

Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, October 4, 1859.

MECKLENBURG FAIR.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Fair, to be held on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst., will be an occasion of unusual interest.

A cordial invitation is extended to the citizens of the surrounding counties to attend and bring whatever they can for exhibition.

The Fair Grounds are being put in first rate order, under the direction of the Executive Committee and its indefatigable chairman, Gen. Young.

THE NEW BANK.—It will be seen that the Directors and Officers appointed for the Branch of the Bank of North Carolina at this place, are the same as those in the old Bank.

The scaling down of the subscriptions to the Bank of North Carolina has been completed; those subscribing as high as six shares get the whole amount.

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THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce has some encouraging speculations as to the next election.

From the coming Presidential election the country is not, however, likely to incur any danger, but its result will probably tend to assuage party and sectional bitterness.

Every statesman in the South is now known to have moderate opinions on the slavery question. They ask no further Congressional legislation respecting slavery in the Territories.

Senator Tombs, for instance, has recently avowed his views to this effect. Mr. Boyce's late speech truly expresses what is generally understood to be the opinion of the South on the subject of slavery in the Territories—to wit—that it is "purely a speculative question."

There is not to be so much difficulty, therefore, as has been by some anticipated, either in the formation of a platform at Charleston, or the selection of candidates to be placed thereupon.

The general prosperity of the country, particularly of the South, is also favorable to a peaceful result of the election contest; and the northern people generally have begun to distrust those leaders who would persuade them that their interests are in perpetual conflict with those of the slave-holding States.

In some of the Parishes of Louisiana vigilance committees have been organized to protect the citizens against the depredations of scoundrels, but it is said they have punished innocent persons, and the Governor had to visit the sections disturbed for the purpose of restoring order.

WE HOPE NOT.—We see it stated in some of the papers that the President intends to appoint James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, Minister to France, as soon as Mr. Mason, the present minister, returns home.

We do not believe the President intends doing any such thing; we hope not. The New York Herald is one of those unscrupulous papers which changes its politics to suit its convenience, to put money in Bennett's pocket.

The Fremont party bought up the concern during the last Presidential canvass, and we suppose the man or party that bids the highest can get its support in the next canvass.

An editor who trims his sails, and the politics of his paper, for the popular breeze, is not very reliable, and certainly not fit for the confidence of either party.

Whenever a true democrat is not appointed, we would prefer to see office bestowed on an out-and-out opponent than on one of the mongrel kind—then no one could be deceived.

The Greenville (Tenn.) Democrat publishes a letter from Wm. G. Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig to the Hon. N. G. Taylor, advising an arrangement between the Republicans and the Southern Opposition for a division of the offices of the House of Representatives.

We find the above paragraph in our exchanges. As had an opinion as we always entertained of Brownlow, the "fighting parson," we never thought he would advise a union with the Republicans for a share of the offices—for a division of the offices.

Brownlow has always been very abusive of the democratic party, and opposition newspapers seem to delight in quoting his sayings, but how many of them will quote his advice for a union with the black republicans, and condemn it? The fact is, it is becoming more apparent every day that the odds and ends of all factions are combining with what is called the "Opposition" in order to get a share of the offices—merely for the purpose of turning democrats out and getting "Opps" in—and to accomplish this, all sorts of slanders against democrats and the democratic party, whether originated by black republicans at the North or unscrupulous politicians at the South, are trumped up and published by opposition papers everywhere.

The sole motive is to injure and break down the national democratic party; against which their prejudice and eternal enmity knows no relenting.

BATTLE WITH THE CHINESE. Late foreign advices give details of a battle between the Chinese on one side and the English and French on the other.

Admiral Hope arrived off the Pichu River on the 17th of June, but found the entrance barred. An attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when suddenly batteries unmarked by a force of twenty thousand men were unmasked and opened a destructive fire.

After a severe action the squadron was compelled to withdraw with the loss of gun-boats Cornwall, and men Plover, and four hundred and sixty-four men killed and wounded. The French had fourteen men killed out of sixty.

Seven British officers were killed and seventeen wounded—the latter including the Admiral. The Plenipotentiaries had returned to Shanghai. The details say that the mouth of the river was raked by the fire of newly constructed forts, mounting 900 guns.

At 1.30 P. M., the signal for action was run up. The gun-boats Opossum and Plover pushed in close to the first barrier, when the guns of the forts opened fire and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese in weight and precision, was such as was never before experienced. Every shot told, while those of the British did comparatively little damage. The troops were ordered to land, but as the first boat touched the shore the forts poured a perfect hurricane of shells, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ship supported them as well as possible.

