MR. BUCHANAN AND THE CANDIDATES.

We understand that there were very visible manifestations of unhappiness among the friends of General Cass and Judge Douglas on Saturday, after the information was received here of the actings and doings of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.—The election by that convention of an entire Buchanan delegation to the Baltimore Convention, by a vote of 97 to 35 (that being the combined strength of Cass, Douglas, Houston, Marcy, Lane, and Butler in the convention,) indicates that no northern or western candidate can get the nomination of the Baltimore Convention except "Pennsylvania's favorite son." The protest of the minority of thirty-five in the Harrisburg Convention, against the high-handed course of the Buchanan majority, especially in deciding that the respective districts should not each select their delegate, is of no force. The argument that it was to secure the union of the entire State delegation in the Baltimore Convention will be held by the Buchanan men of Maryland and Virginia and in the South as all-sufficient. And besides, it seems that Messrs. Cameron, Dawson, Fraser, Brewster & Co., so hostile to Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania, were soothed, and conciliated, and satisfied, by the nomination of William Searight as Canal Commissioner, he being a good Cass man. It is believed, since those proceedings, by many heretofore in doubt, that the nomination of James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate for President by the Baltimore Convention may be regarded as a "fixed fact." No other candidate can bring into the convention strength equal to the votes of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Alabama, all of which States are certain for him, as his friends say.

Under these circumstances, we shall take pleasure in presenting the country with such expositions of his political course and character as we can find among the writings of his political friends, and among his own writings. And in this connexion, in redemption of the pledge given in its February number, we call upon the *Democratic Review* to aid us in the enlightenment of the Democracy of the Union. The Democracy of the South may perhaps by this means be enabled to conjecture why it is that every prominent southern candidate for the Vice Presidency is at this time in Mr. Buchanan's favor.—The Democracy of the South may also be enabled to guess the motives of Mr. Buchanan for artfully blinding in his recent Baltimore letter any reference to his opinions as to a protective tariff, to a national system of internal improvement, and the system for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and why he did not avow his opinions on the subject of land reform—the distribution system or the railroad donation system. He voted for the tariff of 1842. It was understood that he was opposed in 1846 to the Walker tariff then adopted, as were some of his friends in Congress. What all his sentiments and opinions are now he keeps to himself. The prominent themes of his letter were his military services in 1814, in going with a Lancaster volunteer company to Baltimore after the British invaders were repulsed, and the peril that overhang the present prospects of the Democracy. That his fears are not idle we admit. With such endorsements as the *Democratic Review* and the Harrisburg *Keystone*, both leading and efficient Democratic organs, Mr. Buchanan ought to have no fears for the Democracy, except that they may fail *to select the right candidate*.

We annex an article from the Harrisburg *Keystone*, an orthdox Locofoco journal.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH.

The Savannah Georgian, and some other southern Democratic papers, express decided approbation of Mr. Buchanan's views of the slavery question, and say that "his course has been altogether too southern—that is to say, too just—to make him acceptable to the North for the Presidency." They thus regard him as a martyr to southern rights, and, as a natural consequence, some sympathy is manifested in his behalf.

We are sorry that our southern friends have fallen into such agrevious error. Mr. Buchanan's opinions upon southern rights would not probably lose him a vote in Pennsylvania. There are other reasons why the great body of the Democracy oppose him; why he can never be elected President, and why it is manifestly improper to obtrude his name before the Democracy of the nation for its support. We regret that there are such formidable objections to one of our most prominent citizens; but as they exist, we cannot but regard it a duty, at a time when Presidential committals are being made, to explain their nature. Especially to the southern Democracy is this due, that a prevailing misapprehension may be removed, and that they may estimate in some degree how far they could rely upon the new-born zeal for southern rights professed by Mr. Buchanan, were he elevated to the Presidency. It is also well to feel the ground under our feet in so important a matter as the selection of a Presidential candidate, examine the vulnerable points as aspirants, and see what our opponents can truthfully say of them after their nomination.

In the first place, Mr. Buchanan's political life has been remarkable, principally, for fickleness; insomuch, that here in Pennsylvania his opinions, pro tempore, carry with them very little weight.—To illustrate on a subject peculiarly interesting at this time: He has lately planted himself on the Missouri compromise line, and has become very decidedly opposed to the Freesoilers. At the time the Missouri question was before Congress, when the nation was agitated by the conflict, and the issue was in doubt, Mr Buchan offered the following resolutions at a public meeting in the city of Lancaster:

"Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby most earnestly, requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may be erected in Congress.

