will show what resources we have within our borders. It will prefigure the state of perfection to which we shall attain when a proper, general, and liberal system of improvements shall have developed our resources, and provided adequate rewards for well directed industry, in every section of the State.

Yours very truly,
JNO. GRAY BYNUM.

JOHN D. HYMAN, Esq.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1853.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

☞ In our notice a week or two ago of our Carriage Shops, we called attention to Messrs. Trotter & Wriston's Establishment. This was an oversight—there is no such firm in Town—it is Trotter & Holmes as will be seen by their advertisement in this paper.

Bank of Charlotte.

We are informed that a sufficient amount of capital has been subscribed to secure the charter of this institution. We would admonish all those who wish to take stock that the Books will be closed from and after the 15th of April ensuing.

New Goods.

We paid a visit, yesterday morning, to the large and splendid New Store of Williams, Dickson & Co., to examine their new Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and really we cannot find language to describe the beauties we saw. Such a display of Tissue Silks, Foulard Silks, Poplin Silks, Grode Africs, White Brocade Silks, Broad Dress, worth $35 each—look out young ladies. French Lawns, Embroidered Party Silks, 100 varieties of Muslins, French and Scotch Ginghams, Fine Organdee Muslins, New Style Thread Lace Collars, Linen Collars, &c. &c. &c., we have rarely seen anywhere. Old Ladies, Young Ladies, and especially you who expect to connect matrimony with dollars (that thought, go without delay and supply yourselves with these pretty things, and get to shame all the beauties of Nature. For further particulars see their advertisement & call on W. and without much of what they say to be true. They have a splendid stock of gentlemen's ready made clothing for Spring and Summer wear.

We also invite attention to Mr. L. Springs' advertisement of his Wholesale and Retail Grocery. He has a fine stock. Call and examine them.

An Editorial Visit

Our old personal and political friend, G. A. Miller, one of the Editors of the Raleigh Wing and Western Advocate, gave us a call and a hearty shake of the hand one day last week. And here that he is in Almance [illegible] turn to say that he looks as young and [illegible] wear as he did something less than fifty years ago, when we were a boy, and he was a—very much of a gentleman. We were glad to learn from him that he has the promise of a liberal business before him in his editorial career. He deserves such fortune can keep upon him.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing we have seen the Raleigh Whig, in which the Editor gives us an amusing, and quite a correct sketch, personal as we think. He is gratifying compliments to Charlotte and her citizens, for which kind, in their behalf, their sincere and unfeigned thanks. We intend to return the call at the next Superior Court of his county, when we hope to make many dear and pleasant acquaintances in the Capital and town of Salisbury.

Barnum and Leaches' Illustrated News.

This paper, containing sixteen large quarto pages, is published weekly in New York at $2.00 a year, or $1.50 per year if a club of four being obtained for the subscriber. Four copies of one address, $5.00. Ten copies $18.00. Payment in all cases, in advance.

"The publishers will also from time to time, present gratuitously to regular subscribers, large and spacious engravings, suitable for binding, on a sheet of the very best quality, and drawn by the very best artists of the United States, which will form a collection of Engravings alone worth much more than their subscription. The engravings will consist of magnificent colored Plate Buildings, Celebrated Public Conveyances, Historical Events, American and Foreign Battle Pieces, &c., &c."

The Illustrated News was ably, faithful and beautiful Pictorial History of the World, in which science and events in this and other countries, sketches and views in all parts of the globe, Portraits of Popular men, accounts of Industrial Occupations and Biographies of Eminent Characters, and all matters of general interest to the community, will be found promptly illustrated. In addition to the Illustrations, considerable space is given in the News Department. Each number will contain the latest information from all parts of the world, with Market Reports, &c. &c. Due attention will also be paid to the Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural interests of the country, and frequent communications from competent writers will be given.

No pains or expense will be spared to produce the most illustrated newspaper in the world, one which for its variety of matter and excellence of execution will be unsurpassed by any American Press.

These are some of the advantages which the publishers hold out to the public, and they feel very sure they can fulfill them all.

Address, post paid, Publishers "Illustrated News," New York.

Southern Agriculturist.

We have received the March number of the Southern Agriculturist, which fully redeems the promises of its Editors made in their Prospectus.

Removals and Appointments.

