DUTY OF THE WHIGS.

The Philadelphia *Daily News* gives some advice to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, which the *Richmond Mail* says is equally applicable to the Whigs of Virginia, and which we say is also equally applicable to the Whigs of North Carolina—and to the latter we desire to commend the spirited and excellent observations of our contemporaries.

"If," says the "Mail," "in the face of 20,000 majority, the Whigs of Pennsylvania are determined, not only to stand by their party banner, but to contend with brave and believing hearts for victory why should the Whigs [of North Carolina] dream of succumbing for a moment? The vote upon Scott's election was no test of the comparative strength of parties, as all candid men upon both sides will admit."

It is even more unmanly and absurd to despair of the success of the Whig cause in the country at large. Our defeat under Gen. Scott was by no means as decisive and disheartening as that of the locofocos under Van Buren. Horse, foot and dragoons, Old Tippecanoe drove the dominant party out of power. It is true, Van Buren obtained three more States than Scott—seven in all; but then it must be remembered that Van Buren had the advantage of holding the reins of power, with an army of office holders at his back, and the most perfect union and desperate energy among his own party. Scott had no official cohorts, and the Whigs supported him with a faint and divided heart. If the locofocos could rally and triumph after such a defeat as that of Van Buren, why should not the Whigs rally and triumph after the less decisive and less disastrous defeat of Gen. Scott! And, after all, although thousands upon thousands of the whigs in all the States of the Union staid at home at the last election, and would not vote at all, and while other thousands voted the locofoco ticket, *a larger number of votes was cast for Gen. Scott than any Whig candidate ever received before.* The Whig party polled more than a million and a half of votes in the last Presidential election, notwithstanding such numbers of them everywhere did not vote. And can there be those who would disband this immense army, and trail its glorious banner in the dust? If such there are, they would render the Whig cause a service by joining its open enemies, and ceasing to paralyze strong arms and courageous hearts, by their timid and gloomy forebodings.

The question for all true Whigs to consider, is—can you surrender Whig principles? Do you no longer believe that they are essential to the dignity and prosperity of the country? If you have yielded this ancient conviction, then you cannot disband too soon. If not, then you must retain your organization as the only mode of giving vitality and efficiency to your principles. For ourselves, we are thoroughly satisfied that the conservative influence of the Whig party was never more needed than it will be within the next four years. It saved the country in Mr. Polk's time from a senseless and ruinous war with Britain about Oregon. It saved the Union afterwards from the effects of the sectional quarrel produced by the Mexican war. Judging from the rampant spirit displayed by Young America now, and from the countenance which its aggressive tendencies receive in high places, Whig services may again be needed, ere the administration of Gen. Pierce be ended, to secure the peace and to maintain the Union of the country. Let every Whig, then, stand at his post, prepared and determined to preserve intact the integrity and strength of the Whig party, so that, even though he may not wield the sword of victory, he may hold up a shield, which will protect the country and its institutions from domestic and foreign enemies."

SOULE—PURCHASE OF CUBA.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says it is generally believed, that before accepting his mission, Minister Soule obtained an assurance from the Executive that he should have unlimited powers for the purchase of Cuba." No such belief can have obtained credit in any intelligent quarter, simply because Mr. Soule has declared very explicitly that he is *opposed* to the purchase of that Island. In his speech in the Senate on that subject, on the 25th of January last, he spoke upon that point in the following very emphatic language:

"Sir, I am against purchasing Cuba—Who ever knows anything of Castilian pride must be aware that Spaniards can never be brought to sell Cuba to us. And it seems to me strange that we should persist in seeking to purchase Cuba when Spain says she is unwilling to sell it—when her own Ministers have declared in the most solemn manner that they would sooner see that beautiful possession sunk into the bottom of the ocean than to see it go to any other power. Your tender of purchase therefore can effect nothing.

"No, sir. I have still another objection against purchasing Cuba. There is something there that speaks aloud for those suffering Cubanos, who call upon us for assistance. They are proud and would not consent to this purchase. I am unwilling to wrong their susceptibilities; and thus, as far as a word of mine can have any bearing upon any policy which might now or hereafter be pursued, the *idea of purchasing Cuba has become an obsolete one and must be abandoned.* It is useless to attempt it. It is more than useless to speak of it. Spain is unwilling to sell and from the surrounding political atmosphere I do not know that we would incur less danger in purchasing than in conquering the Island. I am against purchasing it."

