

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Message meets with almost universal favor, if we are to judge by the comments of the press and of the people. It will doubtless rank with the ablest, boldest, soundest American State papers ever issued.

From the Wilmington Commercial (K. N.) "The President's remarks on the 'Constitutional Theory of the Government' and the 'Constitutional Relation of Slavery' meet the crisis and the hour. Not to bestow on them our hearty approval and unqualified admiration, would be to repudiate and disown the cause of the Constitutional rights of the South for which we have for so many long years contended.

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal. "We publish to-day a synopsis of the able and excellent Message of President Pierce. Never before, have we read a fairer or more statesmanlike document, and it does honor to the head and heart of our Chief Magistrate, whose administration is peculiarly surrounded by conflicting elements, and the wildest spirit of fanaticism and misrule.

From the Concord (N. C.) Gazette. "Though belonging to that Party called, by democratic partisans and demagogues, 'intolerant, oath bound, Know Nothings,' we are free to express our approbation of whatever we think right in our opponents, and take pleasure in doing so.

From the Petersburg Express (Neutral.) "The President takes strong grounds for the South, and this portion of the Message will receive the hearty approval of every true patriot in the land—it matters not that he reside north or south of Mason and Dixon's line.

From the Petersburg Intelligence (Whig-Know-Nothing.) "He (the President) winds up with a notice at considerable length of the 'Constitutional Relations of Slavery,' which he discusses with a force and fairness that will be universally admitted outside of the pale of fanaticism.

From the Baltimore Patriot (Whig-Know-Nothing.) "The remainder of the Message consists of an elaborate review of the slavery question. It is a bold and fearless argument, taking high Southern ground in favor of State rights, and denouncing, with unsparring severity, the efforts made by the free-soil party to legislate upon a subject over which, the Message contends, they have no constitutional authority whatever.

From the Yorkville Enquirer. "In every point of view the Message is an important document, and ought to be read carefully by every intelligent citizen of the country. A careful perusal, repeated again and again, has convinced us that this paper is no common-place document, and we have published it with the earnest hope that thereby every reader would be induced to follow our example and with a like result.

We took it up asking to ourselves, in language of old, 'can any thing good come out of Nazareth?' and after pouring over it again and again we laid it down, with the glad conviction that, (to compare small things with great,) even out of Nazareth has come the greatest and the best. Our own CALHOUN, whose every thought is a revered truth, would have been content with such an exposition of his creed; and, were he living, would ask for it such a place in the head and heart of his people as they were wont to give to words of his own. It is truly a noble paper—noble in the unaffected simplicity of its diction—noble in the patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the States with which it was inspired—and noble in the earnest, fearless and self-devoting spirit with which the cause of the right is sustained, and the oppression of the strong both at home and abroad firmly set at defiance.

From the Washington Union. COL. RICHARDSON ON THE NEBRASKA BILL. The speech of the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives in support of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, delivered on the 20th of May, 1854, is now before us, and the following passages are so pertinent and so manly, so patriotic and so democratic, that we cannot resist laying them before our readers.

The opponents of the bill say the people will condemn us forever. I have heard the same sort of talk before. Why, they have told me some years ago here, that I might look for some green spot by the side of some gentle stream, where I might find my political grave. Sir, instead of that, they have found their political grave, and I have been continued here by the wish of my constituents, and against my own desire.

But, sir, gentlemen of freedom and abolition proclivities tell us, if we persist in urging this measure, they will leave the Democratic party. I hope they will; for in the hour of danger and trial they are opposed to us, and have ever been; and it is only where the victory is certain, and the spoils to be divided, that they act with us. They have marred the moral of the victory by their clamor for the spoils. For one, I have no desire to propitiate them. Sir, we shall pass the bill, settle a great principle, and so settle it, that in all future time we can sustain it; the country will approve it, and these gentlemen, now so clamorous, will acquiesce—yes, sir, I believe that is the word—or swear that they were always for the principle, but opposed to its application to these Territories; and some of them will doubtless be able to go back to some speech or essay where they maintained the doctrine that we now apply.