The work of proscription has commenced. The heads of the Whigs are falling off on every hand. The guillotine wreaks with the best blood of the country. But the blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. The blood of the martyrs shall be the seed of the church. Before the new President has fairly fitted himself in his seat, he has turned out every important Whig officer in the Government. This was to be expected after the President selected for the highest Cabinet appointment, the author of the ethics doctrine, that "to the victors belong the spoils." But the country was not prepared to see the President manifest so much hot haste in his bloody work, after the mild and pacific sentiments uttered by him on this subject in 1849, but Gen. Pierce out of office and Gen. Pierce in office are very different men.

Among the many instances of recent proscription it is natural that we should select for our particular animadversion the one which occurs in our vicinity. We allude to the removal of James W. Osborne, Esq., and the appointment of Major G. W. Caldwell to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at this place. We have no objections against the recipient of the appointment to urge, and the country will have none. Mr. Caldwell is a gentleman who deserves the favors of his party, for the sacrifices which he has made for its interests.—But the odious principle against which we enter our protest is to be found in the removal of an honest, competent, and faithful incumbent for no other reason than that he is a Whig. There can be no pretence that Mr. Osborne ever on any occasion exercised the influence of his station to change a single vote in the late Presidential election; or, indeed, since he has been in office. The sub-officers of the Mint are all Democrats, whom he found in their present places, when he was appointed Superintendent. But modern democracy, it seems, has reversed the scriptural rule of returning good for evil. They return evil for good. A party, governed by such an unjust rule of action, cannot long exist in a country where justice, public virtue, and the love of the people constitute the tenure of office.

North Carolina Complaints.

Under this caption N. D. Baxley, agent of the Camden and Charleston Rail Road Company, publishes in the Camden Journal an answer to a late publication of Boger & Reese, of Spring Grove, N. C., which appeared in the Salisbury "Watchman," complaining of enormous charges in a bill of freight paid by them to their private agent, John Rossar, of Camden, and by him to Mr. Baxley as agent of the Rail Road Company, and by him to Mr. Paul T. Villepigue, the private agent of Boger & Reese, in Charleston.

In order that our readers may more fully understand the matter, we publish below, the letter of Mr. Baxley. From this letter it fully appears that Messrs. Boger & Reese have not been defrauded or wronged in any way, if they have, it has been done by their own *private* agents, and not by those of the Rail Road Company. For the $1.80 paid for storage in Camden, they must blame Villepigue, of Charleston, for not informing them that he has sent their goods, and Rossar in Camden for not advising them that he had received them at that depot. For the amount which they allege they paid for freight on one hogshead of Molasses, it appears from Mr. Baxley's statement that $10.08 of that amount was for ship expenses from Philadelphia to Charleston, not on the hogshead of molasses alone, but on that and fifteen other articles, which were sent to Messrs. Boger & Reese from Charleston, at the same time, to fair dealing, to justice, to truth, to the interests of the public, of the Rail Road Companies, and to all concerned, that Messrs. Boger & Reese should come out in a publication and say whether or not the statement of Mr. Baxley is correct. If it is not, let them call upon their several agents for a bill of specifications, in order that the mistake may be where the error is. The Editor of the Watchman shows the green feather like a defeated cock, and retreats from the position which his haste induced him to take at first, to this subject. We shall keep an eye out to see whether the Fayetteville Observer, the Raleigh Star, and other papers which sketched at the [illegible] a portion weekly, and published it to gratify a spirit of hostility to the channel of trade and travel, will manifest the same degree of haste in publishing the letter of Mr. Baxley. The retraction of that spirit is a better but durable acknowledgement of the superior advantages which this line possesses over all others in which they feel interested. Natural has commanded all her resources and all her energies in the collection of this line of trade, and from North Carolina and the State of South Carolina, and the people of Mecklenburg county, strong lines come to her call, and spread contracts to the people of Western North Carolina for years in advance of the Rip Van Winkle spirit of their own State. And can it be expected that they will now prove ungrateful to their benefactors without more potent and just causes than those which the Dwell newspaper likes of their enemies furnish? We trust not, and we believe not. Self interest, which is the highest motive power to bring man's efficiency to bear upon any given subject, would show, without the aid of gratitude, to induce the people of Western North Carolina to patronize this channel of trade. But to the letter of Mr. Baxley:

From the Camden Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA COMPLAINTS.

