

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE

Tuesday Morning, June 17, 1856.

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.

The long-looked-for has come at last. In the fifth month after his nomination by a fragment of the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Fillmore has written a letter of acceptance. It will be found below, and it will be seen here the people whose votes he wants, as much in the dark as ever on the great issues of the day, in which the South is vitally interested, while he showers flattery upon Sam, who struck out the 12th section from the platform, no doubt for his accommodation. He endorses the platform which condemns the Administration for its support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, while he fails to make known his opinions on any of the leading issues of the day. The people have a right to know the opinions of those who desire their votes for the important office of President of the United States—and the South, at this important crisis, will demand to know the position of Mr. Fillmore, on the slavery questions now at fearful issue between the North and the South, before she will give him her support. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people, to say that the anti-slavery section Know-Nothing Platform of the Philadelphia Convention, contains an enunciation of any principles applicable to the political issues of the country. Its professions of belief in a God, &c., don't tell us what Mr. Fillmore's belief is of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the important principles connected therewith.—In reference to that bill, we have no doubt, Mr. Fillmore entertains views strictly in accordance with those of his northern Know-Nothing friends, to whom he looks to elect him to the Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1856.

To the Hon. Millard Fillmore: Sir—The National Convention of the American party, which has just closed its session in this city, has unanimously chosen you as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the election to be held in November next. It has associated you with Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., of Tennessee, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Convention has charged the undersigned with the agreeable duty of communicating these proceedings to you, and asking your acceptance of a nomination which will receive not only the cordial support of the great national party in whose name it is made, but the approbation also of large numbers of other enlightened friends of the Constitution and the Union, who will rejoice in the opportunity to testify their grateful appreciation of your faithful service in the past, and their confidence in your experience and integrity for the guidance of the future.

The undersigned take advantage of this occasion to tender to you the expression of their own gratification in the proceedings of the Convention, and to assure you of the high consideration with which they are yours, &c.

ALEX. H. H. STUART, ANDREW STUART, ERASTUS BROOKS, E. B. BARTLETT, WM. J. EAMES, EPHRAIM MARSH, Committee, &c. &c.

PARIS, May 21, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party, which had just closed its session in Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice on my return from Italy, and the duplicate, mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and therefore I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen.

Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote or private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I deemed it improper for me to interfere. But this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, approving, as I do, of the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination without waiting to enquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens in every part of the Union, who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence; and if possible to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it delights the Monarchs of Europe, causes every friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which, then, influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty conferred by the Constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position, and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe, and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathers of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessing of Divine Providence, hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that I am, with profound respect and esteem, Your friend and fellow-citizen, MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. A. H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stuart, Erastus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, William J. Eames, Ephraim Marsh, Committee.

OUR CANDIDATE STANDS UPON THE PLATFORM.

The Keystone Club of Philadelphia, accompanied by several hundred of other friends, visited Wheatland, the residence of Mr. Buchanan, at Lancaster, Pa., on the 9th instant. In reply to an address congratulating him upon his nomination, Mr. Buchanan said:

Gentlemen of the Keystone Club—I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of this great Republic.—Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of the vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, where delegates from the people of the different States met in convention, and under the protection of the Constitution and the laws harmoniously deliberated upon a subject of vital importance to the country.

Gentlemen, two weeks since, I should have made you a longer speech, but now that I have been placed upon a platform, of which I MOST HEARTILY APPROVE, and being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to that platform, and insert no new plank, nor take none from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the constitution and of the Union.

This is manly and straightforward.—Henceforth let no man doubt the position of James Buchanan. He stands erect on the Platform of the Democratic Party; and avows no mere acquiescence, but a hearty approval of its principles.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

If anything could have added to the general gratification produced by the selection of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, it would have been the exceedingly appropriate and satisfactory nomination for the Vice-Presidency. No man of his years occupies at this moment a prouder and more enviable position before the country than Mr. Breckenridge. On his entrance into Congress, a few years ago, as the successor of the immortal Clay in representing the Ashland District, he was subjected from that circumstance to a sharp scrutiny, which resulted, greatly to his honor, in the general conviction of his worthiness to occupy the post which had long been adorned by that great man.

Though young in years—he is now but about thirty-five—he has already deservedly won many honors and distinctions, and many more, we trust are still in store for him. He is the son of Cabell Breckenridge, a distinguished lawyer, and the nephew of the celebrated pulpit orators, John and Robert J. Breckenridge. He is, moreover, the grandson of Judge John Breckenridge, who was the Attorney General of the United States during Mr. Jefferson's administration; and who moved, in the Kentucky Legislature of 1798, the celebrated resolutions, drawn by Mr. Jefferson, and corresponding with those drawn and offered by Mr. Madison in the Virginia Legislature, known as the resolutions of '98 and '99.—When quite young he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and during our contest with Mexico, he accompanied the celebrated Kentucky regiment, in the rank of major, to the seat of war, and bore himself gallantly through that struggle.

Soon after his return he was elected to Congress, and then re-elected, after one of the most desperate contests, in which the sympathies of the whole country seemed enlisted, ever known in the United States. It is well known to the country that Kentucky was beguiled from her original faith

and allegiance by the fascinating influence of Henry Clay. And it is a significant fact, that she first manifested her disposition to return to the Republican faith and fold, in electing and re-electing, in 1851 and '53, from the Ashland district, Mr. Breckenridge, the present candidate of the Democracy for the Vice Presidency, to the House of Representatives. Major B. is a resident of the old Ashland district, which so long adhered to Henry Clay. Indeed he seems to be the only Democrat who has been able to triumph in that district. He was elected to Congress in 1851, over Gen. Leslie Combs, by 539 majority; and in 1853, over ex-Gov. Robert P. Letcher, by 526 majority. He is a young man, and inherits all that nobleness of character which has always distinguished the sons of Kentucky; and now occupies that place in the affections of the Democracy of Kentucky that Henry Clay occupied in the Whig party of that State.

Among his Congressional associates he was universally esteemed for his manly bearing, his statesman-like abilities, and great oratorical powers. While a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Breckenridge distinguished himself in the prominent position he immediately gained as leader of the Democratic side of the House, by the ability and success with which he spoke on all occasions in advocacy of Democratic measures and principles. He was one of the earliest and most vigorous assailants of the Know Nothing movement, and was a most uncompromising opponent of the Collins Line laggards. His course during the two sessions of Congress in which he served, is most honorable to his integrity and consistency as a Democrat.

President Pierce, voluntarily tendered him a few years since, a very honorable position, we think the mission to Spain, which he declined, and we believe he also declined running a third time for Congress, but we are glad another opportunity is presented by the action of the Cincinnati Convention, of securing to the country the services of so able, patriotic, and distinguished a man.

Rarely, indeed, have the people of this country been presented with a better ticket than that formed by our two illustrious nominees—Buchanan and Breckenridge.—They are both worthy of the fullest confidence of the country, and both men whom all may feel proud to vote for.

OPINIONS OF THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

"The Democracy complete their ticket by the nomination of Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, for Vice President. We are not much acquainted with this gentleman, but we are under the impression that he is fitter for the first place than the 'sage of Wheatland.' It is the first time, in our day, that the Democrats have approached the Whigs in the character of their ticket. Buchanan and Breckenridge are respectable—quite as much so as Fillmore and Donelson." (Richmond Whig.

"As respectable as Fillmore and Donelson! That's a good joke. 'If we are destined to have another Democratic President, it will be some satisfaction to feel that of all the candidates put in nomination for that exalted office, Mr. Buchanan is likely to prove the least objectionable. His mature age, his long experience as a statesman, the high positions he has previously filled, and the manner in which he has performed the various duties which have been devolved upon him, lead us to hope that, in the event of his election as Chief Magistrate, he will be governed by a sense of national responsibility which will atone, in some degree, for the many political errors of his predecessor. Of the three principal nominees, Mr. Buchanan may be regarded as decidedly the safest.'" [Baltimore Patriot.

"The nomination of Mr. Buchanan has been confidently claimed by his political friends for some time past, notwithstanding the general, if not unanimous, favor which the re-election of President Pierce was supposed to have obtained in the South by the tenor of his last annual message. Strong as Mr. Buchanan was regarded, we are not so much surprised at his ultimate success as that, considering the formidableness of his competitors, he should have received the required two-thirds of the Convention after so brief a contest. He is the choice of his party, and it is not for us to praise or to blame their selection. But we may say, without offence, we suppose, that the party might have done worse; we know not that it could have done better, although there are eminent men in it of equal ability and experience, if not of equal devotion to the party. Mr. Buchanan is a man of character, of stainless private life, and of long and varied experience in public affairs. As a gentleman we have nothing to object to him save his party politics and party career, and, although we trust that the anti-Democratic conservative power of the country will be able to beat him, yet if they should fail they may still hope that his success will give to the country a President who will prove a friend to the Union and more conservative in his administration than is the political platform upon which he has been placed by the Convention.'" [National Intelligencer.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

AN INQUIRY.—We desire to put an interrogatory to our neighbor of the Enquirer, who seems to be wonderfully pleased with the nomination of Buchanan, although the fact is just the reverse, we suspect.—We desire to know whether the Enquirer agrees with its candidate for the Presidency in the opinion that "ten cents a day for the laboring man" is wages enough?—[Richmond Whig.

When the Whig proves that our candidate for the Presidency, is of opinion that a laboring man should get only "ten cents a day," its interrogatory shall receive "an early and satisfactory" reply. Meanwhile, we want to know of the Whig, if it agrees with its candidate for the Presidency, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to put

an end to the slave trade between the States, and to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territories? In other words, will the Whig say whether it endorses the "Eric letter"?

CONGRESS.

JUNE 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Bright being absent, Mr. Stuart was elected President pro tem. On motion of Mr. Adams, the bill to amend the naturalization law was made the order of the day for Saturday next. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas, proposing to bring it under the territorial government of Nebraska. Mr. Trumbull explained that the only object of the bill was to extend the territorial government of Nebraska over Kansas, and abolish the present government of the latter territory, and the laws made by their Legislature. He thought the proposition was worthy of some consideration, as there was a state of things now existing in Kansas which all good men must deplore. He did not care about having the bill referred, as that would withdraw it from the consideration of the Senate.—Mr. Douglas hoped it would be referred to the committee on territories, who would report on it at an early day. It involved some grave questions; but he was glad to see that the opponents of the Nebraska bill were beginning to acknowledge the principle of that bill. The laws of Nebraska were made by the people of Nebraska, and the laws of Kansas by the people of Kansas;—but the proposition now was to abolish the laws made by the people of Kansas for their own government, and to place them under the laws of Nebraska, which they have had no voice in making. Mr. Trumbull said that so far from acknowledging the principle of the Nebraska bill he did not believe there was any principle at all in it. It was understood in one way at the North, and in another at the South. But he would admit that this bill was not such a proposition as he should prefer. If regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the cause of all the mischief; and he would be glad to restore things to their former position. But this was a temporary expedient, not intended to carry out his own wishes fully. He meant to occupy a conservative ground upon this question, and was willing to yield something, for he was sorry to see strife in Kansas, and was anxious that some measure should be immediately adopted to restore peace to that unhappy Territory. Mr. Douglas said he was as anxious as his colleague to have peace and quietness restored in Kansas. He was willing to yield something else; but he would yield what some of the people of Kansas refused to yield, and that was implicit obedience to the laws of the land. If every body would do this there would be no difficulty in Kansas, or any where else. But, if instead of compelling the rioters and rebels to submit to the law, they were to be placed under the laws of another territory, the effect would be to extend strife and turmoil to Nebraska also. He was unwilling to inflict upon Nebraska the curses of the mob violence that existed in Kansas. The people of Nebraska have obeyed the law, and they have peace; in Kansas the law had been trampled under foot, and there was strife. Abolitionists and the Emigrant Aid Societies had not interfered in Nebraska to prevent the terms and meaning of a law of Congress; and the very fact that both territories were created under one law, and that in one there was peace and quietness, while in the other there was strife and controversy, shows that the fault is not in the law. The fault was in foreign interference. Strife and violence were the fruits of that interference in Kansas; but there had been non-interference in Nebraska, and peace and harmony had been the natural consequence. If his colleague thought the Nebraska bill was understood differently in the North and the South, he had better read the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention. He would find that the principles of the Democratic party were proclaimed North, South, East and West everywhere alike—proclaimed by the unanimous vote of every State in the Union.—Massachusetts and South Carolina understood the Nebraska bill alike; Illinois and Louisiana, Ohio and Virginia, understood it alike. All true Democrats had no trouble in construing it; and nobody had any trouble except those who were opposed to it, and who were determined not to be satisfied with it. The principles of that bill were embodied in the compromise of 1850; and they were confirmed by the election of President Pierce in 1852. Mr. Trumbull replied that the thing was covered up by the Cincinnati Convention, very much as it was in the Nebraska bill. The language was ambiguous, and each section understood it to suit his own views. Mr. Douglas further replied and the bill was referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Foote addressed the Senate on the subject of the Navy Board, confining his argument to the point that the President had no power to dismiss any commissioned officer of the army or navy, except in his executive capacity, to carry into effect the laws of Congress and the sentences of our courts martial. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, by the reading of the journal of Saturday it appeared that Mr. Edwards had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for removing the seat of government from Washington to some point in Ohio, within five miles of Cincinnati.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the notice, contending that it could not be taken on that day. Ninety-two members only voted, and for want of a quorum the House adjourned.

HORRIBLE CRIME.—The house of Jacob Friend, four miles from St. Joseph, Missouri, was fired by some unknown person lately, and Mr. Friend, his wife and five children were burned. It is supposed they were murdered before the fire.

.... The Charlestonians are luxuriating on green corn and ripe figs, taken from the gardens in and around Charleston.

Communications.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Organization of a Fire Department. In pursuance of a previous call, a goodly number of citizens of this town met this evening (June 7th, 1856) in the Court-House for the purpose of devising a more efficient organization of the Fire Department of the town.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. C. J. Fox to the Chair, and appointing P. J. Lowrie Secretary.

J. H. Wilson, Esq., explained the object of the meeting.

A. C. Williamson, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens here assembled, do authorize and instruct the Intendant and Commissioners of this town to appoint Dr. C. J. Cox, Leroy Springs and Samuel A. Harris to act as Superintendents of the Fire Department of said town. Clothing them with authority in all future cases of calamity by fire visited upon said town to direct the actions of the fire companies, and all volunteers, in all things which they may deem necessary to the extinguishing of the same, and to do whatever they may think sufficient to accomplish that end.

T. H. Brem offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the town are instructed to pass an Ordinance requiring all persons erecting buildings between Third, Sixth, College and Church Streets to build them of brick or stone, and cover them with metallic or other indestructible material.

J. H. Wilson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners be instructed to purchase an additional Fire engine for the town, and to have the one now owned by the town, put in a good state of repair.

W. R. Myers offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Samuel A. Harris be requested to call on the citizens of the town for the purpose of organizing two Fire Companies. The Companies so organized, to elect their annual officers.

Resolved, That the Intendant be requested to enquire into the expediency of laying down water pipes from each of the public pumps on Tryon street, and the digging two new wells on Trade street.

Dr. M. B. Taylor offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to purchase a quantity of Hooks and Ladders for the use of the town.

It was moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this town, and a copy of the same be sent to the Intendant.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. J. FOX, Cha'n. P. J. LOWRIE, Sec'y.

MEETING OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY. The Mecklenburg County Bible Society held its Anniversary in the Methodist E. Church in this town on Wednesday the 28th of June, 1856. The President being absent (on account of sickness) Dr. Joseph W. Ross was requested to act as Chairman.—The Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D., opened the Exercises with prayer. The Rev. J. B. Watt delivered an able and instructive discourse. The Secretary read the Report of the Board of Managers, which was received. In the absence of the Treasurer his report was read by the Secretary and being audited by Messrs. R. A. McNeely, and J. Mason (Strong) was found correct, viz:

To amt collected during the year \$660 40 To profit and Books sold, 10 To amt in Books, 157 28 To amt from a friend, 5 00 \$822 68

CREDIT. By amt for'd to Parent Society \$345 00 " bill of expenses receiving and forwarding, 5 00 By Premium on Draft, 1 72 " Bibles donated to the poor, 4 25 " Paid for signs, 2 00 " Books on hand, 101 81 " Cash, 363 08 \$822 86

Only 13 out of the 40 Protestant congregations in Mecklenburg County have contributed within the past year to aid in the distribution of the Scriptures; and of these 13 several have made two collections in behalf of this great work.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year: Rev. A. W. MILLER, President. Capt. JOHN WALKER, 1 Vice. Rev. T. M. FARROW, 2

E. NYE HUTCHISON, Record Sec'y. M. D. JOHNSTON, Cor. P. J. LOWRIE, Treas. & Depository.

James P. Irwin, Thos. A. Boone and Joseph Smith, Executive Committee.

It is a subject of sincere regret with those who take an interest in the Bible Society that Christians, who consider the truths of the Bible the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, are so indifferent to the efforts put forth for its circulation at home and in foreign lands.

E. NYE HUTCHISON, R. Sec'y. FOR THE DEMOCRAT. BIBLE CAUSE.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Bible Society, June 3, 1856, the following persons were appointed to address the people of the county on the subject of the spread of the Bible amongst the people through the aid of the Bible Society, and present its interests to them through the secular press of the county for their aid: Reverends J. R. Pickett, J. B. Watt, and H. B. Cunningham, D. D.

Christian Friends and Brethren: In obedience to the request of the Society, we proceed to perform this part of our task.

There are forty Protestant Congregations in the bounds of this county, all of whom profess to love the Word, and to draw from it all their knowledge of God, and the rela-

tions as men sustain to Him; and they also look on that Book, not only as the Rule of Faith and action, but as giving to man the measure of his experience of Christian joy, and also of his hope for Heaven or the joys above.

All this that the Bible gives, is admitted by each member of each of the forty congregations; yet only thirteen out of the 40 have contributed at all to spread the Word in our county!

There may have been a lack of information on the part of some; yes, many of the officers of these delinquent congregations. Yet our object is to awaken enquiry in the minds of all who are interested in this great cause—that they may, by enquiry, find out who are the men whose duties are not performed, and urge them to the performance.

You will perceive by the published Report of the Meeting, that there is expressed a "sincere regret" at the indifference of those who profess to believe the Bible, to the great work of spreading the Word over these lands; and when only 13 out of 40 congregations have contributed to this great end, well may we regret.

This is published to the world; and is it not the publication of your shame, who have not done any thing in this good and great cause? Can a Christian congregation fail to feel the shame of such a position—when they are properly informed, and fail to show their faith in the Bible, by their work of spreading it abroad?

Christian Ministers: We address you in all the love of brethren beloved, and say to you, fail not to give out the notice in the name of Him who has called us to this great work of spreading the Word of the Lord. How easy is it for us to point him to the Crucified, who has learned His history well from the Book! It lightens our work, in preaching the Gospel.

Let us, brethren, one and all, do our part, and we will be able to make a track, not only in our county, but we may make one in a far country, by aiding the Parent Society, in sending the Word to the benighted there.

Wishing and praying that the delinquent amongst us will take our exhortation, we subscribe ourselves,

Your affectionate servants in the Lord. Signed, in behalf of the Committee, by J. R. PICKETT, Cha'n.

THE MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY T. M. FARROW. Charlotte, June 16, 1856.

FROM EUROPE. The steamer "Arabia" has arrived at New York, with European dates to the 31st ult. At Liverpool Cotton had recovered from the previous decline, and closed firm. Sales of the week, 4000 bales. Fair Orleans, 6d; Middling, 6 1/4d. Stock Upland 6 1/4d; Middling, 6 1-16d. Fair 600,000 bales, including 540,000 bales American. Broadstuffs dull and declining. Wheat had declined 2d. Corn unchanged. Flour slightly lower; Canal 28 to 34; Ohio 35 to 37s. The Bank had advanced the rate of interest to 5 per cent. Much anxiety prevailed, regarding American affairs, and the news of Vigili's reception following so closely upon Clarendon's friendly dispatches, had increased the excitement. Lord Elgin would be sent as Plenipotentiary to Washington as the last hope of averting war. The news of the dismissal of Crampton from his minister, by our Government, had not reached England when the "Arabia" sailed.

Administrator's Sale. HAVING taken out special Letters of Adm. in relation to the estate of R. BRAWLEY, dec'd, I will sell, at his late residence in Charlotte, on Friday, the 27th of June,

A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Some of which is valuable. Also, A fine Harness Horse. At the same time and place, I will sell, on out, until the first of August, THE NEGROES belonging to the Estate, consisting of a black BOY, an elderly MAN and WOMAN—the latter a good cook.

There are also several vacant ROOMS in the building, which will be rented privately, till the first of January next, on reasonable terms. TERMS OF SALE.—Six months' credit on all sums over five dollars, with bond and approved sureties. J. M. HUTCHISON, Special Adm'r.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. JUNE 7TH, 1856. A MEETING of the Board of Charities, Messrs. of the Town of Charlotte, held this evening at their Council Chamber, Present, Wm. F. Phifer, Wm. A. Lucas, William Hart, William R. Myers, and R. M. Jamison.—William F. Phifer acting as Chairman of the Meeting.

It is resolved, That it shall not be lawful for any person to erect any building, other than brick or stone, with metal roofs, on Squares No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 11, bounded by Third, Sixth, College, and Church streets.

Any person violating the above Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. W. M. F. PHIFER, Chairman. Teste, J. B. Keen, Town Clerk. [June 10—11m.] "Whig" will please copy one month.

Something that was never offered before! The best Plantation in Mecklenburg County. Also, the best Gin-House in N. Carolina. The Plantation contains 500 Acres, in the Providence settlement, lying on the waters of Flat Branch, 14 miles south of Charlotte. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see for themselves. If this tract be not sold, OTHER TRACTS of equal good land, near at hand, can be purchased upon the same terms. If there be those who wish to purchase a small tract, they can also be accommodated in the same neighborhood.

Also for sale, a Plantation with 340 Acres, with a good SAW MILL and a GOLD MINE, lying on the waters of Mile Branch, 8 miles from Charlotte, well timbered. Possession to be given on the 25th day of December next. JOHN S. PORTER, Providence, May 20, 1856.—6m

NOTICE. STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber, in Union county, five miles west of Lanesborough, a small Anson county, on the night of the 14th of April last, a BAY MARE, of medium size, 10 or 11 years old. I will pay a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of said mare to me, or for information so that I get her; or TWENTY DOLLARS for information sufficient to enable me to give her name at Lanesborough, Anson county, N. C. JAMES I. ROSS, N. B. I think the mare was stolen, and that the thief went in the direction of Charlotte. J. I. R.

June 10, 1856.—6t Hussey's Patent Reapers and Mowers Combined, AND EMERY'S PATENT RAIL-ROAD HORSE POWER AND OVERSHOT THRESHERS. PERSONS wishing the above Machines for the approaching harvest, will apply (by letter or otherwise) to John A. Boyden, general agent for Western North Carolina, who will furnish them in Salisbury, at manufacturer's price, with addition of transportation only.

In the absence of Mr. Boyden, application may be made to Eugene Martin, Esq., who is also agent for McCornick's celebrated Machines. Office next to Cowan's brick row. A supply of the very best Machines always on hand. JOHN A. BOYDEN, Salisbury, May 27, 1856.—3m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. THOMAS TROTTER & SON have just received and will be regularly receiving (with a choice stock of the most celebrated makers) a large quantity of Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c. All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers. THOMAS TROTTER & SON, Charlotte, June 10, 1856.—1f Whig please copy.

G. F. ANDERSON, W. D. REYNOLDS. ANDERSON & REYNOLDS GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, Norfolk, Virginia.

Pay active attention to the sale of Flour and other kinds of Produce, avoiding unnecessary charges and insuring prompt returns. May 20, 1856—1y Notice. THE Tax Lists for 1855, are now in my hands, and I hold them ready for inspection. I request all persons to inform me of any taxable which may not be listed. All persons that have not paid their taxes for 1854, will surely come up and fork over the same. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff. April 8, 1856—1y

Fresh Fluid and Compound. P. PRITCHARD'S Drug Store, you will get these articles pure. Fluid at \$1 per gallon. Compound 90 cents, each. April 10, 1856—4t

Cotton Gin for Sale. THE subscriber has an excellent Cotton Gin, of the Griswold make, which he will sell upon fair terms. Apply to RICHARD PEOPLES, Providence, Mecklenburg, June 10 1856—4t