

Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Tuesday, December 21, 1858.

"THE DANVILLE CONNECTION."

The above is the caption of a communication in the Raleigh Standard of the 16th, signed "A North Carolinian." We have alluded to this subject so often that we should not now feel inclined to occupy our space with the matter were it not for the fact that the writer therein speaks of the scheme as the "free trade Charlotte road," and assumes positions and draws conclusions not justified by the facts. We have never said anything or done anything calculated to create or arouse a sectional feeling between the East and West—we certainly entertain no such feeling ourselves—but we can't help from believing that the author of the article in the Standard belongs to that very patriotic class of Eastern gentlemen who think it all right and proper to build railroads from their section towards the Virginia line, by which means trade can be carried to Petersburg, Portsmouth and Norfolk, and who go almost into convulsions and choke with "State pride" when anything is said in favor of affording a rich and fertile section of the West an outlet for its produce, and facilities for traveling. No doubt this same "North Carolinian" threw up his hat and belittled himself in rejoicing at the connection made by the Raleigh and Gaston Road with the Portsmouth (Virginia) Railroad a few years ago. We dislike to question any one's motives, but we strongly incline to the opinion that his State pride (taking the natural channel of selfish human nature) does not extend further than "pocket deep." In making this remark we intend no disrespect to "A North Carolinian," but because it is a well known fact that such is the tendency of poor, fallen human nature when unchecked by liberal feelings.

We shall be as brief as possible, but we want to notice portions of this writer's remarks. He commences by saying "The friends and advocates of the Danville railroad connection seem resolved to effect their object by indirect means if they cannot do it directly—and this too at the expense of the long and well settled policy of the State and against the interest of every other railroad. They propose a repeal of the 37th section of the Internal Improvement act which precludes any person or corporation from erecting any railroad or canal without authority of the Legislature."

Probably "A North Carolinian" can tell us how this 37th section got into the Revised Code—no one seems to know. We hesitate not to say that we believe it was smuggled in—that it is unfair and unjust, and ought to be repealed. But what has been "the long and well settled policy of the State?" The granting of a charter for the Greensboro and Danville Road would not conflict with the policy of the State, although it might conflict with the policy of some individuals and corporations. The State granted charters to the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the North Carolina Road, and to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, besides aided their construction. These works carry produce to Virginia markets, but we hear no doleful cry from "A North Carolinian" about them. Not only so, but a charter has been granted for a road from Cheraw, S. C., to the Coal Fields in this State. Now, considering these things, does it look like the friends of the Danville connection are seeking the repeal of the odious restriction "at the expense of the long and well established policy of the State?" No. We ask for nothing more than has been accorded to other sections, with this difference, that we do not want State aid.

The writer speaks of the friends of the measure as seeking privileges for a "Yankee company at the expense of our own roads." We don't know what he means by "Yankee company," but we know the impression sought to be conveyed is false and unfair. The friends of the Danville connection possess as much State pride as any people—they have done as much for the State, and have a right to demand equal privileges with other sections. Suppose the construction of the Danville connection would affect other roads, is that a good reason why it should not be built? Are monopolies to be established and tolerated by the State? Are the citizens along the line of the proposed road to be denied the simple privilege of building it with their own means, and made to suffer in purse and person, for the mere purpose of helping to support other roads and putting money into the pockets of certain individuals and the State? Such a course is anti-republican and in violation of the spirit of our Bill of Rights.

But this extraordinary patriotic gentleman who writes under the signature of "A North Carolinian," calls the scheme the "free trade Charlotte road." The citizens of Charlotte (and the representatives of Mecklenburg in the Legislature) believe in the principle of allowing people to trade wherever they can do so to the best advantage. They claim this privilege for themselves and are willing to allow it to others. They did not grumble when "A North Carolinian" and his friends in the east were building roads to carry trade to Virginia markets. The people of this section were the first to raise their voices for equal rights, and on the soil of old Mecklenburg was the first declaration of independence from British tyranny made, and the same spirit still prompts her people to contend for their rights and the rights of others. Therefore it does not show a want of State pride or the lack of a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, to demand the right to build railroads to suit the convenience and promote the welfare of a large portion of the State. Many of those who deny this right are themselves carrying their produce to, and buying their supplies from, Virginia markets.