My attention having been called to a publication in the Lexington Ledger of the 9th inst., which was copied from the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, in which Messrs. Boger & Reese have published a bill of freight paid to me by their Agent, Mr John Rossar. It is evident from the nature of their complaint, and the manner in which it was to gratify a prejudice in the South Carolina Rail Road and its Agents (you only) for any person with common sense would have known, that the expense on one hogshead of sugar from Philadelphia to Charleston, weighing [illegible] pounds, as shown in the bill. Mr Boger, in asking out the bill, should have said, "Expenses to Charleston on 16 packages, the W. W. Eulins, $10.08 cents." Fifteen of the above packages went to Messrs. Boger & Reese by some other route, but the bill for ship expenses, &c., on the 16 packages in question, came from Philadelphia. I collected the same from Mr. John Rossar, which he paid me for the freighting of sugar, which was the only package received here that bill for freight, &c. &c.

I would also remark, that this hogshead being the only package received here, the hauling from depot, and the charge for receiving and forwarding, and receipt, means what the expenses would be per package in a regular lot of goods. Hence, Mr. Boger will see, that the expenses on one hogshead of sugar from Philadelphia had amount, as published by Messrs. Boger & Reese—and at the request of the "gentlemen residing in Charleston," is greatly kind the north; and they have thereby published an imposition on the Merchants of Western North Carolina, composed of some dozen or more, as they intended in their circular list of commissions. When Messrs. Boger & Reese received their freight bill from Mr. Rossar, if they thought they were over charged, why did they not call on Mr. Rossar, or myself, for an explanation, which would have been given cheerfully and to their satisfaction. Would this not have been much better for all parties, than to publish a long list of remarks and false statements of expenses on goods by the Charleston and Camden route? I would advise Messrs. Boger & Reese, and the "gentlemen residing in Charleston," to adopt Crocket's rule, viz: "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead."

Messrs. Boger & Reese say they "blame me for their storage bill." Now let us inquire into this matter, as we are, they should blame. This Company have always stipulated that they would undertake to notify consignees of the arrival of goods; but when goods reach their destination on their road, they are considered as delivered; but if not taken away, they are stored at the risk of the owner, and retained subject to order. Hence it will be seen that the Company do not require me to forward goods beyond this depot, or to notify owners of their arrival here. Now, if Messrs. B. & R. must blame some one for their storage bill, it seems to me it should be their Agent in Charleston, whose duty it was to give notice of his having sent the goods forward.

As the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman must now be convinced of the incorrectness of the "specimen of charges made by some of the South Carolina Agents, as furnished by the old Merchant from Spring Grove, Iredell county," I hope he will do the needful by correcting the statement.

N. D. BAXLEY, Agent.

Camden, March 14, 1853.

The Living and the Dead.

What an awful thing it is to die! What a severing of the gentle ties of Kindred and Kindness! What a rending away of our deepest and holiest affections! What an overthrow of all our aims, and of all our hopes! The infant is smitten upon its mother's breast. The young man and maiden sink almost on the steps of the altar. The laugh of contentment and the whispers of love are hushed at once, and the vault of the tomb becomes the bed of their nuptials. The father expires beside his own hearth, and among his own offspring; and the mother disappears from the cradle of her child, and from the arms of her husband. The aged and infirm lay aside the crutch and the staff, and lie down in the cold, cold, grave. All the pride of power, all the majesty of mind, and all the [illegible], are levelled with the humility of the meek and humble by death, cold, remorseless, annihilating, death. Death severs every tie, and levels all distinctions. Still we cherish in memory a fond affection for the dead. We love to see the mansions of the dead decorated with the beauties of Nature. Then let us strive to cultivate this species of taste, so consonant with the better feelings of man, and so honorable to his christian understanding. The wretch who would disregard this sentiment, and despoil a sepulchre of the last tribute of love, which fond memory had bestowed upon it, is too mean to live, and too wicked to die. Such a being would doubtless most improve his talents by practicing piracy on the sea, or robbery on the land. He is certainly not fit for christian civilization. These remarks have been elicited by a tale which was told in a communication in the last number of our paper, and it is to be hoped that a necessity for another such will not soon arise.

Memories.

It has been wisely and truly said that every heart knoweth its own bitterness. There are moments in the history of every one, when the spirits become depressed; when hope gives way to despondency, and all anticipated pleasures seem to have fetaken us. We may strive against such feelings, and try to recall our cheerfulness, but all in vain. It is a mysterious, and sometimes pleasing, sense of melancholy, which passes like a cloud over the mind, and recalls for a moment a floating recollection of scenes enacted in the bright and halcyon days of childhood's innocence. It comes upon us in the busy bustle of life; during the gleeful mirth and gay festivities of the social circle, and steals upon us in the quiet retreats of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the weak and iron-hearted. At one time, it may be caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. At another, a sound will come breathing across the ear, everlasting spoken and slight hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it? and yet, who has not felt its hallowing influence? It is like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river; although, causing a momentary eclipse of darkness, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says that, "though there are N. Carolinians here in droves but two of them ask federal offices out of the State. These are Duncan K. McRae, of Wilmington, who asks the mission to Chili which he will not get, and John H. Wheeler, late of Charlotte, who desires the sixth Auditorship of the Treasury, which he *will get*." South Carolina, on the contrary, which pretends to be independent of the Federal Government, and to hold it in utter contempt, seems to have applicants for half the offices in its gift. Our neighbors have no idea of *peaceable secession* from office-holding.

COLD COMFORT.

Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, says the Washington correspondent of the North American, said to-day, to a crowd of importunate office-seekers, that he had no vacancies in the Department, that if any of his clerks should hereafter be found incompetent, they would be dismissed, and then the qualifications of applicants would be considered. He added, however, that he anticipated no necessity for removals.

President Pierce also is reported to have made a very suitable reply to a person representing some Locofoco Club, who called upon him to make certain demands in the name of the Club. The President replied that he was always willing to hear the applications of citizens, but that he recognised no clubs.

☞ The "National Intelligencer," alluding to Mr. KENYON's declension of the appointment of U. S. Senator tendered to him by Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, and the fact that the Executives of none of the three or four other States, in whose Senatorial representation similar vacancies now exist, have thought fit to exercise the power of filling them, regards it as an admission of their constitutional inability to fill such vacancies, and, taken in connexion with Governor Foote's and Mr. Kenyon's letters, as settling the question.

THE COPPER MINES.

The Greensborough Patriot thus speaks of the Copper Mine in Guilford at present owned by Dr. Stith and Messrs. Camman & Co:

"We understand that the mine becomes richer as the workmen go down. Between the different tunnels or slopes cut in the vein there is now ascertained to be copper ore sufficient to bring in market one million of dollars. This sounds like an astonishing yield, and we should almost hesitate to mention it, were it not for reliable assurances of the correctness of the estimate. And yet, at the bottom of the last and deepest shaft the vein is thickest and richest!—promising a remuneration to enterprise and labor valuable beyond precedent in the annals of mining in this country."

A boy was choked to death in New York on Tuesday last, by attempting to swallow a piece of meat not sufficiently masticated.

COTTON STATEMENTS.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports since the first September last, up to the latest dates, amount to 2,629,057 bales, against 2,172,567 bales during the same period last season. The following table shows the receipts at the various ports for the present and last seasons, from the first September to the latest dates.

	1852.	1851.
New Orleans,	1,329,178	974,385
Mobile,	465,706	396,858
Florida,	137,160	39,396
Texas,	45,109	24,588
Savannah,	271,890	267,967
Do. Sea Island,	9,784	10,649
Charleston,	327,253	323,888
Do. Sea Island,	16,087	16,871
North Carolina,	13,506	9,713
Virginia,	13,381	11,252
New York,	. . .	. . .
Other Ports,	. . .	. . .

The exports to Great Britain amount to 1,041,369 bales, showing an increase on those of last year of 236,541 bales; the exports to France amount to 211,839 bales, showing a decrease of 62,657. The total exports to foreign ports show an increase of 219,140 bales. The shipments to northern ports amount to 606,934 bales, showing a decrease from those of last season of 42,646 bales. The stocks on hand and on shipboard at the various ports amount to 776,011 bales, showing an increase, on those of last year at the same time of 153,897 bales.

The movement in the article in Charleston during the week were as follows: Receipts 11,[illegible] (last year 14,701 bales.) Exported in the same time to foreign ports 10,083 bales; coastwise 5,217 bales; making the total exports of the week 15,800 bales; and leaving on hand a stock of 74,319 bales, inclusive of 12,107 bales on shipboard not cleared, against a stock of 66,051 bales same time last year.—*South Carolinian.*

NEW POST OFFICE LAWS.

The following sections are in the Post-route Bill which passed both Houses Congress and are now laws:

RAIL ROADS MADE POST ROUTES.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all Railroads and parts of Railroads which are or hereafter may be in operation, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be post roads; and the Postmaster General may contract for carrying the mails thereon according to existing laws.

NEW COMPENSATION TO POST MASTERS.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first of April next, in place of the compensation now allowed deputy postmasters, the Postmaster General be, and is hereby, authorized to allow them commissions at the following rates, on the postage collected at their respective offices, in each quarter, viz: on any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, fifty per cent., but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed sixty per cent, on the first hundred dollars; on every sum over and above one hundred dollars, but not exceeding four hundred dollars, forty per cent.; on every sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding four hundred dollars, thirty-five per cent.; on every sum extending twenty-for hundred dollars fifteen per cent.

And on the amount distributed by them for distribution, the postmaster at such distributing office may be allowed ten per cent. Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, shall be allowed one cent for every free letter delivered out of his office, excepting such as are for the postmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and Washington city shall not otherwise be either increased or diminished. Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he mails to the Postmaster General. Each Postmaster may be allowed two mills for delivering from his office to a subscriber each newspaper not chargeable with postage: Provided, That the commissions and allowances hereby authorized shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act" to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved March the third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

FORGED ENVELOPES, &c.

SEC. 7 provides against all kinds of counterfeiting, imitation or forgery of the postage stamps and envelopes, making the penalty, on conviction, a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8 makes it the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, all letter envelopes with postage stamps thereon, which may be deposited in his office for conveyance in the mail; and provides that, if any person shall use or attempt to use, for the conveyance of any letter or other mailable matter, by mail or otherwise, such envelope, such person shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

☞ Among the items of proceedings of the Senate, on Tuesday last, we perceive that Mr. BADGER itroduced a Resolution directing the Secretry of the Navy to inquire whether or not it will be advantageous to the Government of the United States to establish a nava depot at Beaufort, in North Carolina, and that he report to the Senate at its next session.—*Ral. Register.*

CLAIMS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

We noticed a few days since that somebody in Maine applied for an office upon the ground that a change of climate would benefit his health. A claim of the same kind, only a little more so, was presented at the late session of Congress by the keeper of the Irving House at Washington City. He says that Senator Upham, of Vermont, was sick and died at his house, of small pox, and that, in consequence thereof, he has lost a large amount of custom! He asks for damages. A committee reported against the claim.

COTTON IN AFRICA.

It is stated in the Richmond Whig that thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in Western Africa. A missionary says he stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree, in a Gooibi village, so heavily laden with bolls that it was propped up with forked sticks to prevent it from breaking down under its own weight. The cotton was equal to that of any country. The natives manufacture cotton goods extensively.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic at New-York.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at New York on Tuesday from Liverpool, which port she left on Wednesday the 9th inst.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The sales of COTTON for the three days have comprised 14,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters have taken one thousand each. The imports during the same period amounted to 75,000 bales. Messrs. WRIGHT & GANDY in their *Circular* received by this arrival, quote Cotton as steady with a fair business up to Tuesday, the 8th inst., when a decline of an eighth of a penny took place in consequence of the unfavorable tenor of the *Niagara's* American advices, the market closing dull and gloomy.

The quotations are—Fair Orleans 6¼d., Midding Orleans 5⅞d., Fair Upland 5½d., and Midding Upland, 5¼d.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The advices from Havre brought by the *Atlantic*, are to the 7th inst. the demand [illegible] was moderate and there was little or no change to notice as operators were awaiting the receipt of the *Niagara's* advices.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In Lombardy the confiscation of property of those suspected to be connected with late insurrectionary movements had commenced. The Frigates *Cumberland* and *St. Louis* had taken many fugitives on board.

*Prince CAMERATA BONAPARTE has shot himself.

*[This must be a grandson of ELIZA, the eldest sister of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who married Prince FELIX BACCHIOCHI, and left one daughter now married to Count CAMERATA.]—*Eds. Courier.*

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S SOUTHERN JOURNEY.

On his tour through the South ex-president Fillmore will be received with the utmost kindness and attention; for, in no section of the country has his administration of public affairs been more generally approved. In the great trial when a weak course or a false step on the part of the President might have jeoparded the existence of the Union, Mr. Fillmore stood firm, and gave his signature to the Compromise measures, and thus secured the rights of the South. Coming from the free States, some persons feared that he would not have the nerve to approve the fugitive slave law, in opposition to the general feeling of the people of his State. But he looked beyond local effects and personal consideration, and performed his duty as a patriot, regardless of the effect which it might have upon his own popularity. After a faithful administration of public affairs he now retires to private life. His tour to the South will enable him to see and judge for himself on the subject of existing slavery; and we venture to predict that the conviction that the institution of slavery is not incompatible with the happiness of the African race.—*Balt. Clipper.*

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

W. Ramsour & Co., Brown and Brawley, B. Blackwell, C. & Co., W. W. Elms & Co., C. C. Jones & Co., C. & C. M. Erwin, N. G. Taylor, J. W. Stockton, J. Stamey, Caldwell & H., M. L. & R. J. Holmes, Ray & Co., Miller, & Co., J. & C. J. Cowles, Fisher, B. & Co., Ramsour & J., Murphy & B., R. F. Simonton, M. Turner, J. Williford, H. B. Groner, H. Severs, Irwin & H., A. W. Neuffer, John Black, D. Parks, Parks & H., A. H. Moss, J. P. Henderson, Brem & J., J. B. Gordon, J. Wells, S. W. McCrary, R. & L. Feimster, G. Mosteller, C. C. Henderson & S., E. Myers & Co., Smith & Tate, W. B. & B. F. Withers, Allison & B., J. Reid & Bro., H. F. Shuford, Carson, Watson & P., Taylor & A., T. C. Graham, J. & H. Willteng, A. A. Smithdeal, D. L. Rea, S. C. Waugh, H. C. Hamilton & Co., Sanders & H., Williams, D. & Co., Springs & Withers, E. Myers, Drucker & S., E. S. Barnett & Co., N. M. Stitt, Murphy, McRoric & Co., N. Armfield, Spratt, D. & Co., Setzer & W., Sill & Sill, Wm. Canfield, J. W. Gibson, J. Brian & Co., D. Muhlinghouse, Jonas Rudisill, Killian, Fry & Co., Berrier & Moore, R. King & S., Harris & B., Grant & M., J. F. W. Wilde.

Died,

In this county, on the 23d instant, Captain C. A. ALLEN, aged about 50 years, leaving a wife and several children, besides an aged father and mother, whose stay he had been for a number of years, to mourn his loss.

Tribute of Respect.

LODGE LODGE No. 137, A. F. M., March 21, 1853.

It was unanimously Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest sorrow, of the death of our esteemed and worthy brother, MARTIN L. PHIFER.

That we bow with humble submission to this dispensation of Providence, and that by this affliction, we are forcibly reminded of the necessity of preparing ourselves while in the midst of health and strength of manhood, to gain "admission into the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides."

That we extend to the bereaved family and friends of our deceased brother our earnest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and as a testimony of the high appreciation of his worth and virtues, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and be published in the N. C. Whig, Western Democrat, and Carolina Republican.

W. J HOKE, Secretary.

☞ Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the BANK of CHARLOTTE, N. C. will be held on Tuesday, the 12th of April, for the purpose of organizing and electing Directors and Officers for said Bank.

B. MORROW,
JOS. H. WILSON,
W. W. ELMS,
S. A. DAVIS,
WM. JOHNSTON,
D. PARKS,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners.

March 30, 1853. 4t

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and lot conveniently situated in the business part of Charlotte is for sale. If not sold privately before the May Court, will then be sold at auction. Inquire of.

R. SHAW.

March 30, 1853. 9t

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, MARCH 30, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	10	a	12½
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a	00
" Hog round	lb.	9	a	9½
Bagging, Cotton,	yd	11	a	15
Beef,	lb.	4	a	5
Butter,	lb.	12½	a	13
Beeswax,	lb.	20	a	22
Beans,	bushel	40	a	50
Brandy, Apple,	gal.	40	a	50
" Peach,	gal.	87½	a	$1
Cotton,	lb.	6¾	a	9¾
Coffee,	lb.	10	a	12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30	a	31
" Tallow,	lb.	8	a	10
Corn,	bushel	45	a	50
Chickens,	each	10	a	12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a	15
" Linsey,	yard	25	a	30
Eggs,	dozen	8	a	00
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2¼	a	2⅜
Feathers,	lb.	25	a	30
Lard,	lb.	10½	a	00
Mutton,	lb.	5	a	6
Mackerel,	bbl.	$10	a	16
Molasses,	gal.	33	a	50
Meal,	bushel	60	a	40
Nails,	lb.	4½	a	5
Oats,	bushel	25	a	30
Pork,	lb.	6½	a	7
Peas,	bushel	00	a	50
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50	a	00
" Sweet,	bushel	50	a	00
Rice,	bushel	$3½	a	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Brown,	lb.	6¼	a	9
Stone-Ware,	gal.	10	a	15
Salt,	sack	1½	a	00
Tea,	lb.	75	a	$1
Wheat,	bushel	62½	a	75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	33	a	40
" N. Carolina,	gal.	40	a	45
Yarn,	bale	80	a	87½

REMARKS.

COTTON.—279 bales have changed hands since our last report at prices varying from 6½ to 9¾ cents.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, March 28.

It will no doubt be recollected that our previous weekly report of the cotton market closed with a brisk and spirited demand for the article, at an advance of a full ½ cent on the former quotations, and bringing fair up to 10 cents. The week now under review opened with the same good feeling and active demand, with a daily upward tendency in prices, until, at the close of business on Thursday evening, it was ascertained that a further advance of ¼ cent had been established on former quotations, and 10¼ cents was freely paid for fair cotton, and in some instances even higher rates were obtained. On Friday morning the news from Liverpool, by the Atlantic, came to hand, and again on Saturday morning the advices by the Asia were received. By each of these steamers the Liverpool market is reported dull and drooping, and by the Asia a decline of ¼ on the fine qualities, and a partial decline of ¼ on the lower grades was reported, with sales for the week of 41,000 bales, speculators taking 1,000 and exporters 4,000 bales. These accounts checked operations and unsettled the market, and during Friday and Saturday the transactions were only to a very limited extent, at prices in favor of the buyer. On Monday the supply on sale was very limited, and the transactions too light to be a true criterion of the actual state of the market. The sales of the week comprise 1,850 bales, and we continue our former quotations with this remark, that they must be considered nominal for the present, viz: Inferior 6¼ to 7; Ordinary 7¼ to 7¾; Middling 8 to 8¾; Good Middling 9 to 9¾; Fair 9¾ to 10, and choice a shade higher.—*Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, March 25.

468 bales of cotton were sold, at 8 to 10¼. The market is unsettled and drooping.

NEW GOODS AT Wholesale and Retail.

Small Profits and Quick Sales!

Cash Prices.

WILLIAMS, DICKSON & CO.

ARE now receiving the largest and most Splendid Stock of

DRY GOODS,

of all kinds, ever offered in this Market. A great variety of

LADIES DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

for CASH, or to punctual pay Customers.

We invite our Country Merchants to the West of us, to visit our Town to supply themselves in Goods, and we fear no competition.

Charlotte, March 30, 1853. 9tf

THAT MAMMOTH WINDOW.

IT is all right Gent'emen! settled, fixed, made fast to the house and filled with

FANCY GOODS,

and the Commissioners have agreed to let it remain there. The question has been often asked, why we built such a window? Well, we will tell you. It was for room. When we first came amongst you, in July last, we rented the Store we now occupy, and as our business increased, we kept running back until we could go no farther, consequently we had to go in front, and now we present you with a glass front, where we can show you our Fancy Goods to perfection. And now as that is all explained we will proceed to business and just say to you, one and all, that we are here to

Clothe the People,

with good and Fashionable Clothing, at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION, and not only that, we sell you

NEW GOODS

manufactured by our own hands, that will NUMBER at least 100 MORE than any in Charlotte; and as to our stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

we have the largest and best Stock ever brought to Charlotte, consisting of all sorts, sizes, kinds and qualities too numerous to mention. We have also *Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Silk Undershirts, Gauzed Cotton do., Collars, Ties, Black and Fancy, Silk and Satin Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes,* and in fact, every thing that is be found in a

GENTS FURNISHING HOUSE,

to which we would invite your attention before purchasing. You will find us at our old stand, sign of the "Mammoth Window," on Trade street, opposite Well's large Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Store.

FULLINGS & CO.

Charlotte, March 30, 1853 9tf

☞ Notice.

I AM legally authorized to collect all claims due the late Firms of Spratt & Allison—W. W. Elms & Co., and W. W. Elms; and hope that all those indebted to either of those firms, may come forward promptly and settle their accounts or notes, without further notice, and by doing so, save me the unpleasant necessity of using harsher measures. A word to the wise is sufficient.

JOAB P. SMITH.

Charlotte, March 30, 1853. 9tf

Amendments to the Charter.

AN ACT to amend An Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlotte in the County of Mecklenburg.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all fines imposed by the Intendant of Police of the Town of Charlotte shall, when collected, be paid over to the Treasurer of said Town and be appropriated to all the objects to which the taxes collected in said Town may be applied.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of said Town are hereby authorized to issue bonds payable in the name of the Town of Charlotte and under the name and seal of the Intendant of said Town; and all moneys received on said bonds shall be applied to the construction of a Market House in said Town, and a Male and Female Academies, and for the opening of Streets and for grading and repairing the streets in said Town. *Provided*, That the whole amount of debt contracted by said Town, under authority of this act shall, at no time, exceed five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. All citizens residing in said Town, and all persons owning property in said Town, are hereby required to make out a list of their taxable property of every kind and description, which list shall be returned before the Intendant of said Town, on or before the 1st of April of each and every year, on oath of the party, his agent or attorney, taken before the Intendant or some Justice of the Peace of the County of Mecklenburg.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of said Town are hereby authorized to levy and collect the same tax on interest accruing on bonds, notes and other debts payable to citizens of said Town, and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, as are now authorized and required by law, in regard to the tax on interest for State purposes.

SEC. 5. That the corporate limits of said Town shall embrace the land contained within the following boundaries: Beginning at the present Town boundary at the western termination of Trade street and running from said termination seventy two poles in its present direction, and from its eastern termination forty poles and eighteen links, thence beginning at the northern terminus of Tryon street and extending in its present direction seventy eight poles and eighty links and extending the said Tryon street from its southern terminus ninety-one poles and seven links, thence running parallel lines with said Tryon and Trade streets, from the points or distances above designated to where said lines will intersect each other.

SEC. 4. That when the said Commissioners shall deem it expedient to open any new street or widen any street already opened and the owners of property affected by the street so opened or moved, shall claim damages, it may be lawful for said Commissioners to fix their petition before the County or Superior Court of said county, praying said Court to appoint four Commissioners, who shall be disinterested freeholders, resident in said Town, who shall estimate the damages sustained by said improvement, and ascertain the sum which shall be paid to the owners of the property aforesaid, and report the same to the next term of said Court, under their signatures and seals, which said report on being confirmed by the Court, shall be enrolled on the records of said Court and registered in the Register's office of the county of Mecklenburg, and such confirmation shall have the effect of a judgment of the Court against said Commissioners for the amount so found due, and execution thereon may issue in behalf of the owner of said property, for the sum so found due and shall pass the title to the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, of the land over which said street, opened or moved as above provided, may pass.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1852.

JOHN BAXTER, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 24th day of March, 1853.

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CHARLOTTE.

SPRINGS & McLEOD

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW

Wholesale and Retail GROCERY STORE,

Corner of College and Trade Streets,

WHERE they will exhibit to the "World and the rest of Mankind," the Largest, and as Cheapest Stock of GROCERIES ever brought into this Market, or opened in the Western part of North Carolina. Below, we enumerate a few of the most important articles now used by the community at large, viz:

500 Sacks SALT
300 Bags RIO COFFEE.
50 Bags JAVA COFFEE.
60 Hhds. N. O. and Muscovado SUGAR.
25 Barrels Granulated SUGAR.
25 Barrels Crushed SUGAR.
20 Barrels Pulverized SUGAR.
20 Hhds. W. I. MOLASSES.
20 Barrels N. O. MOLASSES.
25 Barrels of NEW YORK SYRUP.

ALSO—A LARGE LOT OF

Cheese Mackerel, Herring Crackers, Pickles, (in quarts, half-gallons and gallons,) Sardines, Preserves and Candies,

And many other articles too numerous to particular