar M. Crutchfield, Esq., of Spotsylvania, was unanimously elected speaker. Mr. Robert Cartwright, of Lynchburg, was elected First Door-keeper; and Mr. F. M. Farwell, of Nelson, Second do. The House being organized, the Governor was informed of the fact, when his Annual Message was sent in and read.

SAVANNAH ELECTION.—A municipal election came off in Savannah, Ga., which resulted in the election of the whole Democratic ticket for Aldermen, and the reelection of Mr. Anderson as Mayor. We do not know whether Mr. Anderson is a Democrat or not, but we believe that he is not a Know-Nothing. The election passed off in a quiet quiet.

MELANCHOLY DUTY.—On the assembling of the Missouri Legislature, the other day, a melancholy duty had to be performed. The two Houses met in joint convention to take suitable notice of the death of the Lieut. Governor, of two members of the House, and of the Doorkeeper of the House—all having been numbered with the dead since the adjournment in March last.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—The Washington Union will hereafter be conducted under the firm of A. O. P. Nicholson and J. W. Forney, esqs., as joint editors and proprietors, in accordance with a previous arrangement.

LEGISLATIVE GALLANTRY.—In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in 1833 while a bill granting pensions to certain revolutionary veterans was pending in that body, Mr. Matthias moved to add a gratuity of \$40 to one Sarah Cross, "the sweetheart of an old soldier," which motion prevailed 45 to 36.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Senate of the United States was called to order on Monday the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, by the President thereof, when thirty-one Senators, including Hon. D. S. Reid, of North Carolina, appeared in their seats. A number of credentials were presented, and among them Gov. Reid presented those of the Hon. Asa Biggs, of this State.

The House was informed that the Senate had organized and was ready for business; whereupon the Senate adjourned. The House of Representatives consists of two hundred and thirty-four members and seven territorial delegates. The latter have no vote. The House was called to order by J. W. Forney, Clerk. Nine members were absent. All the members from North Carolina were in their seats.

Messrs. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, H. M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, and N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, were put in nomination for speaker; and the House then voted as follows: For Mr. Richardson (Dem.)—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bayly, Bell, Biscock, Boyce, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Caldwell, Caruthers, Caskey, Chingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson, R. W. Cobb, Craigie, Crawford, Denver, Howell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goodie, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Keith, G. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Fletcher, Lunkin, S. S. Marshall, Maxwell, McCullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Milson, Mordocai Oliver, Orr, Pecker, Peck, Phelps, Quitman, Ruffin, Rast, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, S. A. Smith, Wylliam Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner Watkins, Wells, Jr., Winslow, and J. V. Wright.—74.

For Mr. Lewis D. Campbell (Free Soiler).—Messrs. Albright, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Bingham, Brenton, Ezra Clark, Jr., Colfax, Cumberack, Day, Dean, Dickson, Durfee, Galloway, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughton, Kelsey, King, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Killian Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Norton, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Binn, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Walbridge, Waldron, Elliman W. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Jr., W. Welch, Woodruff, and Woodworth.—33.

For Mr. Humphrey Marshall (Know Nothing).—Messrs. John P. Campbell, Charles Bayard Clark, Cox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Eldridge, Estis, Jr., Foster, James M. Harris, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Linley, Alexander K. Marshall, Paine Porter, Puryear, Reade, Reedy, Ricard, Rivers, William R. Smith, Sworpe, Trippie, Underwood, Walk, Walker, Whitney, and Zollicoffer.—38.

For Mr. Burns, Jr. (Know Nothing).—Messrs. Burlingame, Cluffe, Conins, Craig, Danrell, Timothy Davis, De Witt, Dodd, Emrie, Robert B. Hall, Knapp, Knowlton, Mott, Perry, Pike, Sage, Tappan, Thorington, Trafton, and Wood.—21.

For Mr. Henry M. Wood (Whig).—Messrs. Bradshaw, Broome, James H. Campbell, Covode, Dick, Edie, Knight, Kundel, Millward, Peace, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, Sued, Todd, and Tyson.—17.

And thirty scattering Votes. The House then voted the second, third, and fourth times, with pretty much the same result. The House then adjourned until Tuesday 12 o'clock.