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who at the last session sustained the cause of justice, humanity, and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity."

In a letter to the Central Southern State Rights Association of Virginia, written April 10, 1851, Mr. Buchanan speaks, with becoming reverence, of old republican principles; the Virginia platform of State rights prescribed by the resolutions of 1798 and '99, and Mr. Madison's report, &c. In a 4th of July oration delivered at Lancaster just after the close of the last war with England, Mr. B. styled Mr. Madison "a man who preferred his private interest to the public good"—called his policy "timid and time-serving," "weak and wicked"—the war "disgraceful in the extreme to the administration;" he denominated Jefferson "a philosophic visionary;" and remarked, "we ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men, who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington, and whose wild and visionary theories have been at length tested by experience and found wanting."

We add the following quotations from the same speech:

"Time will not allow me to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of the Democratic administrations. Suffice it to say, that after they had deprived us of means of defence, by destroying our navy and disbanding our army; after they had taken away from us the power of re-creating them by ruining commerce—the great source of our national and individual wealth; after they had, by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuation of their charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the Government, and withdrawn the only universal paper medium of the country from circulation; after the people have become unaccustomed to, and of course unwilling to bear, taxation, and without money in the treasury, they rashly plunged us into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world. What was the dreadful necessity for this desperate measure? Was our country invaded? No.—Were our liberties in danger? No. Was it to protect our little remaining commerce from the injuries it sustained by the orders in council? No. Commerce was not such a favorite, and the merchants wished for no war on that account. Besides, if the existence of the orders in council had been its true cause, after their repeal our country would have accepted the olive branch which was offered by England. What then was the cause? The one for which we professed to draw the sword, and risk our all, was to determine an abstract question of the law of nations, concerning which an opinion different from that of our administration was held by all Europe—to decide whether a man can expatriate himself or not. In the decision of this question our administration pretended to feel a deep interest. The greater part of those foreigners, who would be affected by it, had long been their warmest friends. They had been one of the great means of elevating the present ruling party, and it would have been ungrateful for that party to have abandoned them."

* * * * *

"Thanks to Heaven that we have obtained peace, bad and disgraceful as it is; otherwise the beautiful structure of the Federal Government, supported by the same feeble hands, might have sunk, like the Capitol, into ruins."

* * * * *

"But do the administration, who involved us in the late unnecessary war, derive any credit from their exertions? Certainly not." * * * "As well might Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain, who was not in his kingdom, but who was nominally king, claim the glory of rescuing his country from the armies of France, as our Government take to itself the credit of expelling our invaders."

Political blasphemies more offensive to Democrats were never uttered in Hartford or Boston, than are to be found in this unfortunate oration. Were Mr. Buchanan our candidate, it is to be feared they would shake the nerves of the most steadfast disciples of Jefferson even in the Old Dominion—the grey beards who were instructed at the feet of the revered apostle of Democracy; who received the doctrines they hold and cherish from his own lips. Could Virginia, who, to her honor be it spoken, never missed fire yet in any campaign—could even Old Virginia keep her sons in the ranks under such a leader? Let it be borne in mind that this oration will be published entire by the Federalists, and put into the hands of every voter, should Mr. Buchanan be nominated. In Pennsylvania the venerable Jeffersonian Democrats are all opposed to his being a candidate, and thousands who never flinched heretofore would not vote for him under any circumstances. They say "he served in the Federal party past the meridian of his life; he became grey in their ranks; within the last twenty years, since he came over to us, he has received over eighty thousand dollars in salaries; he has been well paid for all he has done; we honor his talents, but distrust his fidelity; we are content he should fill any place in the Government but the first; the reins we will never place in his hands; we should not feel safe if he held our destinies without a controlling power over him."

Next to the slavery question, the South entertain the deepest interest in that of the tariff. On this too we believe the northern Democracy are prepared to rally with them to restrain the Government within the strict limitations of the Constitution. It is understood to be a bad revenue system at best. A tax upon the consumption instead of the property of the nation—partial and unjust in its operation. The best basis upon which it can be placed is on the strict revenue principle, and this is the only one authorised by the Constitution. The South must recollect a movement in Pennsylvania last winter, which saw the light in full maturity in the celebrated amendment offered by a Democratic member of the House from Pennsylvania. In that amendment the protective principle was carried in some instances to the extreme of prohibition, and the odious features of the tariff of '42 were fully restored. At least thus said Mr. Ritchie, of the Union. That movement, or plot, was devised for the unworthy purpose of securing to Mr. Buchanan the aid of a few tariff Democrats, in order to give him the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention. Though abortive in Congress, its purpose here has been partially effected. New friends have been gained; but, as is generally the case in the game of duplicity, more old ones have been lost. Are such trust-worthy men who will thus trifle with vital principles—who will sacrifice them for temporary advantages?

