North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, May 18, 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.

Editors' Table.

Our table is again refreshed with the presence of Peterson's Magazine. We have the June number before us, and such nice salad, in such a scarce season, is a show to those who do not take the work. You had better send for it.

Error Corrected.

In our notice last week of the mines and minerals of this region, we stated that Mr. Grost had purchased the celebrated Caps Mine. We misunderstood our information. It was not that one, which lies only five miles from Charlotte, but another which is known by the name of the Caps Mine, and situated about ten miles from Charlotte. Captain Penman, to whose memory the people of Mecklenburg will be indebted a monument, and his Company own the mine in five miles of Charlotte.

Plank Road Meeting.

The President of the Western Plank Road Company requests us to say to the Stockholders that it is all important to the interests of the Company that they should strictly observe the call upon them which appears in his notification in this paper, to attend the meeting therein requested in June next.

A Dancing School.

Mr. J. S. Nichols is again in Charlotte wooing new laurels in teaching our young ladies and gentlemen the elegant accomplishment of dancing. He has recently returned from Savannah, where he has been teaching for some months, and electing the applause of his pupils and of the Press for his gentlemanly demeanor, and the degree of proficiency displayed by his scholars at the close of his school. All our young ladies and gentlemen, who view this accomplishment in the light of a harmless trackkiller, may take advantage of the present opportunity of improving their capacities for this healthful species of exercise and enjoyment.

Musical School.

Professor R. H. A. Koch is now engaged in Charlotte in teaching a class of young ladies on the Piano Forte. Dr. Koch is certainly master of his profession, and we hope that our young ladies may find it pleasant and agreeable to profit by the opportunity which is now offered them of improving their musical talents. He has given us assurance that he will leave nothing undone to render himself acceptable to his class in every respect, and hopes to receive a liberal degree of patronage at the hands of our citizens. In this we hope he will not be mistaken. See his advertisement in this paper.

The Discussion in Charlotte.

The candidates for Congress in this District addressed a crowded audience in the Court-House, on Tuesday of this the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court, for an hour and a half each, Mr. Osborne opening the discussion, and Mr. Craige closing it.

Mr. Osborne announced himself a candidate, and expressed his obligations to the people of his native County for the fostering care with which they had always been willing to sustain him in all the fields of his life, and evidently insinuated in return that he had spent his life in devoting his humble abilities to the rearing and sustaining all their most cherished institutions and public works, and hoped that his fellow citizens would not now forget or desert him in this the seventh hour of the strife. Mr. Osborne then turned and dwelt for a few moments in a strain of eloquent praise upon the part which the fathers of the people of Mecklenburg had taken in our revolutionary struggle. He said that there were sacrifices of duty and patriotism which all good citizens were bound to make in times of peace as well as in those of war, and he thought that the present generation had shown that they had not degenerated the noble stock from which they sprung. They had shown a general and determined spirit to redeem the old North State from the literary ignorance, and from the chains of commercial and agricultural lethargy under which she had so long been bound. The speaker then took up the subject of territorial expansion as expressed in the President's Inaugural Address, and read and commented upon that part of the President's says in that Document. He grieved by the history of the past, in opposition to what the President says, that the acquisition of territory by our government had always been attended with great danger to our institutions, and said that although the President might not be frightened from a measure at first sight by loud forebodings of evil to be apprehended from a liberal expansion of our territorial limits, yet there was great danger in that doctrine if followed blindly, and especially to Southern institutions. He pointed to the latitude of the President's birth place and residence, alluded to the appointment of Pierre Soule as minister to the Court of Spain with powers plenipotentiary to treat with it for power upon the subject of Cuba, and said that the President might well afford to show a deference due to acquire the Island of Cuba—a fact about the size of North Carolina, and containing a population of a million and a quarter of people, and more than half of these blacks, for the purpose of setting a precedent under which the North could justify acting up a claim to the annexation of Canada, which territory was nearly half as large as the United States, and contained a population of more than three millions of souls, all free. Wherever this was done slavery might be considered as forever doomed. Wherever Canada is annexed, Mexico and Central America will come in as free territory. In the one case we would bring on a people similar to our own in race, in language, in religion, and in civil institutions. In the other, they were different in all these elements of free Government, and have been accustomed for centuries to wear the chains of a servile bondage, both in religion and in civil government. Mr. Osborne thought we had territory enough. Our government now contained a population of twenty five millions, and supposing that the present ratio of increase will continue for twenty five years more we will then contain a population of fifty millions, and even then, we will have of public lands millions of acres yet untrod by human foot. Mr. Osborne then went into a history of our territorial acquisition, and showed that Cuba, would cost the government more than the three large territories of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas. Mr. Polk had offered Spain one hundred millions of dollars, which was indignantly rejected, and if we got the Island now, it was fair to presume we would have to pay a million and a half for it. We now derive eight millions of dollars of revenue in duties from the Island, which annexation would entirely cut off. He was therefore for letting her remain where she was in the hands of a friendly power, especially as she had not shown the least disposition to destroy her present connexion.

