From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF ENGLAND IN 1803-'4-5.

The alarm which the Government of Great Britain seems to have taken, and to have disseminated widely through the country, recalls forcibly the events of the period indicated at the head of this article. That period was one of the most memorable the world ever saw. The treaty of Amiens had just been broken off, and England, all powerful at sea, had thrown down the gauntlet to France, whose power was equally great on land. To all appearances, it was impossible that the latter could inflict any injury upon the former, separated from her as she was, by an element on which her navy rode in triumph, having swept all opposition from its bosom. In this condition of affairs, the active mind of the first Consul prompted him to devise some means of carrying the war into the heart of England, and planting the banner of France upon the tower of London. He immediately ordered immense camps to be constructed at several points on the coast.

At that day, more than at present, the difficulty of transporting 150,000 men, even for a short distance at sea, was so great, that had the distance been greater, the strong practical mind of Napoleon would never have conceived the idea. It had been a very serious matter to carry even 30,000 to Egypt, and had England been as far off as Egypt, the plan would not have been entertained. But the proximity of her shores seemed to invite the experiment. There was no necessity for the ships of the line to carry an expedition over so narrow a tract of sea.

Small vessels were not only sufficient for the purpose, but were even better than those of a greater bulk. It had been ascertained that there were frequent calms of several days duration in the channel, and the flotilla, made to go with oars and sails, were expected to take advantage of this, to work out of the harbors, and throw the troops upon the coast of England. Large flat bottom boats, with two masts, carrying four 36 pounders, manned by 25 seamen, and numbering 200 in all, were destined to transport 100 soldiers each. There was a second species of gun-boat destined to carry infantry and artillery, which was armed with only one gun. They carried the guns, the horses, the amunition and all the material of the army, were 500 in number, and were constructed in such a way, that the soldiers could land, and harness their artillery, ready for action, in the space of three or four minutes. For the comfort of the soldier, and the keeping of the horses of the expedition every thing was provided with the utmost care. There was yet a third description of vessel, larger than either of the other. This was a long narrow boat, capable of carrying 60 men, and besides sails, provided with 10 oars each. These several species of boats carried, in all, between three and four hundred guns of a heavy calibre.

It was estimated that these boats would carry 120,000 men, while it was expected that the squadrons at Brest and in the Texel would carry thirty or forty thousand more. This enormous army was to land with 400 pieces of cannon, and march directly for London. The port of Boulogne was indicated as the best point of departure, but as yet it was not considered large enough to accommodate such an immense flotilla. The First Consul allowed no obstacle to stand between him and the attainment of his wishes. He ordered the 150,000 men with which he designed to invade England, to dig the basin from which they were to depart, and the work was done as if by magic. Workshops, building yards, magazines, barracks, bake-houses, hospitals, everything necessary for the preservation of large stores of every kind, for the reception of seamen, healthy or sick, for feeding, clothing and arming them—in one word, all that goes to the constitution of that immense maritime establishment—sprung up, as it were, in a night. Yet this was but a small part of what was done at Boulogne. After all this, it was still necessary to create magazines and hospitals, adequate to the wants of 150,000 soldiers. All the houses that it was possible to hire, were engaged for offices, warehouses, hospitals, &c. The farm houses in the neighborhood were employed for the same purpose, and even these proving insufficient, cottages were built for ship wrights, and sheds, for the horses, of boards. Boulogne could only contain, after all, about 1200 vessels, and as the expedition was to consist of double that number, the First Consul selected two other points. One of these was Montreuil, about five leagues from Boulogne, on one side, and Ambleteuse, about the same distance on the other. Camps were formed around all these stations, that of Boulogne being the centre, and being held by the corps of Gen. Soult, while General Ney commanded the left, at Montreuil and Gen. Lannes the right, at Ambleteuse. The forces in Holland, commanded by Gen. Davout, were destined to co-operate with those already named.

The immense preparations were commenced in August, 1803, and were continued for nearly two years. During all that time the exercises of the troops, in embarking and disembarking, were so incessant, that there never was a day when 150 or 200 boats were not employed in this way. Everything having been, as he thought, prepared, Napoleon determined to make the grand attempt in August, 1804, but at that time he found that he had been mistaken, and that all would not be ready before September, and he determined to pass the interval in giving a grand entertainment, such as had not been since the days of the Cæsars to his troops.