There are eighty-three Democrats in the House, and there were absent five Democrats. The Democrats have, therefore, presented a firm and united front for Mr. Richardson. The opposition vote is very much mixed—the bulk of the black republicans and abolition Know Nothings voting for Campbell and Banks, and the Southern and moderate men for Marshall.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Rev. H. Dean was elected Chaplain, and several Senators appeared and were sworn in. In the House, on Tuesday, the balloting for Speaker was resumed. On the third ballot Mr. Richardson received 74 votes—Mr. Campbell 50—Mr. Banks 28—Mr. Fuller 28—Mr. Marshall 20. No election.

The House continued balloting for a Speaker daily, with slight variations from the result above, until Friday, when the result was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Richardson 73, Campbell 71, Banks 11, Fuller 20, Pennington (Whig) 9, Wheeler do. 11.

After the second ballot, Mr. Campbell rose and stated that although he had received the highest number of votes of any opposition candidate, it was obvious he could not be elected unless he repudiated his well known principles on Slavery and Americanism; and in order to facilitate an organization, he would withdraw his name as a candidate.

After the withdrawal of Mr. Campbell, four ballots were taken. The last and 27th ballot resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Richardson 73, Banks 49, Fuller 28, Pennington 17, Wheeler 7, Zollicoffer, (Tenn.) (K. N.) 9.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANSAS.

We have further details of the civil war in Kansas, which we condense as much as possible, for want of space. The sheriff of Douglas county had an "overwhelming" (which, literally translated, means very small) force of law and order men at his disposal, and was determined to put down the rioters.

Sheriff Jones, who is acting as United States deputy marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties, had received orders from Governor Shannon to arrest forty-two men in Lawrence, but these men (freesoilers) had, it seems, many backers in town, and refused to deliver themselves up. Jones' force could not have been so very large, for he was obliged to issue a call for volunteers to aid him in arresting the parties, which by the way, he had not done at last accounts. The people of Lawrence were much exasperated not only against him, but against Coleman, who it will be recollected, shot a freesoiler roving in self-defence, and had sworn to take and hang them both. They were drilling every day in the open prairie and had five pieces of beautiful artillery.—Great numbers of the law-breakers were pouring into Lawrence armed and equipped as the law doesn't direct. A member of the Legislature had arrived at the Shawnee mission for guns, but only succeeded in raising twenty. Jones had also dispatched a messenger to the same place for immediate assistance in the shape of cannon and a wagon load of ammunition—with what success we do not learn. It will also be recollected, that the ring leaders of the gang of ruffians who attempted to massacre Coleman, burned down his house and drove off his wife and children, had been arrested by Marshal Jones and lodged in jail at LeCompton. The abolitionists were gathering at this place in large numbers, demanding the release of their comrades and the surrender of Coleman. At last accounts Jones was in town with his two prisoners and only fifteen or twenty assistants, and the Governor had issued a proclamation calling the militia to the assistance of the officers.

On the night of the 28th ultimo, large meetings of citizens were held in St. Joseph and Weston, and companies of the Missouri borders had been formed to emigrate to Kansas. Our latest intelligence bears date St. Louis, December 5, and is to the effect that an officer of the Free State organization had been captured at Atchison, having in his possession orders to burn the town, and compass in some way the murder of McLaughlin. We have no doubt that when the powers that be, or that ought to be, are a little more firmly established, he will be dealt with as he deserves. The end is not yet.

Gov. Shannon of Kansas, has telegraphed to the President for aid to quell the disturbances which have broken out between the anti and pro-slavery parties in Kansas.—The President has promptly ordered a concentration of troops from the nearest points to preserve peace.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN KANSAS. Rumors have passed into circulation to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas, to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws. No such authority has been given. In order to show exactly what has transpired, we have obtained permission to publish the following despatches.—Washington Union.

WESTPORT, (Mo.) Dec. 1, 1855. I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth, to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands.

If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON. To his Excellency, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Your dispatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter, the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. To WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

DIGNITY OF DEBTS.—A bill to fix the dignity and prescribe the order in which the debts of deceased persons shall be paid, passed the Georgia Senate on the 9th inst. It provides that, first, funeral expenses shall be paid; second, expense of Administration; third, debts due as Administrator, Executor, Guardian or Trustee; fourth Taxes; fifth Judgments, Mortgages, and other liens; sixth, overseers' wages; and seventh, all other debts are placed on the same footing.

