



BY JOHN J. PALMER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE.
Tuesday Morning, July 1, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC
Anti-Know-Nothing Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG.

FOR STATE SENATOR:
WILLIAM R. MYERS.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:
WILLIAM F. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM M. MATHEWS.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

For the State at Large:
Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck.
Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

- 1st Dist., **Wm. F. Martin,** of Pasquotank.
- 2d " **William J. Blow,** of Pitt.
- 3d " **M. B. Smith,** of New Hanover.
- 4th " **Gaston H. Wilder,** of Wake.
- 5th " **S. E. Williams,** of Alamance.
- 6th " **John N. Clement,** of Davie.
- 7th " **R. P. Waring,** of Mecklenburg.
- 8th " **W. W. Avery,** of Burke.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

WE are authorized to announce E. C. GRIER, Esq., as a candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county. May 13, 1856—4c.

WE are authorized to announce JOSHUA STILES, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of UNION. May 27, 1856—4c.

WE are authorized by (MANY VOTERS) to announce H. R. MASSELL, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Commons for Union county. May 27, 1856—4c.

MESSRS. BRAGG AND GILMER.

Hot as the weather is, Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer continue their canvass (in the East) as actively as ever. They addressed the voters at Washington, N. C., on the 23d ult., and are announced to speak at the following times and places:

- Jacksonville, Onslow county, July 1st
 - Trenton, Jones " " 2d
 - Kinston, Lenoir " " 3d
 - Snow Hill, Greens " " 4th
- Mr. Gilmer continues, as at first, to make his appointments for speaking, without consulting with Gov. Bragg—but Gov. B. has determined, it is stated, to follow him wherever he may go. The people have made an appointment for the 7th of August, without consulting Mr. G., and then matters will be reversed. Gov. B. will lead, and Mr. G. will have to follow.

A VALUABLE ACCESSION.

The news from Washington, it is thought, now Senator Jones of Tennessee, the talented leader, for many years, of the Whig party of Tennessee, has avowed his purpose to set with the Democratic party, in the coming contest, to kill off Know-Nothingism. Senator J. has from the first, been opposed to that miserable party.

EXTRACT

Of a letter from W. L. S. Esq., a distinguished Whig of Richmond county, N. C., to a gentleman of Charlotte, under date of June 24th, 1856.

"Know-Nothingism is on the wane in the South, almost everywhere. In this part of it, there are numbers of Whigs who will never support its candidates or its doctrines. I meet with them wherever I go—men whose devotion to the Whig party, even an enthusiast could not question, who believe that duty to the country requires them to vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge, and they will act accordingly. Of course the pious Know-Nothings, who never deserted the Whig party, will denounce them as traitors and renegades; Thank Heaven, there is moral courage enough left to make men do their duty, and despite the malvolence of their cursers.

THE NORFOLK ELECTION.—Know Nothing journals are crowing over the election of their candidates at the town election of Norfolk, last week, by the small majority of 81. The vote for Mayor is Leonard (Democrat) 611, Ferguson, (K. N.) 692. The vote at the Governor's election, a year ago stood: Wise (Dem.) 552, Flournoy (K. N.) 922. This shows what room there is for Know-Nothing crowing. A clear loss of 1000 in one year, when Wise was elected by 30,000 majority.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.—Daniel Ullman, the late candidate of the American party for Governor of New York, declared in a speech, last week, that Mr. Fillmore would receive the vote of that State "by a large majority." Bennett, of the New York Herald (a Fremont advocate) declares that Mr. Fillmore will not receive over 25,000 votes in the whole State. Let these dogs fight over the bones. Mr. Buchanan will bear off the prize from both. Mark what we say!

THE CHARGE OF DISUNION.

A writer in the "Salisbury Watchman," a few days ago, charged that R. P. Waring, Esq., the Democratic Elector for this District, is "an open and avowed Disunionist;" to this charge the last "Banner" replies, as follows:

"It is a well-known fact that the 'submissivist' know-nothings have ever attempted to fix the charge of disunion upon all those who belonged to the Southern Rights party. Cameron called all the gallant spirits of the old Whig party, who would not swear away their rights as men and join the know-nothings, secessionists and traitors—how then can we expect our Elector to escape the same ordeal of defamation and slander? 'Union American' says Mr. W. is an 'open, avowed, and up to the hub disunionist.' Shades of Mercury! what an unqualified whopper. Where did he come from? Wonder if he is not the same unscrupulous scribbler who, writing from the mountains, accused Gov. Bragg of being an infidel? We have had the best opportunity of knowing Mr. Waring's views upon all subjects connected with both State and Federal politics, and if he is a disunionist, 'open and avowed,' is it not a little strange we never made the discovery? He was the Editor of the Western Democrat for nearly four years, and we confidently appeal to its columns for the refutation of this foul calumny. We are not surprised though at anything coming from the quarter that this does."