The South cannot have forgotten the celebrated letter of General Jackson to Carter Beverly, exposing a proposition made to him in January, 1825, by Mr. Buchanan from Mr. Clay. We subjoin the concluding paragraphs, which are sufficiently explanatory. The letter is dated Hermitage, June 6, 1827:

"The gentleman proceeded. He said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of Mr. Adams's election, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I were elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inuendo, there would be no room for Kentucky;) that the friends of Mr. Clay stated that the West did not wish to separate from the West, and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that, in case I were elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons.

"To which, in substance, I replied: That in politics, as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say, to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did suppose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term of 'Mr. Clay's friends,') that before I would reach the Presidential chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends, and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe if I were elected that I would call to my aid in the Cabinet men of the first virtue, talent, and integrity, not to vote for me. The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly for Mr. Adams. It may be proper to observe that, on the supposition that Mr. Clay was not privy to the supposition stated, I may have done injustice to him. If so, the gentleman informing me can explain.

"I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"Mr. Carter Beverly."

General Jackson, in his address to the public, of 1827, referring to Mr. Clay's denial of this matter, said: "This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania."

There are many other objections of a general character that would be disheartening and discouraging, which we at present pass over. The passage of a senatorial speech, replied to by honest John Davis, from which an annoying soubriquet has been taken and applied to Mr. Buchanan, has been denied. Senators who were present assert that it was uttered, but stricken out of the published speech. The settlement of this question of veracity, let it be as it may, can take but little from the force of the soubriquet, which is forever fastened upon Mr. B., and would detach from him thousands of voters among the workingmen.

We had intended to close here for the present; but there is one other fault that would have immense weight in a canvass, and which we should look in the face in season. Mr. Buchanan asked in his oration before quoted from, when speaking of the first year of the war, "Is there an American on the floor of this House who has not blushed for his country a thousand times during that disgraceful year?" We acknowledge we blush when we ask the South, did any of her great men ever deny their citizenship to get rid of paying their State taxes? Did Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Polk, or any other of the southern statesmen, living or dead, whose acts have done so much honor to our common country?—Never one of them thought of such an act. Not so Mr. Buchanan. Here is his letter to the Lancaster assessor; by means of thus repudiating his birth-right, he avoided, during his term as Secretary of State, the payment of about $2,000 State taxes!

"Washington, February 16, 1846.

"Dear Sir: I have received yours of the 12th instant, informing me that, not knowing whether I considered myself a resident of Lancaster, you have assessed me as such. I had supposed that you could have known that I had removed from Lancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since been actual resident of this city, where my official duties require that I should reside. I trust that at some future period I may again become a resident of Lancaster, but that is wholly uncertain.

"JAS. BUCHANAN.

"Michael Bunled, Esq."

This letter was certainly very ill-conceived and ill-advised. Mr. B is a native of Pennsylvania—He had been placed by her citizens in an honored post, with a salary of six thousand dollars a year, whilst he had a private income of a larger amount derived from a fortune made in Pennsylvania. It is difficult to conceive the motive of an act apparently so unjust and impolitic. That he should shrink from bearing his share of the responsibilities incurred in common by himself and his fellow-citizens, for objects of common advantage, could not be credited were there the slightest flaw in the proof. But there is none. Such a birthright sold for so small a sum! When Pennsylvanians try to excite a feeling of State pride in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, and talk about him as "a favorite son," this letter comes upon them like a chilling blast from the north pole. Not a spark of enthusiasm can be kindled. They ask, "Why should we value him as a Pennsylvanian, when he considered it a positive disadvantage to be one?" Should he be a candidate, this unnatural letter will be scattered throughout the Union, by the Federal party, in staring capitals. And what can be said in its defence? How can it be explained away? Would not State pride and the common feeling of self-respect rather turn Pennsylvanians against, than in favor of such an ungrateful son? Can the South reasonably ask us to stand by a man so vulnerable, whose opinions are so mutable, and who, if elected, would be, in accordance with his whole life, at best but an expediency President? What would the South, or the North, or the East, or the West, gain by such a victory? Who can tell?

[Washington Republic.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Monroe, N. C., on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm. C. Patterson, of the Charlotte Circuit, E. A. LEMMONDS, Esq., to Miss E. C. CUTHBERTSON, Daughter of Dr. J. Cuthbertson, of this place.