SENSIBLE.—In the county of Middlesex, New Jersey, a petition is being got up, to be presented to the next Legislature of that State, asking for the passage of a law to prevent the manufacture or sale of adulterated or impure liquors. It is proposed to subject offenders to fine and imprisonment. The petition reads:

"Poisonous compounds, under the name of liquor, are daily sold to the inhabitants of this State, the effect of the use of which is not so much to intoxicate as to render insane; that the use of such drinks has introduced, and will continue to introduce, fearful diseases heretofore unknown to our race, and spread vice and immorality broadcast over the land; and that the cause of humanity imperatively calls for some legislative action on the subject."

UP AND DOWN.—Cream upon milk is about the only article which has not risen of late. Nothing has gone down but the mercury in the thermometer.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The dates from Galveston are to the 25th ult. A resolution is under debate in the legislature instructing the Texas Senators to vote against the repeal of the Nebraska Kansas bill, or the repeal or modification of the compromise act of 1850. A resolution has also been introduced instructing the Congressional delegation to urge a treaty with Mexico for the extradition of slaves escaping into Mexico from Texas; and a bill accepting the proposition of Congress with regard to the payment of the creditors of Texas.

The San Antonio Texan states that the multitudes of grasshoppers that have been passing over that country for the last few days have completely ruined the fall gardens.

Both the cotton and the sugar crops are represented as turning out very fairly in many portions of Texas.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF TEXAS.—The official majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas, is about nine thousand. That will do for the "one star" State.—Gen. Houston's treachery to his old and tried friends amounted to but little. Texas is Democratic, and is likely to remain so.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—We have the latest foreign news by the steamer Africa. There is nothing of interest from the Crimea, except that the Allies intend to commence soon a bombardment of the north side of Sebastopol. Cotton was dull, and had declined in price. And breadstuffs of all kinds had slightly declined, and were dull.

Three extensive magazines belonging to the French Artillery, were blown up near Inkermann not long since, involving great destruction of human life. Seventy men and two officers were instantly killed; and one hundred men and ten officers wounded.

The magazine contained 30,000 Kilogrammes of powder, and 600,000 cartridges—also 300 heavily charged shells. All exploded with terrific effect.

A tremendous fire had occurred at Paris, entirely consuming the Government Bakery, which contained 28,000 quintals, (3,136,000 lbs.) of corn, and about the same quantity of four bushels.

An Allied Flotilla, or fleet of small vessels, sent for the especial purpose, had destroyed an immense quantity of Russian grain on the coast of Grieskeinaun. The grain was packed up in the granaries six tiers deep, and extended for two miles along the coast. It was intended for the Crimean army, and being destroyed, will materially lessen their supplies.

The Czar has dismissed Gen. Menschikoff, as Chief of the Russian staff, and appointed Gen. Albenburg in his stead.

It is stated that Gen. Monrivieuff was so overcome by the defeat at Kars, that he has gone insane. Gen. Babusoff, assumes the command.

RESIGNATION, &c.—The Rev. G. W. JOHNSON, the esteemed Pastor of the Baptist church in Raleigh, has felt it his duty to resign his personal charge of the same. His resignation is owing entirely to the state of his throat. He is obliged to desist from preaching at least for a season. He leaves Raleigh very much to the regret of the church and congregation for which he has so ardently labored. The Rev. THOMAS E. SKINNER, late of the Second Baptist church, Petersburg, has been called to the Pastorate, and will enter upon its duties very soon. Mr. S. has enjoyed fine educational advantages, and is a zealous and devoted minister.

GREENSBORO' AND DANVILLE.—The Greensboro' Patriot of the 30th ult., makes a call upon all persons either in North Carolina or Virginia, who want a Plank Road from Greensboro' to the Virginia Line, to meet at Greensboro' on the 22nd inst., to get up stock and organize. Of course we take it that the point on the Virginia Line is to be Danville, and the object in view is a move towards the "Danville Connection."

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF SLAVES.—On Tuesday last, says the Tobacco Plant, a sale of negroes and other personal property, belonging to the estate of the late John S. Jeffries, of Mecklenburg county, Va., took place on Bluestone in this county, surpassing in high prices any sale we have known in this region of the world.

A negro boy, only 18 years of age, and only an ordinary field hand, brought \$1300—and another not quite as likely \$1250 or more. Corn brought \$5.35 per barrel, and other things sold in a like ratio.