I want to say a word or two to our friends before I conclude. I want to say to them: that our danger, and our sole danger, consists in our divisions. I want to say right here to our northern friends, that our fortunes are linked up with this bill. The assault is made upon you. Your names are in every abolition sheet in the land, in what they call the 'roll of infamy.' If we falter under such a fire as this, there is no arm but that of resurrection that can reach us. Take my word for it, you will find that to be true. You never make anything in one of these political fights by yielding.—Fight it out, and fight it ever. Our safety consists in standing together. If we fall, let us fall together, and fall fighting. Let us ask no quarter, and give none. I have a word to say, too, to our southern friends, and what I submit to them is applicable to our northern friends, too. In the details of the bill there are a great many things about which we differ; there are a great many things that we would prefer to have otherwise. But we shall have to give up our opinions about these details for the sake of the great principle involved in the bill. If we stand firm, and pass the bill, my word for it, that the excitement which has been manufactured at the North will blow over before the elections next fall, or, at all events, just after them. We appeal to you in a spirit of generosity to yield something in details, to stand by the friends who have stood by you; not stood by you because we were doing justice and right.

The principle will triumph from this time forward, and the day will soon pass by when no more discriminations shall be drawn between the States of this Union—discriminations that ought never to have been drawn under any circumstances, and which were not made at the foundation of this government. Let me say to the friends of this bill, that the best course we can pursue is to vote down all amendments, stand by the substitute, and pass it. If we once enter upon a sea of amendments, there will be no telling where we shall land. I have no doubt, also, if they had a good opportunity, that they could pass a bill which would suit them exactly, but which would not suit us at all.

Our safety, I repeat, is in standing by the substitute as it is. Gentlemen need have no apprehensions about the storm that will be raised at the North. I stood here and voted against the Wilmot proviso with only eleven Northern men supporting me. I

voted against it because I considered it to be wrong. How many of you, gentlemen, would be willing to vote for it to-day? Some gentlemen of the Democratic party tell us that they have thus far gone with us, but cannot go any further with us. For one, I am glad to get rid of you, if you cannot stand up to the principles of justice and equality among the States—the ability of man to govern himself.

CONGRESS. JANUARY 7, 1856. In the House the balloting was re-commenced for Speaker. Banks 101; Richardson 73; Fuller 29; Pennington 6; scattering 5. Necessary to a choice 108.

Three more votes were taken, the last with the following result: Banks 99; Richardson 72; Fuller 30; Pennington 9; Orr 2; and Messrs. Williams, Millson, Porter and Bennett, 1 each. Number of votes cast 216. Necessary to a choice 109. Before the result was announced Mr. Easton, of Louisiana, rose to a personal explanation, stating the position of the American party in that State. He said that they repudiated the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform, considering it odious to persecute any man on account of his religion, which was a question between the individual and his God; and rather than do so, would suffer his right hand to wither—nor would he be connected with any party having in view such a direct purpose.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, differed from the gentleman and denounced Roman Catholicism, because spiritually, temporally, and politically, the adherents to that faith owe their allegiance to the Pope above the Constitution. He appealed to gentlemen to say whether, from the beginning Roman Catholic priests in their assemblies have not always thrown their influence against liberty and on the side of power? The American party do not wage a religious proscription. Mr. Taylor of Louisiana, referred to the records of history to show that during the French Revolution the Roman Catholic priests joined the people against the nobles, and gave motion and power to the popular element which achieved freedom in France.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, differed from the views expressed by his colleague, (Mr. W. R. Smith.) If he thought proscription for religion's sake was a feature of the American party he would cut himself loose from such an organization.

JANUARY 8, 1856. Neither House was in session. JANUARY 9, 1856. Mr. Smith of Tennessee, defended the Democratic party and the President, from the charge of their being responsible for the failure to organize the House. Mr. Whitney defended the 8th section of the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform, declaring that the American party wars not against individuals, but the system of principles held by the Romish Church. Mr. Knight offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote. Mr. Galloway read a despatch from 29 Ohio Senators, commending the Ohio delegation for their course in relation to Mr. Banks. Four ballots for Speaker were taken. The last resulted as follows: Banks 92, Richardson 68, Fuller 28, Pennington 5, scattering 5.

JANUARY 10, 1856. The House sat all night, and until 8 1/2 o'clock this morning, and then adjourned till Friday. The last ballot stood: Banks 88, Richardson 62, Fuller 27, Pennington 6, scattering 42. In the Senate, Mr. Clayton of Delaware, stated that Lord John Russell, in January, 1853, wrote Mr. Crampton, British Consul in Washington, stating that the British Government intended strictly to adhere to the treaty of 1850, and not to assume direct or indirect sovereignty over Central America.