> Sweet is the union; divinely sweet,
> When loving souls in holy wedlock meet.

Marriages have been regarded as legal, throughout all ages and countries. They were regarded by the Jews as a sacred obligation, and celibacy was accounted a great reproach. No formalities appear to have been used by the Jews, at least none were enjoined upon them by Moses. In joining man and wife together mutual consent followed by consummation was deemed sufficient. The manner in which a daughter was demanded in marriage is described in the case of Shechem, who asked Dinah the daughter of Jacob, in marriage. Gen. xxiv, 6 12. There was indeed a previous espousal or betrothing, which was a solemn promise of marriage made by the man and woman each to the other, at such a distance of time as they agreed upon. Deut. xx, 7. Among the Jews, and generally throughout the East, marriage was considered a sort of purchase which the man made of the woman he desired to marry. The nuptial solemnity continued seven days. Judges xiv. 12. And was celebrated with *great festivity* and splendor. The new married woman was considered among the Jews to be a bride for 30 days. It signifies spiritually, the Church of Christ. Rev. xxi, 9. While the faithful are in this mortal state, it was the custom among the ancient Greeks, and the nations around them, to conduct the new married couple with torches and lamps to their dwelling. A Jewish marriage seems to have been conducted in much the same way. See Psalm xlv. 12 &c. In the parable of the ten virgins, the same circumstances are introduced. "While the bridegroom tarried," leading the procession through the streets of the city, the women and domestics that were appointed to await his arrival at home, "all slumbered and slept. And at midnight there was a cry made. Behold, the bridegroom cometh; Go ye out to meet him. Then all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps, and the foolish said unto the wise, give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out." Matt. xxv, 6. Those that were invited to the marriage were expected to appear in their best and gayest attire. "If the bridegroom were in circumstances to afford it" wedding garments were prepared for all the guests, "which were hung up in the ante-chamber for them to put on over the rest of their clothes" as they entered the apartment where the marriage feast was prepared. To refuse, or even to neglect putting on the wedding garments, was reckoned an insult to the bridegroom; "Aggravated by the circumstance that it was provided by himself for the very purpose of being worn on that occasion" and was hung up in the way to the inner apartment. This accounts for the severity of the sentence pronounced by the King who came in to see the guests, and found among them one who had neglected to put it on; "and he said unto him, friend; how camest thou in hither not having a wedding garment? And he was speechless." Matt. xxii, 11. Because it was provided at the expense of the entertainer, and placed full in his view.—"Then said the King to the servants, Bind him hand and foot and take him away, and cast him into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

IMPROMPTU.

Monroe, N. C., March 15, 1852.

Married, in this county, near Davidson College, by the Rev. B. O. Wilson, Mr. ALEXANDER WHITE to Miss HELEN DEWESE.

> Happy be to whom kind Heaven,
> Rich in grace, a wife hath given.

Communicated.

Married, in this county, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Dr. W. K. Kerr, Mr. JAMES KERR to Miss ELIZABETH KERR, all of this county.

Died.

In Lafayette county, Mississippi, on the 13th of January last, Mrs. MARY M. MORROW, wife of Eli C. Morrow, and daughter of the late Captain Wm. Cook of Mecklenburg county, leaving six children and a husband besides numerous relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—*Communicated.*

Charlotte and South-Carolina RAIL-ROAD.

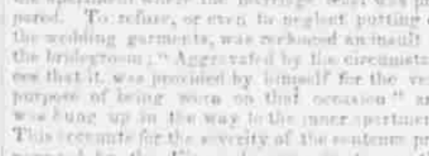
THE road will be opened to the Chesnut Depot, 25 miles above Chesterville, on the first of April, for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

W. M. STOCKTON, *Chief Engineer.*
Charlotte March 24, 1852. 5tf

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals, directed to the Chief Engineer, at Columbia, will be received until the 10th of April, *for building* the Depot at Charlotte. The building to be of brick, roofed with Tin, size, 50 by 150 feet. Plans and specifications may be seen upon application to Gen. J. A. Young or Dr. C. J. Fox, Charlotte, or to the undersigned at Columbia.

W. M. STOCKTON, *Chief Engineer.*
Charlotte March 24, 1852. 11A



R. SHAW,

At his Old Stand, 2 doors East of Springs' Corner,

Charlotte, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand,

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, CARPET-BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices,

Wholesale and Retail.

March 24, 1852. 9tf

Notice.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Susannah Rudisill, dec'd, I will sell FOR CASH, in Charlotte, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at public sale, a likely

Negro Girl,

a good house servant.

R. M. ALEXANDER, *Executor.*
March 20, 1852. 9-3t

Notice.

WHEREAS, I, W. J. Cureton did, on or about the 1st of January last, give to J. L. Clark, a Note for Two Hundred and odd Dollars, payable one day after date. These are to forewarn all persons from trading for or receiving the said Note, as the consideration for which said Note was given, has failed, and I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

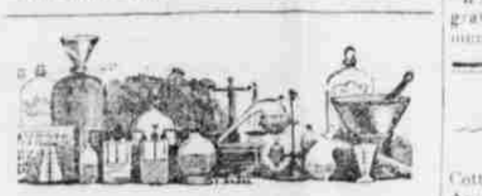
W. J. CURETON.
March 18, 1852. 9-3t

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of **Fox & Orr** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make immediate payment.—The Notes and Books of the concern are in the hands of Dr. C. J. Fox, who alone is authorised to settle the same.

C. J. FOX.
M. M. ORR.
1tf

March 17, 1852



MEDICINES, &c.

Charlotte Drug Store.

New Establishment.

FOX & CALDWELL,
Successors to Fox & Orr.

DRS. C. J. FOX & P. C. CALDWELL, having formed a copartnership in the above business offers for sale the largest and most general assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c., &c. ever offered in this market; all of which will be sold lower for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, than ever before offered. They hope by short profits to offer such inducements to Physicians and Country Merchants as to secure their patronage.

Persons from the Town and Country may rest assured that no attention to carefulness in putting up Medicines properly shall be wanting.

Medical prescriptions neatly and carefully prepared. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:

Acetic, Nitric, Citric, Muriatic, Sulp'ric, Tartaric & Oxalic Acids; Crude and Pul. Arsenic, Iodide of Arsenic, Fowler's solution do., Donovan's sol. do., Antimony, crude and pulverized Ammonia, Aqua do., Acetate do., Golden sulp. Antimony, pul. Antimonials, Alcohol, Barbadoes, Cape and Socatrine Aloes, ammoniated Copper, Jamaica and Bermuda Arrow root, Assafœtida, com'n. and prime, Balsam copaiba, Fir, Peru and Tolu, Benzoin or Benzoin, Blue Mass, Burgundy Pitch; Black Drop and Camphor; Russian Castor, oil & flour Sulphur.

Nitrate and Oxide of Silver, Sulphate and Valerian-ate of Zinc acetate, carbon-ate and oxide of Lead, carbonate oxide, citrate, tartrate and sulphate of Iron, Iron by hydrogen, conserve roses, Colocynth, Composition, Powders, Conium, tion of Senna, Dragon's Blood, Paregoric, Oil Sulph, essence peppermint, Ergot, gum tarragon.

Sulphate, Acetate & Muriate of Morphia, sulphate of Quinine, Strychnine, Veratrine, Peperine, Salicine, Iodine, Chinoidine, Bromine and Glycerine, Epsom, Glauber and Rochelle Salts, Liniments of all Kinds, Varnishes, all kinds, Brushes, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Wines, and Liquor for Medical purposes, &c., &c.

Cobalt; Angostura, Bayberry, Canella, Cascarilla, Carthagena, Elm, Mezereon, Peruvian Red & yellow & Pomegranate Barks; Carrageen, cantharis, cantharides, Tuscan Brown's Castor, sweet salad, Lamp, train and Linseed Oils; Castile, Turpentine and Toilet Soaps, great variety; black oxide, chloride, bichloride, iodide, biniodide, red oxide, iodo hydrargirate of Mercury, and iodo hydrargirate of Mercury and Potassium, hydrargyrum cum creta, calomel, chenopodium, chlorate & Phosfate of Lime, Chloroform & Cubebs.

Glycyrrhiza, Cerates, Plasters and Paints, Shop Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Charlotte now presents the best market, for articles in our line to be found in the interior, having three well conducted Drug Stores, and with the prospect of heavy sales, we now offer to Physicians and country merchants every article in our line cheaper than ever offered in the back country.

Our stock entire, is fresh and warranted genuine. To it such additions will be made from time to time, as the wants of the country may demand.

C. J. FOX, M. D. P. C. CALDWELL, M. D.
March 23, 1852. 9 1y

Valuable Town Lots FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, made for Partition, I will expose to sale at York Court House, on **Monday, the 3d of May next,** all that valuable Real Estate belonging to the heirs at law of G. Goore, deceased, consisting of TOWN LOTS and adjoining Lands.

The Hotel Lot, on which the intestate resided at the time of his death, is situated near the centre of the town; contains about one Acre and a half of Land, is well improved, with a large and commodious HOTEL, excellent STABLES, and all the necessary out-buildings. This place has been used as a Hotel for a great many years, and has always received extensive patronage.

The Lot, known as the Faulkes' Lot, is situated near the cross street, in the most business part of the town; contains one half acre, and is also well improved.

Eight other Lots, situated in the suburbs of the town, all well suited for private families, being large lots near the village, in handsome and eligible situations near the Depot.

The Lands consist of about Thirty-Four Acres, adjoining the last mentioned Lots, the most of which are well timbered.

Also, one other Lot, known as the McKoy lot, bounded by lands of John Bell deceased, which formerly belonged to John McKoy and others, containing one half acre and eighteen poles.—This is also a suitable and convenient lot for a private family.

TERMS—Cash enough to pay expenses of sale; the balance of the purchase money payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bonds and personal security.—Purchasers to pay for deeds and necessary papers.

JOHN L. MILLER, C. E. Y. D.
Yorkville, S. C., March 24, 1852. 4t9

CHEAP WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Twenty per cent. at least less than ever have been sold in the United States!

GOLD LEVER WATCHES, full jewelled, 18 karat case,	only $30
Usually sold for $35	
GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 18 karat case, jewelled,	" 24
SILVER LEVER WATCHES, full jewelled,	" 14
Usually sold for $18	
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES, jewelled,	" 10
SILVER TEA SPOONS, per half dozen	" 5
GOLD PENS, Silver Holders,	" 1

Persons wishing a Watch or Watches, or Jewelry, can have them sent by mail, with perfect safety, to any part of the United States or West Indies, by first sending the amount of money. All articles warranted as represented above. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

Please address (post paid,)

LEWIS LADOMUS, 103 Chesnut Street,
East Wing of the Franklin House,
Philadelphia.

☞California Gold bought, or manufactured into Jewelry.

Blank Notes

FOR sale at this Office, besides all other Blanks used by Clerks and Constables.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's PEPSIN, The true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific Evidence of its value, furnished by the Agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Commercial Record.

CHARLOTTE, MARCH 24, 1852.

Cotton,	6 a 7¼	Nails,	4 a 5
Apples,	$1 a 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Butter,	12½ a 15	Salt,	2¼ a $0
Beef,	5 a 6	Corn,	90 a $1
Flour, bbl.	$3¾ a 6	Meal,	90 a $1
Irish Potatoes,	$1¼ a 00	Oats,	45 a 50
Pork,	7 a 0	Beeswax,	20 a 00
Lard,	12½ a 14	Feathers,	25 a 30
Bacon,	12½ a 00	Bale Yarn,	75 a 00
Sugar,	8 a 10	Sheetings,	3½ a 10
Coffee,	11 a 12½	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	40 a 50	Sole Leather,	15 a 18

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, March 19, 1852.

The demand for Cotton is brisk without change in prices; 310 have been sold to day at from 5¼ to 1 cents.—*Reported for the Charleston Courier.*

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, March 20, 1852.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday were confined to some 650 bales, at from 7 to 8½ cents. The market was quiet and unchanged.—*Charleston Courier.*

50 Negro Fellows

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

WE will pay $140 and provide suitable clothing for 50 stout Negro Men, to work on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, for the ensuing year.

Address Charlotte, N. C.

C. J. FOX.
JNO. A. YOUNG.
Agents of the Rail Road Company.
Charlotte, March 17, 1852.

State of North Carolina,

WATAUGA COUNTY.

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

John Harden vs. Joseph Powell. } Judicial Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Powell, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, *It is therefore Ordered by the Court,* that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Court, to be held for the county of Watauga, at the Court House in Boone, on the 1st Monday of May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the above attachment should not be confirmed to plaintiff's use.

Witness, A. W. Fenly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Boone, the 3rd Monday in February, A. D. 1852.

A. W. FENLY, Clerk.
Printer's Fee, $5 62½ 4t2

State of North Carolina,

WATAUGA COUNTY.

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

George W. Dugger vs. James H. Bond. } Levy on Land.

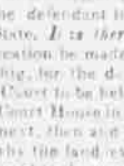
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Bond, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, *It is therefore Ordered by the Court,* that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Watauga, at the Court House in Boone, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the land levied on, should not be condemned and sold to the plaintiff's use.