The mud on the shore was deep, and of the thousand landing, barely one hundred reached the first of the wide ditches, five hundred yards from the river. Only fifty reached the third ditch, and these would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were broken by the shot and stuck fast in the mud. With the one remaining, ten men sprang forward, three of whom were killed and five severely injured.

Orders were at last given to retire, but in the retreat the men were shot down like birds. Many boats were swamped by the balls, and there were not enough to take off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded were struck and swamped. Russian feathers were distinctly visible at the batteries. The Americans towed up several boats to the scene of action, and afterwards took a number of men to their respective ships.

The Governments of France and England were about taking immediate measures for inflicting chastisement upon the Chinese.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

ENFIELD, N. C., Sept. 29, 1859.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT: Though not much in the habit of newspaper epistolary correspondence, and not much inclined that way as a general thing, yet my kindly feelings towards yourself and paper prompt me to write something from this (to you) distant part of the State, Halifax county.

The hills and vales which are so numerous about and beyond Charlotte, form a striking contrast to the level surface for which this part of the State is remarkable.

After going over the major part of North Carolina, if one were to ask me for an opinion as to what part of the State is most desirable, I should be unable to decide—unable even to say what part I would prefer for myself. It depends altogether upon what a man is in search of, whether this, that, or the other place would suit him. Would he have Corn, let him go to the Mutamuskett Lake in Hyde county, or to the low grounds of Rowanoke, Sperrynong, etc. Would he have Cotton, let him stand at Raleigh, point to Wadesboro on the southwest, and to Williamson on the east, and say, all south, "Cotton, cotton, cotton is king."

Would he have Wheat, let him stand at Raleigh again, and looking towards the west, being careful not to bear south too much, and he shall have wheat sure enough. But may he'd have a chew of Tobacco, (odd man if he didn't,) then let him stand at Raleigh again, make one straight line to Gaston, in Northampton county, and another to Morganton, in Burke, and if he doesn't find plenty of the weed all north of those lines, then why—"it's no use." But where are the fish? They are in the water, sure. The tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, rice, frogs, mosquitoes, etc., are distributed through the regions of cotton and corn on the southeast. These are the kings among whom the good old North State is divided. The Minerals are in the dominion of "luck" and "pluck."

Speaking of tobacco makes me think of a little incident which occurred at a store in the town of Plymouth several years ago. A small, white girl came in to spend five cents in coffee and snuff for her mother. The merchant asked how much she would have in coffee. "Five cents worth of coffee and the balance in snuff," said she. "Ten cents in coffee and five cents in snuff," said the merchant. "No," said the little one, "ten cents in snuff, and five in coffee." And she carried the question at the point of her tongue. The argument is—"I'd just as soon die for coffee as for snuff."

Cotton is opening in this region, and farmers are hopeful, though some complaint is made of rust—rust, that befalls everything in this mundane atmosphere.

Taking all things together, I think our good old State is making more rapid progress to-day in the way of intelligence and wealth, by far, than she ever did. Railroads! Railroads! Say what you please about Railroads; where they have been the death of one man in North Carolina, either physically, financially or politically, they have raised thousands from the dead. Young America has found out the advantages of going fast, and unless he can be accommodated on the telegraph wires, he'll be fixing some way to fly shortly. How fast the children grow. My oldest boy, not quite three years old, came up and said to his ma the other day, "I want you to take off all my clothes, so I can grow big fast."

A circumstance occurred here the other day which was of a serious nature to think of, and yet did not prove fatal to life or limb. An individual of rather queer temperament, who lives but a few miles from this place, had a grudge against another individual, and on leaving home, resolved that when he reached Enfield he would shoot the man with whom he was at enmity. On arriving at the grog-shop (called the "war department" here) he found his man, but did not then choose to shoot. They were both present in the same room for a time, and some one had wind of the murderous intent, took the loaded gun, fired it off, and loaded it again, but with powder only. After a while the two men in question might be seen about the place again. With the gun said to the other, with an oath—"I intend to kill you." Bang! went the gun; the man shot at dodged, and seemed to feel the shot in his gizzard. Bang! went the second barrel of the gun, and the man dodged as before. There being no shot in the gun, and the was not striking the victim, of course no harm was done, except in imagination. Both of the men were in earnest; one thought he had killed the other, and the other took it for granted he must be killed, because two fair cracks were taken at him. He said a few minutes afterwards that he did not know but some of the load was in him. I was certain there were several loads in him from the way he staggered along; but he had been shot with a whiskey barrel, at three cents a crack, off-hand.

