

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

A native of North Carolina, and at present U. S. Senator from the new State of Oregon.

The advent of Oregon into the Union placed in the Senate of the United States, one of her representatives, General Joseph Lane, one of the most remarkable men of the age, whose career is a fine illustration of the genius of our institutions, and demonstrates that the high places of honor and distinction are accessible to all who possess ability, energy and perseverance.

General Lane descended from revolutionary ancestors, was born in the State of North Carolina, was reared and educated in Kentucky, emigrated to Indiana and settled on the banks of the Ohio, in the county of Vanderburg; where without the adventitious aid of fame, family or fortune, he worked his way from a humble plough boy and flat boatman on the Mississippi, to the highest position of a distinguished soldier and statesman.

When the Mexican War broke out, Gen. Lane was a member of the State Senate, and when a call was made upon Indiana, to furnish volunteers for the war, with that devoted patriotism which has ever characterized him, he immediately resigned his seat, and volunteered as a private in Captain Walker's company.

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It is less than three weeks after the receipt of his commission he was at the seat of war, with all his troops. In communicating his arrival to General Taylor he wrote thus—"The brigade I have the honor to command is generally in good health and fine spirits, anxious to engage in active service."

The indomitable energy, the self-sacrificing spirit the sound judgment, and firm purpose which he displayed in the active service of civil life, were eminently conspicuous in the stirring scene of battle, blood, and carnage, through which he passed, illustrated by a daring bravery and heroism, which placed him among the most distinguished heroes of that memorable war.

In that battle General Lane performed a most important part. No officer contributed more by his gallantry and generalship to win the fortunes of the day. Upon the left wing of the American army which General Lane commanded, Santa Anna directed his most obstinate and deadly assaults. With but 400 men General Lane repulsed a large body of Mexicans, six thousand strong.

Nothing could exceed the fearful array of the assailants, as they moved towards the little band of Lane, and their long lines of Infantry, presenting a continued sheet of fire; nothing could suppress the undimmed firmness and bravery with which Lane and his men maintained their position and poured their volleys of musketry into the advancing columns of the enemy, which made them break and fall back.

Through the varying fortunes of that trying day, General Lane with his little band of heroes, maintained his position and repulsed the enemy at every point. On the second day of the battle Santa Anna finding his strength defied and his most skillful maneuvers defeated, as the day was drawing to a close, determined to make a most desperate effort to turn the tide of battle in his favor.

Collecting all his infantry, he made a charge on the Illinois and Kentucky regiments. Gallantly did those brave troops resist the onset until seeing their leaders fall, and overpowered by numbers, they began to waver and fall back.

At this critical moment, the eagle eye of General Lane observed the movements, when he hastened with his brigade to the rescue in time to enable the retreating regiments to form and return to the contest and drive back with great loss the advancing column of the enemy.

When his brigade, composed of the two Indiana regiments, was exposed to a murderous fire from the Mexican batteries on their flanks, and a front fire from a large body of the enemy's infantry—when the grape and musket shot flew thick as hail over and through the lines of our volunteers, who began to waver before the fiery storm, their brave General could be seen fifty yards in advance of the line, waving his sword with an arm already shattered by a musket ball, streaming with blood, and mounted on a noble charger, which was gradually sinking under the loss of blood from five distinct wounds. A brave sight indeed was this!"

This brave man, whose cheeks never blanched with fear, or eye quailed amidst the hottest conflicts of battle, has a heart of tenderness which melts at human woe. His solicitude and care of the sick, the wounded, and the dying, was manifested on many occasions. Numerous incidents and anecdotes are narrated, illustrating his kindness and tenderness, in relieving their sufferings, and administering to their comforts, in the Hospitals, and on the battle fields, which so endeared him to his troops that it made him always invincible when their leader. On his return home, wherever he stopped, citizens of all classes, yield to do honor to the distinguished hero.

Whilst in the city of Cincinnati, the guest of Gen. Moore, an incident occurred illustrative of all his native kindness and tenderness, and the gratitude of the people. A German citizen, who had just returned to the presence of Gen. Lane, in the midst of the guests in the parlour. He asked if Gen. Lane was in the room. The General arose and answered that he was. The German with emotion asked: Do you know me General? I do not, said the General. Well sir, I recollect and thank you, and will recollect and thank you to the last day of my life. Do you remember after the fight with the Guerrillas at Mango de Clavo, in which we routed the scoundrels so finely, you found a soldier dying by the way side, exhausted by the heat of the sun and the exertions of the day, and dismounted from your horse and placed him on it, walking by his side until you reached the camp, where you did not rest till you saw him well taken care of? The Gen. replied that he recollect the circumstance very well. "Well," said the German, "I am the boy, and by that act of kindness you saved my life. I am here to thank you. How can I ever forget or cease to pray for you. God bless you, you were indeed the soldier's friend."

In his own State of Indiana, it was a perfect ovation wherever he went. The masses—the hardy sons of toil turned out from all the country, and from every hamlet and village, to welcome and do honor to the man of the people. He was feasted and toasted and congratulatory addresses were made to him in the name of the people, by the most distinguished men of the State. He bore all the honors and compliments showered upon him meekly, and with characteristic modesty, claimed for himself nothing more than having tried to do his duty.

In his emphatic language he said: "I feel that the honor is justly due, without their aid, I could have done nothing. Peace had her victories no less renowned than war." A few days after Gen. Lane reached his home, he was called to a different scene of duty, where he could exercise his sound judgment and practical knowledge in organizing and putting in operation a civil Government, on the shores of the Pacific, for a remote people, who had been long neglected and uncared for.

In August 1848, he received a commission as Governor of Oregon Territory, another compliment as unexpected, as it was unsolicited from Mr. Polk. In less than one month from the time he returned to the bosom of his family, from the stirring scenes of war, he was en route for the distant shores of the Pacific, with hardships, perils, and privations to encounter, in crossing the Rocky Mountains at that season of the year, to reach the post of duty; which required an energy, hardihood and self reliance to overcome, which but few men possess.

Col. Fremont, who followed him a few weeks afterwards, taking a different route across the mountains, lost almost the entire party, and the cold, and snows in the gorges and defiles of the mountains, and nearly perished himself. A narrative of the hardships and sufferings endured, and the perils encountered by Governor Lane and his party in crossing the Rocky Mountains, would fill a volume. We can now do no more than quote from a speech made by Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, last winter to the citizens of Washington, who had assembled to congratulate Gen. Lane upon the admission of Oregon into the Union, and himself into the United States Senate, as one of her Senators. He said:

There is a history of events connected with the Pioneer movements of Gen. Lane to Oregon, not generally known to the American people. On the 11th September, 1848, at the foot of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain, with a commission from President Polk as Governor of Oregon Territory in his pocket, he, to whom you tender the honor of this demonstration, gave evidence to his country and to the world, of a will, and a courage, in the discharge of duty, surpassing that which Napoleon displayed in his immortal passage of the Alps.

The great hero of Austerlitz and Marengo was told by his guide, that the route was barely passable, the order came from that bold spirit to set forward immediately. Gen. Lane in consultation with Col. Dougherty a mountaineer of 20 years experience was told that the passage of the Rocky Mountains at this season of the year, with certainty of spending the winter in their midst, was a human impossibility. "We will set forward in the morning," was the reply of the American hero and patriot, who never knew fear in the achievement of public duty. He and his little band moved in the morning, and for five weary and desolate months, were lost and buried amid the gorges and defiles and snows of the mountains. Many may paint, but the tongue cannot sketch even the faint outlines of that expedition. On the 3d of March, 1849, General Lane reached the Capital of Oregon, and before he slept, put the territorial Government in operation, and started a communication to the President informing him of the fact."