After such declarations as these, it is idle to suppose that the idea of purchasing Cuba had any thing to do with the selection of Mr. Soule for this special mission. The fact is not disputed, we believe, however, that Mr. Soule is in favor of acquiring Cuba. As he is opposed to purchasing it, by fair and honorable contract, only one inference can be reasonably drawn from his position—which is, that he would obtain the island, by violence, through filibustering agencies, or in any other way than by purchase.

The Spanish Court will doubtless refuse to receive Mr. S. as Minister. He cannot, certainly, be very acceptable to the Government either as Minister or man—*Raleigh Register.*

A GOOD ORDER.

We see by the reports of the police court of the city of Louisville, that Judge Joyce, a day or two since, instructed the police to arrest all boys perambulating the streets at a late hour at night, unless they can show good cause for being out. His honor said that if parents could not keep their children at home he would take care of them.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 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.

FOR CONGRESS,

JAMES W. OSBORNE,

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR CLERK.

The friends of WM. K. REID, take great pleasure in announcing his name to the People of the County of Mecklenburg, as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

☞ See an article on the first column on the duty of the Whigs. We commend it to their particular attention and hope they will give it an attentive perusal.

☞ A friend has furnished us with Prof. Emmons's report in a condensed form. We are much obliged to him and shall commence it in our next number, as it is too long for one paper.

"A Mother in Israel" shall be attended to.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Dr Koch, who proposes to give instructions on the Piano Forte, &c. The Doctor comes well recommended and those who have daughters should avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to have them instructed in this elegant accomplishment.

DISCUSSION AT LINCOLNTON.

The candidates for Congress in this District met at Lincolnton, last week, and partially opened the canvass. We learn that the discussion was limited by the Court to one hour each. Mr. Osborne led off, in his usual handsome style; He announced himself as being in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. On this point we think Mr. Osborne will receive the approbation of nine-tenths of the people of the District. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the people of North Carolina, have determined that our old State shall come in for her share of these lands. She is more entitled to them than the new States, to whom Congress has been giving them away by millions of acres. The question is, shall she demand her share of them? Surely our State *needs* the money; her right is clear, and it is strange indeed that any one should oppose the receiving of it—But strange as it may seem, and however much we need it, just at this time, when we are requiring funds to carry on our internal improvements, strengthen our Common Schools, &c., there are yet some who are opposed to receiving the portion that would fall to North Carolina. We learn that Mr. Craige is of this number, and that he took the ground that the division of the proceeds of the public lands was unconstitutional! If it is unconstitutional to divide these proceeds among the old States, it is equally unconstitutional to give them away to the new. We cannot understand how it can be otherwise. Yet we are, by every session of Congress large donations made to the new States. This has been, and will continue to be the practice, unless the people of the old States make their voices heard on the subject, and protest against the unjust policy.

Mr. Osborne also defined his position in regard to the dangerous policy of extending indefinitely the Territory of the U. States. He was opposed to the measure, and showed how it would lead to debt, [illegible] foreign wars; and worse than all, to a renewal of those stormy sectional strifes at home growing out of the slavery question. Mr. Craige, on the other hand, as might be expected by his past antecedents sympathising with the progressives of his party, [illegible] came out [illegible] in favor of the acquisition of Cuba and every thing else within the grasp of the United States.

It remains to be seen how the people of this District will attach themselves to these great questions. Are they willing to see the public lands squandered for the benefit of the new States, composed as they are, in the most part, of foreign emigrants?

Are they willing to go with the progressives in the acquisition of territory, when war, debts and imminent danger to our institutions, are the inevitable results?

