

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, July 26, 1859.

GO AWAY FROM HOME TO HEAR THE NEWS.—We find in the last Wadesboro Argus what purports to be an extract from a letter to the editor, making statements about the so-called disunion movement which is said to have taken place in Charlotte, which statements are generally supposed about here to be entirely false. We only notice them because we want to give our readers a chance to sustain them, which he ought to do under his own proper name if he is able. The writer, speaking of the disunion movement, says:

But the truth is, it is only intended to feel the pulse of the community, to see how far it could venture, and the whole matter is exclusively Democratic. The movers in it were Democrats of high position in the party, and some of them open disunionists.

We don't believe a word of the latter part of the above paragraph, that "the whole matter is exclusively Democratic," and the movers "Democrats of high position." If it is true, and the writer knows as much about it as he pretends to know, he ought to furnish the names of the participants—why keep the matter secret? If there was such a movement, why not let the names of gentlemen engaged in it be known, every one of them—are they afraid to be known. If the person who figures in the Argus can make good his assertions, we offer him the use of our columns for that purpose. The first part of the above quotation probably is correct, as everybody about here, that we have heard speak about it, believes that the whole affair was originated merely for the purpose of endeavoring to create a little notoriety. We do not believe that any meeting of the kind was ever held—we do not know a single individual who was engaged in it. The first that we know about it is seeing what purported to be the proceedings copied into some of our exchanges abroad. We looked upon it, as we believe most people did, as all humbuggery, a very poor joke, and in very bad taste. But if there was such a meeting and such action as intimated, and the movers "Democrats of high position in the party, and some of them open disunionists," why not publish names, so that the public may judge whether or not they were "Democrats of high position." The writer in the Argus will be considered as guilty of an intention to deceive, unless he backs up his statements with facts; and he ought to do so over his own signature. Then the public could see how the matter stood. We repeat, that we offer him the use of our columns for that purpose. That's fair. Let a plain statement be made, giving the names of the participants, where the meeting was held, and if those names were really fired in honor of disunion resolutions. We may then have more to say on the subject.

The correspondent of the Argus also says that Mr. Yancey, who made a disunion speech here, was introduced by Wm. R. Myers, Esq., and "treated to refreshments by democratic liberality." So far as the treatment Mr. Y. received here is concerned, we can see no impropriety in it, as it is certainly no harm for Democrats to entertain strangers, no matter what their politics are. But we know that Mr. Myers, who is a good Democrat, does not approve of Mr. Yancey's speech and his fanatical doctrines. The introduction of Mr. Y. by Mr. Myers was entirely accidental. A crowd gathered before the Hotel and called for Mr. Yancey—Mr. Myers happened to be sitting in the Hotel, and when the call was made he walked out on the pavement, and being acquainted with Mr. Y., and no one coming forward to introduce him, he did announce his name to the crowd. Mr. Myers did not know before that time that a speech was expected, and he afterwards expressed the fear that he had unintentionally interfered with some one's arrangement. We say positively that the part Mr. Myers acted in the affair was altogether accidental, and that he does not endorse Mr. Yancey's speech and knew nothing about it beforehand. We further say that neither the Democratic party nor any of its prominent members here approve or endorse Mr. Yancey's course or any disunion movement. If any one can offer proof to the contrary let it be done. We care very little about the so-called disunion movement, or the Yancey affair either. But we think it right that the public should know the truth about the matter.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The meeting of Stockholders was held in Raleigh last week for the purpose of organizing the new Bank. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Geo. W. Mordecai, Chas. Manly, B. F. Moore, John H. Bryan, Geo. E. Badger, D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle, J. W. B. Watson. The four first named are Directors in the old Bank. The State Directors are D. W. Courts and W. R. Poole. The Directors were instructed to establish Branches at Wilmington, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Tarboro, Windsor, Milton, and Morganton, on or before the 1st of January. A special meeting of the stockholders is to be held before that time to consider the propriety of establishing Branches at other points. We believe it is understood that arrangements will be made by the old one. The President's salary was fixed at \$3,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Friday last, Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was elected President, and Charles Dewey, Esq. Cashier.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The contest between Seales and Leach is very exciting. We have cheering accounts as to Seales' prospects. He sustains himself and party nobly on the stump and, with the assistance of that spirited and ably conducted paper the "Winston Sentinel," is making the opposition howl from one end of the District to the other. Leach must be pretty hard pushed when he has to resort to bribery to get votes. The last Sentinel contains the certificate of Thos. W. Broadway of Davidson, (whose good character is vouched for) stating that Leach offered him two dollars for his own vote and that of his son. The Sentinel says there are other instances in which money has been offered to effect votes.