The Senate called on the President for a copy of that correspondence. JANUARY 11, 1856. The House, to-day, balloted for Speaker, with the following result: Banks 98; Richardson 70; Fuller 30; Pennington 7; scattering 6. A resolution was passed, declaring it to be the duty of candidates to state fully their opinions upon important political questions. The object of this was to elicit Richardson's opinion upon the slavery question.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The Democratic citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, held a meeting, on Friday last, and passed the following resolutions unanimously: Whereas, a point has been reached in the history of the country when it becomes the bounden duty of all citizens, who revere the Constitution, and hold dear the rights guaranteed by that sacred instrument to lend the moral strength of their support and approbation to all true-hearted and patriotic public servants, who stand forward nobly and fearlessly to stem the tide of fanaticism and encroachment, and to battle for the equal rights of all sections of the country, and all classes of its citizens. Be it therefore Resolved, That President Franklin Pierce, by his recent able, patriotic and States Rights Message, no less than by his whole previous course in office, and out of office, has proved himself a true American statesman, devoted to broad, national, Democratic principles and measures. He has acted in strict accordance with the principles laid down by the Democratic party in its last national convention at Baltimore, and fulfilled every pledge given by him in his inaugural address.

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, although a minority in numbers, are still entitled to the respect and gratitude of the country, for their resolute and unflinching adherence to principle. The glorious "seventy-four," with their gallant nominee for Speaker, Col. Richardson, form a phalanx of which the Democracy and the country may well be proud. Freed from the last remnant of Free Soilism, they constitute the only body in the House, around which national men from all sections of the country may rally for the safety of the Constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That recent events have still further strengthened our confidence in the Democratic party and its principles, by proving that it is the only party upon which the South can rely for the maintenance of her Constitutional rights, or the country at large for perpetuity of a Constitutional Union. The following Resolution, also offered by Mr. Ashe, was enthusiastically adopted: Resolved, That our Representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, is entitled to our warmest regard for his unflinching course in the steps which have been taken for the organization of the House of Representatives, and that we, a large body of his constituents, assure him of our approbation and support. The Meeting was addressed by Hon. W. S. Ashe, Eli W. Hall, Robert Strange, John A. Taylor, and George Houston, Esquires. The Journal says: "With little over a day's notice through the paper, on a cold, unfavorable night, a crowd assembled in the Court House, rivaling in numbers and enthusiasm the gatherings on the eve of the most exciting election. The noble and patriotic message of President Pierce had thrilled to the very centre of the popular heart; it had infused renewed confidence into the ranks of the friends of the Constitution and the Democracy, and breathed fresh spirit into the addresses of the eloquent speakers. Business connected with the meeting deprived us of the pleasure of listening to Messrs. Hall and Strange, but from all hands we heard the expression of opinion that they had not only done themselves credit, but gained upon their already well-earned reputation. The manner in which Dr. Bellamy explained the objects of the meeting, was clear and to the point, and up to the occasion, as were also the very able and appropriate remarks by Mr. Houston, in response to a call made upon him."

slaveholding States; and that our hopes for the perpetuation of the Union, according to the Constitution, have been greatly strengthened by the general course of his administration, and by the tone and sentiments of his message on the absorbing subjects referred to. The Committee then adjourned."—[Raleigh Standard.]

THE NEXT PRESIDENT. The following timely suggestions from the Richmond Enquirer, cannot be too extensively copied: "The Democracy is now one determined, compact, and national party. Sectional feuds and sectional feelings are obliterated and forgotten. It is the party of the Constitution and the country—the only sheet-anchor of hope to the conservative and the patriotic. Let us endeavor to preserve the unity and integrity, not divide it by discussions as to the superior claims of the North and South to the next Presidency.—The Democratic party knows no North, no South. It recognizes no sectional, no personal, claim to the Presidency. When the nominating convention meets, let it select its candidate with sole reference to the good of the country. Let us excite as little personal or sectional prejudice in the meantime as possible, so that we may conduct the canvass with the same zeal, devotedness, and harmony that we now practice. If the friends of the many distinguished men who have been suggested as candidates choose to present their claims, let them do so without disparaging the merits or claims of others. Above all things, however, let us avoid raising the sectional question of the claims of North or South; the office belongs to the country; not to sections. Get the right man, and he will be sure to do equal justice to all sections."