ANOTHER SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Another suit has been brought against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, by William Taylor, who was a passenger on the train in which there was so much destruction last summer. Both of his arms were broken, and he was otherwise hurt. Damages are laid at fifty thousand dollars. The company has offered to pay five thousand dollars and give a free ticket for life, but the offer has been declined.

GENEROSITY.

A merchant of Palatka, Florida, named A. E. Hertz, received a letter a few days since from a gentleman in Charleston, S. C., who had sent a negro slave, an invalid, to the salubrious climate of Florida, styled the "land of flowers," for his health, with instructions to find him a comfortable home, and if not to be found in a private family, place him at the hotel, and have him well cared for, and the bill should be footed.—How many poor destitute free negroes of the North would gladly, joy joyfully, ask a cotemporary, exchange the Northern home of freedom, for a Southern home of bondage like this? Would all the abolition sympathy north of the Potomac, send one negro to the sunny South, for the recovery of his health, impaired and ruined by hard labor, cold and hunger? What say the abolitionists?

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of Democratic members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, held in the hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of the 1st of December, 1855, Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, was selected chairman, and Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, and Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, were selected secretaries.

The following resolution, introduced by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern, and western, as well as southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the Know-nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens against their opponents of every class, Know-nothings, or Fusionists; and to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the Constitution and the Union throughout the country.

The meeting then proceeded to select candidates for the various offices connected with the organization of the House, when the following gentlemen were nominated by acclamation, viz: For Speaker—Hon. W. A. Richardson of Illinois. For Clerk—A. D. Banks, of Virginia. For Sergeant-at-Arms—A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania.

For Doorkeeper—Z. W. McKnew, of Virginia. For Postmaster—John M. Johnson, of Virginia. For Public Printer—Cornelius Wendell, of New York.

GEORGE W. JONES, Chairman. W. H. ENGLISH, THOMAS RUFFIN, Secretaries.

MOST PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn, that Mrs. Ann, wife of Richard L. Edgeworth, of this District, committed suicide by shooting herself with a shot gun. It appears from the wound, that she placed the muzzle of the gun under her chin, and fired it, the whole charge passing directly through the brain, killing her instantly.—Mrs. Edgeworth was a highly respectable lady, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew her. She leaves a bereaved husband and several children to mourn a loss they never can regain. Mrs. Edgeworth had labored for several years under an aberration of mind, but no apprehensions of the melancholy event were anticipated.—Cheraw, S. C. Gazette.

SAD CASUALTY.—Several days ago a young son of Mr. Solomon Williams of Warren county, N. C., received an injury, by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, which caused his death. The boy was about 11 or 12 years of age, and a most promising youth. His death furnishes another evidence of the fatal results that attend the use of fire arms.

CURIOUS ELOPEMENT.—The Chicago Democrat of Tuesday says that a woman arrived in that place a few days previous, with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking east for burial. On the route she fell in with a young man, and, on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot, where it has remained since.

N. C. RAIL-ROAD.—The Lexington Flag says that lands in Davidson have advanced 40 to 50 per cent, since the construction of the rail-road. Good Wheat it is stated, finds ready sale in Lexington at \$1.40. An immense quantity of tobacco and wheat have been forwarded from Lexington by the road.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—During the year 1854, one hundred and sixty-five were hung in the United States for murder. Of this number only 7 could read and write.

GREAT CORN CROPS.—In some parts of Pennsylvania the corn crops are said to be greater in the aggregate than at any time before in fifteen years. From seventy to ninety bushels per acre is a common yield, and one field, owned by Dr. Wm. Ragon, of Washington Co., made one hundred and twenty-two bushels per acre.

N. C. FREEMASONS.—The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of North Carolina is in session here this week. The attendance of members is quite large.—[Raleigh Standard.]

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

A member of one of the most successful and liberal advertising houses in the city, called at our counting-room yesterday, says the Cincinnati Columbian, to extend his arrangements. During his conversation, he remarked, that they had commenced advertising in a small way, and in a limited number of papers, but that the advantages were daily made so apparent, that they had concluded to extend it through every valuable medium in the city. He remarked—"If we advertise any particular style or article of new goods, there is sure to be a demand for it immediately; and if we wish to get rid of anything that is running below the market, with the help of the press we can easily call such attention to as to crowd it off." And he added as a clincher, "we received this morning an order from a country town, the profit of which will more than pay the cost of advertising in half the papers of Cincinnati." Men who pursue a liberal policy towards the public, are only liberal towards their own interest.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I am removing from my present Store adjoining the Court-House, To No. 4, Granite Row, OPPOSITE SABLE'S HOTEL. Into the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Drucker & Sommers, between Pritchard & Caldwell's Drug Store, and Messrs. Trotter's Jewelry establishment, where I will be happy to wait on all those who may favor me with a call. F. W. AHRENS. Dec. 4, 1855.—4f

GOOD NEWS

To those wishing to purchase Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, and A Great Assortment of Fall and Winter Articles. ELIAS & COHEN

having received their Immense Fall Stock, are now prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, to whom we can display one of the largest Stocks of Goods in the State at the smallest profits and prices.

WE cannot enumerate the different styles of the Goods and prices, as they are so numerous and so varied, and the beauty and variety of our Cloaks, Trunks, Mantillas and Shawls, which we have in abundance—Ladies call and see them.

Clothing! Clothing!!

An unsurpassed Stock of Ready Made Clothing, both for quantity and variety as well as cheapness. All who have seen it acknowledge it to be the

LARGEST STOCK

ever seen in Charlotte in one season. We have all kinds from the lowest in price to the Very Finest Made. Gentlemen call and examine them, and be your own judges of the Goods and prices.

In addition to which we have an abundant supply of fine Linen Bosom Shirts and Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders, Gloves and Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Carpet-bags, and every thing necessary to complete your wardrobe.

NEGRO SHOES, CLOTHING AND BLANKETS VERY LOW.

To those friends who have been kind enough to patronize our establishments, it is scarcely necessary to inform them how cheap they can buy Goods of us, but to those who have yet to give us the first trial, we say if you wish to select from one of the Largest Stocks of Goods in the State at prices so low as to surprise yourselves, call upon Elias & Cohen, No. 2, Granite Row, immediately opposite Sadler's Hotel.

Wholesale Merchants can select from our varied and extensive Winter supply, upon better terms than they can buy in Charleston. An examination of our Stock is solicited. Country produce taken as cash in exchange. ELIAS & COHEN, No. 2, Granite Row. Oct. 9, '55—1f

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!

Why is it Jenkins & Taylor sell Stoves so cheap? Because they buy them from the Manufacturers.

JENKINS & TAYLOR

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Charlotte and vicinity, that they have removed from their Old Stand, to one door West of Elms & Spratt's Grocery Store, where they have now an exhibition, just received from the North, of the most

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS OF STOVES

Ever offered in North Carolina, among which will be found the celebrated

Iron Witch Cooking Stove!

Which has gained such a famous reputation in the Southern Country for the last eighteen months. This Stove we warrant superior to any Cooking Stove now in use. It is simple in its arrangements, consumes less fuel, and does more work in a given time, than any other Stove now in use. We will put one beside any other Stove of the same size in the United States, and if it does not do more work in any given time, we will forfeit the price of the Stove, and quit selling and go our death for the better one.

All Kinds of Parlour and Box STOVES.

We have, and constantly keep an extensive and varied stock of Tin, and Sheet Iron, Japan and Britannia Ware, Brass Kettles, Cast Iron Baking Stoves, Hat Racks, Cradles, &c. All of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than has ever been before offered in this vicinity.

We would return thanks to our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and they may rest assured, that we shall endeavor, by close attention to business, together with a determination to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

Our Motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock. ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Attended to with dispatch.

Look at this Simple Word CLOTHING!

AND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry made over CLOTHING! You take up the papers and almost the first word you see is

CLOTHING!!

You stroll over the city and you will see six or seven samples of

CLOTHING!!!

A little here, a little there, and no assortment anywhere. Until you get to FULLINGS & CO.'s, where every one runs to get

Good Clothing!

And why do they run there? Simply because they can get Clothing better made, more fashionable, and at less prices than at any House in North Carolina. We make a business of manufacturing a vast variety of Goods, and every article sold by us is WARRANTED, or money returned.

"Competition is the life of Trade."

And we are bound to keep the Largest and Most Fashionable Stock of Clothing in the State.

We have a full stock of Children's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, at low prices. Also,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, CASES, PORTFOLIOS, Pens and Pocket Knives.

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