We have not said as much as we desire to say on the subject, but being unwilling to extend this article to a greater length we conclude with one remark: The time will come when the enemies of the Danville connection will lose the power to withhold the demands of justice, and to tyrannize over any section by depriving its people of their inalienable rights, and "A North Carolinian" will have to console himself by bewailing the condition of "poor, unfortunate Spain."

HOGS.—Three droves from Tennessee passed thro' this place last week, numbering 1655 head. One went to Bennettsville, S. C., the other two to Hillsboro' and Wadesboro', N. C. Seven cents, gross, was asked but not obtained here. We notice that some sales have been made in S. Carolina at 6 1/2.

Pork sells from wagons at 6 1/2 to 7 nett. Engagements have been made for baconing Pork at 7 cents, nett.

LARGE BACON SIDES.—We saw at the store of H. B. Williams two bacon sides that weighed 100 lbs. each and measured 3 feet square. The hams from the same hog weighed 60 lbs. each. The bacon was sent to market by Jas. B. Gordon, Esq., of Wilkes county.

Judge Ruffin has accepted the appointment of Supreme Court Judge.

"THE IREDELL EXPRESS" came to hand last week enlarged and printed with new type, making a very handsome appearance. We are gratified to see these evidences of prosperity on the part of our western cotemporary.

N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual reports of the Superintendent and Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, made to the present session of the Legislature, has been furnished us by W. F. Davidson, Esq. From the report of Dr. Fisher, the Superintendent, we learn that at the close of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1857, there were then in the Asylum 138 patients—80 males and 58 females. Since that time there have been admitted 41 males and 16 females—57. In the same period there have been discharged, restored, 14 males and 10 females; removed, much improved, 2 males and 2 females; improved, 2 females; unimproved, 3 females and 6 males. Elop'd; died 9. Making the entire number discharged from the Institution 49. Leaving, still in the asylum, 146; of this number 95 are males and 51 females. The number of single persons in the asylum is twice as many as the married ones. The cause of insanity of the largest number is put down as Ill Health, 26; next largest, Epilepsy, 19; next, Intemperance, 10; domestic trouble 10; disappointment in love, 4; jealousy, 2, religious excitement 5, loss of property 1, loss of children 3, &c.

Since the organization of the Asylum there have been in it patients from Mecklenburg county 3, Union 1, Lincoln 3, Iredell 2, Cabarrus 9, Catawba 1, Cleveland 1, Gaston 5, Burke 3, Watauga 1, Wilkes 1, Rutherford 1, Surry 1, Rowan 7, McDowell 1, Wake 18, Richmond 2, Cumberland 3, New Hanover 2, Sampson 1, Robeson 1, Anson 8, Guilford 8, Orange 16, Moore 3, Caswell 6, Bladen 1, &c.; and 9 from other States.

The expenses of the Asylum for the past year, for the support of the institution and its inmates, amounted to \$27,685 78. The year before the expenses were \$28,974 87. Making, for the two years, \$56,660 65. Of this amount the Institution received from paying patients \$11,694, and from county or charity patients \$25,568 82; showing a balance against the Asylum of \$18,496 91.

The different officers have made their reports in a clear and interesting manner, and we think the Institution has been well managed by all concerned.

THE USURY LAWS.—We don't want to borrow money, neither have we any to lend, but we would like to see the Usury Laws abolished for the benefit of those who do have to borrow. It has been said (but seldom recently) that a repeal would work to the injury of the borrower; but where is the force in the objection, when the man who wants to borrow money can't get it at 6 per cent., because the one who has money to operate with can make more by shaving notes than by loaning it at that rate. However willing the man in distress may be to pay a higher per cent., he is unable to raise the money, for the usury laws cannot be evaded. We have lately heard of two or three cases where individuals could have saved their property from execution and sale if they had been allowed to borrow money at 8 per cent., which rate they were anxious to give in order to obtain the necessary relief, but could not do so as no one was willing to lay himself liable to the operation of the restriction law. But very little money, if any, can now be borrowed at 6 per cent., and there is neither justice nor fairness in prohibiting a man from relieving his embarrassments at whatever cost he may please; and then why should not the capitalist be permitted to sell his money in the same way that he does his horse or his land, or anything else? It would not be oppressing the poor, for the poor cannot raise the needful at present rates; but, on the contrary, it would be benefitting that class to repeal the present law, so that they might supply their necessities by paying as much interest as they saw proper. There should be no restrictive enactments as to money operations between individuals; and therefore we hope the present Legislature will repeal all laws of the kind. If they do not, they ought to pass a law by which the embarrassed can raise as much money as they want at 6 per cent., which we think will be very hard to do.

STATE GEOLOGIST.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to abolish the office of State Geologist, and we hope it may pass, as the object for which the office was created has been accomplished it appears, for we do not now hear of Prof. Emmons (who holds that position at a salary of about five thousand dollars per annum) visiting any particular locality and making investigations. He spends the greater portion of his time out of the State, (being a non-resident,) and the complaint has been general that he will not visit sections when urgently requested to do so—portions of the State that are as much entitled to his services as any other. The law requires that he shall visit every county in the State, but it is doubtful whether he has visited one-third of the counties. If the State keeps an officer on such a high salary he should devote his whole time, or at least two-thirds of it, to her interests. But it is the opinion of many that there is now no necessity for continuing the office, and especially as there appears a great necessity for economizing in the public finances; therefore let the office be abolished.

Since writing the above we notice that the Senate passed a bill by 15 maj. and the House by 96 majority, abolishing the office. The following is the vote in the Senate on its 2d reading:

FOR THE BILL.—Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Battle, Brown, Carmichael, Cherry, Cowper, Cunningham, Davidson, Davis, Dillard, Dobson, Doubt, Edgewood, Fletcher, Humphrey, Leach, Martin, Mills, Person, Pitchford, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Thomas, Walker, Ward, Whitaker, and Williams—30.

AGAINST THE BILL.—Messrs. Blodgett, Blount, Boyd, Donnell, Flanner, Gorrell, Hinson, McDonald, McDowell, Miller, Pool, Ramsay, Straughn, Turner and Worth—15.

The following shows the advantage of burning coal on Railroads instead of wood, and we suppose the same argument will apply in favor of the use of that kind of fuel in other respects, demonstrating the necessity of affording an outlet to the coal now lying in such vast quantities in our own State:

"Experiments with three kinds of fuel made with the steam engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running with mail and express trains, hauling in each case five cars, exhibit this result: With wood, 7.8 cents per mile run; with oak, 5.6 cents cost per mile run; with coal, 3.6 cents cost per mile run."

MONUMENTS.—We were pleased with a remark made by a member of the South Carolina Legislature, while the bill to appropriate money towards erecting a monument in Philadelphia to the signers of the Declaration of Independence was before that body. He said the Southern States had better husband their funds for improving their own internal condition, and prepare for defending their rights against the assaults of enemies, than to spend money in erecting monuments in free States where the slave-holder dare not go with his family and servants to see them. The finance committee reported against the appropriation.

A similar appropriation is asked from our Legislature, but we hope before it votes money for that purpose it will make arrangements to erect a monument to North Carolina's own patriotic sons who declared independence 13 months earlier than the Congress at Philadelphia.

As the Legislature shows a disposition to economize, we have no idea that any appropriation will be made for building monuments.

Economy is the thing for States as well as individuals.

"MASTER AND SLAVE" is the heading of an article in our first page to-day which ought to be read and considered by every slave-owner.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.—A meeting of citizens of Rockingham county was held in Wentworth on the 23d ult. The Hon. A. M. Seales explained the object of the meeting to be, to give expression to the sentiments of the citizens of that section in favor of a Railroad from Greensboro' to Danville. John H. Boyd, Esq., chairman of the committee to draft resolutions, reported a series which were unanimously adopted. They declare that while fully impressed with the advantages and benefits flowing from Railroad facilities, and living in a rich and fertile section of country as they do, and having contributed to a liberal system of internal improvements for the benefit of other portions of the State, that the denial to them of a simple charter for a Road has inflicted great injustice upon the mineral and commercial interests of their section; and that, as exclusive privileges are not conferred by the Constitution upon any particular locality, the bill before the Legislature asking a charter for what is known as the Greensboro' and Danville connection, should pass, as it is eminently calculated to meet their wants and afford them an outlet to market, as well as to develop rich and varied beds of mineral wealth. The resolutions truthfully say, that "we regard the building of this road of vital importance to the whole State, in view of the fact that our roads already in operation are losing the through travel and freight, in consequence of other roads recently constructed outside our State being nearer, cheaper, and more direct, and it is universally conceded by all unprejudiced minds that a connection between Greensboro and Danville is the only alternative that we have of restoring and commanding it through our own borders."

The Goldsboro Tribune is offered for sale. If not sold by the 1st January, it will then be put up at public auction. If any one has aspirations to become an Editor (and is willing to engage in hard work) here's a chance.

MORE TROUBLE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—It was supposed that Great Britain had abandoned all pretence to the right to board and search American vessels, but recent news shows that she still persists in such outrages, and no doubt will continue to do so until some American naval officer is found with courage enough to fire into every British ship of war that boards and searches an American steamer or ship.

The steamer Washington, with passengers from New York for California, arrived at San Juan, Nicaragua, on the 10th inst. The Nicaraguan authorities refused to allow them to land, and the officers of the British men-of-war Valorous and Leopard boarded the steamer under the pretext that she might be freighted with filibusters, and questioned the commander as to whether he had arms and ammunition. They were told that the steamer had just been visited by officers of the U. S. ship Savannah and they might go to them to get information. The British officers replied that they were instructed to get it direct, but it appears they did not proceed further. A good deal of blame is justly attached to the American commander for suffering such conduct without their interference.

The affair has created considerable excitement, and the authorities at Washington have it under consideration.

A large number of the passengers were compelled by these circumstances to return to New York, some in a destitute condition. One poor woman with children, who was going to California to meet her husband, said if she did not then go on she would never be able to see him, and to be carried back to New York in the dead of winter, without money, was worse than death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President sent to Congress a message covering the official report of the recent boarding of the steamship Washington at San Juan. It is understood the President, in the communication, does not make any recommendation as to the course to be pursued, but merely introduces the subject to the notice of Congress in an official manner. The report contains the correspondence of Com. McIntosh, who was in effect, that when the British officers boarded the Washington, McIntosh called on Aldham for explanations. The latter disclaimed any intention to search the steamer, but boarded her to get the news and see the English officer who was known to be aboard as passenger; that his visit was no departure from the usual custom.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and Secretary explained the matter in a similar way, the latter remarking that the course of the correspondence it appears that England exercises the right of protectorate only over the Mosquito Kingdom.

N. C. CONFERENCE.

Among the appointments made by this body, which held its annual session in Newbern last week, we notice the following:

SALISBURY DIST.—N. F. Reid, P. E.—Salisbury station, H. T. Hudson; Rowan, Joseph Wheeler; East Rowan, S. D. Peeler; Rockville, M. C. Thomas; Iredell, Wm. C. Cannon, W. W. Albee, Sup.; South Iredell, Enoch Moore; Alexander & Little River Missions, I. W. Avert, one to be supplied; Jonesville, C. M. Anderson; Wilkes, R. A. Willis; Surry, M. L. Wood; Blue Ridge and Sumner R. T. Missions, to be supplied. S. H. Hulsebeck, Agent of Ohio High School.

From the fourth Annual Report made to the South Carolina Legislature relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the State during the year 1857, a synopsis of which we find in the Columbia Carolinian, we extract the following:

Births	Deaths	Marri'gs.
Whites and free col'd, 4,028	2,917	1,589
Slaves,	14,292	8,770
Total,	18,920	11,687

The excess of births over deaths is 1,811 in the white race, and 5,522 in slaves, or an increase in the whole population of 7,233. The proportion of births, etc., to the population, according to the census of 1850, and average age at death, in each race, is as follows: 1 birth in 61.26 whites, 1 in 26.93 slaves, 1 in 35.33 of the whole population; 1 death in 97.19 whites, 1 in 43.89 slaves, 1 in 57.20 of the whole population. Average age at death, 28.03 years in whites, 21.13 years in slaves, 24.58 in whole population, and marriages one couple in 178.36 whites.

The Carolinian further says, that the greater fruitfulness of our slaves will not create much surprise here, it being more than double that of the whites in South Carolina, nearly 15 per cent. higher than in the slaves of Kentucky, and 18.05 per cent. above that of the colored population of Connecticut, as shown by the last registry reports of those States.

IMPEACHING A JUDGE.—We notice that the House of Representatives again have under consideration the case of Judge Watrous, of Texas. The charge is, that Watrous, who is a U. S. Judge in Texas, acted partially in the discharge of his official duties, and hence the institution of proceedings for his impeachment. The case has been before Congress for some years, and we hope it will be disposed of now, and Watrous dismissed. Mr. Chapman in opening the case in the House, said:

"It appeared that Judge Watrous had engaged in speculations in real estate, the titles to which were in dispute, and that he used his office as a means of promoting his interests and the interests of his partners in these speculations. It was alleged that Judge Watrous intended to sit in judgment upon these very cases in which he was interested, and that there were strong grounds for believing that this was so, as he had first suggested the introduction of a citizen of another State into these speculations. It seemed to him, after he had been called upon by the Legislature of his own State to resign, after it was evident that public confidence in his impartial administration of justice had been shaken to its foundation, he owed it to himself, his good name, and the integrity of his court, to seek no longer to avoid a trial. He should either demand it or resign; for what availed it if the House dismissed the complaints presented? The public mind, it was evident, would not be quieted until he left the bench, or vindicated his innocence before the only constitutional tribunal appointed to try such cases."

Mr. Cochrane of N. Y., and Mr Taylor of La., spoke in favor of impeachment. Mr. T. stated that the Judge had engaged in land speculations with the intention of carrying the suits which he knew would arise therefrom, to the federal court over which he (Watrous) presided. Mr. Maynard of Tenn., spoke in favor of the Judge.

On the 15th, the debate was concluded, and the House refused to impeach—ayes 90, nays 113.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—The bill before the South Carolina Legislature asking for further aid to complete what is known as the Blue Ridge Railroad, running from Charleston to Tennessee, has created considerable discussion in that body, for and against. Mr. Perry of Greenville, in his speech for the bill, stated that one million of dollars obtained from Tennessee had been expended on the work, also one million obtained from citizens of Charleston, and one million from other portions of South Carolina, besides subscriptions by citizens of North Carolina and Georgia; and he argued that it would be disgraceful to the State to refuse further aid. The estimated cost of the Road is five millions of dollars.

After being rejected, the bill passed the House on Friday last by a vote of 56 to 55.

CONGRESS.
On Monday the 13th, in the Senate the standing committees were announced. Mr. Reid of N. C. is chairman of the committee on Patents, and is also on the committee on Commerce; Mr. Clingman is on the Judiciary committee, and was appointed a member of the committee on Printing, but he declined serving on the last named committee because (as he said) he was opposed to the distribution of documents. If the Senate desired to abolish the circulation of printed matter (said Mr. C.) it should be done by legislation, and not by putting such men as himself on the committee. He was excused. Mr. Mason of Va., is chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Hunter of Va. on Finance, and the committee on Territories is composed of the following: Mr. Green of Missouri chairman, Messrs. Douglass, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Collamer, and Wade.

Mr. Clingman introduced a resolution favoring the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and spoke at length on the subject. [Next week we will publish the resolutions together with Mr. C.'s remarks thereon.] Mr. Gwin of California, made a speech in favor of the Pacific Railroad bill.

In the House the resolutions to impeach Judge Watrous were discussed. The House has since refused to impeach by a vote of 113 to 90.

In the Senate on the 15th, the Japanese and Chinese Treaties were ratified; as were also the nominations of Hon. J. Glancey Jones, Minister to Austria; Preston to Spain; and Ward to China.

Last week we published a list of the officers elected by the N. C. Masonic Grand Lodge, and this week give the appointments made by the Grand Master, as follows:

Rev. John F. Speight, Grand Chaplain; L. S. Williams, of Charlotte, Dep. Grand Master; W. H. Faucett, Grand Senior Secretary; J. A. Murray, Grand Junior Secretary; J. F. Howlett, Grand Marshal; W. J. Staley, Grand Sward Bearer; C. C. Clark, Grand Pursuivant; N. S. Harp, Grand Tyler.

Robert B. Vance, Western District, and Calvin Cox, Eastern District, Grand Lecturers.

MURDER IN MEXICO.—Mr. Glenn and son, Americans, of North Carolina, travelling to Monterey from the interior of Mexico, were murdered recently and robbed of some \$5,000 in gold and silver.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In addition to our synopsis of proceedings on the 24 page, we give the following later items:

RALEIGH, December 17th.
On Friday the House declared the seat of E. G. Haywood, member from Wake, vacant, by a vote of 92 to 8. Those who voted in favor of Mr. H. holding his seat were Messrs. Baxter, Burns, Badham, Hill of Halifax, Long, McKay, Reeves and Speight. The Speaker of the House will order a new election to supply the vacancy.

The Judiciary committee in the Senate has recommended an increase of salary for Judges.

In the House, Mr. Hill of Stokes, offered a resolution inquiring into the condition of the Farmers' Bank.

The members of the Legislature contemplate taking a recess during the Christmas Holidays, but it is the desire of many to push ahead and get through by the middle of January.

The Senator from Union and Anson, Gen. Walkup, who is a great military man, has introduced a bill for reorganizing the Militia. The Senate, after considerable debate, has refused to pass bills establishing the counties of Clingman and Dobbin.

A bill has been introduced in the House to add a fourth Judge to the Supreme Court. A bill to restore Jury Trials to the counties of Cleveland and Rutherford passed 24 and 3d readings in the House.

The bill to prohibit the passage of bank bills of a less denomination than \$3 was rejected by a vote of 76 to 31. A bill making the husband liable for the wife's debts passed 24 reading.

I am not much in the habit of complimenting, but permit me to say that Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Union, Catawba, Rowan, Cleveland, and other counties in your section, are ably represented by moral and intelligent gentlemen, ever attentive to the interests of their constituents.

MARRIED.

In Lancaster District, on the 7th inst. Dr. J. T. Kell of Union county, to Miss M. S. Morrow.
In Raleigh, on the 14th inst., Mr. James M. Harris to Miss Sarah Campbell.
In Cabarrus county, Mr. Nathan Krimminger to Miss Rebecca M. Blackwelder. Also, Mr. Philip W. Jry to Miss Barbara L. Bost. Also, Mr. Jos. F. Van Fleet to Miss Mary M. Lickar. Also, Mr. M. A. Blackwelder to Miss Leah L. Blackwelder. Also, Mr. Israel A. Fisher to Miss Leah B. Styers. Also, in Concord, Mr. Miles B. Leslie to Miss Clementine Wilhelm. All married by the Rev. D. I. Dreher.
Near Salisbury, on the 8th inst. Dr. Thomas Hill to Miss Mary Caroline McConaughy.
In Chester District, on the 14th inst., Mr. John Davis Cornwell to Miss Hannah Roden.
In Greensboro', on the 15th inst., Mr. Alexander Oldham, of Wilmington, to Miss Smitha A., daughter of Mr. Willis Pipkin.
In Guilford county, on the 25th of Nov., Mr. John A. Harris to Miss Sophia E. Brown.
On the 7th inst., Mr. John A. Roach of Rockingham, to Miss Rhoda E. McMichael of Guilford.
In Raleigh on the 15th inst., W. G. Riddick, Esq., of Gates county, to Miss Anna I. Jones, daughter of R. M. Jones.

DIED.

In this town on the 17th inst. Mrs. Catharine Hayes, mother of Dr. Wm. J. Hayes, in the 75th year of her age. Having filled up the measure of her "three eternal life and ten" with usefulness, she has received eternal life as the reward of the faithful, where the King dwelleth in his beauty.
In this county, on the 10th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, Mr. James Coffey, Jr., in the 23d year of his age. He was an amiable and pious young man and died in the faith of the Gospel.
Also on the 14th inst., John Davidson, son of J. S. Neely of this county, in the 13th year of his age. His death was sudden and violent. He was killed by being coming entangled in the machinery of a Cotton Gin. He was a boy of unusual promise, and the manner of his death makes it peculiarly trying affliction to his bereaved parents.
"That once loved form now cold and dead,
Each mourner thought employ,
They weep, their earthly comforts fled,
And withered all their joys."
In Iredell county, on the 10th inst., at his residence, Capt. John M. Young, (father of Gen. Geo. A. Young, of this place,) in the 83rd year of his age.

To Physicians.

Dr. Churchill's new Remedies for Consumption.
Hypophosphites of Soda and Potash. Also, Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, of
SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte Drug Store.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.
Just received a full supply of these celebrated Seeds direct from Landreth's, embracing every variety of Vegetable Seeds. With
Asparagus Plants by the hundred, and VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS.
Also—**FLOWER SEEDS**—20 choice varieties.
SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte Drug Store.

TO HIRE.

A good Carriage and Farm SMITH. Apply to the subscriber,
JOHN M. SPRINGS.
Dec. 21.

We are authorized to announce E. C. ELMS as a candidate for the Office of Town Constable at the ensuing election on the 2d Saturday in January.
Dec. 21, 1858.

J. A. FOX,

Attorney at Law,
Office next door to the Court House, Up-Stairs.
A. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., will be constantly in the office and attend to any business in my absence.
December 21, 1858.

ANSON INSTITUTE.

The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1859. The Sessions, respectively, end on the second Monday of December and June, and begin on the second Monday of January and July. Terms—\$10, \$12 50, \$15 and \$20 per session; contingents, 75 cents. Students will board at the Institute with Rev. A. E. Bennett. Retired here, and not permitted to go to the village except with leave, they will be regarded as much as possible. Full semi-annual reports of scholarship and deportment will be regularly sent to parents and guardians. The next session, the school will be under the superintendence of the subscriber. As we have heretofore, we trust, redeemed our pledge for thorough instruction, so we intend to do hereafter.
Our course includes reading, &c., on to the higher Arithmetic, with Algebra, Geometry, &c., Philosophy, Chemistry, the Languages, with Surveying both theoretical and practical. The Principal will always be aided by efficient assistants.
Tuition always in advance. Payment from time of entrance, but from the beginning of month in which they leave. No deduction except from protracted sickness—two weeks at a time.
S. C. LINDSLEY.
Wadesboro', Dec. 18, 1858 40-31

NEW GOODS,
FOR THE
T. H. BREM & CO'S,
New Year.
Charlotte, Dec. 21, 1858.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Charlotte on the evening of the 17th inst., the following persons were nominated as Intendant and Commissioners for the ensuing year:
For Intendant, J. B. KERR.
For Commissioners,
J. H. CALDWELL, A. C. STEELE,
JOHN HARTY, R. M. JAMISON,
JOHN L. BROWN, WM. A. OWENS.
On motion the meeting adjourned.
S. W. DAVIS, Ch'n.
JNO. PHELAN, Sec'y.

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

DECEMBER 21, 1858.

Corrected weekly by H. B. Williams & Co.

BACON—	COPPER—
Hams, per lb, 12 1/2 @ 00	Rio, 12 1/2 @ 14
Sides, 11 @ 12	Laguira, 16 @ 00
Hog round, 10 1/2 @ 11	Java, 18 @ 22
LABR., 10 @ 11	STEARNS—
FLOUR—	New Orleans, 10 @ 11
Extra superfine	Porto Rico, 10 @ 11
in bbls 4 75 @ 0 00	C. coffee sugar, 14 @ 12 1/2
do. in bags 2 30 @ 0 00	crushed, 14 @ 00
Superfine " 2 20 @ 2 25	granulated, 14 @ 15
Fine " 2 00 @ 0 00	ground, 14 @ 00
GRAIN—	leaf, 14 @ 16
Wheat 85 @ 1 00	MOLASSES—
Corn, 50 @ 62	New Orleans 55 @ 60
Rye, 70 @ 00	Sugar House, 60 @ 70
Peas, 55 @ 00	West India, 40 @ 45
Beans, white, 100 @ 00	Butter, 15 @ 20
Oats, 45 @ 50	BEESWAX, 27 @ 00
MEAL—	CHICKENS, 10 @ 12 1/2
No. 5 55 @ 55	Eggs, 15 @ 20
COTTON—	FEATHERS, 33 @ 37 1/2
Fair to good, 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	On the hoof, 4 1/2 @ 0
Ordin. to mid. 9 @ 10	By retail, 6 @ 0
Drty, 10 @ 12	SALT, per sack, 1 00 @ 1 65
Green, 5 @ 6	POTATOS, 50 @ 62
DOMESTIC GOODS—	SWEET, 50 @ 00
4-4 sheeting, 9 @ 16	CARDS, 40 @ 00
4-4's (50's) 11 @ 00	CRISPER, 1 00 @ 1 50
COFFEES CLON, 15 @ 16 1/2	Adiantum, 25 @ 30
Linsley, 25 @ 37 1/2	Sperm, 40 @ 00
COTTON YARN—	Tallow, 20 @ 25
No. 5 to 10, 1 00 @ 1 10	MACKEREL, 20 @ 90
BAGGING—	No. 1, 1 1/2 @ 1 50
18 @ 20	SPICES—
Rock, Ky. hemp 10 @ 11	Rye Whiskey, 75 @ 1 00