The details of this affair are too long for insertion here, as is the narration of the various events which postponed the attempt, until August, 1805, and finally defeated it altogether.

In spite of the affected indifference of the press, which treated the whole affair with ridicule, the English nation was profoundly agitated by these demonstrations. The militia were armed, equipped, and drilled incessantly—the fortifications scattered over the island were repaired, and means were taken to place London in a position as defensible as the nature of the circumstances permitted.

ANOTHER COUP D'ETAT OF NAPOLEON.—The last act of note perpetrated by Louis Napoleon, is the discarding of Madame Bonaparte, his mistress and the mother of his children, (a lady said to have been born in Baltimore,) preparatory to the espousal of a Royal Princess, from one of the reigning houses of Europe. It is said she has been banished from France like a felon—expelled from Paris by force, with the children of the Usurper in her arms, and compelled to seek an asylum in England.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

The Charleston Courier, and the Charleston Police, are making important exposures of the children, generally Italians, who are constantly seen all over the country, armed with printed papers, detailing shipwreck, distress, widowhood, &c. Several of the gang have been arrested in Charleston and committed for trial. In their possession was found a large bundle of those lying documents printed and written, for use by themselves and others. And it was discovered that one of them, calling himself Laureant Carsigliero, "has on him a letter from Wilmington, N. C., informing him that his confederates had separated at Fayetteville, and would join him in Charleston, and directed if he left Charleston before their arrival to drop a line in the Charleston Post Office.—This man, and a little boy, who he had separated at that place for the purpose of carrying on business more successfully, told all manner of tales; but it turned out that he left a wife and children residing on his farm in the parish of Romaggi, province of Genoa, Italy, awaiting his return from a profitable tour through the United States. They were all committed.

"Capt. Carsigliero had been a sea captain, sailing out of Genoa: he had visited New York, and finding from his acquaintances that begging was more profitable than navigating his vessel, quit the sea and made a begging tour of the United States; being successful, he returned to his native village called Soi, in Italy, and purchased a farm for 18,000 francs, which, united with his patrimonial estate, amounted to 30,000 francs. He is now on his second visit and tour of the United States to increase his wealth. He has two sons: one who owns a boarding house in some city of this Union, but who is now travelling about begging; the other was taken by the police of Charleston the day after his father's arrest, having upon him the usual documents of the begging fraternity. Another individual, who was at the same time arrested, pretended to be a brick-layer—came from Wilmington by Georgetown, and arrived thence per steamer *Gen. Clinch* in Charleston, the day after Capt. Carsigliero's arrest and committment."

The Courier exposes the complete system to which this imposition is reduced. Large numbers of these lazy, beggarly Italians, generally leaving farms at home, managed during their absence by relations, annually arrive at Baltimore, where they procure papers, representing shipwreck, or some other disaster, and commence their tour, which usually last from 3 to 5 years. They put on rags, or have a deformed or diseased child in their arms, as may promise most profit. They meet at night, and indulge in drinking, gambling, &c. The Courier says it is the best organized and most profitable system of fraud and nursery of vice in the Union.

One of these women was in this town last week, and was evidently very successful.—*Our* police did not think proper to arrest her; and so, a considerable amount, which might have been so advantageously bestowed upon really deserving poor, who must feel the pinchings of poverty in this inclement season, was carried off by this impudent foreign imposter.

For ourselves, we are determined never to give again to one of those strolling foreign beggars, with their printed certificates, and ragged children. And we would advise our readers to come to the same resolution.

THE MORMONS.