Witness, A. W. Fenly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Boone, the 3rd Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

A. W. FENLY, Clerk.
Printer's Fee, $5 62½ 4t3

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT



AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DR. EDWARD SILL, Jr. respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is now receiving at the Store, 2 doors west of Irwin's corner,

A large and well selected Stock of FRESH AND GENUINE

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Surgeon's Instruments, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,

which he offers for sale,

AT CITY PRICES.

His Stock may be relied on, as being

Pure and Unadulterated,

having been purchased by himself, within the last six weeks, from the Importers and Manufacturers in the principal Northern Cities. To Physicians and Planters, he offers superior inducements for purchasing their Drugs, &c., at home;—his experience at the business being a sufficient guarantee for the quality of every article vended by him.

☞Physician's Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded.

EDWARD SILL, Jr.
March 10, 1852. 7tf

Dissolution.

THE firm of Trotter & Wriston was on the 1st instant, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are hereby earnestly requested to call on Mr J. Trotter, in whose hands the Notes and Accounts are placed for collection.

In taking leave of the public as a firm, we take this method of returning our thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding counties, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

JOSHUA TROTTER.
M. L. WRISTON.
March 1, 1852. 7-10

M. L. WRISTON. H. H. HOLMES.

NEW COACH FACTORY

AT THE

Old Stand of Trotter & Wriston, opposite the Jail.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing COACHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, and in fact every thing in the Coach line which is used in this country. They feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Repairing of all kinds will be done with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All we ask is for the public to give us a trial.

WRISTON & HOLMES.

N. B. Country Produce, such as Bacon, Lard, Flour and Corn, will be taken in exchange for work.

Charlotte, N. C., March 9, 1852. 7-3m

In retiring from the Coach Business I cheerfully recommend my successor, Mr. H. H. Holmes, as being a man worthy of the patronage of the public, he having been in the employ of Trotter & Wriston for the past twelve months; I know him to be a first rate workman. I can always be found at the old stand where I shall be pleased to see all my friends and former patrons.

JOSHUA TROTTER.

To Bridge Builders.

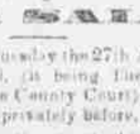
SEALED Proposals will be received until the 5th day of April next, by the President and Directors of the WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY, for building the Masonry of a Bridge across the Catawba River, near Rozzell's Ferry. The said Masonry to consist of two abutments, and either four or six piers, to be determined on the above mentioned day. The proposals to state the price per cubic yard. The abutments and piers to be about twenty-five feet high; and to be of the best description of Rubble rock work. The foundation and the face of the work to be laid in good lime mortar. If six piers be raised the whole amount of masonry will contain about 1800 cubic yards. The proposals to mention what amount of stock the contractor will take in part payment for the work; and no proposal will be considered, unless the person making it agree to take, at least, two fifths in stock.

Specifications, as soon as prepared, will be left with Mr. B. Oates at Charlotte, Mr. Richard A. Rozzell, at his Ferry, and with Mr. V. A. McBee, at Lincolnton.

Sealed proposals will also be received, by the President and Directors of said Company, until the 15th day of April next, for grading and laying the plank superstructure of The Western Plank Road, from Charlotte to the Catawba river; and from the river to the Town of Lincolnton. The proposals to state the price per mile and the amount of stock which will be taken in part payment: No proposal will be considered unless two fifths of the charge will be taken in stock. Specifications will be left with the persons above mentioned.

L. E. THOMPSON, President.
March 5, 1852. 7-5&15

Fine Country Residence FOR SALE.



ON Tuesday the 27th April, (it being Tuesday of the County Court) if not sold privately before, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a tract of land known as the

CLAREMONT PLACE,

situated about 4 miles from the town of Charlotte and 1½ from Sugar creek Church. This tract is elegantly improved for a family residence, and well suited and arranged for an Academy, either male or female. A Female Academy has been kept up well for the last 3 years. The tract contains 280 acres, about 80 of which is cleared and mostly enclosed. The sale will take place in the town of Charlotte. Terms part Cash, the balance on time, if well secured. Any person wishing to purchase can examine the premises, by calling on Dr. T. D. Caldwell, J. J. Alexander or Edwin Alexander.

A. J. ALEXANDER.
March 10th, 1852. 7tc

Providence White Hall Female ACADEMY,

COMMENCED its first Session on Monday the first day of March, under the Tuition of Miss H. C. GRAHAM.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Spelling, Reading Writing and Arithmetic,	$5,00
Geography, English Grammar, United States History and Composition,	$6,00
The Higher Branches alone, or with the above,	$7,00
Music, with the use of Piano,	$12,00
Needle Work,	$5,00

Board can be had at $6,00 per month, except Candles.