The Banner thus effectually nails this false charge to the counter. In this community, where Mr. Waring has held a free interchange of political opinions with all parties, for the last five or more years, such a charge would receive no respectful notice. There are those who can conceive certain contingencies upon the happening of which the value of the Union would not be worth a fig—and there are those who believe that the South should in every thing submit to the exactions of the North, and be made slaves instead of the negroes, and of the latter class we suspect the author of the charge against Mr. Waring belongs.

THE TEN CENT FALSEHOOD.

Know-Nothingism is a ten-cent concern, and delights in dabbling in small things.—It continues, in the absence of all proof, to circulate the "ten-cent" falsehood against Mr. Buchanan, notwithstanding Mr. Buchanan's years ago, in a speech in the Senate, branded the charge as false. In our next we will give Mr. Buchanan's remarks on this subject, and show that the charge that Mr. Buchanan ever said or maintained, in any shape or form, that ten cents a day was enough for laboring men, is a double-distilled falsehood.

THE "ONE-DROP" FALSEHOOD.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Whig, having given place to the stale charge that Mr. Buchanan, about 40 years ago, declared that "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would open a vein and let it out," the Lancaster Intelligencer, published where Mr. Buchanan resided, and which may be presumed to speak authoritatively on this subject, disposes of the base fabrication as follows:

"A STALE FALSEHOOD REVIVED.—The Independent Whig of this city (a know-nothing, black republican, nigger-worshipping journal) among other falsehoods against Mr. Buchanan retained in its columns is the oft-refuted one about the 'drop of blood.' The writer knows this to be false; for it was pronounced such by a number of our most respectable citizens, of all parties, at the time the charge was first started.—And this fact the writer for the Independent Whig was cognizant of. But he says he has living testimony to prove the charge.—Well, then, why does he not produce his testimony? But let that paper produce its man, and we pledge ourselves to produce at least twenty of our most respectable citizens who will prove the story a downright lie—a base, unmitigated falsehood from beginning to end.

"Mr. Buchanan has resided in this city and its vicinity for forty years. His upright and consistent character, both in public and private life, is well known to almost every man, woman, and child in this community. The people of this county have time and again honored him with their suffrages, and it is a remarkable fact that he has never yet been beaten at a popular election before the people of Lancaster county. It is, therefore, all futile for a strolling Yankee nutmeg adventurer, like the editor of the Independent Whig, to attempt to injure Mr. Buchanan at his own home. The lie in question has been repeated so often by a reckless and unprincipled opposition as to have lost all novelty and interest. Nobody believes a word of it."

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

Commodore Stockton has accepted his nomination for the Presidency! Who would have believed it, without positive proof from the Commodore himself? He has formally accepted by letter, in which he says:

"I accept the nomination as a compliment to my inflexible American sentiments, and the duty I owe to those Americans who so firmly adhered to their American principles; with the express understanding, however, that if the American party can be united on such a platform as I now occupy, I may be at liberty at any time hereafter to withdraw my acceptance."

Go it, Stockton and Rayner! Your chances are at least equal to four or five others on the track. If you get New-Jersey and two more States, you will have three, as the little boy said in his race after the ground squirrel. Commodore Stockton and Kenneth Rayner, it will be recollected, was nominated by the New-Jersey, and some few other delegates who seceded from the late Anti-Fillmore Convention in New York, which in the first place nominated Banks and Johnston, and subsequently nominated Fremont and Johnson. Stockton and Rayner are nominees of the seceders from the seceders.

FILLMORE'S ABOLITIONISM.

The Whig singles out a solitary vote from all which Mr. Fillmore ever gave in favor of abolitionism, during the long period he was in Congress, viz: the vote against laying on the table Mr. Giddings' resolution declaring that the slaves on board the Creole, who rose and murdered their master and the whites on board, and took charge of the vessel, "incurred no legal penalty, and were justly liable to no punishment"—to prove that Mr. Fillmore is not an abolitionist! Wonderful proof, truly! But, the Hon. Green C. Caldwell also voted against laying that resolution on the table, and this vote of Mr. C.'s is relied on by the Whig to exculpate Mr. Fillmore from the charge of being an abolitionist! If so, then Mr. Giddings himself, who offered the infamous resolution, is also an abolitionist, for he too voted against laying the resolution on the table. In view of the well-known opposite character of the abolition sentiments of Giddings and Fillmore on one side, and Mr. Caldwell on the other, who will pretend to believe that a latter vote against laying the resolution on the table for the same reason which governed the vote of the former—one, the author of the resolution? Does not everybody, who knows any thing about the modus operandi of legislative bodies, know that the bitterest enemies of a measure frequently vote against laying it on the table, because they desire to have a direct vote on it, and crush it out and kill it forever in that way? And some such reason, we have no doubt, governed the vote of our townsman, Mr. Caldwell, on the occasion to which we are alluding. But, no one who is familiar with the political course of Mr. Fillmore, while he was in Congress, his uniform support of all the abolition measures introduced by Giddings, Adams, & Co., can for a moment believe that he and Mr. Caldwell voted together for the same reason—hostility to the resolution. Indeed, the admission of the Whig, that it was upon Mr. Fillmore's request, that his friend Giddings withdrew the resolution, proves the intimate relation that was existing between them, and that Mr. F. did not desire the death of the resolution by a direct vote on it—a fate which undoubtedly it would have encountered at that time.—Admit, however, that the vote of Mr. Fillmore against laying that infamous resolution on the table proves nothing, either for or against the abolitionism of Mr. Fillmore, why has the Whig passed over all the other votes of Mr. Fillmore, in favor of abolition measures, given from time to time, while he was in Congress? For the reason, we are bound to infer, that they do not admit of doubt or cavil. Let the Whig, if it can, explain away the following

PLATFORM OF MR. FILLMORE.

"I believe that Petitions to Congress, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people!"

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave trade between the States!"

"I am in favor of IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia!"

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATIONS by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise!"

In addition to the above deliberately expressed opinions, Mr. Fillmore, while in Congress, voted:

1. In favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia—even going so far as to support Gov.'s resolution in favor of allowing the negroes themselves to vote on the question!

2. In favor of abolishing the inter-State slave trade.

3. In favor of our Government receiving a black woolly-headed semi-savage negro Minister from Hayti, to associate with gentlemen, in the Court circles of Washington.

4. And to make the Platform as brief as possible: He voted and acted with Joshua R. Giddings, John Q. Adams, Slade, Corwin, & Co., and against all national men and southern measures, from first to last.

Let the Whig remove all of the above Knotty planks from the platform of Mr. Fillmore, before it attempts to show that he is not an abolitionist. Let the Whig, also, prove that Mr. Fillmore is not oath-bound to proscribers on account of the place of their birth, and because they choose to entertain a certain religious belief. How any Southern man can raise his voice against abolitionism, while he is supporting Millard Fillmore, is not a little surprising.

Mark, too, Mr. Fillmore's studied silence on the questions of the day. He has taken particular pains to show that he has embraced Know-Nothing principles along with his abolitionism, but not a word can be drawn from him in relation to the Kansas question and the principles embodied in the bill repealing the Missouri restriction, and placing the South on an equality with the North, in the formation of new States.—Since the appearance of his letter of acceptance, we are as much in the dark as ever on these, to the South, vital questions.

"An anonymous scribbler, in the last 'North-Carolina Whig,' noticing an editorial which appeared in the 'Democrat' on the 27th May, characterizes the article (the one of nine columns) as the production of an 'anonymous writer.'" It thus insinuates that we have been guilty of palming off as editorial the production of a "anonymous writer," or, he shows that he wants brains to distinguish between the two. If the first, he has been guilty of falsehood—if the latter, he is excusable. Some cattle have hollow horns, and some men have hollow heads; and the fault is not their's."