The following extract of a letter, said to have been written by an old and respectable citizen of that place we copy from the St. Joseph's Gazette. It gives a delectable picture of life among the Mormons:

"I reached Salt Lake City too late last fall to come on, and was compelled to winter there with many other emigrants in the same fix. The treatment we received from these infernal scoundrels, is almost too bad to be believed. They shot men down in their tracks for nothing and confined others with a ball and chain, and made them work in all weather and upon all days, (for they have no Sabbaths,) and fed them only on bad bread and water; and many a poor fellow suffered and died. And what was all this for? I will tell you—for simply asking for the payment of what was due you; they would say, after the work was done, that they did not owe you anything, that the people of the State treated them like dogs when they were there, and now it was their time. If the man said anything in defence, and happened to say they were dishonest, and acted rascally to get the labor of a man for months and then refuse to pay, they would haul you up before a kind of court and condemn you to from one to ten years imprisonment with a ball and chain. I have seen a man shot down at the door of their temple as he was quietly coming out of church. The cause assigned was that one of the sealed wives of the murderer had taken a fancy to the emigrant, probably not from any fault of his, for he was a married man from the Eastern States.

It is a positive fact that a man can have as many sealed wives as he can support, and a woman can at any time be unsealed and sealed to another; in that way she may have five or six children with different fathers. When she is sealed to another, she does not take her children but leaves them to their father; you will therefore see that in the course of 15 to 20 years, there will be hundreds of young men and girls that will not know their relationship towards each other, and intermarriage with brother and sister will be the result to an alarming extent.

I look upon them as the lowest people on the top of the ground; the city of Salt Lake is a perfect Sodom and Gomorrah, which some day if not visited by the wrath of the Almighty, I shall wonder."

THE STEAM LINE TO GALWAY.

It is stated that the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives is prepared to repeat unanimously in favor of Mr. Tibbett's project for a line of steamers from this country to Galway, in Ireland. The plan contemplates carrying the mails once a fortnight (alternately with the Collins line) for a much less sum than is now paid the Collins line, the work not to be paid for till it is executed, and ample security to be given for its faithful performance.

The Athens (Ga.) Herald says that the gold fever has played sad havoc with the male population in upper Georgia this winter, and understands that in Lumpkin county there are scarcely enough men left to take care of the women and children.

PRACTICAL INTERVENTION.

The New York Express quotes from the National Anti-Slavery Standard a descriptive statement of articles contributed from Great Britain and France to an Anti Slavery Bazar, held last month, at Boston, together with a list of pecuniary donations from those countries for the advancement of the same cause.—England and Scotland supply the principal portion both of money and goods; and the report speaks of the contribution as parts of a system which enables abolitionists on the other side of the Atlantic to succor their co-believers in the American Union. The Express believes that "like foreign contributions are made in much larger masses for New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania;" and the information published in the abolitionists journals justifies the belief. Douglass, we know, received his printing materials as a present from the North of England; Garrison derives his steamchest support from that or similar quarters; and their whole organization is more or less fed from the purses of kindred sympathizers abroad.

We have here the art and mystery (says the Republic) of intervention in a nutshell. The abolitionists hold it as a vital article of their faith, and their movement always has been and still is a complete illustration of the mode in which the principle operates. The doctrine of the "solidarity of the people" is not new to them, and unlike certain other agitators, they carry it to its legitimate consequences. They are for "down troden humanity" everywhere, black or white, serf or slave. They repudiate the artificial restraints of nationality or race, and go for amalgamation, of peoples and colors. They acted on Kossuth's idea while Kossuth was at Kutayah. They have no notion of permitting the Southern States to keep up institutions which the higher law condemns, and Great Britain is called upon to furnish "material aid" to carry the warfare to a successful termination England or Massachusetts has quite as good a right—these people argue—to incite the slaves of Georgia or Mississippi to insurrection, as America can have to intervene in behalf of Hungary or its exiles; and really we are at a loss to perceive how the conclusion can be logically avoided. The Kossuthisms about "the great heart of universal humanity" are but selections from the abolitionists' vocabulary. You cannot practice intervention in Europe without justifying European intervention in America. Your title to send arms or contributions to Hungary cannot be greater than the title of England to send gifts or emissaries to aid the Boston abolitionists in their crusade against the slave owners of the South.

The Senate, we hope, will take this view of the question into consideration before closing the debates now in progress on the intervention resolutions.—It is especially worthy of notice by certain aspirants after Presidential honors, who will profit by remembering that they cannot sanction—indirectly or specifically—the principle of intervention without committing themselves irrevocably to the theory and practice of the abolitionists.