In the discharge of the duties of Governor of the Territory of Oregon, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, Gen. Lane evinced the highest order of ability. His message to the Territorial Legislature, abounds in sound and practical views relative to the wants and interests of the Territory, and in the recommendation of wholesome and judicious measures, calculated to develop the resources, and promote the interest of the people. He found the Indian affairs in a most troubled condition—the troops disbanded, the various tribes in a hostile attitude to the citizens—had committed depredations on their property, and murdered their families—the murders unpunished, and no restitution of stolen property. As soon as he put the government in operation, without troops he proceeded to the scenes of depredation, robbery, and murder, and by his superior address, fact, and judgment, he quelled the disturbances, had the murderers arrested and punished, and without war or bloodshed, accomplished what both had failed to effect. An incident occurred in General Lane's "talk" with the Rogue River Indians, a remarkable and predatory tribe, which illustrates his remarkable self-possession, coolness and

judgment in imminent peril. He entered their country with twelve or fifteen men; these Indians had fiercely rejected all attempts by the whites at conciliation. The safety of the border citizens required decided terms of war or peace. Gen. Lane chose the latter, with some difficulty he succeeded in assembling four or five hundred warriors in council. During his interview, one of his company recognized two horses stolen from him, in the possession of the Indians, and two pistols then in the belts of the two chiefs. The Governor demanded the restitution of the property, which restored, he said, would convince their willingness to treat and preserve peace. The Head Chief ordered restitution, but the possessors refused. The Governor then stepped forward and took one of the stolen pistols from the Indian's belt and gave it to the owner, and was about to take the other pistol, when the Indian who had it, presented his gun and raised the war hoop. Instantly four or five hundred guns were pointed at Gen. Lane and his small party.

A single false step would have led to the most disastrous results, but Gen. Lane's coolness, and promptness, was equal to the crisis. He said, "I have come here to make a treaty of peace, not to have a fight, and promptly stepping to the side of the principal chief, with his firm eye fixed on his pistol in hand, he told him, if a drop of blood of any of the whites was shed, it should be avenged by the destruction of the entire tribe. This well-timed move had the desired effect. The Chief told his warriors to cease their demonstrations. The Governor then advanced among the foremost, took their arrows from their bows and returned them to their quivers, and uncocked their guns, and knocked the priming from their pans.

Gen. Lane did not hold the office of Governor of Oregon, more than about fifteen months before he was removed by President Taylor.—He, "who had no friends to reward or enemies to punish" as he declared before he was elected President, signaled his administration by proscribing his former companion in arms, who stood by him so firmly on the field of battle, and contributed so largely by his gallantry and generalship to win the battle of Buena Vista, which placed him in the Presidential Chair. Whereupon the Legislature of Oregon passed resolutions expressive of their high sense of the energy, ability, and success, which characterized his administration as Governor of Oregon, and superintendent of Indian affairs, and their "sincere regret that the President of the United States has deprived the Territory of Oregon of the future services of one so eminently useful, and whose usefulness was enhanced by the unbounded confidence of the people over whom he was placed."

The King of Prussia is not expected to live much longer. Spain has resolved to increase the fortifications around Cuba. FRANCE.—The Emperor has granted a full amnesty to all political offenders.

The Paris correspondent of the London News asserts that the peace Conference is at a dead lock. The Ministerial journal at Vienna insists very strongly on the stipulations at Villafranca being carried out at Paris. Ruined Republican movement at Parma was contradicted. There were symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Count of Vienna, and recent articles in the Paris journals in praise of the conduct of Kossuth and Garibaldi are attributable to this feeling.

The grand military spectacle which had been prohibited in the Paris theatre, out of consideration for Austria, had been permitted to be reproduced. The Plenipotentiaries at Zurich held no formal sitting on the 10th and 10th, but were engaged in festivities. The triumphal entry of the army of Italy into Paris on the 14th passed off with great eclat. The streets were crowded to excess, and decorations and illuminations in the evening were on a grand scale, but the Emperor is said to have been coolly received in the democratic quarters of the city.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by Napoleon to the principal chiefs of the army, at the close of which he made a speech and distributed medals to all who were engaged in the Italian campaign. The Monitor states that the Emperor having decided to retain for the present 50,000 men in Lombardy several corps, which had much distinguished themselves in the campaign, were not represented at the entry of the troops.

SEIZURE OF AN ISLAND IN PUGET SOUND BY GEN. HARNEY.—General Harney has ordered a detachment of the United States troops to take possession of the Island of San Juan and establish there a military post. The right of ownership of this and other islands is in dispute between the English and American Governments. Gen. Harney, it is to be presumed, acts under instructions from the administration, and as British interests have within a year acquired much importance in that quarter, it is not unlikely that trouble will grow out of the affair.

NEW YORK HOTELS.—Never before has there been such an influx of travel at New York, particularly from the South. This fact is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, says the New York Journal of Commerce, and the good price realized by the Agriculturalists of the Southern States, who have suffered little detriment from the European war. The St. Nicholas has for three weeks past, averaged something like 700 guests; the Metropolitan 500 or 600; the Lafayette, say 300; the New York Hotel 400 or 500. This rush of patronage takes place this year about a month earlier than usual.—Peterburgh Express.

SUICIDE.—In Henry county, Va., on the 25th August, a young man by the name of Jno. E. Richardson, committed suicide by hanging himself with his buggy lines. The deceased was a young man of 20 years old. On the day previous to the act, it is reported he had some difficulty with his brother, and that both were chastised by their father. On the 25th, the father being absent on a trip after his wife, to bring her home from a neighbors, he packed up his clothes, loaded his pistol; called for something to eat, and having written a letter to his mother, to be given her on her return, said he intended leaving the parental roof. And getting the buggy lines, went to a house near by and hung himself, by attaching the lines to the rafters. He was soon discovered and it is thought he was perceived to open his eyes—but a physician being called in, it was found that he was too late to do any good.—Greensborough Patriot.

WESTWARD EMIGRATION.—According to advices received in St. Louis, 3449 emigrant wagons have passed over the western plains this season, for California and Salt Lake City, eight-tenths of them going to California. Loose cattle estimated at from 120,000 to 140,000; sheep 6,000.

Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation." The life of Gen'l Lane will stand out prominently in history as that of a remarkable man, illustrating the fact that the humblest individual, may, under our free and liberal institutions attain the highest point of distinction, by perseverance, zeal and industry, and will furnish an example to incite ardent and ambitious minds, to the cultivation of their noblest faculties, with the confident assurance of the most triumphant success.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN. We find in the Rotterdam Courant, of July 16, the following letter from Japan, containing important information for the American reader. It will be seen that in consequence of some misunderstanding with the Consul-General Harris, the Japanese government now refuses to send commissioners to Washington to exchange the ratification of its treaty with the United States.

DECIMA, (Nagasaki), March 25, 1859. A few days ago, I received intelligence from Yeddo that four American merchantmen had arrived at Kanagawa, near that capital, for the purpose of trade although that port, according to the treaty, is not to be opened before the 4th July this year.

Mr Townsend Harris, the American consul-general at Simoda, on receipt of this information, left immediately for Yeddo with two American steamers, then on a visit to Simoda, and instead of ordering those merchant vessels to leave that port, as was his duty, he applied to the council of State for permission to allow those merchant ships to trade in anticipation of the treaty—even strongly insisting upon compliance after the request had been refused by the council of State. The council, however, persisted in its refusal, and desired Mr Harris to immediately order those merchant ships away.

The Japanese government felt much displeas'd with this act of the consul-general; the more so, as he had promised that no American, not even a man-of-war should visit off the Bay of Yeddo before the treaty goes into effect. In consequence of this, the Japanese government has changed its mind in regard to sending commissioners to Washington to exchange the ratifications of the treaty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. There is discontent in Italy and disunion in Germany, and the opinion is gaining ground that there are serious obstacles to the establishment of the proposed Italian confederation.

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THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The next electoral college, if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress, will consist of 306 members, 154 of which will be necessary to a choice. The non-slaveholding States will have 186 electors; and the slaveholding States 120.

THE N. C. MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The organization of this Institution and the principles upon which it is based entitle it to the patronage of the State. The instruction imparted is peculiarly suited to our Southern agricultural population; the discipline is of the kind most popular with Southern youth; the prohibition of pocket-money and the dressing of all alike in one common uniform prevent extravagance and the indulgence in crime, and cut off the pride and ostentation engendered by fine clothes; the exercise, required in drilling, parading and in guard duty, preserves the health, and occupies that time which might otherwise be spent in vice; the military training furnishes a body of young men well qualified to defend the country in case of foreign war or domestic insurrection. It is an instructive fact that the very last letter Washington ever wrote was in recommendation of the establishment of a Military Academy. No one knew so well as the Father of his country what were the wants of the people, and what was the system of education best calculated to develop the resources and contribute to the power of our glorious Republic.

These and many other considerations might be urged in favor of the support of the N. C. Military Institute by an intelligent and enlightened people. But we will be content with giving a single other reason. It is emphatically a cheap school. While few students in College spend less than four or five hundred dollars in the term of nine months, three hundred dollars constitute the total expense of a Cadet for twelve months in the Scientific Department. Moreover, by a wise provision of the Board of Directors, the Primary Department with all its advantages of drill, uniform and military training, is made accessible to the sons of even the poorest man in the State. Board can be had at the Steward's Hall for ten dollars per month, and the tuition fees are only fifteen dollars per session of five months. So the entire expense in the Primary Department (exclusive of first outlay for a good but cheap uniform) does not exceed one hundred and thirty dollars for the ten months of the academic year. There are few parents in our country not able to pay out one hundred and thirty dollars for the board and instruction of a son for a year. Surely, there are but few schools worthy of the name, which give so much for so small an equivalent.

If the reasons given above show the school to be worthy of support, they also show it to be worthy of help. The people of Charlotte, with their enlightened and large-hearted policy so characteristic of them, have put up the most beautiful and tasteful building in the State. Will not the people of the Country respond and establish a magnificent Library worthy of North Carolina? The Representative of our District (Hon. B. Craige) has given the first donation of books. Will not other liberal gentlemen come forward and aid this noble cause? Will not Christians, especially, furnish the youthful Cadets with that sound, healthful and pure literature which the young so much need? May not the friends of the school look with confidence to God-fearing men for an ample supply of evangelical books, free from all sectarian bias? The Board and Superintendent will be respectfully suggested the gift of the works of Hall, Howe, Pascal, Baxter, Flavel, Leighton, Pool, Alexander, Chalmers, Sturgeon, McIlvaine, &c., &c.

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SUPREME COURT.

The following are some of the decisions made by this body at its session in Morganton: Pearson, C. J.—In Patterson v. Miller, from Watauga, injunction dissolved; in Hanrick and others v. Bridges, from Cleveland, bill dismissed with costs; in Schank & Son v. Lattimore, et al., decree for plaintiff; in Justice v. Carroll and others, from Cleveland, bill dismissed with cost; in Habburton v. Oates & Folger, from McDowell, decree affirmed.

Battle, J.—In State v. Black, from Lincoln, judgment affirmed; in Davis and others v. Miller, in equity from Watauga, demurrer overruled, and defendant to answer; in Mullins v. McCandless and Horton, from Watauga, demurrer overruled, and defendant to answer; in Elliott v. Porter and others, from Cleveland, decree for sale and account; in Grey & Williams Ex v. Williams et al, from Cleveland, bill dismissed; in McCall v. Gillespie, from McDowell, judgment affirmed.

Ruffin, J.—In State v. West, from Burke, judgment affirmed; in Mills v. Casler, from Polk, decree affirmed; in C. C. Jones v. Hagler Ex, from Caldwell, judgment affirmed; in Froneberger & Co. v. Henry, from Buncombe, judgment reversed and venire de novo; in Barret to use of Smith v. Eller, from Buncombe, judgment reversed and venire de novo; in Ferrer J. Ramsour v. Barron and others, from Lincoln, demurrer overruled with cost; in Holland v. Mosteller, from Catawba, judgment affirmed; in Galway v. Bryan, from Wilkes, judgment affirmed; in Schorn v. Williams, from Ashe, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Land For Sale.

AS executor of ISAAC HOLLAND, deceased, I will sell on the premises, in Johnston county, six miles East of Dallas, on the 22d of OCTOBER next, the following tract of land, viz: One tract known as the "Centre" land, containing 95 Acres, adjoining lands with Wm. T. Ship, &c., and others. One tract containing 36 Acres, known as the "Water Ground," adjoining lands with John Cleave and others. Also, another tract, containing 200 Acres, known as the "Hovis Cabin Tract," adjoining lands with Wm. Ritchie and others. Terms made known on the day of sale. W. R. HOLLAND, Executor. August 30, 1859.

STOP AND READ THIS.

GOOD NEWS AT CHARLOTTE, N. C. WM. TRELOAR, Has just opened a large and extensive New Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

And Leather, French and American Cat-Skins, and all kinds of SHOE-MAKERS FINDINGS. Also, a beautiful Stock of the latest and most fashionable styles of Hats and Caps, All styles and Grades, from Oakford's Best, down to the Common Woods. My superior Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine extra-sewed Boots, Shoes and Congress Gaiters, are not to be surpassed by any. They were purchased from the manufacturers and the very best Boot and Shoe makers in the United States. Farmers, Mechanics and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine my Stock and judge for themselves, as I am determined to sell LOW AND STRICTLY FOR CASH. Be sure you call at the right house just opposite the Mansion Hotel, at NO. 4, GRANITE ROW, One door below Elias & Cohen's Clothing Store. WILLIAM TRELOAR. August 23, 1859.

Desirable For Residence SALE.

WHAT beautifully located and desirable House? Lot on Tryon Street, adjoining Rev. A. SINCER'S Residence on the south, is offered for sale. If not sold privately, it will be offered at Auction on MONDAY the 3d of October. Further information can be obtained on application to W. H. HARTY. Aug. 30, 1859. 76-54

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL SELL on Monday the 3d of OCTOBER next at the Court House door in the town of Charlotte, THIRTY UNIMPROVED LOTS in the southern part of the town, adjoining Maj. B. Morrow, H. E. Williams, and others; one Lot back of J. M. Spring's residence, Forty Acres of Land two miles from Charlotte, on the Lawyers' road, and one Negro Girl, property of Patrick Hartley, deceased. Also, at the late residence of the deceased, I will sell the Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., &c. A Credit of Twelve months will be given, and interest from date required. T. H. BREM, Adm'r. Aug. 16, 1859. 74-74 With the Will annexed.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick Hartley, deceased, will make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. T. H. BREM, Administrator. Aug. 16, 1859. 74-74

IMMENSE SACRIFICES!!

New Goods. Wilmington Branch—2d Store below T. H. Brem & Co.

KAHNWEILER & BROS. Respectfully inform their numerous customers, that they are selling off the balance of their stock of Summer Goods.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING for Gents', Youths' and Boys' wear. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and a full supply of Bonnets, Flats and Hats.

Bonnet Ribbons and French Flowers, all of which will be sold at reduced prices. Also a large and beautiful assortment of Lace Points, Berge and Linen Stuffers, all of the latest style.

The above named Goods must be closed out by the first of October to make room for our Fall Stock. We have the best and largest assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Bonnet Boxes. Attention is called to the large stock of

Ready-made Clothing, it being made up in the most substantial manner, and is equal to that made by any other house in the Union, and is a choice and fashionable stock.

Gent's Furnishing Goods of every Style. This is positively a closing sale, as every article must be sold by the 1st of October. Merchants and others are requested to call and examine before making purchases, as they will find it to their interest to do so. They can buy from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than at any other House.

We always keep on hand the best and cheapest assortment of GROCERIES, Hardware, Cedar Ware, &c. DAVID KAHNWEILER, DANIEL KAHNWEILER, JACOB KAHNWEILER. Charlotte, Aug. 30.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

KAHNWEILER & BROS. respectfully inform their Ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that they will open on or about the 1st of October, a MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, under the superintendence of MISS P. PFEL, who is acknowledged by persons of taste to suit and please the most fastidious. Aug. 30, 1859.