From the Spartanburg Express. DAVIDSON COLLEGE. This Institution is situated in Mecklenburg County, N. C. It has been for several years past laboring under considerable disadvantages. It has not until recently been endowed with a capital sufficient to place it upon an equal footing with most Colleges. The designs of its Trustees, have, heretofore, been somewhat restricted, both for the want of funds and patronage, which had, however, under their surveillance increased upwards to the amount of \$1,000—when by the very opportune and liberal bequest of the late Mr. Chambers, of Salisbury, N. C., it became a legatee to the amount at medium estimate of about \$260,000—making in all a permanent capital of \$350,000. Certainly no institution has received a more handsome, and now more timely assistance than this one. This College was founded in the year 1836 by Wm. Davidson. He appropriated several hundred acres of land to it, together with some money in cash, and in honor of whom it was called. By the aid of other gentlemen, and communities, they were enabled to found a pretty fair College. Although the alumni of this College are comparatively small in number, for the number of years it has been in existence, yet many have received quite a liberal education, and some of these young men bid fair to become prominent and useful members in society. And we are glad to witness the enthusiasm kindled in the breast of old Mecklenburg; similar to that which characterized her sons during the Revolutionary struggle. Mecklenburg is a son rendered memorable by the deeds, and sacred by the blood of heroic men, whose names, and the names of whose kindred are as familiar as household words. A new zeal seems to inspire them, and they intend ere long to have a College that will in point of scholarship and funds vie with any other Institution South. There are other Colleges to which appropriations are annually made, and doubtless may equal this one in a future state; but nevertheless it has paramount advantages over them; for it has its own resources within itself, and is not dependent upon the State for annuities. This College is under the care and direction of several Presbyteries of N. C., together with Bethel Presbytery of S. C.—Not being far in the interior of the State, it is beginning to be much patronized by many of the Districts of S. C., but more especially by the upper Districts, in which the Bethel Presbytery is included. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees the plan of instruction was enlarged, so as to embrace seven Professors; all but two has been filled, and by gentlemen eminent for their reputation as scholars, and practical learning, and who can furnish a sufficient guarantee, that each in his department, is fully competent to perform the duties of his respective office. The faculty is composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Ev. of Christianity; Rev. E. F. Rockwell, A. M. Prof. of Latin Language and Literature, and Modern History; Maj. D. H. Hill, Prof. of Mathematics and Civil Engineering; John A. Leland, A. M. Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; C. D. Fishburne, A. B. Prof. of Greek Language, Literature and Ancient History; Rev. A. Gilchrist, A. M. Prof. of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Belles Lettres and Eloquence.—Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. All these gentlemen are already in office except Rev. A. Gilchrist, who has but recently been elected. It is the purpose of the Trustees to have all the departments filled, by the commencement of the next session. Dr. Lacy and Col. Leland were inducted into office at the late commencement. The former is from Raleigh, N. C., who adds to his high reputation as a Christian Divine and Scholar, an urbanity, which will not fail to win the hearts of the youth committed to his care. The latter, Col. Leland, is from South Carolina, late Professor of Mathematics in the Citadel Academy of Charleston. His name and the office he has just relinquished is a sufficient guarantee for his proficiency in the department allotted to his supervision, and his ability as a teacher. As to the other members of the Faculty, little can be said either pro or con that would be of any consequence, for they have already displayed their famil-

ity with their departments, and that too, to the satisfaction of both Trustees and Students. The Trustees are intent to make provision for a great extension of accommodation, both for Professors and Students. On the North side of the Campus, there are to be erected seven Professors, dwellings. On the South side three buildings for the students, three stories high, and each to contain twenty-four rooms. At the Eastern extremity of the Campus, is to be the "Campus Hall" or College to contain a large and spacious Chapel, and Lecture and Recitation rooms. None of the present buildings will remain, except the Chapel which is to be adapted to miscellaneous exercises, and the two Society Halls. It is the expectation to commence operations early in the following spring.

The expenses are as follows: Tuition per session of five months, \$16.00 Room rent and servants hire, 3.00 Board at the Steward's Hall, 35.00 Washing, Wood and Lights, 6.00 \$60.00

The College is located in a very desirable section of country. The neighborhood is remarkable for the moral rectitude of her citizens. It is situated twenty miles north of Charlotte in a very healthy region. A Plank road from the latter place connects with it, and is easy of access the year round. The Students are gentlemanly in their deportment, and moral influence prevails throughout the College Campus. The Halls of the two Literary Societies are large and commodious buildings—fitted up with great taste and neatness. The Libraries containing about 15,000 volumes each, have been selected with care and are increasing by additions from the choicest productions of the modern press. An appropriation to the amount of \$2,000 was made for the increasing of the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and also for the gradual augmenting of the College Library.

One thing only remains under its present organization, to ensure for it a large and extensive patronage, not only from its own State, but also from the States contiguous. It needs only to be brought to the knowledge of the community at large; and when this knowledge is obtained, we will venture to vouch for it such success, that many of the most flourishing Institutions in the South will envy both its patronage and reputation. DAVID.

WHISKY VERSUS FREEDOM.—The following is one of the best hits that has been made in Congress in the course of the present contest for Speaker. Mr. Orr is a Democrat from South Carolina, and Mr. Washburn a Black Republican from Maine: Mr. Orr—I would like to inquire when the gentleman was elected to Congress? Mr. Washburn—One year ago last September. Mr. Orr.—was not your party defeated last fall in the State of Maine, and is not the present Legislature of that State Democratic? Mr. Washburn replied that during the last canvass in his State the leading issue was the Main Liquor Law, [laughter], and the election was mainly decided upon that question. He also briefly stated the positions assumed by the parties in the canvass. Mr. Orr.—The gentleman says that the Main Liquor Law entered into the canvass, and was the leading issue. Do I understand from that that the people of Maine like whisky better than freedom? [Loud and continued laughter and applause.] Mr. Washburn's response could not be heard amid the merriment.

WHAT WILL THEY SAY?—What will the Know Nothing papers of the South say of those portions of the President's Message which relate to the Kansas-Nebraska act and the question of slavery? President Pierce, for repeating in his Message the sound Constitutional opinions he has always entertained on the theory of the government and in relation to the rights of the South, will incur again the bitterest and the vilest abuse from the free-soil and abolition papers of the free States. This is to be expected—but what will be the tone of the Know Nothing papers of the South? Will they publish the whole of the Message?—Or will they endeavor to find fault with it? Will they do the President the justice to say that he is sound and true on the great question, which involves the vital interests—the property, the progress, the all, so to speak—of the Southern people? We shall see. —[Raleigh Standard.]

KNOW NOTHING MODESTY. The thirty K. N. members of Congress from the South certainly deserve credit for their modesty, if nothing else. They long ago swore to vote for no man, for any office, unless he was a K. N.; and now they pretend that a resolution passed by the Democratic members prevents them from uniting with the Democrats in electing a Speaker; thus showing their modesty in (dis)regard to their oath. And then again they are extremely modest in insisting that seventy-five Democrats shall yield to them—the great thirty—and elect a K. N. Speaker. Verily, they are like the unfortunate jurymen, who could never agree with his eleven fellows because they were such a stubborn, contrary set, and refused to come over to him.

ADDRESS OF GOV. WINSTON.—The following paragraph is extracted from the address of Governor Winston, of Alabama, upon resuming the robes of office—"Should Northern fanaticism and bigotry drive us to an extremity—that is, out of the Union—every commercial power would endeavor to be the first to court our friendship, and to ask reciprocity. The danger to our section of the country, is only in the fears of those who have not the nerve to meet or to propose for an inevitable political necessity."

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. The arrival of the Canada, at Halifax, brings Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The rumor of peace negotiations have been to some extent, confirmed, but no accurate opinion can be formed of the probable results. It appears that the Austrian Government has sent Prince Esterhazy on a mission to St. Petersburg, with an ultimatum which has been approved of by the Allies, but it does not appear how he was received in Russia, which is the most important part of the business. Sweden, it is said, has joined the Allies, and also addressed an ultimatum to Russia. The terms of all these treaties and negotiations, have not been allowed to transpire. The Vienna Correspondence says that Austria had declined the invitation of Prussia to join her in an effort to restore peace, but in November had invited the Western Powers to re-open negotiations at Paris, recommending the former guarantees as basis of negotiations, with a modification of that respecting Russia's domination in the Black Sea. The English Cabinet think the negotiations will prove unsuccessful, while the French Cabinet think otherwise.