In making this correction, we are not prompted by vanity. This, we trust, will never induce us to place a high or a false estimate upon our labors as Editor. We hope, however, we have pride enough to resist an effort to make us occupy the humble position of some would-be Editors, who, while they would fain have the world believe they are filling what they deem a very exalted position, have at the same time but little more claim to the title of Editor than the "Devil" attached to their establishment.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

On Saturday evening last, about 6 o'clock, a shooting affair occurred in front of our office, which caused no little excitement amongst our citizens. Whilst we were closely engaged with our office duties, and quiet and good order apparently prevailing in our neighborhood, we were suddenly startled by the loud report of two pistol shots, fired in quick succession. Running to our main-street windows, we discovered a man prostrate on the pavement in front of Mr. Ahern's store, apparently in the agonies of death from his wounds. A crowd immediately gathered, and carried him into Dr. Pritchard's Drug Store, where it was ascertained that he was not mortally though severely wounded, by a ball in his left knee, entering immediately above the cap and proceeding obliquely downwards, shattering some of the bones, and lodging somewhere about the knee joint. The wounded man was Mr. Edward H. Moss, formerly a merchant of this place, and a citizen well known here. The gentleman who shot him, was Mr. John Sloan, now we believe a salesman in New York City, and who was also a merchant in this town, about three years since. The origin of the unfortunate affair of Saturday, we learn, occurred while Mr. Sloan resided here, a personal rencounter between the parties having taken place in the store of Mr. Sloan, in consequence of some alleged offence on the part of Mr. Sloan towards a member of Mr. Moss's family, who had sent a servant to the store for some article of dry goods. Mr. Sloan being here on Saturday, on a visit to his friends and connections, Mr. Moss first met him at the store of Messrs. J. & E. B. Stowe, near the Court House, and renewed the difficulty by indulging freely in abuse of Mr. Sloan. The Messrs. Stowe interfered and prevented a personal collision there. A short time subsequently, Mr. Sloan was seated at the front door of Dr. Pritchard's Drug Store, conversing with S. W. Davis, Esq., Dr. Samuel Caldwell, and perhaps some other, when Mr. Moss came along and struck Mr. Sloan a blow on the head with his fist. Mr. Sloan immediately arose from his chair, drew a Colt's revolver from a belt around his waist, and attempted to fire at Mr. M. The first aim the pistol snapped, the second went off but missed him, the third fire, the ball, as we have already remarked, took effect in the knee, bringing Mr. M. suddenly to the ground.—It is the opinion of those who witnessed the exciting occurrence, that the failure of the pistol the first time it was directed at Mr. M. saved him from instantaneous death.—Before the second shot was aimed, Messrs. Davis and Caldwell had taken hold of Mr. Sloan, and were struggling to prevent any fatal effect—and their efforts were doubtless successful, as the missing of the first ball, and the second lodging in the knee can be accounted for in no other way.

ARRIVAL OF MR. FILLMORE.

Mr. Fillmore returned to New York, after his visit to the Pope of Rome, on Sunday night the 23d ult. He remained 3 or 4 days in the city and Brooklyn, receiving the honors of his friends and making brief speeches in reply to congratulatory addresses, and then started for Buffalo, his home, where he will doubtless find time to write a letter to his friend, the Pope, informing him of his safe arrival home, and adding perhaps by way of P. S., that he has uttered not a word against him since his return.

"MR. FILLMORE WILL NOT DECLINE."

"The New York Express announces, on a letter from Mr. Fillmore, that 'under no circumstances will he decline the nomination tendered him.'" The following is the language of Mr. Fillmore's letter:

"In reference to the efforts which have been used to drive me from my course, they wholly mistake my character. It is true I did not desire the nomination; but my name has been placed before the public by my friends, and there it will remain regardless of all consequences, unless they shall require its withdrawal."

The Richmond Dispatch draws the following picture of Fremont's prominent officials in the event of his election:

"Seward, Secretary of State; Wilson, Treasury; Horace Greely, Department of the Interior; Giddings, Postmaster General; Sumner, Secretary of War; George Law, Navy; Hale, Attorney General. All the diplomatic posts abroad would be filled by Freesoilers, Fred Douglas be made Minister to St. Domingo, and Abby Kelly to the King of Dahomey, who is a great friend of Woman's Rights, and has a body guard of 5,000 Amazons. The Post Offices and Custom Houses of the South would be filled by importations from the Free States. A large army would be stationed in the South to keep things quiet, and perhaps Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, who talks so big about compelling the South to remain in the Union whether it likes it or not, might be prevailed upon to accept the chief command."

GONE DOWN.

The New York Herald, a journal that brought out, and has thus far stood by George Law, disposes of that gentleman as follows:

"Live Oak George Law," like a locomotive attempting to jump a chasm in a railroad bridge, has gone down and gone under, leaving nothing but the top of his smoke stack sticking above the water." Ditto, John Minor Botts.

PETTICOATS IN THE FIELD.