Mr. Osborne next took up the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States. As he had no right to reply, in this as in the former subject, he was obliged to anticipate Mr. Craige in some of his positions and arguments. The Government, or rather the people through the agency of the Government, now owned thirteen hundred millions of acres of public lands. The last Congress was Democratic in both houses, and the policy of the new States and of the Democratic party was displayed in a reckless spirit of extravagance on this subject by bills passing one house or the other, for giving these lands to the new States, and the Democrats had opposed Benton's bill for dividing the lands among the States on something like a fair basis. He, Mr. Osborne, understood his opponent to deny the constitutional power of Congress to make a distribution of the lands among the States, yet he proved that the administrations of Jefferson, Madison Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Polk and Fillmore, had all sanctioned bills for giving portions of them to the States. So also had Messrs. Calhoun and Butler sanctioned the doctrine, and Mr. Osborne thought that it was now too late in the day for a Calhoun Democrat in North Carolina to deny his native State her just quota of the proceeds of the sales of these Lands. He therefore hoped that the people in the old States would, before it was too late, assert their rights on this all important subject.

Mr. Craige followed Mr. Osborne. He said if the people would listen to him after their minds returned from the high ethereal regions into which they had been transported, by Mr. Osborne's splendid display of oratory, he would tell them a few plain facts. He then attempted to ridicule the idea of danger so forcibly portrayed by Mr. Osborne, as growing out of the President's doctrine of territorial expansion, and read and commented upon the same passage of the President's Inaugural Address which Mr. Osborne had read and condemned as dangerous to the safety of the country. He then made a long digression upon the subject of the tariff, taxes, and the taxing power of the Government; gave an elaborate history of the tariff, and dwelt upon the "bill of abominations" of 1828, in a tirade of severe strictures. He then read a portion of Mr. Fillmore's last annual message, in which he reaffirms the doctrine of establishing a moderate revenue tariff, upon the principle of specific, instead of ad valorem, duties, and affording incidental protection to the industry of American citizens against the labor of foreign paupers, and contended that Mr. Fillmore had recommended a high protective tariff, but he did not read far enough to show the people that Mr. Fillmore had said that it was the duty of the Government to base all its laws upon principles of equity, moderation and justice towards all classes, so as to give them permanency of character, and inspire the people with confidence in the national legislation. That this was especially important in the adjustment of the tariff, where so much capital, and such great national interests, were involved. He then traced the history of the Compromise Tariff through the administrations of Jefferson and Van Buren down to 1842, when Mr. Tyler vetoed the tariff bill of that year. He dwelt with peculiar delight and satisfaction upon Jackson's veto, and the veto power, and thought it was the great conservative element of the Government. After dwelling for a great while upon these and other, at present immaterial, issues between the parties, Mr. Craige cautiously drew near enough to those which Mr. Osborne had raised, to give his audience a faint and glimmering picture of his views of them. It was apparent to all candid men that he wished to evade discussion on those subjects as much as possible. In regard to the disposition of the public lands, he denied that he was in favor of giving all the lands away to the new States. If he were elected to Congress he would oppose any proposition for disposing of them in any other way than to supply revenue to the government; for any other disposition of them would be unconstitutional. He labored to prove this; but we could not see the force of his argument. He also corrected his position in regard to the annexation of the Island of Cuba. He said if Cuba achieved her own independence (or if our Government should purchase the title of Spain) or if a tripartite alliance should be formed in Europe for the purpose of securing her to Spain, either of these events, he was for taking possession of her. But if Cuba wished to remain in her present position he would not object to it. In any event he was not afraid of the small-pox (!), and he thought it would look very well to see our farmers carry their ploughs, and other farming implements down to Cuba, when it was within three day's travel of Charlotte, and show the Spaniards, who were bad farmers, how to cultivate the soil. He said too if words, such as they, to use Thoreau Greeks coming here with a few Pine Apples and Bananas, and a little sack of Coffee for their old women and children. From his manner and all the circumstances connected, every body still believed, that Mr. Craige had an "itching palm" to get possession of the "Queen of the Antilles."—He said that the reason that he had said in a former speech that he was in favor of the annexation of Mexico and Central America was some as a playful set-off to Mr. Osborne, who had talked so much against the annexation of Canada, and he wanted to talk about a large scope of territory too.