MARKETS. Cotton languid. Sales thirty-six thousand bales. Orleans one sixteenth lower; Uplands unchanged. Compared with Pacific's advices, flour remains dull and unchanged; corn a shilling lower; white 50 and yellow 44 and sixpence. Provisions improved. Demands on the money market more stringent. Consols 88 1/2. Wheat declined 2d. White wheat 11s. 9d. to 12s. 2d. Southern flour 42s. 6d. Corn has declined in consequence of large arrivals from Ireland and the Black Sea.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor. EVERY Accommodation afforded the patrons of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL. At this Hotel is kept the Stage Office for Bland & Baxter's daily line of stages from Charlotte via Lincolnton, Shelby and Kutherford to Asheville, N. C. Also, for the line of Tri-weekly Stages from Charlotte via Monroe, N. C. and Lancaster, S. C. to Camden, S. C. Patrons of the Charlotte Hotel conveyed to and from the depots free of charge. J. B. KERR. Jan. 8, 1856.—3m

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM hitherto existing under the title of PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Druggists, is dissolved by mutual consent this day, (the 17th.) All persons indebted to the same, are earnestly desired to make arrangements at any rate by January Court next, for settlement, and all with whom the previously existing concern is in arrears, to present their claims by that time for settlement, to H. M. Pritchard. The Drug Business will be carried on as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 3, Granite Row, opposite Sadler's Hotel, where the subscriber will be happy to see any and all of his old friends and generous patrons, at any and all times. H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D., Druggist & Apothecary, Charlotte, Dec. 18, 1855.

Valuable Mining PROPERTY FOR SALE. By virtue of a deed of Trust executed to me by Thomas Andrews of New York, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the town of Charlotte, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1856, the following property: One Tract of Land in the county of Mecklenburg, on Millard Creek, known as the Alexander or Col. Mine, containing 210 Acres. Also, One Tract known as the McGinn Mine, containing 160 Acres. Also, Three-fourths of the Carrs' Gold Mine, containing 180 Acres. Also, One Tract adjoining the Carrs' Tract, containing 230 Acres. Also, One Tract adjoining the Carrs' Gold Mine, containing 58 Acres. Also, One Tract lying on the waters of Clear Creek, known as the Rogers' Hill tract, containing 92 Acres. Also, The Kinney Tract, adjoining the Carrs' Gold Mine, containing 15 Acres. Also, One Tract known as the Hunter's Mine, adjoining lands of Elam Hunter and others, containing 172 Acres. Also, One tract situated about 2 miles south-west of Charlotte, on Sugar Creek, in the vicinity of Bessell's hills, known as the Carson Mine, containing 24 Acres. Also, several Steam Engines, Pumps, Mining Machinery, &c. &c. Terms made known on day of sale. THOS. W. DEWEY, Trustee. Dec. 11, 1855.—1s

S. W. WESTBROOKS, Proprietor of the Guilford POMOLOGICAL GARDENS AND Nurseries. WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some FORTY THOUSAND trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond—Also choice assortment of GRAPE-VINES, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c. All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be neatly packed and directed to any part of the country. P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied. Address—Greensboro', N. C. Dec. 4, 1855.—3m

UNION ACADEMY. THE first session of this Institution will commence on the first day of January, 1856. Terms of Tuition, per session of 5 months, spelling, Reading, and Writing, . . . . . 7 00 Arithmetic, Geography, History and Grammar, . . . . . 7 00 Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, . . . . . 8 00 Surveying, with the use of the Compass, 10 00 Said School is situated in District No. 12, in Union county, on the Wadesboro' road, 16 miles west of Monroe, in the neighborhood of R. G. Howard's, Col. Dunn's, W. P. Robinson's and others. Good Board may be had in the vicinity at \$6 to \$7 per month. Those wishing to become Teachers of Common Schools may thoroughly prepare themselves in this School. E. G. MOFFETT, Teacher, Jan. 1, 1856.—4t