The Syracuse Union tells us that a Miss Adorabel Piggitt, the young lady who, in the bloomer costume, peddles books in the cars running out of that city of cross grained ideas, is about to take the stump for the Republican nominees! And the Syracuse Journal informs us that Miss Sarah Pellett is to take the stump for the same nominees. Go it gals! you will be assisted by Fred Douglas and other gentlemen of that party.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Padre Vigil, the new Nicaragua Minister lately received by our government, has left on his return to Nicaragua, and has appointed Major Heiss to officiate as temporary minister, until his return. The object of his return, so soon after his arrival here, is not known, although some believe it to be on account of his health.

Padre Vigil, after a complimentary dinner, tendered by his friends in New York, left for Nicaragua on Tuesday.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—Mr. Chas. Morgan has completed his arrangements for a new line of steamers between New York and New Orleans and Nicaragua, under the Randolph grant. The line commences in July.

The only daughter of Hon. John C. Calhoun, is named by the New York Times as the lady about to marry John Van Buren.

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.—HON. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, N. C. has been nominated as the American candidate for Senator from Richmond and Robeson.

Mrs. Gibson, recently stabbed in New Orleans, by an assassin attempting to take her husband's life, has since died.

CAUTION TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.—A man named Cornhill, was recently convicted in Clarke county, Kentucky, of stealing two plugs of tobacco, and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary.

At a called meeting of the American Nominating Committee on the 19th inst., W. A. Houck and Levi Tréxler were nominated American Candidates for the Commons in the county of Iowan, vice Robert Harris and C. D. Reid, declined. Messrs. William A. Walton and N. F. Hall are the Democratic candidates.

We acknowledge the receipt of two large and beautiful cotton blooms, plucked on the 23d ult. from the growing crop of Wm. B. Sloan, Esq. of Cabarrus county. They are, we learn, Buchanan, Breckenridge and Bragg blooms.

CONGRESS.

JUNE 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Tombs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas, to protect the exercise of the elective franchise in the territory and to provide for a calling of a Convention to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. Mr. Evans replied to Mr. Sumner's attack on the history and institutions of South Carolina.

In the House, a bill authorizing the President to cause the Southern boundary line of Kansas to be surveyed and marked, was passed. Mr. Wakeman gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1813, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves. The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution for a State government was considered.

JUNE 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to purchase the derelict British ship Resolute, discovered drifting in the Arctic sea, by American sailors, and present it to the British Government. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Grier introduced a bill, amending the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

JUNE 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Mason introduced a bill authorizing the President to cause the Southern boundary line of Kansas to be surveyed and marked, was passed. Mr. Wakeman gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1813, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves. The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution for a State government was considered.

JUNE 26.—The Senate to-day agreed to adjourn on the 25th of July. A bill was passed for the construction of a military road through Salt Lake City to Carson Valley.

The House debated the Kansas question. A bill was reported to punish polygamy with a fine of \$500 and five years' imprisonment, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A poetical correspondent will be attended to in our next.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Having tried unsuccessfully sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we had about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a few weeks ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as rat,' but now boasts as fine and glossy a head of hair as ever he had. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next, as our advertising columns show it to be for sale in our town.—(Ottawa Free Trader.)

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY T. M. FARROW.

Charlotte, June 30, 1856.	
BACON, Hams per lb	11 1/2
" Sides, per lb	10 1/2
" Hog round, " "	10 to 11
Bagging, cotton, per yard	18 to 20
Do, per lb	5 to 7
Butter, per lb	12 1/2 to 15
Bessene, per bushel	12 to 25
" " "	75 to 100
BRANDY, Apple per gal.	75
" Peach "	75
COTTON, new, per lb.	8 to 10
Coffee, per lb.	18 to 20
" Java, " "	18 to 20
CANDLES, Adamantine "	33 to 32
" Sperm "	40 to 50
" Tallow "	12 to 15
CORN, per bushel.	45 to 50
Chickens, each "	12 1/2 to 15
CLOTH, Copperas "	12 to 15
" Limesy "	35 to 35
Eggs, per bushel.	12 to 25
Feathers, per lb.	2 to 24
" per bbl.	4 to 44
Herrings, per bbl.	33 to 37 1/2
" " "	\$4 to 6 1/2
Indigo, per lb.	50 to 55
Mutton, per lb.	5 to 6
Mackerel, per bbl.	\$10 to 24
MOLASSES, Sugar House "	60 to 65
" Common "	50 to 55
Mead, per bushel.	50 to 55
Mulls, per bbl (Wilmington)	\$9 to 10 1/2
Nails, per lb.	50 to 64
Oats, per bushel.	33 to 37 1/2
Peas, per bushel.	50 to 55
POTATOES, Irish, per bushel.	50 to 75
" Northern, per bushel.	(none.)
" Sweet, per bushel.	10 to 12
SUGAR, Loaf, per cwt.	13 to 15
" Brown "	10 to 12 1/2
Stone-ware, per gal.	10 to 15
Salt, per sack.	2 1/2
Tea, per lb.	10 to 15 1/2
Wheat, per bushel.	95 to 100
Whiskey, Western, per gal.	60 to 65
WOOL, best washed.	37 to 38
Yarn, bale "	80 to 85
Closer Seed, per bushel.	\$8 to 10

REPORT OF THE NORFOLK MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUNE 27, 1856.

CORN.—We quote 50 to 53 cents per bushel.

COTTON.—We quote prime 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 cents.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been light for some weeks past, and nearly all in first hands has been disposed of, and good sound flour is now scarce in demand. Superfine \$6 1/2 to 6 3/4 cash, extra \$7 1/4 to 7 3/4 cash, and family \$4 cash.

COLUMBIA, JUNE 28.

The sales of the week comprise 176 bales, at \$3 to 10 1/2 extremes. BACON.—Sides 10 to 11 1/2, Shoulders \$9 to 10, Hams 12 to 12 1/2, by the hog-head. FLOUR.—We quote common to good grades at \$7 1/2 to \$8 1/2, new \$8 1/2 to 10 per bbl. CORN.—We still quote 45 to 50 cents per bushel. OATS 28 to 42 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning the 24th ult, by the Rev. A. W. Mear, Mr. T. B. ELGORT to Miss RUTH SHAW, daughter of Mr. Robert Shaw, of this town.

DIED.

At his residence in that part of Union county which formerly belonged to Mecklenburg, Mr. WILLIAM POTTS, in the 6th year of his age. The death of this highly respectable citizen, was a very sudden and unexpected event. On Sunday evening the 24th inst., he ate his supper as usual, and retired to rest, but soon in the night he was discovered out of bed, in a very dangerous condition—he was replaced in bed, and died in a few moments, without uttering a word. How true it is that "In the midst of life we are in death!"

Yesterday morning, of consumption, at the residence of his brother in this county, in his 21st year, Mr. A. W. WHITE. He died in the full enjoyment of all his senses, and a blessed hope of a glorious eternity.

Weep not for the early dead, Sleeping in their narrow bed; They are happier far than we, However long we live.

On Friday morning June 27th, after two weeks of insupportable suffering, by dysentery, Mrs. HANNAH WALLACE, widow of William Wallace, died, in her 71st year. Although she lived out the full term of years allotted to our earthly existence, she was richly given up, as was evinced by the flood of tears and loud lamentations of heart-felt sorrow of her numerous friends and relations at her departure. Naturally dignified, modest and unassuming, with a heart filled with all those endearing traits of character which made her an object of the greatest respect and admiration wherever she was known; and having been religiously conscientious in all her dealings with her fellow creatures, and unflinching in her pious devotion, she closed her earthly course with a character of spotless purity. E. D.

A Steward Wanted.

APPLICATIONS for the above office in Davidson College, will be received, until Tuesday the 25th of July, (being Tuesday of Course) on which day the Committee will meet in Charlotte, to consider such applications. In the meantime, any one desirous of securing the place, can present his name either personally or by letter to any member of the committee, at the following places:

- Rev. W. W. PHARR, Oak Lawn P. O.
- Rev. H. B. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., Charlotte.
- A. B. DAVIDSON, Esq., Charlotte.
- D. A. HAYDEN, Esq., Davidson College.
- R. J. McDOWELL, Esq., Beatties Ford.

July 1, 1856—3w

Notice.

ALL persons having business with the Board of Common Schools, will find me at the store of J. T. & S. M. Blair, on Saturday of each week. In my absence all papers left with my brother Wm. Ross, will be attended to as soon as possible.

N. B.—All persons making applications to read in said school, must, before entering on his or her duties, obtain a certificate of their qualifications, as a teacher from the Committee of Examination.

E. N. HUTCHISON,
J. D. JOHNSTON,
J. P. ROSS,
Committee of Examination.

A Homestead for \$10!

\$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots.

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