We believe the foregoing sketch presents a pretty full and fair view of the matters discussed between the candidates. We have perhaps given Mr. Craige's speech more extensively than he did himself. On the other hand, we have marred the beauty and strength of Mr. Osborne's, by failing to give his language, his manner, and his enthusiasm. But these are beyond the power of pen or pencil to portray.

DISCUSSION AT CONCORD.

The candidates for Congress in this District held a discussion in Concord, on Thursday of last week, before a large audience, which gave to both of the gentlemen an attentive and patient hearing.

Mr. Osborne led off. His speech throughout was devoted to the discussion of *principle* and was as entirely free from demagogical slang as any we ever listened to.

He occupied himself first with the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and he exhibited the importance of this beneficent measure with eloquent power. He declared that if he were sent to Congress, he would exert himself to have the rights of North Carolina recognized on this subject and he would set his face as a flint against the injustice of giving the proceeds of our public lands to the New States alone—an injustice to the Old States which had been repeated already too often. He showed that the principle of distribution had been recognized under every administration, from Jefferson to Fillmore. It was, indeed, and ever had been a wise, liberal principle with the Whigs—but of late years, the question was about party and office to operate everywhere—especially in the old States—every one giving in their adhesion to this measure as necessary for the welfare of the Old States. He cited Mr. Venable and Judge Saunders, leading Democrats in North Carolina, who had advocated and voted for it. In fact, by the position which he had assumed in the canvass on this subject—position so entirely opposed to the interests of North Carolina, Mr. Craige had placed himself outside of his party and was almost alone in his glory." He put this question to Mr. Craige: "Sir, you are elected to Congress and a bill is introduced to give North Carolina 100,000 or 200,000 acres of the public lands to aid her in the construction of her Rail Road and to relieve her taxpayers, would you vote for it? This question was promptly put and it required a plump answer. Let the taxpayers of this District remember that Mr. Craige answered NO!" We thought we could not be uttered this unpatriotic No, as expressive as the face of the audience which seemed to say, *North Carolina wants no such representatives in Congress, who can vote millions for others—but not one cent for her.*

We cannot follow Mr. Osborne in his further discussion of this question.

Mr. Osborne next took up the question of Cuban annexation. He declared himself as decidedly opposed to any further extension of our territory at this time. He showed the utter uselessness of further acquisitions—especially of Cuba—we needed no more land—every addition increased the power of the Federal Government. Our present immense domain lay uninhabited and was a fund in the hands of our Federal rulers for purposes of corruption. What do we want with more? He showed, moreover, that the acquisition of Cuba would be ruinous to the South and to Southern interests—to the cotton interest and the slave interest. It would be quickly followed by the annexation of Canada and Central America—the South would be overwhelmed—our old dissensions, now so happily healed, would be revived with tenfold fury—and who could answer for the terrible consequences?

It seemed to me that Mr. Osborne's appeals and arguments on this question were as cogent as any we ever heard, and we feel confident that they produced a most favorable impression on the people.

Mr. Craige replied for an hour. In our life, we never heard such an omnibus speech. It was madness itself without even the merit of a method in it—national debt and taxes—free trade and sailor's rights—the Union and States' Rights—old hickory and young hickory—the Constitution and its most approved commentary, Mr. Pierce's Inaugural—Cuba and the Cuban patriots who fought, bled and were shot for liberty—Central America and Young America—Canada and old fuss and feathers—manifest destiny and the Ohays—these and a thousand more topics dashed through his sentences "in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion." We do not exaggerate. Mr. Craige's own political friends admit and deplore his inability to pursue a subject logically. We would not, however, do him injustice and we say, therefore, that on the two questions on which he was pointedly called out by the course of Mr. Osborne's remarks, he answered with startling frankness.

1. He said that in his opinion it was unconstitutional to distribute either lands themselves or the proceeds of the lands among any of the old States—but that it was perfectly constitutional to vote away the lands to the new States in which they may happen to lie. This is Mr. Craige's position, so far as we could understand him—and it comes to no more nor less than this, that California, Iowa and Texas are entitled to their millions of acres, while North Carolina, whose blood and treasure has done more to acquire those lands than all the three named States put together, is not entitled to one acre. Can this be so? Mr. Craige says it is so.

2. He announced himself for the annexation of Cuba now and said if he were in Congress he would vote for it. But this is not all. In his zeal to overtake "the manifest destiny" of this great nation, he announced himself in favor of the acquisition of Central America at the proper time and remarked that Central America would as well balance Canada on the North. We understand, then that Mr. Craige's expectations are boundless—he is for going on from acquisition to acquisition till we get to the "back of sunown" where we must stop and weep that there is no more to acquire. Has Mr. Craige calculated how much it would cost the people to realize his wild visions. He admitted the other day that he knew nothing about Cuba—nothing of its geography—nothing of its population. We wonder if he knows anything about Arithmetic! He may be sure the people will count the *cost* of these things—and they will soon come to learn that it is too expensive a business and send men of his opinions to Congress.

Mr. Craige took these positions, we speak, with startling frankness—we heard many of the listening crowd—some of them old-line Democrats—express their fear and surprise at the announcement of such doctrines in our time-honored District. Mr. Craige will not find his political friends so ready as he imagines to enter with him on this heedless race of war and conquest—on the other hand, Mr. Osborne's political friends are with him in his opinions—for he is all that they would have him to be—wise, moderate, conservative.

The Party Issues.

Our readers will find in another column of this paper, a communication giving an account of the discussion, which took place between the candidates for Congress in this district, on Thursday of Cabarrus Superior Court, week before last, and which came too late to be inserted in our last number. This communication presents a fair and candid statement of the points at issue between the Candidates, and also a just estimate of the character of their discussions.

It will be perceived that Mr. Osborne contends that it is high time for the old States to make a "strike" for their just quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. That these States now have the power, by harmony of purpose and concert of action, to assert and maintain their rights on this all important subject, when the rapid growth and increasing number of the new States will soon deprive them of. A portion of these lands was originally ceded to the General Government by the old States for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Revolution; and the same principles of justice and equity are involved in the question, that may be found in the ordinary case of a private individual, who has become indebted to his friends and neighbors, who makes a fair and bona fide deed of trust to a third person, in which he conveys to this third person all of his lands to be sold upon certain conditions for the benefit of his creditors. As soon as the debts are paid, and the expenses of the trust discharged, if there is a surplus remaining in the hands of the trustee, equity will decree that he shall pay every cent of it over to the original debtor. The rest of the public lands have been acquired by the General Government at the expense of the blood and treasure of all the States alike. Then why should the Government deny to the old States their just proportion of these lands, and, with a ruthless, cruel, and unjust inconsistency, squander the whole of them, by giving them to the new States, for the purpose of internal improvements?

Strange as it may appear, yet it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Craige, the Democratic Candidate in this district for Congress, a gentleman of fine talents and undoubted ability, born and educated in North Carolina, advocates the suicidal policy, and presents the anomalous argument, that it would be a violation of the Constitution to divide the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, and in the same breath declares that it is perfectly constitutional to divide these lands among a portion of them, that is, the new States. Mr. Craige would, doubtless, run a good poll in Arkansas or Missouri, but surely the people of North Carolina cannot swallow such monstrous doctrines. We would continue the system of keeping the lands in the hands of the General Government, and let her act as the agent of the States to sell and dispose of them for their benefit, because it would be less expensive to them; and besides, it would prevent that spirit of competition in the market which would be engendered between the States, if the lands themselves were given to them, and thus their value as a source of revenue would be in a great measure destroyed. Their value as a source of revenue to the General Government has already been very materially affected by giving such large portions of them to the new States, and thus creating competition in the market between them and the General Government.

Another matter of great importance to our community, and particularly to the South, is sought to be drawn the Candidates, viz: that of the territorial expansion of our Government. On this subject, Mr. Osborne occupies the conservative, "let well enough alone," ground that our form is already larger than we can do justice to; that other governments have rights that we are bound by every legal and moral consideration to respect; and that the question of the annexation of Cuba especially is fraught with dangers to the institution of slavery, and probably to the very existence of our happy Government itself.

Mr. Craige, on the other hand, mounts the war horse, throws down the gage of defiance to the world, and declares that he will never lay down his arms until Cuba, Mexico, and Central America are covered by the festering shade of the broad Eagle's wings. He might as well include Canada; for if Cuba, Mexico, and Central America come into our Government, so too will Canada, and it will all be Free Territory. For our part, we think we have enough of Free Territory, both North and South.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

Strange as the declaration may sound to many, witchcraft, a power that has been denied by so many men reputed to be profound in scientific knowledge, is now again reduced to a system in practice and, I contend, deserves to take the rank of a science. We see many of the wonderful feats which were performed by those that were styled witches now exhibited through various parts of our country. The mesmerizer paralizes or stiffens limbs and throws the human body into a state of insensibility. He causes his subject to lose a knowledge of himself and imagine or believe that he is any other object in nature, a chair a chicken or a beer bottle and reverse, in sensation, all the properties that we usually attribute to different substances. He causes him to feel all the variety of pains that belong to the different diseases and even imagine himself to be a female and practice the tender loves of that sex, or to court a male rude and homely, as if the most refined and beautiful female.—He can make him believe that a table, or a chair, or a bench can walk, talk or do anything that a thing of life and intellect can do. He can make him stronger, or weaker, or fix him in any position for a long time, or cause him to whirl like a top without the power to stop against the command that is given to him. He is made to forget the past and even his own name, and in the midst of dazzling light, to imagine that he is in the utmost degree of darkness—in brief he can make him swear that black is white and that white is black. That all these things can be done by a system is now no longer a matter of doubt with men of the greatest scientific attainments. And I contend that all these phenomena may be traced to the recognised laws of nature.—But not only may these things and a thousand more be done by the mesmeric art as it is practised by this class of operators, by passes and by having the subject to look at a bright, metalic object, or pressing his finger on the palm of his hand for a certain length of time; but all these things can be done by a certain class of individuals upon others without manipulations—without the use of metalic objects—all may be done by the expression of the human face and as far off from the patient as this can be seen by him. I am able to prove by experiment, that the most wonderful influence may be exerted upon individuals as they move along the streets of a city by those who have the organization for a certain power of expression—a power that may be estimated as figures are estimated in geometry. It is certain, that, whatever effect the face of one individual causes in the feelings of another, that effect is caused by the different forms in that face—that whatever the sentient power may be in animal nature, that power is variously affected according to the variety of the impressing forms—and is moved to joy or to sorrow, to advance or retreat according to a certain law of forms—where education, or experience has not interfered to counteract or modify the influence of the impressing forms. We find, therefore, that the faces of witches have always been represented of a certain form and cast of features and it is remarkable that this face was found to be the face of a greater number of individuals among the old Puritans of witchcraft memory when witches were so numerous as to constitute a subject for several penal enactments. As my object at this time is not to set forth, in detail, this science and convince the public by this means, that my proposition is founded in truth, I will give it that interest I think that will move men of science to give it some attention by merely stating the well known facts, that some individuals attract the attention of others and are drawn about from place to place by them although not a word has been uttered to influence them. That one form of expression in the face attracts, while that of another, repels—that a face of paint moves like a face of life, to joy, or to sorrow, to love, or disgust. That the same paint, according to the character of the lines that are made with it, represents all the various expressions of which animated nature is capable and that, therefore, it is not owing to any electrical influence that we are variously affected by the various expressions of the face, as the world believes. That so far as the human hand can imitate the forms of animated nature, so far as a mere picture can impress the spectator with as much force as a living object. That the agonies of the dying and the haggard countenance of the dead represented by the skilful painter, may, at first sight, before reason can control, move the spectator to tears, to shrieks, and even to fainting without the use of animal electricity—of mesmeric passes, or a bright metalic object.

I would moreover state that the world knows well that a strange individual with a certain cast of countenance, impresses the ignorant with the idea that he is in the possession of some mysterious power by which he may seriously affect them, and therefore, they dread and avoid him, while another individual of the opposite cast of expression, attracts them and immediately obtains their confidence as being harmless.

Some might think that, if I am right in my proposition, that what has been generally termed witchcraft, is founded in science it would be harmful to declare it and expose it to the public. These individuals may change their opinion, if they will reflect upon the fact, that the tricks of a juggler are harmless upon the public mind, because they are admitted to be tricks, and that if witchcraft is proved to be nothing more than the application of the well known laws of nature, it may be less harmful, than under the opinion, that it is practised through the influence of some mysterious agency.

J. F. G. MITTAG.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD DISASTER.

FIFTY OR SIXTY PASSENGERS KILLED.

NORWALK, (CONN.) MAY 6.

The morning train of cars from N. York on the New Haven Rail Road ran off the drawbridge at this place this morning, causing one of the most serious rail-road disasters that has ever occurred in this country.

The drawbridge had been left open by accident or carelessness and the locomotive and baggage car, with three passenger cars, were precipitated into the river, presenting a frightful catastrophe, there being upwards of one hundred passengers—men, women, and children—either involved in the ruins, or sunk beneath the water in the cars.

Great exertions were made for the rescue of those who reached the surface of the water, and many have been saved, whilst a large number of dead bodies have been picked up. One of the passenger cars is entirely sunk beneath the water, and it is supposed that all who were in it have perished. The number killed and drowned cannot be less than fifty, whilst a large number are seriously injured.

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ENGINEER.

From the evidence at the inquest, and from the statements of all who knew anything of the matter, we learn that the signal ball had been lowered full 15 minutes previous to the accident. We could not learn from any passenger or citizens of the place, nor from the evidence adduced at the inquest, that the whistle for slacking speed had been heard, or that any attempt had been made to break up the speed, as is usual in going through a town; on the contrary, the speed was greater than usual. This would seem to countenance the report that was current in Norwalk, to the effect that at Stamford, the Conductor had told the Engineer to drive like hell through Norwalk, as two men wanted to get off there, and he would see them damned first.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The coroner's jury, empannelled to inquire into all the facts concerning the railroad massacre at Norwalk, have made a long and interesting report. After detailing various facts brought before them, they proceeded to declare that the "immediate cause of this disaster was the negligence and recklessness of the said engineer," and they add the following reasons:

1. In running around the curve at a rate not less, certainly, than twenty miles an hour, when under no circumstances should it have been half that

2d. In not discovering that the ball was down immediately after emerging from the cut.

3d. In not looking for the ball at the highway crossing east of the depot.

4th. In relying, as he says he did, upon the flags of the switch-tenders, when he well knew that they were not in sight of the draw, and had nothing to do with it.

5th. In not running even slower than usual when the track was wet and slippery.

NEW CALORIC ENGINE.

A letter from St. Petersburg says M. Nabel, engineer of our capital, has just constructed a caloric steam-engine on the plan of that invented by Captain Ericsson; but with an improvement, which consists in this, that the two cylinders, instead of being placed one above the other, are placed one within the other. The trial of this engine, which took place in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine, has succeeded perfectly. Thus Russia is the first country in Europe that has imitated the invention of Capt. Ericsson.

NAVAL REGULATIONS.

Gen. Cushing, the Attorney General, has decided that the code of rules and regulations adopted by Mr. Fillmore on the 3d of March, for the government of the Navy, are unconstitutional, illegal and void; and it has been recalled and cancelled accordingly. The rules are said to have been formed by a board, of which Commodore Morris was president, and Commodores Shubrick, Smith and Skinner, and Commander Dupont, members. Their report came in later than was expected, and was accepted, without the mature deliberation which the President and Secretary of the Navy would have given it.

APPROACH OF A GREAT COMET.

M. Babinet, an eminent French Astronomer, has published an account of a comet which is expected to appear about 1856. According to this account, it is the grandest comet which has ever been beheld by the eyes of man. Its periodical revolution is about 300 years. It appeared in the years 1264, 1562, 1263, 975, 1264, and the last time in 1556. Its return in 1848 predicted, but it failed to appear. All the calculations, which have been made in reference to the appearance of this comet, have been carefully examined by the most eminent astronomers, and the result is the prediction of its appearance between 1856 and 1860.

Charles V. participating largely in the superstitions prevalent in his day, abdicated his throne on the appearance of this comet in 1556, believing its menaces directed particularly at him, as holding the first rank among sovereigns.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, one of the victims of the recent accident on the New Haven railroad, was visited a few weeks ago, at his residence, by a friend from this city, who invited him to spend a few days in New York, at the then approaching Medical Convention. Dr. B. replied that it would afford him much pleasure to spend some time in our city, but that he had great apprehension of danger in travelling to and fro, augmented by the fact that when he last visited New York he had engaged his passage in the steamer Lexington, for the fatal trip on which she was burned, when almost every passenger perished, but did not reach the wharf in season to get on board. He subsequently overcame his reluctance to travel, attended the convention in this city, and met the fate he dreaded in the New Haven cars.—[*N. Y. Courier.*

PROPERTY LEFT BY A PASSENGER IN RAILWAY CAR.

According to a recent English decision, the law with regard to the finder of lost property does not apply to the case of property of a passenger accidentally left in a railway carriage, and found there by a servant of the Company; and such servant is guilty of larceny, if, instead of taking it to the station or superior officer, appropriates it to his own use.

The Mint purchases bullion at the following rates, the return to be made in the coinage now issuing or in gold;

"For dollars of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, (re-stamped) and Spain, for francs, for silver coin of the United States, other than the three cents, the price paid will be 61 21 an ounce gross."

MARRIED,

Married in this County, on the 12th instant, Mr. M. G. YOUNTS to Miss E. R. ELMS, all of Mecklenburg County.

Obituary.

Died, at Knight's Ferry, San Joaquin county, California, on 6 October, on the 25th day of February last, Mr. SIDNEY J. RAMSOUR. The deceased was born in Lincolnton, N. C., January 1, 1821—in 1848, he emigrated with his eldest brother, John Franklin, to Marshal county, Mississippi, whither he was followed by his father, James Ramsour, from Catawba county, N. C., in 1849, and to whom he was very dear, the remaining hope of his declining years. He had built a house, &c. for his father, and having just completed a Cotton Gin and Press, he left for the land of Gold.

Like many others, his race for wealth was short. In four days after landing, he was called to his final account. He was confined to his bed but 21 hours, and died in the triumphs of faith, aged 29 years 1 month and 25 days. He remarked that he was willing and prepared, having on the wedding garment. His brothers, Leander and James, who accompanied him, he desired to take his little means and go forth, putting their trust in the Lord.

To his large and affectionate connection, his death should bit a voice of warning. However much beloved or full of promise, all must fall before the stroke of death.

Man who 's born of woman,
His days are very few,
An heir of sorrow here,
They're short and painful too. *Comm'd.*

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

Springs & McL., C. C. Henderson & S., Elias & C., R. W. Allison, Spratt, D. & Co., S. & Withers, R. F. Simonton & Co., M. S. Henderson, Harper, J. & Co., J. Wells, W. C. Morris, S. T. Wriston, A. Hoyl, Fullings & Co., Irwin & H., E. Johnston, Parks & H., J. Williford, Blair & B., A. P. Wart, Fisher, B. & Co., A. W. Neuffer, E. Myers, Setzer & M., W. F. Phifer, J. Brian & Co., J. B. Wise & Co., Long & J., B. Jetton & Co., R. King & S., S. & Weddington, E. C. Wallace, M. A. Orr, H. Nims, W. F. Area & B., J. H. Cowles, Carson, Y. & G., Ray & Co., J. O. Read, Murphy & McR., Ramsour & J., J. W. Adams, G. Finch & Co., R. H. McDonald, D. A. Covington, Mowry & R., Brown & B., M. W. Robinson, Barnett & W., Addicks & W., Waring & H., J. M. Boone, Brem & J., Davidson & M., J. & C. J. Cowles, H. Nichols, L. P. Henderson, Smith & T., Rimer & M., H. B. Groner, W. Murdock, J. Parks, R. C. Carson, Williams, D. & Co., W. F. Taylor, Drucker & S.

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, MAY 18, 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 91
Cotton,	-	lb.	-	9¼	a 9½
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 10
Flour,	-	100 lbs.	-	$2¼	a 2½
Feathers,	-	lb.	-	25	a 30
Lard,	-	lb.	-	10½	a 00
Mutton,	-	lb.	-	5	a 6
Mackerel,	-	bbl.	-	$16	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	-	60	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.	-	6¼	a 9
Stone-Ware,	-	[illegible]	-	10	a 15
Salt,	-	sack	-	1[illegible]	a 00
Tea,	-	lb.	-	75	a 81
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 550 bales have been sold at prices ranging from 6¾ to 9¼. We have no other change to notice.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, MAY 17.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened this morning dull and languid, and continued so throughout the day, and at the close of business it was ascertained that prices had receded ¼ to ½ on rates current at the close of last week. 40 bales were sold, at 7-10½ cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, MAY 16.

COTTON.—The transactions to-day reached 1,200 bales, at prices corresponding with those paid on Saturday. The prices ranged from 8 to 10¾.

Western Plank Road Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Plank Road Company, at Rocky Ford, Tuesday, the first Saturday in June next. By order of the Board.

L. E. THOMPSON, *President.*

May 7, 1853. 117

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

Henry Pardue and Wife Margaret, } Petition for
vs } Partition.
Robert Givens, et al. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Robert Givens, Jane Givens, widow of Samuel Givens, William Roan and wife Nancy, Nelson Laney and wife Jane, Samuel John and William Givens and Jesse Givens reside beyond the limits of the State. *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, notifying said non resident defendants to be and personally to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition in this case filed, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. M. T. McCauley, Clerk and Master, of our said Court, at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, in the 77th year of our Independence, A. D. 1853

C. M. T. McCAULEY, *C. & M. E.*

Printer's Fee $5 62½ t21

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GASTON COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James A. Henderson } Original Bill.
vs
Robert Johnson and others }

IT appearing to my satisfaction that William Hoskins and William Thrailkill, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State: *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made in the North Carolina Whig, published in the town of Charlotte, for six successive weeks, that the said defendants appear before this Court, in the town of Dallas, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, Felix M. Abernathey, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, in the 77th year of our Independence, A. D. 1853.

F. M. ABERNATHY, *C. & M. E.*

Printer's Fee $5 6¼ t21

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Mecklenburg county, on the 16th instant, a Chesnut sorrel FILLY, about 3 years old, some white in her face, and appraised to the value of $25.

T. J. HOLTON, *Ranger.*

May 17, 1853. t18

Wanted,

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

THO. TROTTER & SON,
Jewellers, No. 5, Granite Row.

May 4, 1853. t17

☞ The Trustees of Davidson College will on the 2d Wednesday in June, (8th) at Sugar Creek Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect a Professor to the Chair of Mathematics in that institution. A full attendance of the Board is requested.

W. S. PHARR, *President.*

May 11, 1853.

Western Democrat, Chester Standard and Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

Anniversary.

The Annual Meeting of the Mecklenburg County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will be held on Sabbath, the 29th inst., in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, at the hour of 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Delegates from Bible Associations, and friends of the Bible cause generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

CYRUS JOHNSTON, *President.*

May 9, 1853.

☞ Notice.

BEING determined to close our connection in the Tailoring Business in Charlotte on or before the 1st of next, I will sell the

Stock of GOODS

now on hand, at the Store of A. Bethune & Co.

NEW YORK COST.

Any person wishing to engage in the Merchant Tailoring Business would do well to examine our Stock and Location. We have as large a run of custom as any establishment in the State.

The Notes and Accounts due the firm up to the 1st of January, 1853, are now in the hands of Messrs. A. & S. J. Lowrie for collection. Any one failing to attend to any of them, will be rectified by calling at the American Hotel. Having taken charge of the Mansion House I have not time to attend to collecting accounts—we need money—I hope those indebted to us will not put me under the painful necessity of causing them to pay cost—the business of A. Bethune & Co. must be closed.

A. BETHUNE.

Charlotte, May 11, 1853 1m

☞ Notice.

HAVING determined to close my connection in business, I will sell my

Stock of Goods

AT

ORIGINAL NEW YORK COST.

Any person desiring to engage in business in Charlotte, would do well to examine my store before purchasing elsewhere.

A. C. STRETCH.

Charlotte, May 11, 1853.

A. BETHUNE & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of the public generally, that they have received a splendid stock of

of all kinds suitable for the trade, which they

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

sold low for cash, or on a credit of ninety days. They embrace this opportunity to express their thanks to their patrons for the liberal patronage they have received.

Charlotte, May 11, 1853.

Sale of TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTE.