

THE TARIFF AND THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY

It is but seldom, in these latter days that we hear much complaint made against the independent treasury, and still more seldom that an outcry is raised in favor of the exploded doctrine of a protective tariff, by which to legislate the means of all other classes of the community into the hands of the manufacturers of certain favored sections. Indeed, we have heard of frequent expressions of gratification arising out of the fact that the credit of the Union was not at the mercy of speculative corporations, nor its funds used to form the basis for a further inflation of a currency and credit system, to whose undue expansion, and the extravagance thereby promoted and provoked, all our present difficulties are attributable.

The people of the country are getting truly tired of the idea of artificial regulation of their trade or currency. They are restive under the control now exerted by a set of brokers and monetary institutions in Wall Street, New York. They feel the evil and unpopularity tendency of such things, and they know that to the pulling and blocking, "holding" and "bearing" operations of speculative parties, much of our financial derangement is due. They see enough of that to be rather disinclined to place a still more despotic power over their business enterprises, in the hands of some new Nicholas Biddle.

The Democrats never set up the Independent Treasury as a "Great Regulator," as the Fayetteville Observer seems to intimate. They knew that the withdrawal of government funds from the custody of banks, would take away one strong stimulant to undue expansion, and they insisted on that withdrawal. Had the banks been the depositories of the government funds, had these funds, too, gone to swell the tide of speculation and extravagance, the Lord only knows how high that tide would have run or where it would have stopped. The very locking up of some of the specie may not have been altogether harmful, especially when we see it now unlocked at the proper moment. Like water in a reservoir, abstracted from a too swollen flood, it has remained to pour forth its streams at the hour of need. Suppose that one or two years ago, this specie, the much talked of surplus, had found its way into the banks instead of the vaults of the Treasury, who doubts but that it would have given a still greater impetus to the speculative movements which are the real cause of the present difficulties? The revolution would have been correspondingly increased, there would have been no fund to come forth at the rate of a million a week at the proper time, and a ten fold ruin would have ensued.

For this the great and marked difference between the Banks and the Treasury. Both are affected by the pressure, but in different ways. The Banks are forced for self-protection to draw in most tightly, when the necessities of the community are loudly calling for assistance. On the other hand, at such times—now—the money goes slowly into the Treasury, but comes out rapidly. The surplus accumulated in flush times, passes away from the vaults of the Treasury into the hands of the public.

We have already said that the Independent Treasury, by withdrawing the funds of the government from the control of Banks, withholds from these institutions one stimulus and temptation to over-expansion, it cannot withhold all. Its power is simply incidental, and not meddlesome. It also imposes a check in another way.—By demanding the payment of duties in specie, it constantly imposes the necessity of being able to meet the demands for that purpose. This is most important and conservative in its character.

It is said that the Government has tempted the people by low Tariffs, to buy more foreign goods than they could pay for, etc., etc., at least so the Fayetteville Observer says. To meet all this, we need only point to the fact that bills on London can to-day be bought greatly under par—that sterling exchange is offered in New York at a discount of six to seven per cent., and that exchanges with foreign countries have been in our favor during the whole Fall, showing that we are not situated with respect to foreign countries as the Observer would have us to think. Nay more than this, the great curtailment of our imports, as compared with our exports has arisen under the reduced Tariff which went into operation on the 1st day of July, 1857. Gold is wanted here and gold will come and in large quantities.

We do not say that extravagance has not prevailed. It would be folly to deny that extravagance has prevailed, but in what has that extravagance mainly shown itself? We say it has shown itself mainly in those classes of articles which are the most highly taxed, or protected, if you choose to use the latter term. In silks, laces, French millinery, embroidery—gimmicks generally, which are heavily taxed, and sold at exorbitant prices. It is nonsense to talk about protection, as long as values continue unnaturally inflated, and the fact is shown by the very class of articles which have been mainly instrumental in giving color to the charge of extravagance, those articles having been generally "protected" enough in all conscience.

THE WAR IN INDIA.
THE RE-CAPTURE OF CANNPORE.
(From the Bombay Telegraph.)

