DIRTRIBUTION, PROTECTION, IN-TERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

All pups of the same Litter.

scheme for diverting from the federal treasury its legitimate supplies of revenue, are schemes inimical to the great interests of the South as well as of the masses of the people at large-inimical in their effect and in their intention. The history of the past teaches that the purest statesmen of the South, and the staunchest friends of the Democratic masses have ever thus regardunite to confirm their judgment.

of Democracy in the popular confidence, and which in every instance have had their chief strength at the North-to cut off from other than the Tariff, and to saugment and azgravate the demands upon the Tariff itself. by every possible contrivance and device which ingenuity could invest.

the proceeds of the sales of the public lands from the federal treasury, to expend them in lavish bounties upon the new States, in stupendous schemes of internal improvement, in school grants, in Indian grants, in military bounties and in a thousand and source of the federal revenues and throwfederal administration, the entire expenses of war, of fortifications, of public edifices, of new territorial purchases, and of federal debts and expenditures of every imaginable description.

Nay, not content with merely intercepting legitimate revenues from the federal treasury, they have rt the same time exercised their masterly talents in devising schemes for burdening the Tariff with additional and extraordinary charges other than the legitimate expenditures of the federal government. To this end they invented the scheme of internal improvements by the general government and of river and larbor appropriations-under which, but for the tern opposition of the Democratic party, the Union would have been burdened ere this with a debt equal to that of the British government; and under which instead of a Tariff imposing duties averaging 22 per cent., we should now have one with duties approaching 100 per cent.

Balked in this scheme of securing a high tariff by a stupendous policy of National canal and railroad expenditures, and river and harbor appropriations, they resorted to the expedient of protection, claiming that tariff duties should be levied with a view of protecting Northern manufactures, and not with a view to the largest amount of revenue; so that, for instance, if a duty of 30 per cent, on any fabric would let in importations of the article, that would produce a revenue of \$30,000,000; while one of 100 per cent, would almost exclude the fabric and produce scarcely any revenue at all: yet, that the public policy required the high duty to be levied, inasmuch as the home manufacturer of the fabric would thus be enabled to charge the masses of the people double the price for which the article could be obtained from the foreign manufacturer.

Thus it has been their policy-while turning away into the insatiable sands of magnificent revenues which an economical administration of the public lands would pour into the Treasury-at the same time to create stupendous objects of federal expenditure as additional charges upon the tariff over and above those required for the legitimate expenditures of the Government; Democratic party will maintain during the and yet so to arrange the scale of duties as not merely to levy the necessary funds | Sales of the land to actual settlers, and no from the people to defray these ordinary and extraordinary revenues, but to pay several dollars to the manufacturing clasess at home for every dollar that goes into 'he Treasury. Indeed, the distribution scheme has only been a part of a grand scheme. embracing internal improvements, river and harbor appropriations, and protection, all parts of the same system of oppression upon the South and the Democratic masses of the Union at large, for the benefit of by indirect protection and by every other Northern capital and Southern opposition expedient that shall minister to their policy

For many years past the people have not from imposts. been vexed with this litter of abominations. The Tariff act of 1846, was framed with a view to revenue upon the basis of the commerce of the country as it then existed. The duties were then reduced from the protective standard to the standard of revenue. The Protectionist party scoffed at content to fall or triumph by the enlightenand ridiculed the measure, contending that | ed judgment of the people .- | Richmond the new duties were so low that either the | Examiner. revenues they would produce would be inadequate to support the government or else the importations of the country would grow under them so great as to create the balance of trade against us which would be destructive. Who has forgotten the letter of neighborhood, on Saturday, the 21st ult. Abbott Lawrence, the great Lowell manufacturer, to Wm. C. Rives, the Virginia apostate, indulging these lugubrious reflec- he came out of the house, an old negro wotions? Mr. Evans of Maine, the Protectionist | man struck him with some heavy weapon leader in the Senate, proclaimed in his seat, from the effects of which he fell. Two nethat the Tariff of 1846 would not produce groes then seized him, tied one end of a \$12,000,000 of revenue Daniel Webster rope around his neck and the other to his left a memorandum with the Clerk of the Senate that the new Tariff would not pro- veyed him a distance of half a mile from duce \$14,000,000. The New York and the house, and then split his skull with an New England banks predicted that the axe. These facts were elicited from a nedrain of specie out of the country to pay its gro girl, who would only divulge them unforeign balances would produce a universal under threats of death. The old woman smash in eighteen months-forgetting the who began the assault had been the nurse plain principle in political economy, that the country would purchase abroad only to the extent to which it would sell its own and Wednesday last was appointed as the pro lucts, and that if its importations doubled under lov duries, it would only be because its foreign ou timers would consent to take in exchange double the amount of its own products. We all know the result. The Dr. Jno. H. Boatwright.

-two years before California gold come in crown of jewels. Our commerce, both im- 7th of January, says: port and export, has grown to such enormous proportions, that the scale of revenue under the Tariff of 1846, which was adjusted with a view of paying (with the aid of the sales of the public lands) the legitimate It is a very easy thing to show that every expenses of the Federal Government have overleaped the mark, and instead of the \$30,000,000 estimated by Mr. Walker, is

paying over \$65,000,000. The necessity for reduction has thus become imperative; and, accordingly, we see the Democratic politicians of the country which would reduce the tariff taxes upon people to the lowest figures-of say from ed this subject, and reason and experience | 15 to 18 per cent. They are opposed, however, in this policy by the opposition poli-It has always been the favorite policy of ticians of the North, who are endeavoring the parties that have arisen one after the to mince the measure and to postpone and Utah. The reason given for this treasonother in the Union to dispute the supremacy defeat the reduction by every indirect means; while the opposition politicians of them as a State, and that they would not the South are seizing the occasion for rethe federal treasury all sources of revenue tion-and, by diverting from the Federal Treasury the proceeds of the public lands and distributing stipends among the States under the delusive name of land quotas, un- this act of treason since the organization of der such bills as Senator Bell's, are helping In pushing this policy, the opponents of the Northern opposition in their effort to the time and place. the Democracy have sought to intercept postpone and defeat the reduction of the Tariff to the proper standard.

Thus it turns out again in the evolutions year 1857 precisely at the point at which we were in the year 1837-and are standing again on the threshold of a great conone cunning devices for drying up this test between the South and the masses on one side, against Northern capital and antiing upon the Tariff the whole burden of Democratic politicians North and South on the other-upon the great problem of the Tariff and its accessory subjects.

a single branch of the subject is to announce anan in his admiral Inaugural stated the position of the Democracy on the subject

weightier matter of the Tariff: In administering this important trust, whilst t may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet may be for actual settlers, and that at moderate prices."

For actual settlers and at moderate business prices-not for non resident speculators, for mammoth corporations, or for land jobbing States-but for sale, section by section, as the healthy progress of natural emigration produces demand for actual settlers: - a policy just in itself, judicious in its economy, pouring a steady uniform stream of annual revenue into the Federal Treasury, under which every acre sold will be heralded by the clink of the price as it falls into the national coffers.

The appropriement of this policy for the public lands is equivalent to announcing the whole financial policy of the govern ment. It was only another form of iteraion for the President to add:

"It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be colected from the people, than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise. the Government. To reach this, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the Tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practical to our domestic for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for distribution and western speculation, the the purpose of benefitting favorite corpora- her officers now in this Territory, the mistions, individuals or interests, would have erable ends of both Mormons and officers of been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness | than told. and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of the revenue tariff."

In these two paragraphs are sketched the whole programme of policy which the new discussions of Tariff and Distribution. more revenue from a Tariff than will be necessary, with their aid, to defray the constitutional expenditures of the federal government ;-this is the whole Democratic scheme of policy for the Public Lands and

Against this policy the opposition will seek to divert the land sales from the federal treasury, and to augment the duties of the Tariff by River and Harbor appropriations. of high Tariff and large federal revenues

Upon the issues thus presented, th Democracy will maintain their old stand. fighting for the broad interests of the million, fighting for justice to the South, fighting for a constitutional administration of the federal government, to the bitter end-

Lake Providence, La., a horrible murder was committed by some slaves upon the body of their master, W. H. Harvy, of that

Early in the morning, of that day, Mr. Harvy started on a hunting tour. When feet, and swinging him under a mule, conof Mr Harvy when a child. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood,

day on which to burn the negroes. James D. Tradewell, Esq., was elected Mayor of Columbia, S. C., on Monday, over

revenue Tariff was "a success" the first year OUTRAGES OF BRIGHAM YORNG. A correspondent of the San Francisco to ensure and crown its triumph with a Herald, writing from Salt Lake City on the

"I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the U. States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of voting and contending for a large reduction, the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of ous act was that Congress would not admit allow the federal officers to remain in the newing their old proposition for Distribu- Territory: and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to hell across lots. Now, sir, can you find a parallel to the American Colonies? if so, please note

It seems now to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory-the only law of party politics that we have arrived in the known or obeyed is the law of the Church. and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and To announce the Democratic position on setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territoit on all its cognates; and, when Mr. Buch- ry, and openly declare that they will not be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon, and that any one who thinks otherwise of the public lands, he virtually stated the can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case "No nation in the tide of time has ever unless a strong military aid is given by the been blessed with so rich and noble an in- United States government. In vain may heritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. one try for justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land, when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, we should never forget that it is our eardi- officers, &c., all bound by the secret oath nal policy to reserve these land as much as of hostility not only to all the laws of Con-

At this time, Sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprotation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that these young men are not Mormons, but were passing on their way to California, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed soon, for it is not possible to survive such a young man by the name of Lewis, was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the economical and efficient administration of Penitentiary; and while on their way to the prison, a band of ruffians took him way from the officer and deprived him of his

-. and then put him into the prison to die. These things are too common to be endured much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lends aid unto the Government can be better anticipated

THE FORTUNES OF WALKER.

We think there is no man who deserves

more of the reading public than Walker of Ni

caragua. The newspapers should erect him a monument. They are under some obligation to Eckel, John Dean and Huntington, to the Emperor of Russia, to the Chinese and to Lord Palmerston, but Walker throws all the other heroes and heroines into profound darkness. One after another of these notabilities passes from the stage; or subsides into a state of quiescence; Hunt-

ington retires to Sing Sing; Eckel is obscured in the shadow of the Tombs; John Dean drives off with his precious bargain: the Emperor of Russia leaves the Crimea and busies himself with railroad speculations; Palmerston, as Punch wittily observes. is "putting things to rights before going to the country." But Walker, like the widow's borne, nursed and brought up, charging for ups and downs, lights and shadows. He may be designated the Hero of Vicissitudes. One steamer leaves him on the flat of his back; another reports him up again, seated like Chanticleer. One day he is on the HORRIBLE MURDER BY SLAVES .-- At point of starving to death, his men are deserting him in regiments, and he hasn't a One day he is confined in a town or fortifi- care of them in old age. cation, and the next, Henningsen, the galland Hungarian, comes to his deliverance,

> GOOD RULES FOR ALL. - Profane swearing is abominable. Vulgar language is disgusting. Loud laughing is impolite. Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling is mean. Telling lies contemptible. Slandering is devilish. Ignorance is disgraceful, and laziness is shameful. Avoid all the above vices, and aim at usefulness. This is the road in which to become respectable. Walk in it. Never be ashamed of honest labor. Pride is a curse-a hateful vice. Never act the hypocrite. Keep good company, Speak the truth at all times. Never be discouraged, but persevere, and mountains mand notwithstanding the short work. will become mole-hills.

can be expected.

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISM.

In January last, the Schr. Emily, bound from Charleston to this port, was abandoned at sea and all the survivors, six in number, were taken on board the Ship Embassador. and carried to Liverpool. Among those thus rescued were two slaves, owned in this place. Intelligent, active and capable of getting a living anywhere, perfectly aware that they could not be forced to return. they have voluntarily signified their preference for Slavery and are now on their way to Charleston (most probably are there) on their return to their owners. Such facts as these are worth the ravings of a thousand Beechers or Greelys .- Beaufort (N. C.) Journal.

PHOTOGRAPH COUNTERFEITS.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following alarming account of recent photographic counterfeits in that

The science of photopraphy has, for some

time past, been the rage among the young

men of fashion in Paris, and has been carried to great perfection by some of them : but none to greater extent than by M. Aguado, whose successful studies from nature are well known among the artists of every country. On Saturday morning, this gentleman sent word to the experts of the Bank of France that he had at length succeeded so fully in the imitation of one of the thousand franc notes that he defied them to detect it; and to show his perfect conviction of the impossibility of the discovery, he warned them that the note would be presented at the bank between the hours of one and three. According to his intimation, the experts were assembled at the counter, and each note brought in was submitted to their examination before it was accepted. The hour passed by and no false note appeared; the whole of those specified lay in a row spread out before the experts, who already crowed over the idea that M. Aguado had not dared to hazard the experiment, when just as the clock struck three, in he walked, smiling and triumphant, with a thousand franc note in

"Well, have you detected my forgery," asked he, with the greatest coolness .. "No," replied the head expert; "for the good reason that you never sent it." "Why, there it lies, right under your nose—the third to the left; and here is the

original that I took it from." The dismay of the experts may be imagined, when, even comparing the two, gress, but toward all the officers of the they found it impossible to say which was United States Government, from President | the false. A council was held to determine the course to be adopted, as according to report, a great number of these photographic notes were in circulation, and M. Aguado declared himself able to manufacture any number of notes in a given time, and that none shall be detected, either by sight or

> The following announcement, says a California paper, will be hailed with delight by sundry gentlemen from "Old Pike":

"Mr Editor please give a very good notis of the marriage of Bob Sikes that was whipped for stealing in Gorgy to old Bill to a stekly and forturing death, and that Rices big ugly gal Betsy which took place last Thursday by Squire Billy Jones. We brutal treatment very long. Quite recently had a bustin time sure and you never seed sich fun. Put in sum Poetri if vou can it will please em al mitely.

"Yours, &c., JOE MUGGINS."

CONVICTION OF A PHYSICIAN FOR ROB-BING HIS PATIENT .- A most singular trial has lately taken place in Montreal. Dr. Jean Baptiste Theophille Derion, a person of gentlemanly appearance, of standing and position in society, and in the possession of him; if a slaver is to be prevented from wealth to the amount of upwards of \$50,-000, was charged with stealing silver a little more readily than the former, and gold headed cane and six books from Dr. the United States, they shall receive no Leveve Donan, (whom he attended in his favorat my hands. I approve of filibustering; last illness,) on the day of his death. The alleged theft took place on the 24th of June, 1851, nearly six years ago, and the chief witnesses were two brothers of the prisoner, who saw the goods taken. The accused said that the charge was the result of a conspiracy to ruin him, but the jury, after an absence of five minutes, found him guilty. When the virdict was announced, the prisoner staggered in the dock, and was ashy pale. He was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

FILIAL AFFECTION .- There were two remarkable cases in our last Court. They were brought by a son and a son-in-law. for supporting an aged, helpless mother, a few weeks before she died. There was something revolting in the idea of seeing a son or daughter, whom the mother had cruse, never gives out. He is always in the board and attentions paid that mother motion, and his career is most agreeably just before her death! Such conduct is rediversified with a constant succession of volting to every feeling of the human heart. and ought to be denounced. The plaintiffs lived on the top of Glassy Mountain, near the North Carolina line, and beyond what is called the Dark Corner of Greenville. If on the stop rail of the fence, and crowing they had been citizens of the Dark Corner, they would have had more filial affection. Their counsel attempted a justification on the ground of ignorance, and want of procent in his exchequer. The next day he is per training and education. In reply, we flush of provisions, men and money. Some- told the jury that the best teaching they body is always flanking Walker, except could have, and the first lesson to be taught when Walker is flanking somebody else .- them was, to love their parents and take

There was another case tried which was a remarkable one. A kinsman sued for and straightway Walker is doing as well as compensation for trying to save the life of a brother-in-law who was condemned to be hanged! The plaintiff had already been paid his expenses, and the jury found a verdict against him for fifty dollars, instead of three hundred in his favor, as he demanded by his action .- Greenville Patriot.

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE TRADE .-- The shoe business has been prostrated by adverse circumstances till it is at the lowest point that has been reached for years, and many manufacturers-especially of women's shoes-are reducing the rates of labor and discharging hands. Prices are not advancing, but stock is. It is found also that the manufacture has exceeded the de-Newburyport Herald.

ONE FOOL LESS IN THE WORLD .- A young man committed self slaughter the other day in Pennsylvania, because the lady who he was anxious to marry said "no," when he asked her to be his bride. There might have been some little excuse for him, if he had got interestingly corned on the occasion of his rejection at the hands of his lady love-that's done every day; but he made a gosling, a complete ninny of himself by cutting his jugular. If we had been in his place, we would have seen her in-Heaven before we would have put out the light of our existence on her account. You never hear of the boys down here in North Carolina, committing such the property would revert is inexorable. foolish acts. Several of our male acquaintances have been kicked sky high a dozen or more times by their sweet hearts, but perpetuated by the diabolical wills of the we have never known one of them to lose a night's sleep or refuse a good dinner in consequence thereof. But we have known a few of them to sling themselves away

SAW-MILL BURNT.—Gen. Trollinger's saw-mill at Carev, in this County, eight miles west of this city on the Central Road. was consumed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss about \$1,200 .- Raleigh Standard.

after receiving the "mittens."

FATAL ACCIDENT .- We understand that on the night of the 4th inst., the freight train on the North Carolina Railroad. coming up, when a little below Durham's Station, passed over Madison Dollar, cu:ting off both his legs at the thighs. The Engineer did not see him until too late to all in gold except \$375,000 of silver; of the Black, James stop the train. He was brought up to Durham's Station, where proper attention was paid to him, but he died in a few hours-It appears that he was lying upon the road eagles. There are now on hand at the Barham, MrsElizbeth Moore, Mac in a state of intoxication .- Hillsboro Rec.

A YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL WIFE MURDERED IN LOUISVILLE .- Louisville, April 4.—Our community is much excited in consequence of the discovery of a most cruel murder, which appears to have been come itted on Thursday night.-The name of the person murdered is Mary Travers, a beautiful and accomplished girl of only 24 years of age, who had been married but about eight months. Her husband, who is supposed to have committed the horrid deed, was found beside the dead body of Furnishing Establishment. his wife in bed. He had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but injuries are not believed to be serious.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.-It is stated that the Spanish minister at Washington has received intelligence from his government to the effect that the expedition which has been fitting out to operate against Vera Cruz will not proceed to its destination. more intelligent understanding of the question in dispute between the two governments, together with the friendly interposition of France and England, it is alleged. have led to this result.

CAPT. RYNDERS IN NEW YORK .- Capt. Rynders is proceeding vigorously in his new office of U. S. Marshal. He says he is determined to do his duty at all hazards; that he means to set an example of efficient service, and compel all under him to do the same or be discharged. "If," says he "a fugitive slave is to be caught, I'll catch sailing, I'll stop her, and do the latter duty spoons, two promissory notes for \$100, a if fillibusters attempt to break the law of but as I said at the Tabernacle, my feelings as a man are one thing, my duty as an officer another."

MASONIC STATUE OF WASHINGTON .-Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge, No. 4 of which Gen. Washington was a member, have received a letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, in which he says the fac similes of Washington's masonic regalia have been received, the model prepared and the marble is now ready. He promises to forward a photograph of the statue, copies of which are to be sent to the various Lodges and Grand Lodges throughout the United States which have subscribed to this undertaking.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE SOUTH .- A gentleman who has been engaged in the wool-growing business in Tennessee, and who has recently transversed Northern Alabama, informs the Mobile Tribune that the raising of sheep in that State would be more profitable than the culture of cotton. Thousands of acres, fit for nothing else but sheep pastures, could be had for

"RIDING ON A RAIL,"-Warrants have been issued at East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., for the arrest of six young ladies, charged with riding the schoolmaster of that district on a rail. appears that the schoolmaster refused the use of his schoolhouse for the purpose of holding singing schools, which gave the young ladies great offence. So great is the excitement that the young ladies have secreted themselves to avoid arrest.

ANOTHER VICTIM.-Hon. Sam'l Brenton member of Congress from Indiana, died at his residence in Fort Wayne, on Sunday evening last, from the disease, it is alleged. he had contracted at the National Hotel in Washington.

"Sam, why don't you talk to your massa, and tell um to lay up his treasure

"What's de use of his laying up his treasure dare, whare he neber see um again?"

WILLS AND WIDOWS .- The N. Y. Mirror

"There is a young, healthy, handsome widow in this city, who has an income of \$15,000 a year, and who wants to marry a man who has not the slightest objection to the union. But her late husband, whose jealousy, it seems, did not all his property to a collateral relative, if his widow should wed a second husband. We understand that the victim of this outrage has offered \$10,000 a year out of her income of \$15,000 to have the cruel condition cancelled, but the party to whom And this is by no means a solitary case of the wrongs and cruelties perpetrated and dead. We know of several cases similar to the one alluded to, and it is time to denounce this sort of tyranny in the language which its merits."

