

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE

Tuesday Morning, July 8, 1856.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

A friend in a neighboring county writes us, requesting a statement as to the exact condition of the Free Suffrage bill at this time—some of the people in his locality not being fully informed on the subject.—We answer as follows:

The Free Suffrage act passed the last General Assembly by a majority of three-fifths of all the members. The act is now being published in the newspapers, pursuant to a provision of the Constitution. If, at the next session of the Legislature, it should receive a vote of two-thirds of the whole representation in the two Houses, it will then be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. If they should approve it, voting upon it at the ballot box, it will then become a part of the State Constitution; and in 1858, all persons who are now entitled to vote for members of the Commons will also be entitled to vote for members of the Senate. If it should be rejected—which we do not fear—it will again be passed by a vote of three-fifths, and again put on its course towards becoming a part of the State Constitution. Such a measure may be defeated, but it can never be destroyed.

John A. Gilmer, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, has uniformly voted against Free Suffrage while a member of the Legislature; and he is one of the bitterest and most insidious enemies which the measure has. He is not willing that persons who do not own as much as fifty acres of land shall be allowed to vote for Senators, unless they will agree to weaken the slaveholding influence, and also to consent to an increased tax on slaves. We assert what we know to be true, and what we can prove, by undoubted documentary testimony, if denied. We challenge contradiction.

Gov. Bragg, on the contrary, is a Free-Suffrage man, and has always been so. He occupies on this question, the same ground occupied by Gov. Reid. He is for the present act, and is opposed to tampering with slave property by withdrawing it from the basis of representation, or by increasing the taxes upon it. He is in favor of protecting alike all the great interests of the State, and is opposed to unequal taxation. He thinks it best that all property should bear its due share of taxation, and will never consent to discriminate against any particular sort of property, as Mr. Gilmer proposes to do. Gov. Bragg told the people, two years ago, that the surest way to obtain Free Suffrage was to continue the Democratic party in power. The people took him at his word, and did so. The Free Suffrage act was passed by a three-fifths vote, as he promised them it would be, and it is now on the high road to complete success. The surest way to defeat Free Suffrage and increase the demand for a Convention, is to vote for John A. Gilmer; and the surest way to obtain Free Suffrage is to vote for Thomas Bragg. Let the people, and especially the non-freelholders, know these facts. John A. Gilmer votes all the time against Free Suffrage, and then when he is called to account for it to the people, he goes about looking up excuses for his votes. Such a man cannot be depended on. He is an enemy to the measure, and will defeat it if he possibly can. [Raleigh Standard.]

FILLMORE IN FAVOR OF THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION. Fillmore's position in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, is ascertained at last—not by the declarations of his friends, but by his own public, positive and explicit avowals. Below, we publish a speech which he delivered in Albany, a few days ago. The "measures" which he reprobates as the source of the present sectional troubles, and as the offspring of selfish and ambitious objects, is indisputably the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

So pleased was the Editor of the "Whig" with the denunciations of Mr. F. against this Southern measure, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that he regarded Mr. F.'s speech as a second Declaration of Independence. On the Fourth, he issued the speech in an Extra, and sent it out to his readers. We shall aid him all in our power in giving it circulation. It shows conclusively that Mr. F. is with the Abolitionists of the North, in opposition to the Kansas bill, and with them in his same opposition to the Administration on account of that measure of justice to the South. The speech also shows that Mr. F. is a modest man. He claims that he is entitled to a settlement of the slavery excitement, by reason of the compromise bills, and in this he falsifies facts, for it is notorious that those bills did not act, but on the contrary increased the excitement by the opposition of Mr. F.'s Northern friends to the fugitive slave bill. His modesty is also shown by his condemnation of the Administration for the controversy with England and the state of affairs in Kansas. Of course, he as President, would have prevented those difficulties—and he is the man, according to his own showing, to quiet and settle them! How? By yielding to England and to the Abolitionists all they desire, we presume, for he assigns no toll us how else they could have been avoided or how else they could have been settled. We have marked, in Italics, certain portions of his speech, to which we allude.

The speech shows, too, that Mr. F. is jealous of his rival, Fremont, for the vote of the Abolitionists of the North; and in making war upon Fremont and his party, and attempting to show his own superiority of claims for the next Presidency, he at the same time shows the claims of Buchanan and Breckinridge,—one being from the North, and the other from the South.—But, the truth is, Fremont is a Southern man—although a Benedict Arnold of the South—and therefore Mr. Fillmore's argument falls to the ground, in reference to the impropriety of selecting both candidates from the North. Since Mr. F. has avowed

his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, there is no longer a shade of difference between him and Fremont, so far as the South is concerned, and we challenge his friends to point out the difference. His know-nothing friends may affect to believe that this speech presents him with additional claims to the support of the South, but a critical examination of it will show that it affords additional reasons why no Southern man should give him his support. We repeat that now Millard Fillmore occupies precisely the platform of Fremont, on the Kansas-Nebraska question, and all others in which the South is vitally interested.

MR. FILLMORE'S ALBANY SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—This overwhelming demonstration of congratulation and welcome, almost deprives me of the power of speech. Here nearly thirty years ago I commenced my political career. In this building I first saw a legislative body, and the cheers at the word of command. But, for myself, I prize the honest spontaneous throbs of affection with which you have welcomed me back to my native State, above all the pageants which royalty can display. (Cheers.) Therefore, with a heart overflowing with grateful emotions, I return you a thousand thanks, and bid you adieu. (Prolonged applause.)

You have been pleased, sir, to allude to my former services and my probable course if I should be again called to the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. (Applause.) It is not pleasant to speak of one's self, yet I trust that the occasion will justify me in briefly alluding to one or two events connected with my last administration. (Cheers.) You all know that when I was called to the executive chair by a bereavement which overwhelmed the nation with grief, the country was uniformly agitated from one end to the other upon the exciting subject of slavery. It was then, sir, that I felt it my duty to rise above every sectional prejudice and look to the welfare of the whole nation. (Applause.) I was compelled to a certain extent to overcome long cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims. (Great applause.)

But in doing this, sir, I did no more than was done by many able and better men than myself. I was by no means the sole instrument under Providence, in harmonizing those difficulties. (Applause.) There were at that time noble, independent, high-souled men in both Houses of Congress, belonging to both the great political parties of the country—Whigs and Democrats, who spurred the character of selfish party leaders, (cheers,) and rallied around my administration, in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distracted country. (Cheers.) By the blessings of Divine Providence, our efforts were crowned with signal success. (Cheers.) I shall not seek to speak of the whole nation with prosperous and contented, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind. (Cheers.) The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dissipated; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with civil war, and from abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations, I shall not seek to speak of the causes of this change. These are the facts, and it is for you to ponder upon them. Of the present administration I have nothing to say. I can appreciate the difficulties of administering this government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts, made a mistake, I hope they will own it. (Loud and prolonged applause.) But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon our country, for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility. (Cheers.)

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the nation in 1850, was undoubtedly brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide territorial administration. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation which disturbs the country and threatens us with civil war, has been recklessly and carelessly produced by the acquisition of a new territory in personal advancement rather than any public good. (Cheers.)

Sir, you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. This, sir, is most true, for if there be one object dearer to me than any other, it is the only prosperity and glory of this great Republic, and I consider it my duty to fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and South, on the most exciting questions, resulting in bloodshed and organized military wars.

We see a political party, presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing their candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure, can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness or folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the rule prescribed by those who elected him in making his appointments? If a man living South of Mason and Dickson's line be not worthy to be President or Vice-President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of the Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country?—Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States?—If not, what are we to do? Will the President to accept in selecting men for office?

These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for their President and Vice-President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less in love of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do not think we are in danger, if you are mistaken, and therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance. I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. I might by soft words hold out the delusive hope and thereby win votes, but I never can consent to be one thing to the North, and another to the South. I should despise myself if I could be guilty of such evasion. (Tumultuous applause.) My conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet—

"Is there not some secret sense— Some hidden thunder roll with immortal wrath— To blast the wretch who owes his greatness To his country's ruin?" (Cheers.) In the language of the lamented, immortal

Clay—"I had rather be right than President." (Enthusiastic cheering.) It is not to be imagined, that those engaged in this sectional agitation can have contemplated the awful consequences of success. If it breaks asunder the bands of our Union, and spreads anarchy and civil war through the land, what is it less than moral treason? Law and common sense hold a man responsible for the consequences of his acts, and must not those whose acts tend to the destruction of the government, be equally held responsible? (Applause.) And let me also add, that when this Union is dissolved, it will not be divided into two republics or two monarchies, but broken into fragments, each at war with the other.

But, fellow-citizens, I have perhaps said all that was necessary on this subject, and I turn with pleasure to a less important, but more agreeable topic. (Cheers.) It has been my fortune during my travels in Europe, to witness once or twice the reception of royalty, in all the pomp and splendor of military array, where the music was given to order, and the cheers at the word of command. But, for myself, I prize the honest spontaneous throbs of affection with which you have welcomed me back to my native State, above all the pageants which royalty can display. (Cheers.) Therefore, with a heart overflowing with grateful emotions, I return you a thousand thanks, and bid you adieu. (Prolonged applause.)

N. and S. Carolina Rail Roads.

For the Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, July 5, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—A friend has just handed me the Carolina Watchman, published in Salisbury, of the 1st instant, containing a communication from Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., President of the N. C. Rail Road Company, in regard to the passenger schedules and through tickets of the N. C. Rail Road and the Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road. As this letter purports to refer the official intercourse of the two corporations and the action of the Board of Directors of the C. & S. C. Rail Road, and reflects upon their proceedings, it necessarily calls for some statement, that the public may rightly understand the matter.

While I do not admit the propriety of discussing the policy of the C. & S. C. Rail Road Company through the public journals, nor any accountability on its part to "many stockholders of the N. C. Road in Salisbury," yet as these matters have been publicly discussed by the President of the N. C. Rail Road to his next door neighbors, justice requires that I should review some portions of his letters.

He tells them "that up to a short time since (21st of April) our mail train was run in close connection with the C. & S. C. Rail Road." Our connection with Wilmington & W. R. Road at the East end was also perfect." Now the N. C. R. Road construction was completed in January last, and her trains ran through in that month, and up to April 21st, as stated, the N. C. R. Road was running in perfect connection at Charlotte and Goldsboro'. Why was this not continued by the N. C. Road? This schedule gave no detention to through passengers. What road broke off this connection? The N. C. R. Road changed its schedule, as is admitted. The C. & S. C. R. Road has not materially changed her passenger schedule in three years, and since the completion of the N. C. Road only 15 minutes. Why then should Mr. Fisher complain that the C. & S. C. R. Road obstructs through travel, when the N. C. Road did make a close connection with the C. & S. C. R. Road "to and from" also at Goldsboro' and abandon it?

This schedule, he states, was run "for a long time before the completion of our construction," and after the completion this time was reduced to 14 hours. This only enabled the N. C. Road to make its connections more easily; and why were they not kept up? The President of the N. C. R. Road broke the connection going East and West, at Charlotte and Goldsboro', and he can best answer why. Because as he says the Directors of the Charlotte Road would not run their trains in the night.—Now, if the Charlotte Road did wrong, it does not justify the President of the N. C. Road in doing a greater wrong. This is his reasoning.

By the former schedule of the N. C. Road its trains left here at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes, P. M.—45 minutes after the arrival of the Charlotte train, and conveyed the passengers on in time for the R. & G. R. Road, leaving Raleigh at 7 o'clock and connecting with the Wilmington & W. train at 9 A. M., going North. The return train arrived at Raleigh in time for the passengers of the R. & G. Road, reaching Charlotte at 6 o'clock in the morning, 14 hours before the departure South of the Charlotte train.—Thus all adjoining roads had good connections, and the N. C. Road had only to return to its old schedule and all will be accommodated, and the through travel be detained at no place, and have choice of the R. & G. Road and the Bay line going North and returning South. This unfortunate change causes a detention of the traveller 5 hours and 40 minutes at Goldsboro', coming South, and 10 1/2 hours at Charlotte, and perhaps longer if he comes by the Bay line route, which a majority of our through travel prefer. Going North he stops over at Charlotte 13 hours, at Goldsboro' 1 hour and 55 minutes, and if he desires to go the Bay line (I think) 12 hours more at Weldon or stops over at Raleigh about 13 hours—making not less than 25 hours detention.

The C. & S. C. Road expended \$40,000 to make perfect connections with the S. C. Road at Columbia, and runs her trains in perfect connection with the trains of that road—not subjecting the passenger to any detention or extra charge until he is landed at Charlotte. This connection at Columbia is of much more importance to the Charlotte Road than the connection with the N. C. Road, on account of the through travel. As an evidence of this the C. & S. C. Road owed the N. C. Road about the 20th June last, nearly \$100 to every \$1, the N. C. Road owed it for through tickets sold at Columbia and Goldsboro'.

I think it was in the month of March last when Mr. Fisher informed me that he expected to change his schedule to run in daylight, he said there was much complaint along the line on account of the night trains.

His schedule time then from Goldsboro' to Charlotte was 16 hours.

To avoid this and without having consulted the Directors, I immediately proposed to make a double daily line on both roads.—Mr. Fisher declined because he thought it would not pay. Subsequently the Board of Directors requested me to renew this proposition to the President and Directors of the N. C. Road, being unanimously convinced that it would pay. If it would pay over a road of 110 miles, it ought to pay a better one of 223 miles. This arrangement would have accommodated both the through and local travel. Nor will the roads ever be able to get the amount of through travel they are entitled to until this full connection is made with other roads at Goldsboro' and Columbia.

I do not recollect that the President on that occasion or any other ever proposed to me that the Charlotte train should return in the evening upon the arrival of his. I never understood him to make any such proposition either before or since he has broken off the connection. I certainly had never even submitted it to the Directors, and therefore they could not have declined it as stated.

Had I understood the President to have submitted this proposition I could have readily answered him. Surely I could not have been so disconcerted or insincere to one who had been uniformly courteous to me as to have delayed answering him for "several months" when I knew his desire was to promote the common interests of our roads. I have greatly misunderstood him or he is entirely mistaken in relation to this subject. I was elected President of the Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Company on the 7th of February last, was much engaged for a fortnight or more on the Road—could not have seen him before the 20th or last of February, and could not have delayed answering his proposition for "several months" when his latest change of schedule went into operation April 21st—less than two months after my first official interview. It being his mail train he must have determined upon it a week or more before the 21st to have obtained the consent of the Post Office Department—as the mail was thereby delayed 12 hours.

It is needless for me to say of Mr. Fisher, with whom my intercourse has always been so agreeable, that he is a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, and I cannot conceive how this misunderstanding could have originated. It would seem that so important a proposition submitted even in the harassing and varied duties of his or my position would have met with prompt consideration. Rather than have had the connection broken off I should have acceded to the arrangement he now says he proposed, although it might have much deranged the well known and established connections of the Charlotte Road in its correspondence with every alternate train on the S. C. Rail Road.

Surely the President of the N. C. Road is mistaken in saying "with the Wilmington Road there is no detention to passengers going or coming." All passengers coming from the North via Goldsboro' are detained there 5 hours and 40 minutes—going North 1 hour and 55 minutes, and this is the nearest the N. C. Road comes to making a connection with any Road running to it.

In respect to through tickets, I have only to say I have for months endeavored to make a through ticket from Augusta or Montgomery to Weldon, over the N. C. Road, in connection with both the Wilmington and Raleigh Roads at a uniform rate per mile, with all connecting roads. This has been invariably declined by the N. C. Road. Nor "would the intelligent Board of Directors of the Charlotte and Raleigh Road" expect less of the intelligent Board of Directors of the N. C. Road, than that they would readily accede to "so unreasonable a thing" as to add ten passengers daily where they now only get one over the entire line—even if they should all only travel 173 miles over their road; which would give \$51 90 per day while the other would pay \$6 69 per day. Is not the effort to save 50 miles of travel, actually sacrificing the 173 miles, by driving off the through travel. This does not appear so unreasonable, unless the object is to run a road without reference to the profits. Connecting roads of shorter lengths think they will be well paid by the increased travel under this arrangement, and I cannot see why the N. C. Road's profits would not be increased by it. In regard to the through travel, the Charlotte and N. C. Roads can have but a common interest, and to get it we must make connections and offer inducements to the public. We may invite but we cannot force the public travel.

The Directors of the C. & S. C. Road have ever desired to co-operate with the Directors of the N. C. Road in promoting connections and granting facilities to the through travel, and feel that their interests in this matter are identical.

WM. JOHNSTON.

DIRECTORS IN THE N. C. ROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements the following gentlemen were appointed Directors on the part of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company: P. C. Cameron, R. P. Dick, Samuel Hargrave, P. B. Hawkins, W. T. Dortch, J. D. Bellamy, Giles Mebane and J. I. Shaver. R. P. Dick, Esq., was appointed to represent the State in the next meeting of the stockholders.

ARTESIAN DISCOVERIES.—In an Artesian well now in course of excavation in New Orleans, the auger recently brought up, from a depth of five hundred and eighty feet, sand thickly interspersed with fibres of wood, fragments of bark, shells, &c.—It was thought wonderful not long since to find shells and vegetable remains at a depth of sixty feet, but in this case they were found at nearly six hundred feet.

The New York Tribune having denied it, now says "It is a fact that Col. Fremont was married by a Catholic Priest."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

From a friend who was present on the occasion, we have received the following account of the commencement of the above institution. It would seem that this College is likely to become, and that soon, one of the most important literary institutions of the South.

"The annual commencement of this Institution came off on Thursday, 26th of June. A multitude was in attendance, with the usual amount of youth and beauty. A fine opportunity was afforded for the display of intellectual culture on the part of students, and of extravagant fashion on the part of the audience. After the arduous conflicts in literature, it must be refreshing to aspiring youth to be greeted by the presence of so many who are evidently so highly pleased with themselves, and who seem to wish others to share largely in a similar feeling.

Commencement day was preceded by an examination for four days, said to be searching and close. Eighty students were in attendance. Of these eight graduated.—Near fifty rise Sophomore next session, (15th of September.) The Salutatory oration was delivered by J. C. Caldwell, of Fairfield, S. C. Being in Latin it was listened to with profound attention. T. C. Henderson of Davidson College delivered the Valedictory—A. N. McCallum of Tennessee, the Philosophical Oration.

One on the "Old North State" called forth repeated cheers. North Carolina bids fair to rival South Carolina in the work of self-gratulation. Some of the Orations did great credit to the young gentlemen. The whole of the exercises were enlivened by the performance of a Brass Band from Charlotte. C. D. Fishburn was inaugurated Professor of the Greek Language and Literature. On Wednesday, the rival Literary Societies were represented by their several speakers. Great disappointment was felt by the absence of M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., one of the Orators elected, who was detained by family affliction. The other Society was favored with an address from Rev. M. McQueen of Richmond county, N. C. Six additional orations were delivered by these Societies on Wednesday evening. Not being present at any of these displays of youthful eloquence, I can say nothing of their merits.

The Trustees were in pretty full attendance. They were apparently harmonious—each trying to promote the interest of the College. They have obtained a Decree of the Court, that \$100,000 of the Chambers legacy be paid over immediately. They expect that a final decision will soon be made in the case of this munificent bequest. The friends of the College are sanguine in their expectations, that all will be eventually obtained, and that it will amount to \$250,000, or even \$300,000. The Trustees have taken incipient steps to use the interest as it may come into their hands for the benefit of the College. The principal they can never use, according to the will of the benevolent donor.

In connection with the President, Dr. Lacy, there are four Professors—two of them natives of South Carolina. Another will be elected at the next annual Meeting of the Board. With seven Professors and ample funds, and with the blessing of the great head of the Church, Davidson College may justly look forward to a bright and glorious future."—[Yorkville Enquirer.]

POSTPONED.—The Trustees of the Statesville Female College, have concluded that it is best to put off the commencement of the session to the 15th of September.

Public meetings are being held in England and other places in aid of the sufferers by the late inundations in France. The Lord Mayor said he had been informed that France had 1250 English miles under water, and that 40,000 people were entirely stricken down.

The daughter of John C. Calhoun, who John Van Buren was reported about to marry, is already married to Hon. Mr. Crenson, of Md. Mr. Van Buren will have to wait.

Mrs. Maria Campbell, a sister of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, died in Philadelphia, on the 23d instant.

Commodore Stockton and Rayner were in Raleigh, N. C. last Saturday.

The Lehigh, Pa., Valley Times has the Stockton and Rayner ticket at the head of their columns.

Hon. Frank Granger, ex-Postmaster General, under Harrison, has declared for Fremont.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—The locomotive "Norfolk" on the Clarksville, Virginia and Roanoke Valley Railroad, says the Petersburg Democrat, exploded on Sunday last when near Lynesville, N. C., killing the engineer and two firemen and wounding several others. The engine was blown into fragments and was found 100 yards from the place of explosion. The passengers were on their way to a church.

Col. Fremont, while in the United States Senate, voted against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia!

The majority report of the Kansas investigating committee, covers, it is said, 3000 pages of foolscap paper.

The Pope has contributed 14,000 Francs for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in France.

Josiah Kilgore, Esq., a prominent citizen of Greenville, S. C., died on the 22d June, aged 65 years.

The Hon. Philip T. Herbert, member of Congress from California, indicted for the murder of Thomas Keating, waiter in Willard's Hotel, Washington, has been committed to jail.

The Hon. Edward Stanley of California, formerly of North Carolina, arrived in New York on Saturday, in the Illinois.

ALL FOR BUCHANAN.

The Louisville Courier of Friday last, says: "Yesterday morning, the good wife of David Zueflly presented him with four bouncing babies—two girls and two boys! Mother and children were all doing well as could be expected, and honest David himself was still alive at last accounts. With great good taste, the happy parents of this quartette of new inhabitants, immediately called the two sons James Buchanan and John Breckinridge. The two daughters were denominated Susan and Mary Catherine."

Notice.

ALL persons having business with the Board of Common Schools, will find me at the store of J. P. & S. B. 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 teach school, must be entering on 8 or 9 months, obtain a certificate of their qualifications as a teacher from the Committee of Examiners. E. N. HUTCHINS, M. D. JOHNSTON, J. P. ROSS, Committee of Examiners, July 1, 1856—2w

A Homestead for \$10!

\$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots. In the Gold Region of Virginia, (Culpeper Co.) to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of the Poor of the State. Subscriptions ONLY TEN DOLLARS EACH; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the DEED. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. The most ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. More agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making \$200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent whom possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Va. July 1, 1856—18 \$10

CHARLESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL & REVIEW.

C. HAPPOULT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. THIS JOURNAL is issued on the First of every alternate month; each number comprises One Hundred and Forty-four Pages and contains a Steel Engraved Portrait of a distinguished Medical Writer. The volume begins with the January issue, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter. TERMS: \$1.00 per annum in advance, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. \$5.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July number. C. HAPPOULT, Charleston, S. C.

Persons wishing to subscribe will send us by letter, enclosing \$1, which will be on our risk if the letter is registered. S. A. HARRIS, Tax Collector, July 1, 1856.—5w Whig will please copy.

Town Taxes for 1856.

THE town Taxes for 1856, and all arrears, are now due, and must be settled by the first day of August, or I will proceed to collect according to Act of Assembly, without any discrimination. S. A. HARRIS, Tax Collector, July 1, 1856.—5w Whig will please copy.

WALTON HOUSE.

Morganton, N. C. THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the travelling public. Every medical arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who stop at the house. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. My Stables are large and well-supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country. S. BROWN, Proprietor, June 24, 1856—3m

The Stage Office for the Tri-Wheel Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me on the 18th day of May, 1855, by David Lindsay, in favor of Richard Peoples and T. A. Sharp, I will proceed to sell, at public sale, in the town of Charlotte, at public auction, on THURSDAY the 10TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, the valuable property known as the Foster Mill Tract, containing about 93 Acres, Lying in Mecklenburg county, and adjoining the lands of William Lee, Smith's heirs, Nancy Alexander and others. The terms are: Cash, and Mills, including Grist, Saw, and Flouring. All of which have undergone recent and thorough repairs, the location being as good, if not the best, in the county, for milling purposes. S. W. DAVIS, Trustee, Charlotte, June 10, 1856.—18

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of E. C. STEELE, A. BETHUNE & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs. S. W. DAVIS, Charlotte, June 10, 1856.—18

A Steward Wanted.

APPLICATIONS for the above office in Davidson College, will be received, until Tuesday the 29th of July, (being Tuesday of Court,) 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. Rev. W. PHARR, Oak Lawn P. O., Rev. H. GUNNINGHAM, D. D., Charlotte, A. B. WILSON, Esq., Charlotte, D. A. CALDWELL, Esq., Davidson College, R. J. McDOWELL, Esq., Fayetteville, S. C. July 1, 1856—3w Executive Committee.

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 Province settlement, lying on the waters of Flat Branch, 14 miles south of Charlotte. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see the place. It is a tract not only fertile, OTHER TRACTS of equally good land, near at hand, can be purchased upon fair 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, situated 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

I was aware that he had ever expressly retracted these opinions, but because I supposed that his experience at Washington had induced him to abandon or modify those earlier views. Mr. Buchanan expressly and frankly, at an early day, avowed his change of opinion, and for the last thirty years has shown by his entire life, both as a politician and a man, that he was a sound republican, and national, and liberal to the South. In 1845 he gave an able and manly support of the annexation of Texas. After the acquisition of the Mexican territory, he, in concert with the entire South, used his best efforts to get the Missouri line extended to the Pacific; and, after all prospect of effecting this was defeated by northern votes, he then sustained the compromise measures of 1850, including the fugitive slave law. Though abroad during the struggle on the Kansas and Nebraska act, yet, immediately on his return, he avowed himself, in the most emphatic terms, the friend of the measure; affirming not only its constitutionality, but also its justice, propriety and necessity. Since his nomination, he has endorsed thoroughly the sound and national platform of the democratic convention.—His intellectual abilities, his moderation, prudence and conservatism as a statesman, as well as his long experience, and extensive information and dignity and courtesy of manner as a gentleman, all go to form a character every way worthy of the high station for which he has been nominated. As to his colleague on the ticket, John C. Breckinridge, an intimate acquaintance for four years, during our joint congressional service, authorizes me to say that he is, in all respects, eminently qualified for the office of Vice President of the U. States.

Our opponents, the Black Republicans, have nominated Col. J. C. Fremont for the Presidency. Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, but a citizen, I believe of California, from which State he served for a few months as a Senator, elected by the Democratic party. He has subsequently abandoned that party, and avowed himself a free-soiler, and opposed to slavery generally. To this latter circumstance his nomination is understood to be owing.—Though formerly an officer in the army, he was seldom if ever in a battle; though senator for a little while, he is understood never to have spoken, or made a motion in the Senate; and as a statesman he has no record at all. A native of the State of South Carolina, he joins those whose sole bond of union is hostility to the section in which he was born. Indebted to the Democracy for the only political position he ever had, he lends himself to their enemies, and has recently declared that he belongs neither to the Democratic nor Whig party, or Know-Nothing or Abolition party, but that he is simply opposed to the slavery extension, &c.

The adoption of such a candidate shows the governing principle of the organization he represents, viz: that hostility to the rights of the South overrides with them all other questions. Such a ticket has no claims on your support, and probably will have no electors appointed in our State.—They hope, however, to divide and distract the South by means of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the Know-Nothings, and will, therefore, leave those allies in fact, if not in intention, to manoeuvre as well as they can to defeat, or at least damage, the Democratic candidates.

The contest, then, is really between the Democratic party, purified by losing its free-soil elements, and strengthened by the accession of patriotic and intelligent Whigs, and all the