N. M. STITT.
WM. GREY.
March 10 1852. 7-tf

PROVIDENCE FEMALE ACADEMY,

COMMENCED its first Session on the 3d day of March, 1852, under the Tuition of Miss SARAH J. PARKS.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, United States History and Composition,	$5.00
Higher Branches,	$6.00

Board can be obtained near the Academy upon moderate terms.

WILLIAM REA,
J. E. SAMPLE.
March 5 1852. 7-3t

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

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 this market.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, February 11, 1852. 3tf

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS.

144 *Broadway, 1 door south of Liberty st.*

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons,* comprise every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for NETT CASH at lower prices than any credit house in America can offer.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tarletons. Embroideries, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas, Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings. Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps. Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils. Honiton, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces. English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.

Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mitts.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, American, and Italian, Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

March 8, 1852. 6-3t

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

A. C. WILLIAMSON,

Attorney at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

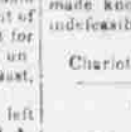
WILL practice in this and the adjoining counties and will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. Office on Tryon street, below Boyd's old Tavern.

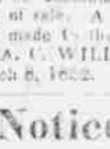
Charlotte, January 26, 1852. 1tf

CANARY SEED for sale.

T. J. HOLTON.

A Valuable Cotton Farm for Sale.





AT Two o'clock on Tuesday of the next Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, at the Court House door in Charlotte, the subscriber will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, that highly VALUABLE COTTON FARM, lying in Providence Settlement, within half a mile of the Rail Road, and within one and a half miles of the Rail Road Depot at Mt. Moriah. It has heretofore been known by the name of the Kendrick Place. It contains about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, and is more heavily timbered than any other land in the neighborhood.—The terms of sale will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. A good and indefeasible title will be made to the purchaser.

A. C. WILLIAMSON.
Charlotte, N. C., March 8, 1852. 7ts

Town Notice.

ALL persons who resided in the Town of Charlotte on the first day of February, A. D. 1852, or who had been principally employed in any profession or vocation in said town for 3 months or more, immediately preceding the said 1st day of February, and who are subject to pay a Poll Tax to the State: and all persons who owned or were possessed of Taxable property within said Town on the said 1st day of February, are hereby notified to give into the Town Clerk a list of their said Polls and Taxable property before the last day of March, 1852.

All persons who fail to give in their Tax list within the time prescribed will be subjected to a double tax.

J. B. KERR, Town Clerk.
March 2, 1852. 6-9

New-York Sight Checks

FOR sale by H. B. Williams, Agent for the Bank of Camden, S. C.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Charlotte, March 3, 1852. 6-f

REMOVAL.

A. BETHUNE & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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

Charlotte, February 25, 1852. 5tf

WILDE'S

Daguerrian Gallery.

LIKENESSES

Of all sizes SUPERBLY COLORED, and finished in the

BEST STYLES OF THE ART.

WILDE & DAUGHTER,
Granite Row, Charlotte.

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.

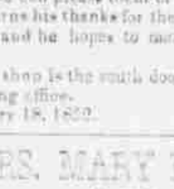
T. H. BREM.
S. P. ALEXANDER.
February 18, 1852. 4tf

Notice.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON having purchased the entire interest of Saml. P. Alexander in the house 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. 2tf

BOOT and SHOE MAKING.



R. A. WHITE respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he is now prepared to execute all work in his line on the shortest notice, as he has procured the services of several as good workmen as this section of country affords. He has just received a splendid lot of leather suitable for making fine work for Spring and Summer wear, and he hopes to be favored by calls from those wishing such work executed.

☞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 whether he can please them or not.

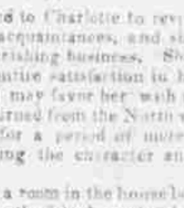
He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

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

February 18, 1852. 4tf

MRS. MARY PORTER,

Milliner and Mantua Maker,

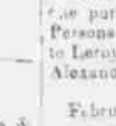


HAS returned to Charlotte to revive her former pleasant acquaintances, and she hopes also, her former flourishing business. She is now prepared to render entire satisfaction in her line of business to all who may favor her with a call, as she has recently returned from the North where she has been engaged, 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

Valuable TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in Charlotte, lying on Main-street, North of the Jail, formerly owned by Miles Hill 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 Leroy Springs, Charlotte, or to the subscriber, at Alexandriana P. O.

JOHN R. ALEXANDER.
February 18, 1852. 4tf

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 on the corner on the square between Harper's & Miller'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, Boyd's Row,
Charlotte, January, 1852.