We clip the above from the last Salisbury Watchman. We were on our way to the Mountains and heard the discussion between the candidates, and hoped to be able to return to our post in time to have given a sketch of the speeches in our last; but circumstances prevented us. The above sketch, however, presents in a very clear light the points at issue and discussed between the candidates. Mr Osborne was exceedingly eloquent and forcibly strong, and his speech gratified the highest expectations of his friends, and opened the eyes of his enemies. Mr. Craige followed and complimented Mr. Osborne's speech for the beauty of its rhetoric and eloquence of delivery, but thought, or rather *pretended* to think, that it was wanting in substance. But the rejoicings of the Whigs, and the mutterings of the Democrats told quite a different tale. Mr. Osborne, stood upon the grounds of the Whig party on the questions of the disposition of the public domain, and territorial acquisition, including the Cuba question. Mr. Craige, opposed the Whig doctrine on the first question on the ground of its unconstitutionality, but did not prove it so. On the other question, he went the whole length of Mr Pierce's Inaugural, regardless of danger and consequences. The disposition of the public lands, and the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, will engross the attention of the next Congress more than any other questions, and if the Democrats have the power, the old States will be robbed of every dollar of their interest in the public domain for the benefit of the new States, and we may expect a war with Spain, England, and France in attempting to acquire the possession of Cuba. So it behooves the people of the district to keep a lookout to their interests on these two great questions.

In our next, we shall probably give a short sketch of our trip to the Mountains. Having just finished a long, warm ride on horse-back, we feel too unwell to write any more just now.

We hope that our friends at the several points of discussion in the district will give us faithful reports for publication.

COPPER AND DIAMONDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We are informed by prof. C. U. Shepard, who has just returned from a fortnight's exploration in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus and Rowan, that the prospect of an abundant supply of copper ore is afforded by the indications presented in the mines of those counties. The great metalliferous region known as Gold Hill, in Rowan, and which next to the famous Dorne's mine in this State, is the most productive deposit of the precious metal in the United States—is perhaps the most promising repository for copper thus far brought to light. Other places may hereafter prove equally rich; but the gold veins at Gold Hill, being already worked to the depth of nearly 350 feet, afford the most favorable opportunity in the country for judging of the character of that spot for copper—a metal which rarely shows itself in much richness at the top of the ground. Already, from the depths referred to, tons of merchantable copper ore are daily raised; and the indications are such as to lead the Professor to predict, that Gold Hill will very speedily acquire a character for copper as distinguished as that which it has long since established for gold.

The Professor while in Charlotte, was presented with a diamond, by Dr. Leventhorpe, a late graduate of our Medical College. That gentleman had lately discovered it on his estate at Pioneer Mills; and this is the second specimen of this precious gem found within the year in the county. Hitherto, no special search has been made for the diamond, these specimens having been discovered in a manner purely accidental.—*Chas. Cour.*

Late from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

BALTIMORE, April 28, 1.20 P. M.

The Royal mail steam ship *Canada*, STONE, has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, which she left on the 16th inst. She will reach Boston at day-break on Friday morning.

The U. S. mail steam ship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, has broken her crank and would not be able to sail on her regular day—the 20th.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—In consequence of the favorable tenor of the *Baltic's* advices, the demand for COTTON was good, and prices advanced an eighth of a penny. The lower grades have improved most, although all qualities are dearer. The sales during the week comprised 60,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 11,000 and exporters 12,000. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6⅞d., Middling Orleans 5 15-16ths, Fair Upland 6½d, and Middling Upland at 5⅞d. The imports have amounted to 42,000 bales. The stock on hand consists of 818,000 bales.

RICE is quiet but firm at 20s. 9d. a 22s. per cwt.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.—CONSOLS are quoted at 100¾. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £115,000.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The report of the insurrection at Barcelona is incorrect.

The French Trans-Atlantic steam Ship line has been abandoned.

Another steam ship has been added to the Glasgow line.

In the British House of Commons, a question was asked whether the interests of England and the King of Musquito were being looked after. Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that the negotiations with the United States had not terminated. An enquiry was also asked the Government whether it was true that KOSSUTH's house in London had been searched on the 14th instant by the police, and that arms and ammunition had been found therein; whether arrests had been made in Prussia on information furnished by the London police.

The *Canada* exchanged signals with the *Arctic* up channel.

The *City of Glasgow* arrived out on the 15th inst.

The commercial advices from Havre brought by the *Canada* are precisely the same as those received by the *Humboldt*. Holders of COTTON on the 13th inst., were awaiting the receipt of the *Baltic's* advices.

Late from California.
ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.

The steam ship *United States* has arrived, having made the trip from Aspinwall in the short space of five days and three hours. She has brought advices from California to 1st of April.

The last accounts from San Francisco of the 15th of February, it will be recollected, represented that much conjecture and anxiety had arisen on account of the non-arrival of the steam ship *Independence* of the VANDERBILT line, then thirty days beyond her time, having on board the passengers who left New-York on the 20th of January in the *Northern Light*, and that so great were the apprehensions entertained respecting her safety, that the Agent of the VANDERBILT line chartered the steamer *Sea Bird* for the purpose of effecting a thorough search and obtaining some clue to her whereabouts. The *United States* however, brings the melancholy intelligence that she was lost on the coast of Lower California. She first struck on a shoal near Margarita Island, then took fire and was entirely consumed. She had on board over four hundred passengers, of whom 130 were either drowned or perished in the flames. The survivors were carried to San Francisco. The scene is represented to have been most terrible and the suffering intense. The mining news from California is very favorable. The miners are making fine profits. PROVISIONS are low. Small sales of FLOUR have been effected at from 12 to $18 per bbl.—*Chas. Cour.*

THE NEW SILVER COIN ABOUT.

The new silver coinage of the United States, says the Baltimore Sun, issued under the late act of Congress, is already in circulation in our city, though only paid out for the first time at the mint of Philadelphia on Tuesday. Adams & Co. drew out, that day, $250,000, for the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and our banks are already dispensing it to the people. It is the expectation of this enterprising firm to draw out forty or fifty thousand dollars daily for some weeks. At this rate, the country will soon be pretty well supplied, and we shall no longer hear complaints of a want of small silver change.

A WHALE.

The N. Y. Mirror states that, a few days ago, off Montauk Point, a monstrous whale was caught, which is to be taken to the city for exhibition. A large house is being built near the East River for its reception, and also to haul him ashore. The monster is about 50 feet long; and is supposed to weigh over forty tons. A steamboat has been sent to tow him into port. Four boats were lost in the conflict before his whaleship was taken.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Now that the Congressional candidates for the Seventh District are fairly in the field, and the bugle notes will soon ring through the political greenwood for each clansman to rally, we think the occasion favorable to remind our readers of certain great questions, which in all probability will determine the election. We hope and believe that the people of this district are too intelligent to be deceived by the mere name of Democracy, and that the 'still small voice' of truth cannot be silenced by the bold assumptions of the demagogue, or the lies of the unprincipled partizan.

What then, are the real questions which now divide the Whig and Democratic parties? The acquisition and annexation of foreign territory to the United States, whether by conquest or purchase, has for years met with the favorable consideration of the Democratic party. The Mexican war was the effect of this spirit. The piratical expeditions against Cuba would never have disgraced our nation if they had not met with aid and encouragement from the leaders of the Democratic party. How has such a spirit affected our interests and our character at home and abroad? At home it has created a reckless disregard of treaties. It has sullied our national reputation and made us a terror instead of a protector to the weak; and a foe, suspected and hated by the strong and enlightened nations of the [illegible]. It has generated an appetite [illegible]sions of our neighbors, at the expense of our own moral, mental and physical interests. What do we want with Cuba and her miserable ignorant population of free negroes? Have we not already territory for five hundred millions of people? Can Cuba be bought? Never! Spain would rather see Cuba sunk in the ocean 'deeper than plummet ever sounded,' than in the possession of any other Nation. Spain the land of Columbus, upon whose dominions the sun never set, has all the morbid pride of fallen greatness. She will clutch with the tenacity of death, this last gem in her once brilliant *coronal*.

Would it be to the interest of our country if Cuba could be acquired without a war? We could not purchase the island for any reasonable sum. Mr. Polk authorized Gen. Saunders, our then Minister, to offer one hundred millions for the island, but the offer was indignantly refused by the haughty Castilians. Suppose Mr. Polk had succeeded in the purchase—to have paid the debt, and the consequent annexation would have again brought the North and South in collision both on the Tariff and the Slavery questions. We would not endanger the Union of these States for such a country as Cuba, if she was crusted with gold and diamonds. The wealth of the world should be as but dust, when compared to the hopes of national freedom, which now have no other guarantee but the Union of these States.

We hope both the candidates for Congress will 'face the music,' on this question. We have too high an opinion of the candor of the gentlemen to suspect for a moment that either of them would act the political dodger.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is another question of great importance, and should engage the attention of our candidates and the people. If any thing realized the fable of the frozen serpent it is the conduct of the new States aided by the Democratic party on this subject. The new States after being thawed into life by the kindness and liberality of the old thirteen, now attempt to strike their envenomed fangs into the bosoms of their mother's protectors. We regret that this subject should have ever become a subject of party; but we hope at the same time, that the people of North Carolina could get what justly is her due, she could open her Rivers, build her Plank and Rail Roads, and educate her children without one cent of additional tax. We should like to see the champion bold enough to take ground in the district against a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States. We predict that like Goliah of old, tho' armed with spear, sword and shield, that any little David even with a sling and a few smooth pebbles from the brook, could soon make the giant bite the dust.

Secession, the Monroe doctrine, proscription and internal improvements by the General government will all receive due attention from the respective and respectable candidates.

We hope the Whigs in each County in the District will at once organize and go to work. Let us fight the good fight. Let us expose the hollow heartedness and false pretensions of modern Democracy, which is nothing but the corrupt remains of the Van Buren party, renewed into a sort of diseased life, by Nashville and Buffalo disorganizers. Democracy in South Carolina, means Secession and free trade; at the North, a high protective Tariff and Free Soil; in Mississippi it is synonymous with repudiation, and in North Carolina, it embraces whatever heresy is at the time popular with the masses. There is, however, one cardinal principle about which the 'faction and fragments' are always harmonious. Marcy first uttered, and modern Democracy has illustrated the principle—'to the victors belong the spoils!!'—*Rowan Whig and Western Advocate.*

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.

A writer in the New York Sun describes his experience of one Sunday in the great Southern city. He went to church; on his return, found about a dozen billiard tables in full blast opposite to his room; windows and doors wide open; stores of every description open and doing full retail and wholesale business. After dinner he went, along with about 5000 people, to a bull and bear fight, which he describes with great particularity. The bull whipped. After tea, went to the theatre, where he saw a gay and fashionable assembly, including all grades from the rich banker to the swarthy slave, all in their appropriate places, and delighted with everything around them.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

A destructive fire broke out on the 17th ult in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.—A large building and its contents were entirely consumed, notwithstanding the most powerful effort to arrest the progress of the flames. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. The cause assigned is spontaneous combustion.

The Weldom (N. C.) *Patriot* states that the cholera is raging between that town and Gaston, and that eight or nine deaths had recently occurred. It is said to have originated from eating oysters, and the citizens of Gaston had held a meeting and requested a man engaged in selling them, to stop the business.

LARGE INCREASE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Persons who are weary of preaching are sometimes found to relish arithmetic. Instead of holding forth in general terms upon the extravagance of our people, and their excessive imports from aboard, which they will have to pay for by and by, if they manage to escape it now, we will get at the same thing in an arithmetic way. The Journal of commerce shall supply us with figurative language in its tables of importations into the part of New York, by which it appears that since the commencement of this year, the increase of imports for the three months beyond those in the same time last year is $17,187,142. The imports into New York for *March* were—

In 1851	$13,986,102
In 1852	12,587,902
In 1853	19,413,828

And the imports for the first quarter of the year were—

In 1851	$40,668,975
In 1852	32,849,576
In 1853	50,336,718

The large increase of imports has not been confined to dry goods, but has extended to nearly every class of general merchandise.

The imports of foreign dry goods for *March* in New York have been—

In 1851	$5,839,550
In 1852	5,585,818
In 1853	9,785,311

The imports of dry goods for the first quarter of the year have been—

In 1851	[illegible]
In 1852	18,636,499
In 1853	27,404,851

The exports have increased somewhat, but by no means in proportion. The import for the last two years were very great; but the demand this year seems to show they were wanted for immediate consumption. There is certainly an important lesson in these figures. What is it? Is it not that our population is rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers; and that our manufacturing establishments in their crippled state are totally inadequate to the supply of their wants? There may be a falling off by and by perhaps for a time in the foreign imports, but only to return upon us again in an augmented flood. Here is no overtrading. If so, there would be some hope of a stop to these great imports. The domestic demand proves them to be wanted. The imports are undoubtedly to go on increasing, our own productions being stationary, or nearly so, till—when? Yes, when and where are there waves of foreign imports to be stayed? We are all concerned in the answer to the question. If these goods were paid for by our own productions, it would be no matter in the financial point of view. If they were paid for, any how, before we consume them, it would not matter much. But if we do not pay for them at all, but run in debt for these powerful seductions to extravagance, it is a vital matter to us.

Here are fifty millions imported in the three last months at the single port of New York, on which cash duties were obliged to be paid to a amount of upwards of eleven millions. Being under the absolute necessity of paying this enormous sum, how much was almost forced to be left unpaid to the foreign manufacturers and merchants? The truth is plain, we are getting deeply into debt, not for goods which are not wanted here—for they are, and which are worn out and consumed before paid for—but because our own people are standing idle, or driven to the wilderness, while strangers in other countries are doing their work for them, and robbing them of their birthright to labor for their countrymen, and intercepting the bread which their native soil had destined for the mouths of her children. And what is to be the end of this? There is to be no end. The poor are to be always with us, and the country, once meant to be independent, is to be a slave, like other lands, to debts, and creditors, which shall continue to increase, till revolutions, civil or financial, as in other times and nations, shall come to our relief, and wipe them both away together.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

ANTIQUITY OF THE POLKA.

The description of the lavolta, in Sir John Davies's poem on dancing, the "Orchestra," (1596,) shows that it must have closely resembled the dance which we fondly boast of as one of the great inventions of the 19th century. It runs as follows:

"Yet is there one, the most delightful kind,
A lofty jumping, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements bound;
And still their feet an anapest do sound;
An Anapest is all their music song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long."

The "anapest" is conclusive; it points exactly to the peculiar nature of the polka, the pause on the third step. Moreover, it appears, that there is no especial figure for the polka, so there was none for the lavolta; for it is classed among those dances—

"Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won,
Which, with best order, can all orders shun;
For everywhere he wantonly must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change."

Who can doubt after that? The polka was certainly danced before queen Elizabeth.—*From "Notes and Queries."*

DUCKS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

The *Boston Herald* states that during a thunder-storm a few days since, "two wild ducks were taken off the wing" by a flash of lightning, and dropped near South Boston bridge in the water. They were seen to fall and Mr. Joseph Colburn, wood and coal dealer on Turnpike street, South Boston, went out and picked them up. One of them had his head taken completely off. The feathers on the neck were partly singed. The other had a wing taken off, and the feathers on his back plucked as smoothly as if done by hand.

At Young's Mill in this county, last Saturday, during a thunder storm, a woodcock was struck by lightning and immediately fell dead, with its feathers very much singed, at the same time setting the woods on fire. So you see that lightning can kill birds out south as well as in yankeeland, when it takes fair aim at them.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in Africa. A missionary says he has stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in a Gorah, village, so heavily laden with bolls that it was propped up with forked stick to prevent it from breaking under its own weight. The cotton was equal of any country. The natives manufacture cotton goods extensively.

We learn that the whole line of the Cape Fear and Deep River work has been put under contract to responsible men, and that the work will be pressed as rapidly as possible to completion.—*Standard.*

At Nashville, on the 10th, as a Mr. RIDGAWAY was passing down the steps in front of the M. E. Church, the right skirt of his coat, in the pocket of which was a loaded pistol, came in contact with the sidestone of the steps, causing the pistol to go off, the contents of which took effect on Mr. SUMMERFIELD BATTLE, who was standing a few paces in front, on the pavement, causing his death shortly afterwards.

Mr. Sands, an American, has been performing the feat of "walking across the ceiling" at Drury Lane, London.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

Williams, D. & Co., Brem & J., Phifer & Y., Parks & H., Wm. Gaither, Springs & McL., Jenkins, R. & Co., A. W. Buis, J. F. Gilmer, Cross & W., R. E. Johnson, J. C. & R. Grier & Co., Wallace & C., W. Wallace, J. K. Harrison, Spratt & A., R. F. Simonton, J. W. Thompson, Winchester & S., Sheek & G., R. P. Waring, E. Martin & Co., S. C. & M. H. Waugh, McRorie & J., J. & H. Wilfong, B. Julian, Miller, L. & Co., J. J. Long, J. Harty & Co., J. H. McRorie, Carson, Y. & G., W. Blackwelder, Springs & W., A. W. Neuffer, W. B. & B. F. Withers, T. Trotter & S., Irwin & H., Spratt, D. & Co., Elias & C., C. Hickerson, A. Stevens & S., Davidson & M., J. C. Nesbit, Stade, K. & Co., W. H. Reaves, Hoke, E. & Co., Overman & W., J. Brian & Co., J. Faw & S. C. & C. M. Ewen, Baily, N. & Co., J. Wells, J. F. Houston, J. J. N. Thompson, Brown & B., D. Shaver, Fisher & H., W. L. Springs, Drucker & S., L. Scarbrough, Cagel & R., Fullings & Co., E. Myers, J. H. White, Young, B. & Co., J. P. Henderson, Murphey & B., C. Coffin, L. Williams, L. R. Reid, J. Newson, Smith & T., C. Carroll & Co., T. H. McRorie, H. Sevens & Co., W. J. Hayes, Fisher, B. & Co., Brown, F. & Co., Sam'l. F. Houston, Lowe & R., A. Sheek & B., C. L. Hunter, Houston & C., Blackwell, C. & Co., S. T. Wriston, Sill & S., R. W. Moore, W. Rames, Hamilton & D., C. C. Jones & Co., Setzer & M., T. Walton, L. M. Tuttle, Wylie & M., Murphey, McR. & Co., H. D. Carrie, M. W. Robinson, A. H. Moss, S. Coogler.

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, MAY 4, 1853.

Article	Unit			
BACON, sides,	lb.	10	a	12½
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a	00
" Hog round	lb.	9	a	2½
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.	7	a	10
Coffee,	lb.	11	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
" Lindsey,	yard	25	a	30
Eggs,	dozen	8	a	00
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2¼	a	2½
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	40	a	45
Nails,	lb.	6	a	7
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	$4	a	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Brown,	lb.	6½	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.	40	a	50
" N. Carolina,	gal.	37½	a	40
Yarn,	bale	80	a	00

REMARKS.

COTTON.—Since our last 461 bales have been sold at prices ranging from 7 to 10¼. We have other no change to notice.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, MAY 2.

COTTON.—The news from Liverpool by the Baltic, which came to hand this morning quoting a decline of 1-16d in that market, has not as yet effected prices here and the transactions of the morning have been at the current rates of last week. 84 bales were sold at 7½ to 10¼ cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, MAY 2.

COTTON.—The market to-day may be said to have been brought to a stand as the transactions did not reach a 100 bales.

DR. R. H. A. KOCH.

PROFESSOR of Music from Dresden in Saxony, Germany, Pupil of the celebrated Charles M. V. Weber, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, that he will give lessons on the Piano Forte, Harp, Organ, Guitar, Violin, Flute, Singing, Thorough Bass, and how to compose pieces ready for publication, assisted by his son.

Dr K. will also tune Piano Fortes in German or French style, also he will give lessons in the German Language.

REFERENCE.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Raleigh, H. W. Guion, Esq., C. G. Henderson, Lincolnton, N. C.; Ex Gov. G. W. Crawford, Hon J. McP. Berrien, Hon. A. B. Longstreet, Hon. W. C. Dawson, of Ga.; Ex-Gov. W. B. Seabrook, O. H. Middleton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Bachman, Dr. S. H. Dixon, Dr. S. Reed, Rev. Dr. Fuller, W. Seabrook, Esq., of South Carolina.

For further particulars enquire at Bethune's Hotel.

May 4, 1853. 14tf

Wanted,

2,000 OUNCES OF OLD SILVER for which the highest price will be paid in CASH

THO. TROTTER & SON,
Jewellers, No. 3, Granite Row.

May 4, 1853. tf7

FAIRBANKS' Platform Scales.—*Long known—Severely tested—Always right—The Acknowledged Standard.* [Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES, set in any part of the country, at short notice.

AGENTS,

Geo. C. Ewing, 24 So. Charles St., Baltimore.
Fairbanks & Co., 89 Water St., New York.

May, 1853. 14—3m

Money Found.

ON the 26th instant, a small amount of MONEY was found near Charlotte, which the owner can have, by paying for this advertisement and proving the money to be his. Enquire of

T. C. KIRKPATRICK.

April 27, 1853. 14tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, my boy SAM. He is a bright Mulatto, about 26 years old, has straight jet black hair, 5 feet 5 or 6 in hes high. He formerly belonged to R. A. Ross, of Steele Creek, and is known by the name of Sam Ross. Said boy has been working at the Carpenter Trade for the last 8 years, and has a large acquaintance. I think he is either in the neighborhood of Providence or Steele Creek.

WILLIAM C. NICHOLSON.

April 20, 1853. tf7

DRY GOODS

IN

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BROWNING & LEMAN,

Nos. 209 and 211 King, corner of Market Street,

WILL offer to Families and Planters visiting Charleston this Spring, the choicest Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

that has ever been offered for inspection in this City.

They invite an examination and assure their friends and purchasers generally that their prices will *compare favorably with any Market in the United States.*

Terms Cash or City Acceptance.

BROWNING & LEMAN,
Successors to C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.

April 30, 1853. 13

Lenoir Hotel.

THE subscriber adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has recently refitted and opened for their accommodation, the large Brick Building on Morgantown street, in the town of Lenoir, owned by Col. Wm Davenport, of the Happy Valley. The subscriber hopes by an assiduous attention to his duties to render the condition of all who stop with him comfortable and agreeable. Persons travelling in the mountains, and wishing to spend a few days, weeks, or months, in the pleasant village of Lenoir, may find his house a pleasant resting place.

A. E. HAGLER.

May 4 1853. 14

Village Hotel,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

BY WM. B. GRANT.

The Most Astonishing

RESULTS are produced by the use of "[illegible] Liquid Hair DYE." It is doing what has never been done before—changing gentlemen's whiskers, or moustaches, from red, white, or grey, to a permanent jet black or beautiful brown, as required, in ONE MINUTE.

This article is to be had at the Chemical Store of

FISHER & HEINITSH.

May 4, 1853. 14

Just Received.

IMPROVED Water-proof LIQUID GLUE, for repairing Glass, China, Furniture, and every thing short of a kingdom "out of joint, or a broken constitution," it is just the article. It has been tried on a China Dish, a Wooden Box, Meerschaum Pipe, with satisfactory results. It is in a liquid state, ready for immediate use, and these inventions of this description are well worthy the encouragement of the public. For sale at the Drug Store of

FISHER & HEINITSH.

May 4, 1853. 14

New Chemicals.

IRON by Hydrogen, Ferri et Quinæ Citras, [illegible] Sulphas, Morphia Valerian, Valerian, Zinci [illegible], Prots Iod, [illegible] Valerian, Oxide [illegible], just received at

FISHER & HEINITSH.
Sign of the Golden Mortar, Charlotte, N. C.

May 4, 1853. 14

Spring Goods,

At No. 3, Granite Row.

WE are opening a large stock of the Latest Styles of

LADIES DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Call and examine free of cost.

IRWIN & HUGGINS.

April 27, 1853. 13

Domestic Goods.

A LARGE stock of Stown's Domestics and Farmers' Drills and Linen Goods, assorted Stripes and Plaid Domestics,

ALSO,

Carpeting.

Give us a call at No. 3 Granite Row

IRWIN & HUGGINS.

April 27 1853. 13

Embroideries.

FRENCH Collars, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Frills, Chemisetts, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings &c. &c. which will be exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 3 Granite Row

IRWIN & HUGGINS.

April 27 1853. 13

Gentlemen!

YOU can buy the best Boots, Shoes and Cassimeres, Linen Drills, Marsailles, Shirts, Moleskin Hats and Beaver Hats, Leghorn and Canton Hats &c., at No. 3, Granite Row, from

IRWIN & HUGGINS.

April 27 1853. 13

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

E. SHAW.

March 30, 1853. 9

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber some time in September last, from Concord, N. C., a bound apprentice to the printing business, by the name of JAMES LEE. This is to notify all persons not to harbor or in any wise employ said boy, as the law will be strictly enforced against persons so offending.

W. H CAMPBELL.

April 12, 1853. 11

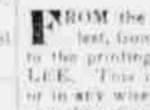
Plank Road Instalment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company have made assessment of $15 per share on all stock in said Company, on which the first instalment has not been paid; and $5 per share on stock on which the first instalment has been paid. Said instalment to be due on Monday, the 25th April instant, and all delinquent stockholders will be charged with interest on said instalment, unless paid within 20 days after it becomes due.

WM. JOHNSTON, Pres't.

April 9, 1853. 10

PROVIDENCE FEMALE ACADEMY.



THE third session of this school commenced on Monday the 28th of March, under the tuition of Miss [illegible] J. PARKS.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,
Higher Branches

Board can be obtained near the Academy at per month.

April 6, 1853. 10tf

To Millers and Millwrights.

THE Running Works of a good Grist Mill for sale. Apply to

A. C. WILLIAMSON.

April 6, 1853. 10tf