Let the widow marry, and appeal to the courts for the abrogation of the unnatural provision of the will. The current of the latest decisions has set strongly against the binding force of such post mortem restrictions upon the natural aptitude of widows to re-marry.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The deposits at the Philadelphia mint during March amounted to \$1,607,480, included \$1,468,950 in gold, and \$138,530 in silver. The month's coinage embraced Bennett, Wm H 3,714,291 pieces of the value of \$2,174,890, latter there were 2,320,000 half dimes Bincade, W W 300,000 dimes, and 916,000 quarters. The Bright, D W gold coins were all double half and quarter Barkerville, C mint \$697,975 80 in gold coins, and \$595,170 33 in silver coins of various

We have heard of some Astonishing cures being made by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil. It seems to act on the diseased Campbell, Joab A parts with remarkable effect and in a short Cook, Albert space of time health regains its sway. It can Camp, Vardery be had of the agent here, Dr. H M Pritchard. | Chadwick, John R See advertisement in another column. March 13.

Ready-Made Clothing

SPRINGS & HEATH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have received and

ODDING O HILLIAM

are receiving an extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing at their old stand on the north side of Mint street, to which they invite atten-Gentlemen's COATS

Among their stock may be found Black Cloth Coats, single and double breasted; black and drab Alpacea in Sacks, Frocks and Raglans; French and English Drap-d'Ete; plain and fancy Cassimeres, gotten up in nice suits; plain and fancy Linen Masseilles, in suits; white Linen Drill and Linen Duck; each style embracing the different cuts, Sacks Frocks and Raglans. PANTALOONS:

Pants of French and American Cassimeres black and fancy; black and fancy Alpacea, steel cloth and French and English Drap-d'Ete; plain Daves, Wm and fancy Linen and Marseilles of all grades. They would call especial attention to their lot

both single and double breasted, embracing black and figured Silk, black Satin, and the prettiest

lot of Marseilles Vests ever offered in this market. Gents Furnishing Goods, The largest lot in this market, consisting in parof plain and fancy Linen and Cotton SHIRTS:

Collars, Byron & Bishop; linen and cotton Drawers; plain and tancy Hosiery; Gloves, silk, kid &c.; a variety of Cravats, silk and linen; Hand kerchiefs, silk and linen; Suspenders, &c., &c. ALSO. A fine lot of HATS for the Summer wear, em-

bracing all the latest styles of the Silk, Cassimere and Felt Hats; Straw, Leghorn, and Panama do. They offer the above Goods VERY LOW FOR CASH.

or to punctual dealers on time, with the express understanding that accounts are due when they They return their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by diligence in business and untiring ef-

forts to please. Call and examine their Goods. SPRINGS & HEATH, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BOOKS For Sale

CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN: containing hints to Sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of the Game Birds and Wild Fowl

THE GOLDEN LEGACY: a story of Life's RILLS from the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, or Sermons to Children, by Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D. THE DAISY CHAIN or Aspirations: a Family SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS : A Way-Side

Glimpse of American Life, by WALER MARCH. KATHE BRANDE: a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, by HOLME LEE. HOUSEHOLD MYSTERIES, by Lizzie Pitt. EL GRINGO, or New Mexico and her People PAUL FANE, by N. P. Willis.

VEVA, or the War of the Peasants and the Conscript: two interesting Romances bound in THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY, or the History of Hutchison, John the Bonaparte Family: an entirely new work, by Hicks. George

the Berkley Men, with twenty-two authentic P. J. LOWRIE'S

Book Store.

REAL ESTATE

March 31, 1857

FOR SALE I WILL SELL, on Saturday, 18th of April the Store-House and Dwelling attached, known as the J. K. Harrison property. Also. 4 Unimproved Lots.

in the Town of Charlotte, and 500 ACRES

Terms made known on day of Sale.

OF LAND in Union County.

April 22, 1856.-1y

H. B. WILLIAMS, Trustee. MRS. M. J. CRAIG, Dress Maker. Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory

CHARLOTTE.

Lightning Rods

L. J. HAWLEY & CO. offer their see vices to the public for the purpose of supplying buildings with LIGHTNING RODS. Having been engaged in the business for over six year in Virginia and North Carolina, and being provided with the best recommendations. I to be able to give entire satisfaction to all at

Having permanently located in this place, all end with his life, left a wicked will giving free of charge,

Orders addressed to me through the Post Office, or left at the Residence of N. Wilkinson will meet with prompt attention. L. J. HAWLEY & CO.

Charlotte, April 7, 1857.

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotta N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1857

Lassiter, J B

Lemmons, Cyrus

Leonard, B N

Lovil, DA

McCoy. John

Marks, Tho H

McComb, R W

Morrison, R H

Madden, Edward

Mills, Moose & Co

McAllester, John A

Marks, Tho

Martin, A W

McCall, R S

Maxwell, Wm

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