Considering the evidently murderous intention of the man who shot at the other, the individual so offending was bound over in a considerable sum to keep the peace, &c. In a few days, however, he exhibited similar dangerous purposes, was re-arrested and sent on to jail. The meaner the whiskey drank, the more meanly does it cause men to act. Claret for a duel, French brandy for a cock-fight, and mean whiskey for a dog-fight. In this case the man had sham-pain after the fight.

A sad case recently occurred a few miles above this place. An aged woman was living alone, and a negro, who she was drunk at the time, went to her house, attacked her with fatal violence, so that she died of her wounds on yesterday. The poor woman lingered for about two weeks after the assault. One feature of the case must be left to conjecture among your readers. Again, on day before yesterday, a young man, whilst squirrel hunting, was accidentally shot, and died immediately. The gun was fired by a dog treading on the trigger. A squirrel had been secured by one shot from the gun, the second barrel was made ready, but the purpose being changed the gun was lowered with the butt resting on the ground; but, alas! the hammer being still raised, a touch upon the trigger, and all was over. A large part of the brain was borne away. The name of the young man was AVENT.

HUGENOT.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

We refer the reader to the truly patriotic letter written by the Hon. A. B. Sellers. Mr. Sellers is a distinguished Maryland Whig, and became a Know-Nothing when his party broke up. As a Whig elector, and in other capacities, he served his party faithfully as long as there remained a hope of preserving its nationality; but, like every other unprejudiced patriotic southern Whig, he recoils at the infamous proposition to form a coalition between the southern Know-Nothings and the northern Black Republicans to overcome the Democracy, and thereby humble the South. Mr. Sellers "spurns" such an Opposition; and, as every other reflecting southern patriot will do, he boldly avows his determination to act with his Democratic brethren rather than the Opposition, composed chiefly of Black Republicans.—Soliarius Banner.

OIL FROM IRON.—A New York Company has built a factory in Chatham county, N. C., for the manufacture of Oil from iron ore. The ore yields about 50 gallons of oil to the ton.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the recent arrivals from Europe is of a character far from reassuring to the friends of peace, and would seem to indicate that the philosophers who assumed war to be the normal condition of mankind, were not far from right.

Recent articles in the official French paper, the *Moniteur*, traced (so it is asserted) directly to the Emperor himself, are hardly less threatening in their tone towards England, than similar official givings out were towards Austria, prior to the outbreak of the war in Italy. This, coupled with the tone of the *Independence Belge*, published at Brussels, which says that England must consent to have her Navy estimates revised by France, or abide the hazard of a war with that country.

The importance attached to the remarks of the *Independence* arises from the fact that the particular number of that paper containing them was allowed to pass freely into France, whereas previously it had been stopped at the frontier.

The Chinese news is also startling, as any such crushing repulse of European troops by Chinese forces is wholly unexampled, and the report that Russian forces were distinguished among those manning the guns, seems by no means improbable, as, indeed, the changed conduct of the Celestials cannot otherwise be accounted for. It may be fortuitous, but it looks something like the result of design, that of those killed in the attack upon the forts at the mouth of the Pichu River, but fourteen were French, and about five hundred English. One might be tempted to ask which were the allies—the French and English outside of the forts, or the Chinese and the Russians inside, while the English were the victims. We may be mistaken, but it strikes us that if we all be not enough, we will see war between England and France, and we need not wait to be very old either.

The peculiar conduct of Spain is also beginning to give some uneasiness. Not long since her torments at Tarifa fired upon an English mail steamer, now her troops are concentrating in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, where her engineers have been surveying lines for some time past. She gives an evasive reply to the demands of England, while the Madrid journals publish articles urging the necessity of taking Gibraltar from the English.

That this tone has its promptings at the Tuilleries, either from Louis Napoleon or his Spanish wife, there can hardly be a doubt, and that all these things are fully appreciated in England, is made manifest by the continued preparations going on there. The Navy, so far as ships and guns are concerned, never was in such a state, but the men!—the men will not enter the navy, while they can get employment at higher rates in the commercial marine, especially while flogging is so extensively practiced at the option of officers who frequently have no sympathy with the men. In France they have a conscription for the sea service as well as for the land. In England they used to impress sailors, but no government would dare to try that game, so that they must coax people to ship, and the result is that their national vessels are badly and insufficiently manned.—*Wil. Journal*.