The news by this mail is of a more cheering nature than any we have yet seen since the mutiny commenced. Although Delhi is still in the hands of the mutineers, and the most dreadful atrocities continue to be committed in various parts of India, yet the broad wave of victory is spreading itself over the land. The advance of General Havelock's column from Allahabad has been one chain of victories. In our last we mentioned that General Havelock had reached Cawnpore, but we were unable to give details of its capture. The column marched from its encamping ground at daylight on the morning of the 16th, and after a thirteen miles' journey halted to breakfast within two miles of the enemy's position in front of Cawnpore. After resting three hours it advanced to the attack. Gen. Havelock had with him 1,300 Europeans and about 700 or 800 Sikhs and disciplined 13,000 mutinous Sepoys armed and disciplined in every respect like his own soldiers, and commanded by the arch-friend Nens Sahib in person. The General, seeing the enemy's position, determined to take him in flank. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders were sent to the front with some of the Madras Fusiliers on the left flank to cover the movement. Her Majesty's 64th and remaining companies of the 84th Foot, with the guns, were on the right of the column out of the enemy's view. While performing this flank movement the Highlanders and Fusiliers were under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, which, however, did no damage, save killing the horse of Colonel Walter Hamilton. When our troops got properly on his flank the columns were wheeled into line and advanced, under a heavy fire of grape shell and musketry, to within 50 yards before they fired a shot. Our men then opened fire, and the 78th charged up to the muzzles of the guns and captured them—three 24 pounders, loaded as they were. Leaving them in charge, they pressed—nothing but death could stay their avenging hands when once raised to smite. The 78th next carried a village at the point of the bayonet; this was on the right of the enemy's position, and his flank was then completely turned.

The columns then moved on to their left position after clearing the village. As soon as they got clear of the village the enemy again opened fire upon our troops from a gun he still had, when we had to lie down and wait for our artillery; but the bullets being quite knocked up, only one small gun of no use against the enemy's big one could be got into position. General Havelock saw at once the difficulty, and instantly gave the order to take the gun, which was done in brilliant style by the Light Company of the 78th under a heavy fire, which was well kept up. This ended the affair, and our victory was most complete. In the absence of cavalry the line was halted, and the General went up to the Highlanders and paid them a well-merited compliment on their performances. The whole force behaved most nobly, and every soldier was eager for the fray and did his duty manfully. On the evening of this engagement the column encamped outside the walls of Cawnpore, and on the morning of the 17th our soldiers entered the city. Accustomed as they had been to scenes of slaughter, the spectacle that met their eyes nearly petrified them with horror. They marched straight to a place where they were told 175 women and children were confined, but on their arrival they found that they had come too late! They only found the clothes of the poor victims strewn over the blood-stained ground. The scene of the horrible catastrophe was a paved court yard, and one of the Highlanders in writing to a contemporary says: "There were two inches of blood upon the pavement, and from the report that we got from the residents of the place it appears that, after we had beaten the enemy the evening previous, the Sepoys and Sowars entered the place where the unhappy victims were, killed all the ladies, and threw the children alive, as well as the ladies' dead bodies, into a well in the compound. I saw it, and it was an awful sight. It appears from the bodies we saw that the women were stripped of their clothes before they were murdered. Miss Wheeler, daughter of Sir H. Wheeler, they say, killed five of these funds with a revolver before they could get near her. What an heroic spirit she must have had! The sight of the place where these poor ladies were murdered is indeed awful. Long tresses of hair—dresses covered with blood—here and there a workbox or bonnet." A feeling more terrible than vengeance arises in the heart at reading this, and even the most reserved shudder when they think that omnipotence could have deemed such a terrible ordeal necessary. The history of the world affords no parallel to the terrible massacres which during the last few months have deluged the land. Neither age, sex, nor condition has been spared. Children have been compelled to eat the quivering flesh of their murdered parents, after which they were literally torn assunder by the laughing fiends who surrounded them. Men in many instances have been mutilated, and, before being absolutely killed, have had to gaze upon the last dishonor of their wives and daughters previous to being put to death. But really we cannot describe the brutalities that have been committed; they pass the boundaries of human belief, and to dwell upon them shakes reason upon its throne. If ever a nation was made the instrument of vengeance of an insulted Deity, that nation is England; and we trust that she will strike and spare not. We hope that by this time her ships are not only on their mission of vengeance by way of the Cape, but that thousands of her soldiers are by this time marching across the desert upon Suez. Not a moment should be lost, and long before Christmas the whole of India will be lying at our feet. Before evacuating Cawnpore, Nens Sahib blew up the magazine. He then retired upon Bithoor, to which he was followed by a portion of our troops. On arriving at the palace

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however, they found that the bird had flown. They fired the palace, raising it to the foundations, and carried away at the same time 15 guns. Nens Sahib it is said had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river his cavalry and infantry deserted him. Rumor has it that he then destroyed himself and family; but the general belief is that he is still alive, and the sum of 5,000rs. has been offered for his capture.

From the Washington Union.
EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We have before us a pamphlet copy of the address delivered in July last before the State Educational Association of North Carolina, by Wm. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh. Mr Holden is favorably known to the country as the able and accomplished editor of one of the most influential Democratic journals in the South. In the new character in which he now appears he has not only laid the citizens of his native State under obligations for his gratifying exposition of the present commendably liberal system of public instruction in North Carolina, but he has brought together an array of startling facts in regard to the school systems of other States, the publication of which, we think, will lead to the most beneficial results.

A large portion of the address is occupied with facts and figures in relation to the common-school system and common school fund of nearly all the States. From these facts and figures Mr Holden deduces the following results:

The average length of the schools of Maine, whose system is in a highly-flourishing condition, is four months and three weeks; of New Hampshire, five months; of North Carolina, four months.

Maine distributes about 70 cents to the head of her white population; New Hampshire about the same; Virginia, 8 cents; Connecticut nearly one dollar; North Carolina, about 50 cents; Pennsylvania nearly the same as Connecticut; and New York and Ohio a fraction over one dollar each to their total white population.

North Carolina, though her white population is 200,000 less than that of Kentucky, expends nearly as much as she does for educational purposes.

North Carolina has a larger school fund than Maine, or New Hampshire, or New Jersey, (by \$1,500,000.) or Maryland or Virginia, (by \$600,000.) or Massachusetts, (by \$300,000.) or Georgia, (by \$150,000.)

North Carolina has as many colleges as Georgia, more academies by 100, and 2,000 more common schools. The two States are about equal in white population.

North Carolina has more Colleges than South Carolina, more academies by 100, and nearly three times as many children at school.

Virginia has 340,000 white population more than North Carolina; yet the latter has quite as many Colleges as the former, as many academies, more common schools by 1,000, and as many children at school as she has. The same is substantially true in the comparison between Tennessee and North Carolina.

It must also be borne in mind that North Carolina has no large cities, like Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky, to build up and sustain Colleges and high schools.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS ON GILA RIVER.

The Santa Fe Democrat of the 30th of July, comes to us with the particulars of the recent action of Col. Bonneville's command with the Apaches on the Gila, said to be the most decisive engagement of our troops with the Indians.

As they neared the Gila the country became more level, and spies soon discovered signs of Indians, and it appeared that the enemy was near at hand. Their speed was now increased, and in a little while they came in view of an Indian camp upon the bank of the river, partially surrounded by thick bushes. The charge was immediately sounded, and the troops rushed to the fight. Lieut. Moore led the van of the column, charging through the village and across the river, and taking up a position to cut off the retreat to Mount Turnbull. Lieut. McCook joined the head of the column in the charge, and rendered valiant services in the action. This completely broke up the camp of the Indians, and all who were able fled into the neighboring bushes, where they made their defence.

In the meantime the right column, under Lt. Col. Miles, at the head of which Col. Bonneville marched, was coming up as rapidly as possible. When the report of musketry first announced the battle commenced, it was about a mile and a half from the scene of action, slowly descending the mountain, down a rocky and bushy pathway. As soon as it was known that Capt. Ewell was engaged with the enemy, the order to gallop was given, and the charge made. Col. Bonneville leading the van to the field of battle.

The whole command was now upon the ground, and took part in the action. The dragons having cut off the retreat of the Indians to the mountains on the left bank, the Mounted rifles charged on the right bank, and prevented escape in that direction. The 3d and 8th Infantry under Lts. Whipple and Steen, and Lts. Jackson and Cook, assisted by the Rifles and Dragoons, now attacked the Indians in the bushes on opposite sides of the river, and after a severe conflict succeeded in killing or capturing nearly the whole party. The field of battle extended about a mile and a half on both sides of the Gila, and was covered with a thick growth of bushes, which enabled the enemy to fight with great advantage.

Of the Indians, twenty warriors and four women were found dead in the field, and twenty-seven women and children were taken prisoners. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater than indicated by the dead bodies found upon the field of battle, as two prisoners taken after the action both report that the camp consisted of forty warriors, of whom but two or three escaped. Of our troops, two officers, Lts. Steen and Davis, and 9 men were wounded.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

Ten years ago a young Englishman ran away from London, where he was highly connected, came down to Liverpool, took a ship that was up for New Orleans, and in due course of time landed in this city with a light heart in his breast and between one and two hundred pounds in Bank of England notes in his pocket. He had been a *mauvais sujet* at home, and, between wine and women, had managed to squander a large fortune, besides involving himself seriously in debt. He had taken the precaution to provide himself with letters of introduction to respectable parties in this city, and by this means he soon formed the acquaintance of a young lady who, by the death of her father, had been left sole heiress of a large estate. A warm attachment soon sprung up between the two, and our young Englishman one fine day made the lady a formal tender of his hand and heart. The answer he received was the following: "I love you and will marry you, but only on these conditions, and these only: 1st, you must stop drinking; 2d, you must pay your debts; 3d, you have squandered one fortune, you must set to work and make another." The lover just then, but the lady was inexorable. Just then the gold fever broke out, and to his hero determined without loss of time, to try his fortune on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. He sat down, wrote a letter to the lady, in which he announced his determination, assured her of his unalterable affection and begged her to be faithful to him, and without further adieu started for New York and took ship for San Francisco, via the Cape. In California he led some time a wandering, dissolute life, and finally joined the unfortunate expedition which Kaou-sut de Boulbon fitted out for the conquest of Sonora. It was known that he was among the few who escaped, to tell the fate of his heroic leader, but nothing further was heard of him or his whereabouts until last Saturday, when a friend of his in this city received a telegraphic despatch from him, stating that he was among the fifty persons saved from the Central America and brought into Norfolk by the bark Ellen. The despatch further stated that the writer had lost \$150,000 in gold, which was in the hands of the purser, but it was luckily insured for its full value in a London office. We learn that the lady to whom he was engaged is still unmarried, and it would not be strange if, in the course of human events, we should be called upon to indite a paragraph with that fashionable heading, "Marriage in High Life."

WILL INDIA BE RE-CONQUERED BY THE BRITISH?—In answer to this inquiry, a foreign correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"India will never be re-conquered by British arms. The war will be carried on for a time, say two or three years, with varying success, but without decisive result. The necessarily enormous increase of taxation, together with the drain of men and forced enrollment of the militia, will, after awhile, raise an opposition at home as powerful as the now prevailing thirst for vengeance. The Government and army in India will then be ill supported. The pro-India party, already existing among British residents in India, though now weighed down by the humiliating ferocities of the Sepoys, the nurslings of company's civilization, will soon be raised again by the European residents of other nations, who are all opposed to British misrule, and by the daily increasing number of all who are oppressed by the unscrupulous tyranny of the East India Government. On the first sign of weakness on the part of the Government, this party will openly espouse the cause of the natives. The hostilities will then assume the character of a civil war, which cannot, under any circumstances, be ended by a compromise, the nature of which will depend in a great measure upon the momentary strategic positions of the two armies, but which will destroy forever the rule of the British Government in India. Englishmen will then, for the time, cooperate and assimilate with the natives in a community of interests, and on a footing of something like equality. The real conquest of India by the English race will then begin, but India will never be re-conquered by British arms."

WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.—A large quantity of iron has arrived at this place for this Road. We have not learned how soon the Company will begin to lay the iron down, but presume it will not be long. A large number of sills have been delivered along the line, *Salisbury Herald*.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A couple of patent "saw" sharpeners got hold of a supposed green-horn yesterday, near one of the hotels, whom they found to be so extraordinarily verdant that caution was their part was entirely laid aside. Greeny was ready enough to go it blind on their "saw," but his wife had all his money and he wanted a good pretext to get it out of her. So he borrowed a gold watch of the sharpeners, in order to show to his wife as a desired purchase—entered the hotel—stepped out of another door—and sharpeners have not seen him since. *New York Sun*.

NEW YORK, October 5th.

Saved from the Wreck of the Central America.—The Bremen Bark Bremen, arrived here to-day, with J. Tice, second engineer; Alexander Grant, fireman; and G. W. Dawson, passenger on the steamship Central America, and who were rescued by the British Brig Mary, from Cardenas to Queenstown; but were transferred to the Bremen. The fourth morning he drifted to a boat and succeeded in getting into it. On the fifth day he picked up Grant, who swam from a part of the hurricane deck, on which he floated since the sinking of the steamer. Both of them then pulled to the hurricane deck and took off Dawson. There had been ten others on the same deck, but they all died—four of those were George Buddington, 3d engineer; John Banks, coal heaver; Patrick Card, coal heaver; and Evans, fireman. The other six were passengers. Tice, Grant and Dawson were eight days without provisions or water, the sea meanwhile breaking over them. The second day after the disaster they saw a number of the passengers on pieces of the wreck, but could not assist them. The rescued are in a bad condition. Their bodies are bruised and covered with boils.

FROM MEXICO.—We have interesting news from Mexico. The ecclesiastical malcontents in Puebla had fomented an outbreak, which was only suppressed by the troops of the republic. Many arrests were made. Disturbances of a like character in various parts of the country are reported. A formidable revolution had broken out in the province of Gaudalajara, but we are not advised as to its origin or objects. Reports were rife of another filibustering invasion of Sonora from California. Congress met at Puebla on the 14th, in what is called the preparatory session; forty-five members present. The regular session was to open on the 16th, with great ceremonies; the new order of things, inaugurated by the new constitution, going into operation on that day.

HANDSOME PRESENT FROM PRESIDENT BUGMAN.—The Norfolk Day Book says: A magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain, has been forwarded to Sam'l T. Sawyer, Esq., collector for this port, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to that noble veteran of old Ocean, Capt. A. Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America.

This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best the world can produce, and coming as a present from such a source as the President of the U. States, must make an indelible impression upon the mind of future generations of the heroic behavior of Capt. Johnson on that perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than \$350.

THE LOVE OF GOLD.—This master passion was terribly illustrated in the late Central America disaster. One of the survivors says, "Several poor fellows went to the bottom with rolls of stolen gold around their waist!" In another place he remarks, "I believe—I sorrow to say it—that M— and some of his friends went below to play, and that they went into the presence of their Maker with cards in their hands!"

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NORTH CAROLINA EVERGREEN.
Thornless Blackberry.

EDS. NORTHWESTERN FARMER.—Perhaps it may not be generally known that in the mountainous parts of North Carolina, many fruits are found growing in a state of nature, that will be great acquisitions to our gardens when once they are introduced and properly cultivated. Among this class are the Thornless Blackberry, which, from the height at which it is found growing, (5,000 feet above the sea, and lower), would justify the opinion that it would prove hardy as far North as the northern boundary of Iowa. It is found in quantity from a single cane to several acres in body, and of the canes that I have seen, have measured from 12 to 19 feet in length, and in sheltered situations they retain some of their leaves green during the entire winter. The canes are as entirely destitute of thorns as a thirty cent star, and as smooth, so that the cattle feed on them during the entire winter, and sometimes do very well without any other food. They are later than our common blackberry from three to four weeks, so that when one is gone the other is just beginning to come in to perfection, and then the fruit is twice the size of the common, and the very sweetest and set in a large quantity of the pulp, thus making this berry a much more desirable article than anything else of the kind that I have ever seen described, as the ladies' greatest objection to blackberry sweetmeats is the greatest amount of seeds there is in proportion to the pulp.

MURPHY, N. C., March, 1857.
CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Caution Required in Selecting Seeds of the Chinese Sugar Millet.
Within the last few days I learned, from a more careful observer than myself, that there are plants growing among the Chinese Sugar Cane or Millet which do not saccharine juice, and yet are so similar that they would not be suspected to be different, without tasting the sap. All the crops observed to be thus intermediate, are of the second year's growth, from seed supplied from the Patent Office. It may be that this intermediate (or degeneracy?) is not general. But every cultivator will do well to examine his plants saved for seed, and to be sure that all such non-saccharine plants are excluded. The counterfeits may readily be known by tasting the sap of the green stalk. Even without this, a careful eye who has well compared the two plants, may distinguish them by the age. The sweet or true plant has its seeds covered by a close fitting sheath or envelope, which, when ripe, is perfectly black and glossy on the outside. Some of these sheaths (but not generally) have a fine and soft hair, less than a quarter of an inch long, standing erect on each seed. The other plants have most of the seed-covers of a brownish, black color, not glossy, except on a few of the seeds, and with a hair about half an inch long, standing out from every seed-cover. The pith is white, comparatively sapless, and without sweetness. These plants are generally the tallest and strongest, and stand erect in many cases after the wind, while the heads of the worthless plant are usually larger, fuller, and more beautiful, and hang slightly and gracefully drooping to one side. Specimens of both plants have been placed in the office of the State Agricultural Society.

These are a rule for selecting seeds of the true or Chinese Sugar Millet, and Chinese, which it may be well to observe, or to test, but which I report upon information, without any personal or experimental knowledge of the facts. From Mr Leonard Wray, the introducer of the Natal Sugar Mill, (or "top mill") into France and this country, I lately heard that the practice of the Kafir (heard by long experience) is to cut off the heads designed for seed when they are barely ripe enough for the seeds to germinate. The proper time is when the seed is still partly in the milky state, and when the solid and harder part of each seed, which is the embryo, has become the finger and thumb. The theory is, that unripe seeds produce a growth that goes most to form sugar, and (as I infer,) the most perfect or fully ripe seeds are more productive of seeds than sugar.

If this African practice is correct, and the opinion on which it is founded, the counterfeits of Chinese Sugar Millet may be the result of successive plantings of well ripened seeds. Either this plant is a new production, (degenerated as to sugar, but improved as to grain,) owing to this or some other cause, or otherwise there must have been some few seeds of this different *gizmo*, not distinguishable among some of the true seeds of the Sugar Millet distributed from the Patent Office.

EDMUND RUFFIN.
September 28th, 1857.

TRUSTEE SALE.
15 or 20 Likely NEGROES.
On the 30th day of October, at LINCOLN-TON, I will offer at public sale, for cash, 15 or 20 Likely Negroes. Men, women and children, house servants and field hands; among the former is an excellent seamstress. Some of said Negroes will be sold for cash and some on credit, to be made good by the European residents of other nations, who are all opposed to British misrule, and by the daily increasing number of all who are oppressed by the unscrupulous tyranny of the East India Government. On the first sign of weakness on the part of the Government, this party will openly espouse the cause of the natives. The hostilities will then assume the character of a civil war, which cannot, under any circumstances, be ended by a compromise, the nature of which will depend in a great measure upon the momentary strategic positions of the two armies, but which will destroy forever the rule of the British Government in India. Englishmen will then, for the time, cooperate and assimilate with the natives in a community of interests, and on a footing of something like equality. The real conquest of India by the English race will then begin, but India will never be re-conquered by British arms.

New Goods.
Brem & Steele
Are receiving their FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS.
October 1, 1857. 4t

Lumber Yard.
The subscribers inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity that they have established a Lumber Yard in town, where they intend keeping a supply of all kinds of Lumber for building and other purposes. Mr. Jones Kilduff is their agent in town—application can be made to him or to either of the undersigned.
Oct. 6. MILLER & PORTER.

DAILY EXPRESS
Between Charlotte and Columbia EACH WAY.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. have commenced running a Daily Line of Express between Charlotte and Columbia and all intermediate points.
Leaving their Office in Charlotte at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving in Columbia at 3 p. m.
Leave their Office in Columbia, 17 Richardson street at 3 o'clock, a. m., arrive at Charlotte at 3:40 p. m.
Freights intended for this line must be left at the Office before 7 o'clock, a. m.
Merchants and others ordering goods by this line, will find it safe, speedy and cheap mode of transportation.
Bankers will find it to their interest to patronize this line, as there is not the least possibility of loss.
The patronage of the public is solicited.
F. M. REA, Agt. Charlotte.
J. B. BEZEL, Agt. Columbia.
September 8, 1857. 2m

IRON WORKS & NEGROES For Sale.
By virtue of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Philip W. Groot of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, S. C., On Thursday the 31st December, 1857. That extensive, well known, and VALUABLE PROPERTY known as the High Shoals, Embracing about FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, a large portion of it productive grain-growing Land. Also, several rich GOLD MINES opened and now being worked. Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE which have been profitably worked. Also, a WATER-POWER unsurpassed by any in the South. Also, Sixteen NEGROES, all but one, Fellows and Mechanics. THOMAS GRIER, W. P. BYNUM, Exrs. of A. Hoyl.
October 6, 1857. 3m

HOUSE & LOT For Sale.
ONE of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, situated on Trade street, directly opposite the residence of Gen. J. A. Young, and in the most pleasant and healthy part of the town. Buildings all in complete order, and will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West. For particulars, inquire of J. TOWNLEY, at FULLINGS & CO'S Clothing Emporium.
Sept. 29, 1857. 4t

NEW GOODS AND New STORE.
J. E. STENHOUSE. JOHN STENHOUSE.
The undersigned are now opening a large and well assorted Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, in Springs' brick building 2d door from Mr Bryce's store, which they will sell low for cash.
They will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES for Cotton, Wheat and country produce generally.
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FEMALE SCHOOL
Charlotte, N. C.
THIS school will open on the 15th of October under the superintendence of Rev. R. BEE WELLS and will be conducted by a corps of competent teachers in all the branches usually taught in first class female schools.
The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, which will immediately succeed each other, with a short recess during the Christmas holidays. Pupils are charged from the time of entering, but no deduction made for absence except in case of protracted sickness. Young ladies from a distance will be required to board with the principal, except under peculiar circumstances. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own table napkins and towels, and to have her clothes distinctly marked.
Board and Tuition per Session... \$100 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar... 50 00
Use of Instrument... 50 00
Drawing and Painting... 10 to 20 00
French and Latin, each... 10 00
Day Scholars... 16 to 18 00
Sept. 15, 1857. 4t

Land and Mills FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, more or less, lying on both sides of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, four or five miles from Columbia; one Hundred Acres in cultivation, with a neat DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary out-buildings. ALSO, Another tract (two and a half miles from said Railroad), containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, lying on Crane Creek, about Two Hundred Acres in a high state of cultivation, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with seven rooms; and other necessary out-buildings. ALSO, A SAW and GRIST MILL propelled by water power. ALSO, A Twenty-five Horse Power Circular STEAM SAW MILL, situated on a tract of land in the State, recently put in operation, and of an abundance of fine Timber. ALSO, Another tract of land containing about SIX THOUSAND ACRES, running in about a quarter of a mile of said Railroad, with THREE SAW MILLS on it; two of them lately erected; one of them about a mile and a half from said Road, a Circular Saw which will cut from four to six thousand feet of Lumber per day; whether Mahogany, White Oak, Sash and Lumber, and all other kinds of mill wood. Also, another three and a half miles from said Road, with a twenty-five feet back-shot Water-wheel Circular Saw, and a mill for sawing Lumber and all other kinds of mill wood. The above Mills have a never-failing water power, and any quantity of good Timber. The lands will be divided off to suit purchasers. Will sell MULLEN, LEXA, and WAGONS, belonging to said Mills, if purchasers wish them. The above will be sold on accommodating terms to all purchasers. A small amount of cash paid on sale. Any person wishing to engage in the Lumber business would do well to call and examine the Mills. I can be seen at my residence 14 miles above Columbia, and will take great pleasure in showing the premises to any person wishing to purchase. My old customers will please take notice that all accounts must be settled, either by cash or approved bank notes, and I have a great many accounts which should have been settled long ago. If the above is not complied with, I will be compelled to put them in the hands of an attorney for collection.
LEVI T. SHARP.
October 1, 1857. 3m

STREAM ON COMMON ROAD.—A common road locomotive, built by Mr Richard Dudgeon, has for several days been running in Grand street, Broadway and other thoroughfares, and has made a trip to Harlem and back. Its speed is about equal to the average speed of horses in stages, and seems to be controlled with as much ease and more certainty. The popular notions that horses would be alarmed by such vehicles, and that they cannot ascend hills on account of their wheels slipping, are refuted by the performance of this engine, which has met with no case of difficulty of this nature, although it has ran for a considerable part of several days in crowded streets, followed by crowds of noisy boys. *New York Post.*

GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS & NEGROES For Sale.
By virtue of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Philip W. Groot of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, S. C., On Thursday the 31st December, 1857. That extensive, well known, and VALUABLE PROPERTY known as the High Shoals, Embracing about FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, a large portion of it productive grain-growing Land. Also, several rich GOLD MINES opened and now being worked. Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE which have been profitably worked. Also, a WATER-POWER unsurpassed by any in the South. Also, Sixteen NEGROES, all but one, Fellows and Mechanics. THOMAS GRIER, W. P. BYNUM, Exrs. of A. Hoyl.
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