THE CROPS.—We regret to learn that the Corn crop has suffered very much in this section from want of rain. There have been a few small showers recently, but farmers speak discouragingly of the prospect for anything like a fair crop of corn. In portions of Lincoln county and that section, we are told there has been no rain of any consequence for two months past.

HORSE THEFT.—A man named John Dennis of York District, S. C., hired a horse from Brown's Livery Stable, in this town, a few weeks ago, to be returned the next day. Failing to come back after the lapse of a few days, inquiry was instituted and it was found that the horse had been sold to some one near Yorkville for \$28. Mr. Brown recovered his property by paying half that amount. Dennis having been engaged in a similar operation in Chester District, was pursued and apprehended in Columbia. He is now lodged in the Chester Jail.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the "North Carolina College." The corps of instructors, no doubt, is entirely competent to discharge their duties satisfactorily. We have not received a circular.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

A few weeks ago we published an article calling on the people to bear in mind that J. A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance, the opposition members of Congress from this State, at the late session co-operated with the Black Republicans in defeating the Post Office appropriation bill, by which defeat the people are now being deprived of some of their accustomed mail facilities. Since then we see that the opposition papers are endeavoring to prove the charge untrue by showing that on the 26th of February the Post Office appropriation bill passed the House and that Mr. Gilmer voted for it. But such showing does not meet the charge. No Democratic paper has charged that Gilmer and Vance voted directly against the bill, but that they co-operated with the black republicans in defeating it. Now how was this done? Why the bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate had a right to amend the bill, and it did amend it by abolishing the franking privilege of members of Congress [a most excellent amendment it was, too,] and raising letter postage to five cents. The bill was sent back to the House for concurrence in these amendments. For some time afterwards the House refused to consider the bill, though repeated attempts were made by the friends of the Administration to have it taken up. This effort was resisted by the black republicans, certain know-nothings or whigs (Vance and Gilmer among the number) and by some few anti-administration Democrats. The bill was thus kept on the table in the House until the last night of the session, when the matter was taken up for disposal. But instead of passing the bill as amended or refusing to agree to the amendments, and then allowing it to be sent back to the Senate, the republicans and know-nothings (Gilmer and Vance co-operating) headed by Mr. Grow, a Pennsylvania abolitionist, passed a resolution declaring that the Senate had violated the Constitution in amending the bill, and refusing to consider it again, and insisted on substituting a new bill in the place of the old one. This movement was an insult to the Senate, and was originated for the purpose of defeating the appropriation and embarrassing a Democratic Administration. The new bill was offered to the Senate about 40 minutes before the time fixed by law for the final adjournment of both Houses—the Senate did not have time to consider the bill or to have it read as the law required; consequently the bill failed by the hour of adjournment arriving before action could be had. Now if Gilmer and Vance were unwilling to deprive the people of their usual mail facilities, why did they vote to sustain Grow and his black republican friends in their factious course? The fact is, they did so with the hope of embarrassing Mr. Buchanan's administration, and expecting to pack the blame on the Democratic party.

We have not a copy of the Congressional Globe containing the proceedings of the last session from which to publish the votes, but the above are the facts in the case; therefore we repeat that John A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance did co-operate with the Black Republicans in defeating the Post Office appropriation bill. And we believe they so acted for the purpose of embarrassing the Administration and injuring the Democratic party. They and their friends are now trying to hold the Democratic party responsible for the failure of a bill which they assisted to defeat.

The Fayetteville Observer is mistaken in supposing that the Charlotte Democrat manifests any misgiving as to the result of the election in this District. We feel confident of the election of Mr. Craige, though we have never published any boasting articles on the subject. It has been feared that his majority might be small in consequence of the neglect of Democrats to attend the polls.

The article which the Observer copies from the Salisbury Watchman, showing how Walkup uses up Craige, is looked upon about here as a little insignificant glorification indulged in by our neighbor in Salisbury. The idea of the General using Craige in debate we presume never seriously entered the head of any one in this District who know the two men. We do not mean by this to sneer at Gen. Walkup's abilities—we respect him very much—but he cannot begin to compete with such an old campaigner as Burton Craige, and we suppose people don't expect him to do so. If our friends of the Observer and Watchman could just hear Craige knock to pieces the General's stereotyped charges against the Democratic party about extravagance and corruption, they probably would be very cautious how they published such things hereafter.

We learn from the Standard that the President of the United States tendered the appointment of Minister to Central America to Hon. D. M. Barringer of Raleigh. Mr. Barringer felt constrained, by personal considerations, to decline the appointment.

If Mr. B. had found it convenient to accept, he would, no doubt, have discharged the duties satisfactorily and with credit to himself and his country, but by declining the appointment he has most effectually refuted the charge of the opposition that he joined the Democratic party in order to get office. Such men as Barringer and Osborne were not influenced to co-operate with the democracy by mercenary considerations, but by a deep conviction that it was their duty to do so and thus assist in preserving the Constitution and the Union.

FOREIGN NEWS.—An Armistice agreed upon.—In addition to the news published on our 2d page, we have later advices by the steamer Africa, announcing that a cessation of hostilities had been agreed upon between the Allies and the Austrians, to last from the 8th July to the 15th August. The French papers say that negotiations for peace may be re-commenced, but do not speak encouragingly of the prospect of peace. The London Times thinks that peace will ensue.

The granting of an armistice by the hostile powers caused much excitement in Paris and other European cities. Cotton advanced, but Flour and Wheat declined.

Mr. Eli Griffith will accept our thanks for a lot of very nice Apples sent us last week.

Some of the advantages of this town, as regards her commercial position and facilities, are set forth in the following article, written by an intelligent and experienced gentleman:

CHARLOTTE.—Within the last day or two we are glad to see a more active trade and business among our merchants. Wheat begins to come in freely, and prices are well maintained considering the decline in the New York market. Charlotte, from her position, can pay higher rates for produce than any other town in Western North Carolina. She has the advantage in quick and cheap freights over every other point. We are informed by a merchant who last Spring and Winter shipped Wheat from both Salisbury and Wilmington to New York, and from Charlotte via Charleston to New York, that the expenses were 11 cents per bushel more on the lot via Wilmington than on that via Charleston. This result he is advised of by his consignee in New York, to whom both lots of wheat were consigned. This is the experience of more than one shipper of Wheat, as well as of other goods. Besides, the difference of time in realizing the cash on produce shipped via Charleston is said to be about 30 days less than via Wilmington. Here is a 1/2 per cent. more in favor of the merchant; besides incurring less risk from damage to produce and goods, and giving the merchant the advantage of selling upon the market quotations. We are informed also that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has recently advanced its rates one cent per bushel on Wheat.

With these advantages of freights and of shipping produce via Charleston from 20 to 50 per cent. less in freights, and of 30 per cent. less in time, with less liability to loss or damage, the merchant can afford to pay higher prices for produce, sell goods at cheaper rates and do more business on the same capital than at any other town in Western North Carolina.

From Charlotte, the merchant has the advantage of all markets, both North and South, from Florida to New York, to buy and sell in. The natural markets for the most of our products is South; and when Columbia and Charleston do not give us good trade, from the latter place we can ship to Florida, South America, West Indies, New York or to Europe, either by steam or sail vessels.

Why, then, with these advantages, and large Steam Mills manufacturing annually thousands of bushels of flour, should not Charlotte continue to flourish? It will be for the want of commercial enterprise if its business and population do not shortly far exceed what they are at present. This week, Cotton is bringing Charleston prices here for the interior manufacturers. Salt, now worth 90 cents in Charleston, is selling here at 50 cents per sack less than at any other town in the West; and other goods much to the advantage of farmers, both to buy and sell.

A GREAT FIGHT.—The fact that Dr. Shaw, the Democratic candidate in the 1st District, and Mr. Davenport, editor of the Edenton Express, had a fight a few weeks ago is pretty certain, we believe, but how the affair commenced and terminated has not been so well understood, there having been several conflicting statements made concerning it. We find the following statement in the Elizabeth City Pioneer, which the editor says is corroborated by Dr. Shaw himself:

MURFREESBORO, July 11th, 1859. Dear Sir: I write you this letter to give you a statement of a difficulty that took place at Cole-rain, Bertie county, between Dr. Shaw and Mr. Davenport of Edenton. I was there on the day it occurred, the day Dr. Shaw and Mr. Smith spoke. Dr. Shaw was at Dr. Brown's Hotel, and Mr. Davenport came up and asked him to permit him to see him; they walked a few steps in the yard; Mr. Davenport asked the Dr. if he called him a black-guard in a speech in Gates. The Dr. replied he did. Davenport having a stick, attempted to strike him. Dr. S. caught him by the throat and prevented him from striking, and gave Davenport several blows in the face with his fist, and took the stick, and as soon as done was parted by the bystanders. While two of them were holding Dr. Shaw, Davenport who was standing some 15 feet off, drew a pistol; as soon as the Dr. saw it, he got loose from those holding him, and made for Davenport, but before reaching him he shot and turned and ran, telling those who were present to hold Dr. Shaw, or he would kill him, running at the same time. The Dr. overtook him, and gave him one blow with the stick, the stick was caught in his attempt to give him another; it was quite a severe blow, passed through the skirt of Dr. Shaw's coat, leaving no other traces. Davenport had another pistol, or a Repeater in his breast at the time he ran, or at least he had a few minutes before. Davenport said he came there to make the attack, and told his friends he was going to do it.

The Magistrates bound both of them over in the sum of \$1,000. I stand responsible for the above statement. Yours, &c., JOSUUA A. WHITE.

THEN AND NOW.—When it was supposed by some that Hon. S. A. Douglas was about to desert the Democratic party on the Lecompton question, opposition newspapers and opposition men were inclined to compliment and flatter him, and some individuals even avowed a willingness to vote for him. This was because they thought he was going to leave the Democratic party and turn his influence for its destruction. But as soon as they found their mistake, they changed their tune and can now find nothing too hard to say against him. This sudden change in tone was produced by the prospect of Mr. Douglas receiving the Democratic nomination for President. In this State, the opposition press even go so far as to denounce those who have expressed a willingness to vote for Mr. Douglas if nominated; they have no denunciation for John A. Gilmer, who pursued the same course in Congress in regard to the Lecompton matter that Mr. Douglas did—though Douglas was more consistent than Gilmer. We do not profess to be the peculiar friends of Douglas, but we think he is just as sound on the slavery question as those of the opposition who are now very busy in denouncing him.

WILM., CHAR & RUTH. RAILROAD.—We learn that on the eastern end of the Road the iron is being laid down at the rate of two miles per day. The first Locomotive for the road, the "Old North State," was received at Wilmington on the 19th inst. Three locomotives have been purchased, but this is the first one received.

ST LOUIS, July 20.—A dispatch received today from Marshall, in this State, states that three negroes who were on trial yesterday in that place for rape and murder, were at night taken forcibly from the jail by a mob, and two of them hung and the other burnt at the stake.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—In the 5th District, Messrs Gilmer and Waddell, the whig candidates, and Mr. Williams, the Democratic candidate, are having a fine time. Waddell pitches into his brother Gilmer without mercy, while Williams pitches into both of them with spirit and ability. Waddell not only finds fault with Gilmer's course in Congress, but says that he (Gilmer) promised two years ago to give way this time and let him (Waddell) have the field, and he proves it by certificates from three or four respectable gentlemen. We don't care how hard Waddell and Gilmer use each other, but we hope Williams will be able on election day to whip them both.

A correspondent of the Standard, giving an account of the discussion at Yanceyville, says: "The discussion was opened by Mr. Williams in a speech of marked ability. His vindication of the Democratic party was clear, concise, and conclusive. He demonstrated that it is, what it claims to be, the only National party—national, because it is composed of the greatest and best men of all sections of the country—national, because it administers impartial justice to all sections of the country. \* \* \* Williams' appearance and manner are admirably fitted for the stump. His self-possession is remarkable—in fact he never loses it. And yet there is nothing forward or obtrusive in it. Quiet, deliberate, but ever ready, his forte seems to lie in a clear statement of facts, from which his deductions naturally and easily follow."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Gov. McRae, of Miss., has published a letter addressed to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Sec'y of the Interior, in reply to his remarks made at Raleigh, on the occasion of the visit of the President to this State, in opposition to re-opening the slave trade. Gov. McRae says the South requires more labor, and he is therefore in favor of re-opening the trade in slaves with Africa—that he can see no difference, morally, socially, or politically, in buying a slave in Africa and buying one in the home markets of our slave-breeding States. He is therefore in favor of repealing Federal laws prohibiting the foreign trade, and leaving the matter with the different States to settle for themselves.

MIXED POLITICS.—We heard the remark made a short time ago that "political parties are now so mixed up, it is hard to trace the old lines of either policy or principle." This is simply a political juggle, resorted to by the "opposition" in order to throw Democrats off their guard.—We warn the Democracy against all such tricks, as they are simply a change of tactics for producing the impression that party lines have been obliterated. So far as the "opposition" is concerned, lines have been wiped out, excepting the line of opposition to democracy; outside of this it is a "mixed" multitude; but the principles of the Democratic party are one and inseparable—they have no affinity whatever for the aims of which the "opposition" is composed, and therefore cannot mix.

There are two male negroes in Fairfield District, S. C., aged respectively 113 and 120 years. There is no white person in the District over 90 years old. So says the census-taker in that District.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Asheville News: As I expect, of course, all kinds of misrepresentations of my remarks at the late discussion in Asheville, on a certain called temperance movement, to be spread abroad, I desire to place before the public, what all present will remember I did say—"and no more." I stated (what my audience knew) that I was vilely and falsely calumniated in Buncombe and surrounding counties, as a common drunkard, and the most incredulous fact about me, in that regard, eagerly put in circulation. I stated that circumstances convinced me and my friends that this was a part of a general electioneering system, and charged, (as I reiterated,) broadly and emphatically, that the leading influences of the "Sons of Temperance" in this and, at least, one adjoining county, has been making every effort to use the organization of the "Sons of Temperance" as a political engine in this canvass. In doing this, I stated that I had no attack to make on the "Sons." For all the good they had done, or were trying to do, I gave them full credit, &c. But I wished to warn the Order that a deliberate attempt was being made in these counties, by K. N. members, to pervert their organization into an electioneering concern, and that I appealed, with confidence, to all right minded Sons to discountenance the movement—that I denounced the Order, but K. N. politicians, injuring alike me and their Order. I asked and still ask, why is it that after these men had slept quietly for years on the temperance cause, that just as an exciting political canvass is coming on, by a singular coincidence these gentlemen have suddenly awakened into such wonderful activity, and are now organizing Divisions all over the country? How would it appear, with confidence, would they not have served the temperance cause by waiting until it was over, and showing to all men their motives were pure? And by another singular coincidence, the moment these Divisions are formed, we find these reports about Mr. Coleman circulating among the members, and they advised that no true Son can vote for Mr. C. And by a still more singular coincidence, we find that this unaccountable excess of zeal, just at election time, is confined to the K. N.'s, and that the Democrats are so stupid as to be aware that it was more necessary to be enthusiastic "Sons" during election times, than at other periods. And by a still more curious coincidence, we find that the work in this movement is almost solely confined to Mr. Yancey's brother, his brother-in-law, and one Mr. W. Cummings, a Northern man—wonderfully aided by certain other of Mr. Yancey's K. N. relatives! Patriotic individuals! They are willing to do all the work themselves—just at this time! I did, however, and do, exculpate Mr. Price, as being unwillingly to himself led into this movement by others—being himself not a politician, but an intelligent (the unsuspecting) Christian gentleman. I do him this justice, though aware, as is natural, that he is a supporter of Mr. Yancey. Cannot any one see through this matter to its true place, this would suffice. I charged on Mr. Yancey on our discussion, and defied him to deny it, and proffered proof if he did (and he was silent); that these gentlemen were to have organized a Division at Marshall last Oct., and appointed the day, and did not go, because Mr. V. and, as E. Baird, Esq., sent them word it would not do—that it would damage Mr. Yancey's election! Showing the cloven foot plainly, that the programme was, that where the temperance cause could be prostituted to help Mr. Yancey, it was to be done; and where it would not help him it was to be obliterated! I need not multiply comment. A large crowd can bear witness that the discussion (Mr. B. Vance and Mr. Price present and not replying,) and the facts, and the fact, is that the mere circumstance of my being the only young man about Asheville who has always refused to join the "Sons"—(as being a free man I had a right to do as I chose)—has made a handle to misrepresent me as being an infidel, and a man of no public life, and I have thought it time to put a stop to it. Those who have so lied on and slandered me, are now denouncing my defending myself and exposing more than they could do, and not replying. I may say my mind on my appreciation of character. His personal character is not a "small affair" to any gentleman, and certainly mine is not a small affair to me. With this I leave this matter to the justice of the public. DAVID COLEMAN.

BROKE JAIL.—An excitement was created in town last Thursday afternoon by the announcement, about 6 o'clock, that all the prisoners confined in the county Jail had escaped! There were four in all—Newton Floyd, under sentence of death for murder in Gaston county, and two other white men, Walls and Stockton, and a free negro, confined for stealing. It seems that Walls succeeded in getting the bolt from the lock of his own door, by reaching his arms through the grates, and thus escaping into the open passage. He then went magnanimously to work to release his fellow captives, which he accomplished by breaking the locks of both the doors of Floyd's cell, and opening the others in like manner. All four went into an open room near the door leading down stairs, and when a negro boy opened the door for the purpose of carrying up water, they ran out and passed through the back door into the street leading towards the Grave Yard. The alarm was immediately given by Sheriff Grier's family before the prisoners got out of sight. Pursuit was made and Floyd (the criminal) was overtaken within a few hundred yards of the Jail by Mr. Saul A. Harris and a negro man named Henry. The others escaped to the woods.

From long confinement Floyd was unable to run very fast, and when overhauled was completely exhausted. He carried with him a small bar of iron for defence, and when the negro man who first overtook him was about approaching him, he raised it as if intending to strike, but on the approach of some white men he dropped it and surrendered. He had on two suits of clothes, one over the other, besides carrying a small bundle of clothing, thus preparing himself for what he hoped would be a successful tramp.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad, held week before last, authorized the Board of Directors to construct a Telegraph Line from Goldsboro' to Charlotte.

In 1840 the whig party raised a great hue and cry against the Democratic party about extravagance, just as the opposition is now doing. It will be remembered that one item complained of at that time was the cost of furnishing the President's house. Well, a whig administration obtained power and a whig occupied the President's house, whereupon those very fellows who bawled so much about extravagance, appropriated a large sum of money for refurbishing the President's house, declaring that the furniture then there (and which had been used by Van Buren) was not fit for a white man! This was a specimen of whig profession and practice in the days of hard cider and log-cabin humbuggery. Does any one really believe that the opposition would be more consistent now if they could get power? The cry of extravagance is raised now, as it was then, merely for the purpose of turning Democrats out of office and putting whigs in their places.

At the late opening of bids in Raleigh for State bonds, they were taken at from 96 to par; \$150,000 being disposed of at those rates; sales have since been made at 98 to 99 1/2 for all lots.

A Texas correspondent says: "Politics are running very high. I think Sam Houston stands a good chance of being elected, though Hannels beat him nearly 10,000 votes two years ago."

BANK OF WADESBORO.—The Wadesboro Argus understands that James A. Leak, Esq., was elected President of this institution at the stockholders' meeting on the 13th inst.

MARRIED. In Iredell county, on the 18th inst, John Davidson, Esq. to Miss Edith Scroggins. In Catawba county, on the 13th inst, Mr. C. A. Hunsucker to Miss Celia Wilson. In Davie county, on the 13th inst, Dr. James McGuire to Miss Jane E. Eccles. In Rowan county, on the 12th inst, Mr. J. A. Hess to Miss Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Allison Stirlwalt. Also, on the 7th, Mr. Henry M. Miller to Miss Melinda Boggs. In Chester District, on the 12th inst, Mr. W. J. McKinstry of Monticello, Ark., to Miss Sarah Strong.

DIED. In Rowan county, on the 2d inst, Miss Elizabeth Matilda Neel, daughter of Jas. Neel, aged 37 years.

School Notice. MRS. M. H. CARSON will re-open a School at her residence on the First Monday of September, 1859. Terms made known on application. July 26, 1859. 1m

WHEAT! The subscribers are prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling. JNO. WILKES & CO. July 26, 1859. 1f

TURNP SEED. A large supply of superior Turnip Seed—Red Top, Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Large Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen. Just received from the North, and for sale at E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO'S. July 26, 1859

North Carolina College, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. This promising institution exhibits a course of study inferior to none in the State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, efficiently and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system. The expenses are less than those of any similar institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of country and in a wealthy and moral community. The Exercises will open on the 25th of September next, and continue FORTY-TWO WEEKS without intermission, except an Examination and Literary contest during the week including the 22d Feb'y. TERMS.—In the Preparatory Department, which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes, for Board, Tuition, Room-rent, Washing, Fuel, &c., for the year, \$107 00 For the College Department, do, do, 115 00 One Half invariably in Advance. For further particulars address for Circulars, COL. JOHN SHIMPOCH, Sec'y of the Board, or Rev. D. H. BRITTE, President of N. C. College. Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 26, 1859. 71-61

King's Mountain Military School. YORKVILLE, S. C. THE TENTH SESSION of this healthily located institution will open on MONDAY, 15th AUGUST, to continue four months. Terms.—For Tuition, Books, Stationery, &c., Board, Lights, Washing and Fuel, \$80, payable in advance. No pupil received under twelve or over eighteen years of age, or who cannot read and write. Circulars, offering training regulations and full information concerning the school may be seen in the office of the "Yorkville Enquirer," or obtained by addressing the Principal at Yorkville. Maj. M. JENKINS, Capt. A. COWARD.

CHARLOTTE MARKET. JULY 26, 1859. Corrected weekly by H. B. Williams & Co.

Table with market prices for various goods including Bacon, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, and other commodities. Columns list item names and prices per unit.

REMARKS. We change our quotations for Flour—extra superfine in barrels is worth about \$5.50 to \$6; bags \$2.50 to \$2.75—supply limited. Wheat is in demand at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. Cotton is very scarce, and a good article sold last week at 12 cents. The supply is nothing like equal to the demand. Bacon is in demand at quotations. Lard 13 1/2 to 14. We advance the price of Corn to 90 cents—the demand is good.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Flour unsettled and declined 10 to 25 cents on the barrel. Wheat declining. Cotton firm. YORKVILLE, July 20.—Cotton 11 cents; Corn 92 to 93 cents; Flour, best, \$2 7/8 per sack, \$5 to \$5.50 per bushel; Wheat \$1 to 1 1/2; Bacon, hog round, 12 1/2; Lard 12 1/2; Salt \$1 60 to \$1 75 per sack.

Educational. A Young Man of some experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a family, or preparatory School. As to character and qualifications, satisfactory testimonials can be given. JOHN C. F., Address: Melanville, July 19, 1859. 70-31 Alliance co., N. C.

\$200 REWARD. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN W. ELLIS, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Whereas, it has been represented to me that OWEN NORBERT, late of the county of Mecklenburg, stands charged with the murder of Charles Eitzertner, late of said county, and that the said Norbert is a fugitive from justice, and has probably escaped beyond the limits of the State. Now, therefore, in order that the said Norbert may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

DESCRIPTION. NORBERT is about 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high, muscular, and well built; walks erect, with a quick step; Eyes dark brown, with heavy brow; Hair black, closely curled; short, thick moustache and goatee; good teeth, and general expression of countenance rather prepossessing. He is about 23 years old. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this the 13th day of July, A. D. 1859. JOHN W. ELLIS, By the Governor: GRAHAM DAVES, Private Secretary. [70-31

NEW CROP. Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed! —A large supply of superior Turnip Seed—Red Top, Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Large Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen. Just received from the North, at SCARR'S DRUG STORE. July 19, 1859.

DANIEL D. ORRELL, (Late Bridge & Orrell), Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, Band-Boxes, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bonnets, &c. No. 18 Courtland St., New York. (Store formerly occupied by Nelson & Co.) July 19, 1859. 1m

ATTENTION, FARMERS! The Magic Plow, (patented by J. P. Harris of Mississippi) possesses the advantage of combining FOUR PLOWS IN ONE. It can be laid five times and sharpened twelve times without the aid of a Blacksmith. It can be used the whole season without any additional expense. For sale at the July 19, 1859. CHARLOTTE FOUNDRY.

NOTICE. I will sell for cash, in Dallas, on Monday the 15th of August next, William Beatty's interest in a Tract of Land lying on the waters of Catawba Creek, for the tax of 1857. Also, Samuel Goufforth's interest in a Tract of Land for the tax of 1857. P. FROENBERGER, Sheriff. July 12, 1859. 4t

NEGROES FOR SALE. On Saturday of our next County Court, the 30th inst, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, four Negroes, viz: A woman aged between 25 and 30 yrs; two boys, one about 6, and the other about 4 years old, and a little girl about two years old. Terms made known at the sale. By order of Court. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. July 12, 1859. 31