Railroad R.—A through *Whelan, Raleigh, Charlotte, &c.*—This route between the South and North, is gaining in popularity every day. On Tuesday last there were not less than eighty-three passengers over this route from Petersburg and North of it.—*Rot. Register*.

THE TROUBLES IN UTAH TERRITORY.—Advice from Utah to the 2d ult., announce that the execution of the laws is entirely defeated by the boldest acts of outrage and criminal violence, which the judicial authorities cannot repress. The United States Circuit Court at its August term, had endeavored to bring the leaders of these outlaws to justice, but the miscreants had not only derided the process of the tribunal, but had selected persons in attendance upon it for vengeance, and had murdered them within gun-shot of the court-house. Judge Sinclair was about to come on to Washington to lay the facts before the government. Mr. Wilson, the United States attorney, was also coming to Washington, to defend himself, it is said, against certain charges preferred by the federal judges. Mr. Dotson, the United States marshal, has sent in his resignation, on account of the onerous duties and inadequate salary. Mr. D. says the government will have to change its entire policy towards the Mormons.

INSIDEL CONVENTION.—A Convention of Infidels, calling themselves philosophers, lately met in Buffalo, N. Y., and expressed themselves much dissatisfied with the present state of things. Most of the old stagers, who figure on Abolition Anniversaries, were present, and the professional Infidels were well represented. Parker Pillsbury, a famous emancipationist, made a speech in which he denounced the Church, Constitution and Union. Another speech was made by a Miss Chapin, of Brooklyn, who is described as a dark, withered little woman, awkward in gesture and monotonous in delivery. It is said that a large number of those present were ladies—a few sleek and well conditioned, but the majority scraggy and shrewish in appearance. A Buffalo journal says "it is curious that female reformers are generally destitute of personal beauty." One of the male speakers maintained the Monobdo theory, that all men were tails.

SALEM AND GERMANTON RAILROAD CO.—We learn from the Salem N. C. Press of the 23d inst., that at a meeting of the Directors of the Salem and Germanton Railroad Company, held at Winston on the 17th ult., F. Fries, Esq., was unanimously chosen President of the Road, and Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., was in like manner chosen Secretary and Treasurer.

B. M. Jones, Civil Engineer, estimates that the Road can be built from High Point to Germanton, via Salem, for \$450,000, which he says is rather less than the usual cost of Railroads, but for which he thinks it can nevertheless be done. This, with a Road from Germanton, via Wentworth to Danville, would make the Danville Connection. It would be some twenty miles longer than the Danville Connection direct, between Greensboro' and Danville via Milton in Caswell county. The line so made would be sixteen miles longer between Richmond Va. and Branchville S. C., than the lower line via Wilmington.

A respectable and wealthy farmer named Joseph Smith, residing at Kent, Canada West, had been long annoyed by depredations upon his fruit. Some choice grapes had been a point of attack for a few days, and he loaded a gun, and before leaving the house to visit his barns towards evening on Monday last, gave instructions to a servant girl to watch the grape vines until his return, and shoot any person who approached them. On his return from the fields, entirely forgetting the directions he had so recently given the girl, he went straight to the vines to pick a bunch of grapes. The girl, not recognizing his person in the dim light, instantly fired upon him, and the charge took fatal effect in the groin, killing him in a few minutes. Mr. Smith was a prominent and much esteemed citizen, and the affair creates a profound sensation in the neighborhood. Of course no blame is attached to the girl, but rather to the deceased, for the indiscreet directions he gave her.

Sad Accident—Many Lives Lost.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Main street canal bridge fell this afternoon, whilst crowded with people attending the county fair. Eighteen persons have been killed, and it is supposed that many are still in the water. A great number were injured.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 29th ult., by John P. Ross, Esq., Mr. John T. Johnston to Miss Mary Scott.

In this county, on the 28th ult., by Rev. W. S. Pharr, Mr. James C. Brown to Miss Sarah Jane McClure.

In this county on the 31st Aug., by Rev. A. Reason, Mr. Isaiah D. Irwin to Miss Jane E., daughter of Ezekiel Alexander.

In this county, on the 15th ult., by D. Henderson, Esq., Mr. Moses M. Christenbury to Miss Mary J. Ferrel.