AN EDITOR IN LUCK.

The Wilmington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that Mrs. James Brooks has been presented with a splendid carriage, and appropriate harness and equipments, as a tribute of respect to her husband, the editor of the New York Express, for his judicious and patriotic course in sustaining the Compromise measures of the last Congress, and generally for his statesmanlike and high-minded career in favor of the Union, the best interests of the country, and the whole country, without regard to sections or geographical lines. The writer says: "It was accompanied by a complimentary and appropriate letter from Messrs. Tomlinson & Co., carriage makers, setting forth the motive for the public spirited act, without communicating the names of the contributors."

A correspondent of the Natchez Free Trader, writing from Copiah county says: "At the place from where I now write a comparatively new branch of business has sprang into existence, viz: beaver trapping.

Large numbers of beaver exist all along the swamp of Bayou Pierre, and one or two gentlemen have taken them with success. Mr. Anderson, within a few days caught 35 very fine beavers, one of them weighing about 60 pounds. These animals have dammed up an immense tract of land, and their work has been prepared with a care and strength peculiar only to themselves. They have not been hunted much of late years, and consequently their numbers have increased to such an extent as to reward the labors of enterprising trappers.

☞ A singular and horrible murder was recently discovered by the Paris police in the Faubourg St. Martin, in the apartments of a M. Lafaucheaux, a wealthy individual who had been missing for some time past; the rooms being opened the body of the unfortunate man was discovered lying in a pool of blood, with two deep wounds upon his head, and the throat cut entirely across; no clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrators of this murder. It is stated that the former owner of the country house of Mr. Lafaucheaux fell by the hand of an assassin, and that he has entertained a presentiment that he should suffer the same fate, ever since he became the owner of that property.

A late English paper estimates the value of Furs sent to the markets of the world during the year 1850 at $30,000,000. Russia alone supplied of this estimate skins to the value of $10,000,000.

According to Dr. Baird, the national debt of France is $1,200,000,000.

The "HOME JOURNAL" has the following upon JENNY LIND and her marriage:

"An engraving ordered upon the inside of a wedding ring—*Otto Goldschmidt to Jenny Lind*—gave the news of a certain event to "Ball, Tompkins & Black," a week before it was telegraphed to the papers. Jewellers keep secrets. The ring went to its destiny, unwhispered of. Its spring, (for it is fastened with a spring) has closed over the blue vein that has so oft carried to that third finger the news of the heart's refusal to surrender. *Jenny Lind loves.* She who filled more place in the world's knowledge and attention than Sweden itself—the Swede greater than Sweden—has acknowledged the small sweet need of woman to be loved." Her star name, which she had spent half a life, with energy unequalled in placing bright and alone in the heaven of renown, is merged after all in the Via Lacten of common humanity. "Jenny Lind" is a *wife*.

A year or more ago, Jenny Lind stood by the cradle of a sleeping and beautiful infant. She looked at it, long and thoughtfully, stooped and kissed its heel and the back of its neck, (the Swedish geography, we believe, for a kiss with a blessing to a child,) and, turning to its mother, said, with a deep sigh: "You have something to live for!" She was, at this time, in the busiest tumult of a welcome by half a world. Her ambition—so athirst from the first dawn of her mind that it seemed to have absorbed her entire being—had a full cup at its lips.—She was, with unblemished repute, the most renowned of living women, and with the fortune and moral power of a queen. Yet, up from the heart under it all—a heart so deep down under pyramids of golden laurels—the outermost approach to which was apparently hidden in clouds of incense—comes a sigh over the cradle of a child!

We are sorry we can give our far-away readers no assistance in their efforts to form an idea of the Nightingale's mate. Ladies are good observers, and one who remembers to have looked to see the effect of Jenny Lind's compliment, on the new comer, tells us he was "a pale, thin, dreamy poetical looking youth." He will soon be seen and described, however, if newspapers live; but meantime, if we were to give a guess at the sort of a man he is, we should begin with one probability—that he is the most unworldly, unaffected and truth-loving, of all the mates that have ever offered to fold wing beside her. With what she has seen of the world and of the stuff for husbands, Jenny Lind had probably come round to whence she started—choosing, like a child, by the instinct of the heart. Her *Otto*-Biography will show how wisely.

The interest in Jenny Lind's marriage is as varied as it is tender and respectful.—There is scarce a woman in the land, probably, who, if she felt at liberty to do so, would not send her a bridal token. But there is more than a sisterly well-wishing in the general excitement among her own sex on the subject. The power, in one person, of trying, purely and to such completeness, the two experiments for happiness—love and fame—were interesting enough; but it is strange and exciting to see the usual order reversed, *fame first, and love afterwards.*—To turn unsatisfied from love to fame, has been a common transit in the history of gifted women. To turn unsatisfied from fame to love—and that, too, with no volatile caprice of disappointment, but with fame's most brimming cup fairly won and fully tested—is a novelty indeed. Simple every day love, with such experience on the heart's record before it, has never been pictured, even in poetry.

Jenny Lind has genius and the impulses and sensibilities of genius are an eternal Spring. She is more right and wise than would seem probable at a first glance, in marrying one younger than herself. The Summer and Autumn of a heart that observe the common Seasons of life, will pass and leave her the younger. Her prospect for happiness seems to us, indeed, all brightness. The "world without" well tried, and found wanting—public esteem wherever she may be, and fortune ample and of her own winning—the tastes of both bride and bridegroom cultured for delightful appreciation, and the lessons of the school of adversity in the memory of both—it seems as if "circumstances," that responsible committee of happiness could scarce do more. Frau Goldschmidt will be happier than Jenny Lind, we venture to predict. God bless her!

We beg leave to say, when the Standard asks questions affecting the political character of Whig Candidates for the Presidency, it is his duty to answer them for the satisfaction of the readers of that paper. No southern Whig will vote for a candidate who is not believed to be sound on the slavery question—and if proof were to rise on proof, and be submitted to the public through the columns of Whig papers, that they are such, the Standard would aver that they are not.

The Whigs of the South, we trust, will put forth such candidates as they can rely upon both as regards the general welfare and the peculiar rights of the South, under the Constitution. To ask the whigs if the men so named are not reereants or traitors, is downright impudence in the Standard. The first thing the editor has to do is to prove them so, and then make his comments and not assume the absurd position that asking if a man is a knave, makes him such, unless he brings proof that he is not.—Wil. Com.

A letter from Florence describes the condition of affairs in that country, as frightful in the extreme. A young man who had married a milliner of the town, had been to spend the day with his bride in the suburbs. Returning at night, the couple were met and insulted by three Austrian soldiers, who said that as they (the Austrians) were "the masters of the country," they should do what they pleased with the young woman. Accordingly, they fell upon the husband, beat him into a state of insensibility, and carried the young woman into a field; where she was the next morning found dead.

RELEASE OF THRASHER.—Information has been received at the Department of State from Madrid that the Queen of Spain has extended a pardon to Mr. John S. Thrasher, and given orders for his immediate release.

Mr. Robert Burns, grandson of the poet, has been murdered by pirates on the coast of Borneo.

The reception of Kossuth in Philadelphia, cost the city $5,200.

MARRIED,

In Charlotte, on Tuesday evening, the 23d instant by the Rev. Elijah Morrison, Dr CRUFER McREE, of Concord, N. C. to Miss MARGARET, daughter of James A. Sadler, of this place.

Married in this county on the 19th instant, by F. H. Maxwell Esq. MARCUS McCLAMROCH BELL to Miss MARTHA NELSON.

Commercial Record.

CHARLOTTE, FEBRUARY 25, 1852.

Cotton,	7 a 8	Nails,	a 04
Apples,	$1 a 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Butter,	12½ a 15	Salt,	2½ a $0
Beef,	4 a 5	Corn,	90 a $1
Flour, bbl.	$5 a 6	Meal,	90 a $1
Irish Potatoes,	$1½ a 00	Oats,	50 a 60
Pork,	7 a 0	Beeswax,	20 a 00
Lard,	12½ a 00	Feathers,	25 a 30
Bacon,	12½ a 00	Bale Yarn,	75 a 00
Sugar,	7 a 8	Sheetings,	3½ a 10
Coffee,	10 a 11	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	40 a 50	Sole Leather,	15 a 18

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 18 1852

COTTON—There was a good demand for Cotton yesterday, which resulted in the sale of upwards of 2000 bales; former prices were sustained. The transactions 1247 bales, at prices ranging from 6 7 8 to 8½ cents.—*Charleston Courier.*

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 17 1852.

There was no change in prices to day, and the demand for Cotton was active and general. The out side figures of yesterday were freely paid and the transaction comprised 354 bales at from 6 to 7¾ cents.—*Reported for the Charleston Courier.*

Look Out!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Steele & Harty, are hereby notified that unless they pay up by the 1st day of May next, they may expect to be sued. Also persons having open accounts with A. C. Steele for 1851, may LOOK OUT, as it is very important that all accounts should be closed at the end of the year.

A. C. STEELE.

February 24 1852. 5t1M

REMOVAL.

A. BRENIZER & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE moved into their New Store, one door East of Sprott & Allison's, on Mint street.

Charlotte, February 25, 1852. 5t

WILDE'S Daguerrian Gallery.

LIKENESSES

Of all sizes SUPERBLY COLORED and finished in the

BEST STYLES OF THE ART

WILDE & DAUGHTER,

Granite Row, Charlotte.

Notice.

THE next Annual Meeting of Piedmont Medical Society will be held in the Town of Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., on the 4th Thursday in March, 1852.

T. D. JONES, M. D. C. & R. Sec'y.

February 18 1852 4t5w

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Brem & Alexander was on the 10th instant, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm MUST make immediate payment; and those having accounts MUST settle them by May Court next.

T. H. BREM.
S. P. ALEXANDER.

February 18, 1852 4tf

Notice.

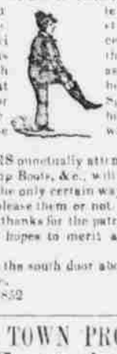
WILLIAM JOHNSTON having purchased the entire interest of Saml. P. Alexander in the firm of Brem & Alexander, and having formed a copartnership with T. H. Brem, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Brem & Johnston.

T. H. BREM.
WM. JOHNSTON.

February 18, 1852. 2t

BOOT and SHOE MAKING.

R. A. WHITE respectfully informs the citizens of this place and it vicinity, that he is now prepared to execute on the shortest notice, as he has procured the services of several good workmen as any in the State. He will warrant his work for one year, and he hopes by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.



☞ ALL ORDERS punctually attended to, and those wishing fine Pump Boots, &c., will please give him a trial as that is the only certain way of ascertaining who her he can please them or not.

He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ His shop is the south door above the old Journal printing office.

February 18, 1852 4t

Valuable TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in Charlotte, lying on Mint street, North of the Jail, formerly owned by Miles Hollingsworth and lately occupied by Dr. F. M. Ross. The House is two stories high and has 4 rooms with fire places in each, besides a good basement story. The Lot is in good repair with all necessary out houses, a WELL of excellent water in the yard and a good garden. Any one purchasing can have immediate possession—Persons wishing information can direct their letters to Lewis Succop, Charlotte, or to the subscriber at Auburn, Cabarrus Co. N. C.

JOHN R. ALEXANDER.

February 18, 1852. 4t

J. W. Bean & Co., Saddlers & Harness Makers,

Lenoir, Caldwell co., N. C.,

ARE prepared to execute Jobs with promptness and dispatch, and according to the latest and most improved patterns. Let the public try us.

☞ Shop in the corner on the square between Harper's & Wall's Stores. 1tf

J. A. FOX, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the surrounding Counties. He will attend to the collection of all debts given him in charge. Also to the settling of pension and land bounty claims.

Office—No. 24, Row's Row.

Charlotte, January, 1852.

REMOVAL!

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS

HAVE REMOVED

To the Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Drucker, next door to Boyd's Hotel.

Charlotte, February 11, 1852. 3tf

Direct Importation.

DRY GOODS

At Wholesale, in Charleston, S. C.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO. have, and are continually receiving by every arrival,

CHOICE GOODS

CHARLESTON MADE,

which they are prepared to sell at a small advance on the sterling cost. A look at their

DRESS GOODS

will well repay the trouble. Their Stock of

HOSIERY

is large and complete, and in

PRINTS

many styles will be found, not generally kept in their market.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.

North West corner of King and Market Sts.

February 6, 1852. 3tf

Selling Off at Cost.

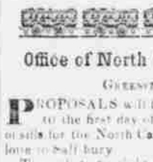
IF you want GOODS cheap, give us a call, and we will insure you BETTER BARGAINS than you have ever had offered you in the market.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, February 11, 1852. 3tf

Clock and Watch Repairing.

REMOVAL.



R. W. BECKWITH has removed his SHOP to the house lately occupied as the Home Journal Printing office, where he will be pleased to serve any one who may have work to do in his line.

February 11, 1852 3tf

20,000 YARDS of heavy 4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS, at 7 cents per yard, CASH.

6-4 BROWN SHEETINGS at 11 cents.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, lower than ever and plenty of them.

1,000 yards of Adams' SHIRTINGS, at 4 cents.

Bale Yarn,

any quantity and at any price, wholesale or retail.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, February 11, 1852. 3tf

NOTICE.

To the Merchants of Western North Carolina.

WE are required to advertise upon the authority of the President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Road will be at the Depot 4 miles be ond the Nation Ford on the Catawba, between the middle and last of March; and that the Depot there will be ready for the reception of Merchandize.

That Depot is 25 miles from Charlotte, and the river can be crossed at a new and superior Ford, made by the Company, at at Moore's Ferry, both directly on the road.

☞ That Merchants may be apprised of this convenience and shortening of distance for waggon freight, the newspapers in this State from Concord and Salisbury westward, are requested to insert this notice.

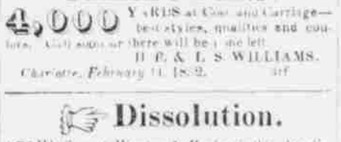
Charlotte, February 11, 1852 tim

Cloths & Cassimeres,

A LARGE LOT, which we are selling off at COST. Call before they are all gone, if you want something fine at a small cost.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, February 11, 1852. 3tf



Office of North Carolina Rail Road,

GREENSBORO' 27th January, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to the first day of April next, for the delivery of sills for the North Carolina Rail Road from Charlotte to Salisbury.

The sills to be eight feet long, to be hewn on two sides—which sides must be parallel—to be eight inches thick and show eight inches of heart in the hewn sides, the other two sides to be barked or hewn.

The sills to be of good white or post oak and subject to the inspection of the engineers after delivery on the road. The delivery to be the latter part of the present or beginning of the next year, and not to be paid for until inspected and received.

The bidders will name in their bids the price per sill the sections on the road on which they propose to deliver their sills, which sections will be pointed out to them by the Engineer on the Road.

The section stakes being 100 feet apart, twenty sills will be placed at a convenient point near each section stake, and twenty sills at fifty feet from the stakes and so put up as not to damage by lying on the ground.

The sills to be got during the present Winter or next Spring.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President N. C. Rail Road.

3.10

CALICOES.

4,000 YARDS at Cost and Carriage—best styles, qualities and colors. Call soon or there will be none left.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, February 11, 1852. 3tf

Dissolution.

THE firm of Wriston & Rigler is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle between this and April Court, or they may expect to pay cost, as the business of the firm must be closed.

WRISTON & RIGLER.

January 1, 1852. 2t-Ac

Removal.

THE Subscriber having purchased the whole of the

Tin and Sheet Iron SHOP,

has removed to the house of R. H. Brawley, nearly opposite J. R. Keir's Hotel, where he hopes to see all of his old customers and friends, as he is determined to sell TIN WARE lower FOR CASH than it has ever been sold in Charlotte, either by the Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase would do well to give him a call before supplying themselves elsewhere.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work or ware.

☞ JOB WORK, such as **Roofing, Guttering, Stove Pipes, &c.,** done at the shortest notice.

☞ ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to.

SAM'L. T. WRISTON.

January 1, 1852. 3tf

CANARY SEED for sale.

T. J. HOLTON.

Sale of Unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Charlotte, will, by virtue of authority vested in them by the Act of Incorporation, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the second Saturday in March next, being the 13th day, a number of Lots in said Town, lying mostly in the North East portion, adjoining the lands of Wm. Phifer, Esq. on the West; and to the North Western part of said Town, adjoining the lands of Saml. Taylor, Wm. Ross & others—the whole numbering some

45 or 50 Lots,

through some of which the Central Rail Road will pass. The above lots will be sold on a credit of six months, with interest from date of Sale, bond and security being given for the same.

J. B. KERR
Secretary of the Board.

February 18, 1852. 4

Final Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of a Bill passed by the Legislature at its session of 1849-'50, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Town of Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company," passed in the year 1849, the President and Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, will offer for sale, at the succeeding June session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Mecklenburg county, the following amounts of S. C. R. R. stock, now held by the Stockholders of the said Company, and on which said Shares, viz:

25 Shares at the Court House of Mecklenburg county, in the town of Charlotte, on the 4th day of March next.

These Shares will be sold to satisfy the amount especially required to be paid by the 10th section of the above mentioned Act.

EDWARD G. PALMER President.

February 4, 1852. 2t5w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852.

James Hunnycutt, admr. of William Rives, dec'd
vs
Jane H. Rives, Joseph C. Temples and Mary his wife, William D. Smith and Rebecca his wife, Levi Thompson and Susan his wife, Jasper Rives and Margaret Rives.
} Petition for final settlement of Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jane H. Rives, Joseph C. Temples and Mary his wife, William D. Smith and Rebecca his wife, and Levi Thompson and Susan his wife, are non-inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, that said defendants be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Brice Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

B. OATES C. C. C.

Printer's Fee $5 62½ 3t

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions January Term, 1852.

William C. Beaty, Administrator of Moses S. Beaty dec'd
vs
Stephen R. Turner and Clarissa his wife, James Barrier and Rebecca his wife, Augustus Stough and Mary his wife, Susan Beaty and Rebecca Beaty, Thomas Beaty, Moses Wasson and Catharine his wife, James McKay and Jane his wife and Angeline Beaty.
} Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Beaty, Rose Wasson and Catharine his wife, James McKay and Jane his wife and Angeline Beaty, are defendants not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, that said defendants be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the petition should not be granted.

Witness, Brice Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

B. OATES C. C. C.

Printer's Fee $5 62½ 3t

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1852.

North Carolina Rail Road Company
vs
Jane Houston, George W. Houston, W. L. Houston, John H. Houston, Saml. H. Houston, Wm. H. Houston and Thomas B. Houston.
} Petition to condemn land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Houston, Samuel S. H. Houston, Wm. C. Houston and Thomas L. Houston, defendants in this case, are non-inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, that said defendants be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to show cause if any they have why the petition should not be granted.

Witness, Brice Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

B. OATES C. C. C.

Printer's Fee $5 62½ 3t

Notice

HAVING qualified as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Susan Smartt, dec'd, all persons indebted to the estate are required to come forward and make payment, and those having claims are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

S. H. ELLIOTT *Executor.*

January 25, 1852. 3

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell upon reasonable terms a first rate Cotton Farm, containing about **250** acres, in Providence Settlement, about one and a half miles from the Rail Road Depot, finely timbered.

A. C. WILLIAMSON.

Charlotte, February 4, 1852. 2

MRS. MARY FOSTER,

Milliner and Mantua Maker,

HAS returned to Charlotte to resume her former pleasant acquaintance, and she hopes also, her former flourishing business. She is now prepared to render entire satisfaction in her line of business to all who may favor her with a call, as she has recently returned from the North where she has been engaged, for a period of more than twelve months, improving the character and style of her work.

She has taken a room in the house lately occupied by Mr Parks North of the large brick building.

Charlotte Jan 26, 1852. 1tf

A. C. WILLIAMSON, Attorney at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL practice in this and the adjoining Counties and will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. Office on Trade st., below Boyd's old Tavern.

Charlotte January 26 1852 1tf

FRESH FIELD CABBAGE SEED

February 2, 1852 BREM & JOHNSTON. 3t