On the 22d of September, at the residence of Capt. Charles McDowell, in Burke county, Hon. Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, to Mrs. Mary L. Bynum, C. aged 63 years.

In Cabarrus county, on the 29th ult., Mr. J. C. Johnston to Miss Catharine J. Gillon.

In Rowan county, on the 22d inst, Mr. J. H. Robinson to Miss H. E. Freeze.

In Iredell county, on the 15th ult., by Rev. W. W. Pharr, Mr. W. B. Harbin to Miss M. A. Rickert.

In Greensboro, on the 27th ult., Mr. Wm. A. Cumming of Wilmington, to Miss Mary, daughter of W. S. Rankin.

Inutherford, Mr. James B. Justice to Miss Quintina A. Wallace.

In Guilford county, Mr. Leonard A. Fox of Alabama, to Miss Mary G. Fowler.

In Newton, N. C., recently, Mr. William A. Robey of Simpson county, Kentucky, aged 54 years, to Miss Mary Edwards, of Caldwell county, N. C., aged 63 years—both for Mr. Garth of Ky. for President.

"Young people think old ones are fools;" But it is a mistake.

DIED.

In Greensboro, on the 18th ult., Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay, Jr., aged 28 years.

In Lincoln county, on the 12th ult., Thomas McNeely, only son of R. M. and the late Harriet Bell, aged 2 yrs and 11 months.

In Wadesboro, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Louisa Hutchison, wife of Benj. Hutchison, aged 32 years.

In Anson county, on the 20th ult., Elijah Covington, a most worthy man and estimable citizen.

Ready-made Clothing EMPORIUM.

ARE NOW receiving their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.

Cloth Coats. All grades of Cloth Coats, All grades of Cloth Coats, All grades of Cloth Coats.

Cassimere Suits. All grades of plain and fancy cassimere Suits, All grades of plain and fancy cassimere Suits, All grades of plain and fancy cassimere Suits.

Cassimere Pants. All grades of black and fancy cassimere Pants, All grades of black and fancy cassimere Pants, All grades of black and fancy cassimere Pants.

Vests. Black and fancy Velvet and Matalasse Silk Vests Black and fancy Velvet and Matalasse Silk Vests Black and fancy Velvet and Matalasse Silk Vests.

Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Cravats, collars, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Cravats, collars, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Cravats, collars, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Hats and Caps. Largest and cheapest stock of Hats and Caps, Largest and cheapest stock of Hats and Caps, Largest and cheapest stock of Hats and Caps.

Traveling. Trunks, Valises, carpet bags and Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, carpet bags and Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, carpet bags and Umbrellas.

NEATEST, CHEAPEST AND PRETTIEST Stock of Clothing, &c., in Western Carolina.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Grass Seeds. NEW CROP AND VERY CHOICE, from LANDRETH.

Blue Stone! Blue Stone! A supply of fine Blue Stone just received, at SCARR'S Charlotte Drug Store.

Certain Cure for Corns. Morgan's White Flea Corn Plaster—affording immediate relief, at SCARR'S Drug Store.

Tailoring. JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice.

FOR SALE. A LOT of Bank of Charlotte STOCK. Apply at this Office. September 13, 1859.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY S. M. HOWELL, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOTEL. Jan'y 1, 1859.

A RETORT DIRECT.—A clergyman from a neighboring town and one of his church parishioners were walking home from their early day last winter, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister, looking at him a moment, and being assured he was not much hurt, said to him: "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do; but I can't."

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

October 4, 1859.

Corrected weekly by H. B. Williams & Co.

Table with columns for various commodities like Bacon, Flour, Sugar, etc., and their prices.

REMARKS.

Trade has not been very brisk during the past week, and we, therefore, have but few changes to note.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 1.—The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 135 bales—market still showing a declining tendency. We quote extremes 10 to 10 1/2.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—As yet we are doing but little in Cotton—several small lots were sold at prices ranging from 10.35 to 10.60.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cotton quiet. Flour advancing—southern \$5 25 to \$5 50 per bushel. Wheat dull, white \$1 28 to \$1 30 per bushel.

T. J. CORPENING, Surgeon Dentist.

Would respectfully announce that he is now permanently located in Charlotte, and will be pleased to receive the calls of those who may require his professional services.

NEW DRY GOODS.

T. H. BREM & CO. ARE RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF NEW Fall Goods.

J. S. PHILLIPS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand.

Look to your Interest.

At BOONE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM. Large sales are made from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A Great Saving. In children's, boys and misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair