From the Fayetteville Observer.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SURPLUS REVENUE?

This is becoming an important question. It is ascertained that the revenue for the year ending June 20th, 1853, amounted to the enormous sum of $61,337,472, an increase of nearly twelve millions over the revenue of the year previous.

It is also ascertained that the expenditures for the year ending 30th June last, were $43,543,419, nearly eighteen millions less than the revenue.

And it is further ascertained, that the balance in the treasury on the first of July last was $21,942,862. And this large balance remains, after paying the usual year's expenses, as above, and $6,394,508 of the public debt.

It will scarcely be denied by any one, that twenty-millions of dollars is too large a sum of revenue to be accumulated and idle in the public treasury. It is calculated to have a powerful effect on the commerce of the country—indeed on all financial affairs, both public and private; and though perhaps in the present condition of expansion that influence may possibly be beneficial, no one knows how soon a state of affairs may arise in which it will be hurtful. Its presence there is likely to promote corrupt and wasteful legislation by Congress, to which there is already quite a sufficient tendency.

How, then, shall it be disposed of? It is a most important inquiry. Disposed of it will be, beyond doubt, to a very material extent, at the ensuing long session of Congress. The public debt cannot be paid with it, except at an exorbitant premium, say nearly $125 for every $100 of the debt.—There is danger that, elated with the possession of so much money, the dominant powers will be tempted to encourage some of the schemes of plunder or war which have so frequently been urged by their restless adherents. Or that it will be corruptly or wastefully granted away.

The only mode, in our opinion, by which some one or other off those evils may be prevented, is that the people insist upon a return to the policy which received the sanction of all parties, and along with them, of General Jackson himself, in 1836, of *depositing with the States a reasonable portion of the surplus of the Revenue.* Of the twenty-two millions, let a third, say, be appropriated to paying of the public debt, a third be deposited with the States, and a third be retained in the Treasury to meet any exigency. Or, what would be exactly just, as well as within the ability of the Treasury, let the 4th instalment, amounting to nine millions of dollars, which was ordered to be paid to the States by the act of 1836, but which was withheld from them when the Treasury was bankrupted under the administration of Van Buren in 1837, be now paid; and let the remaining thirteen millions of surplus be applied between the public debt and a contingent fund in the treasury.

There is no doubt about the obligation to pay the nine millions so long withheld. Not only was there a solemn law of Congress, appropriating to the States nine millions of dollars then actually in the treasury; but many of the States went on to contract obligations based on that appropriation. They did not for a moment doubt the faith of Congress. They regarded the money which Congress had ordered to be paid to them as rupt, they magnanimously permitted their money to be withheld, and applied to the maintenance of the national faith to other creditors. But that state of bankruptcy no longer exists. It is not only convenient for the government now to pay *this* debt, but it is wise and safe to do it.

We call, therefore, upon the people, so far as we can reach them, without distinction of party, to demand the payment of this nine millions of dollars. Especially do we call upon the people of North Carolina to stir themselves about it. The share our State is entitled to is $477,919 13, a very large sum, almost one-fourth of her entire subscription to the Central Railroad, the whole three millions of which must be borrowed unless we insist upon and receive our due.

And this $477,919 13 will by no means be all that we shall get, if we get that. It will be but the beginning. If the government is wisely and peacefully administered, there will probably be an annual surplus, as this year, of ten or twelve millions, half of which might with propriety be devoted to the gradual payment of the public debt, and the other half to depositing among the States.

The advantages to our State of an income of two or three hundred thousand dollars annually, are incalculable. The interest of all our public debt would be paid and a material part of the principal, if it were deemed important. Or there would be one or two hundred thousand dollars to apply annually to Education or Internal improvements, either of which objects need all that we can command, to enable us to wipe out the reproach of being behind our sister States.

We have not time at present for more than this hasty call of public attention to a subject so every way important, whether viewed as a national or a State question.

It may be useful to add, however, that the act of 1836, depositing the Surplus Revenue with the States, was passed in the Senate by a vote of 39 to 0, and in the House of Representatives by 155 to 38. Among the Senators who voted for it were Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, King of Alabama, Mangum, Webster and White. In the House, of the North Carolina delegation, one, Gen. McKay, voted against the bill, and the following for it, viz: Messrs. *Bynum, Connor, Daberry, Hawkins, Montgomery,* Partigrew, *Reuther,* A. H. Shepherd, *Speaks* and Williams. [Locos in *italics.*] GEN. JACKSON APPROVED THE BILL. The amount ordered to be deposited, under the law, was $37,468,759 97. The share of North Carolina was $1,911,676 53, of which $1,433,757 38 was paid, and the remainder, $477,919 13 remains still due.

Since the above was in type, we find, in the National Intelligencer received this morning, that the disposition of the large Surplus Revenue is engaging the attention of that paper. The Intelligencer opposes the purchase of the stocks representing the Public Debt, at the present exorbitant premium, but suggests that the money be loaned out on pledge of those stocks, at the low rate of 4 or 4 p r cent.

This idea seems to us to be objectionable, if on no other grounds at least because it would convert the U. S. Treasury into a great money-lending concern.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—There is an Editor in California who enjoys an annual income of $25,000.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Aftern'n, October 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.

☞ We invite attention to our New Advertisements. Friend Wilde has opened his Daguerrian Gallery again, Fisher, Burroughs & Co., and Davidson & Moss, have splendid stocks of Goods.—T. Trotter & Son have received an extensive supply of New Watches and Jewelry. Also see the advertisements from Charleston, especially the notice of the sale to take place on the 1st of November next.

S.

Apologetic.

Fatigue and serious indisposition since our return will, we hope, excuse us this week for not giving to our readers an account of our travels South, neither we have been for two weeks or more. By our next issue we hope to be well enough to do faint justice to the cities of Columbia and Charleston, and the many amiable acquaintances whose kind courtesies we were the recipient of in those two cities. The Fall business season was too far spent to make our visit profitable at once,—the merchants having sent out their Country advertisements some time since, but we hope it will tell more largely in future.

The War has Commenced.

We learn by a passenger from Columbia by yesterday's train that a telegraphic dispatch was received there the night before which announced that hostilities had actually commenced between Russia and Turkey. The Columbia Daily Carolinian of yesterday morning's date, however, does not mention the fact.

The Central Rail Road.

The friends of this road will no doubt be glad to hear that a load of iron for it was received here last week. We are very anxious to see it completed, and as a part of the iron is now here, we hope every effort to have it laid as early as possible will be used by the President.

What are we coming to?

We invite attention to the following letter from Secretary Guthrie to G. C. Bronson, Esq. Collector of New York. The times seem to be "strangely out of joint" when it becomes necessary for ought not to be recognized. This letter is a virtual retraction of that sentiment, and we may well doubt the soundness of any man who can, in so short a time, forget what he has stated as a principle to govern him in the administration of the Government. This is only a beginning of the end.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the democratic party in New York, I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot fail to endanger the success of the principles of the party there, and to prove injurious elsewhere, if not the expulsion is effected. A conviction has forced itself upon my mind that, by democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented.

You are aware that the principles of the Baltimore convention, and the policy intimated in the inaugral address, the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged to before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon these principles and that policy, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

As the President understands the principles avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore, all democrats who joined in upholding and carrying out the same were entitled to be recognized as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eligible to official station.

Test oil could not obtain office was manifest, and that the distribution could not be exactly equal among the different sections of the party was equally certain. Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section, and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President himself, but by most of his appointees, in respect to the offices under the latter.

It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you adhere. This you thought best calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be obtained, and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been fully recognized by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your motives. I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his cabinet, with entire unanimity, recognise that portion of the party as democrats distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, and entitled to be recognized by appointment to official stations in your department. Allow me to express the expectation that you will so recognize them in the only way that will carry conviction with it.

I have not hitherto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry as to the section of the democratic party to which persons nominated for positions in the custom-house at New York belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849—which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852. But as the present excited state of feeling among political friends who acted together in 1852, and who stand unequivocally upon the same platform of principles in New York, is suggestive of a misconstruction of which the administration will not approve, I shall send a copy of this letter to the naval officer and surveyor of the port, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued.

I am, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

G. C. Bronson, Esq., Collector, New York.

It is stated that Collector Bronson has written a most scathing reply to the Secretary, and says that he is determined to do his duty and submit to no dictation; and that he belongs to the Jackson school of Democrats. It is thought the President will remove the Collector. We doubt it; but should he do so it will raise a hornet about his ears that will render him uncomfortable the balance of his term.

S.

Georgia Election.

It is reported that Johnson, Democrat, has been elected Governor, by 7 or 800 votes, over Jenkins, Whig. This was to be expected, when Gov. Cobb, forgetting his position, took the stump and went about electioneering for Johnson. Shame! on such conduct.

Maine Law.

As there is very little doubt that an attempt will be made to have the Maine Law adopted in this State at a day not very far distant, we have given below a synopsis of it, which we find in a South Carolina paper. As far as we can judge from this synopsis, we do not perceive any thing very objectionable in it, and whenever a majority of the people will its adoption we shall have not a word to say.

"The first section prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except as allowed in the second section, and in this and other sections a town or city may appoint an agent annually to sell for mechanical and medicinal purposes. The agent or salesman receives a regular salary and is therefore not tempted to encourage people to purchase liquor in order that he may realize gain.

"He must give bond and two good securities to the amount of 900 dollars that he will conform to the regulations prescribed. If he violates the law, he shall be turned out of office, and his bonds sued on in the name and *at the expense* of the city or town. This last item will prompt the city or town to appoint the right sort of a man—a law-abiding man.

"The fourth, fifth, and sixth setcions relate to *penalties for illegal sale.* For the first offence a fine of $10 and imprisonment until paid. The second offence $20. The third $20 and from three to six months imprisonment. Any magistrate may try the prosecutions—the fines go to the poor—the prosecutor may be a witness in the trial. If an individual is convicted of illegal sale of liquor, and appeals from the decision of the court, he must give a bond of $100, with two securities to sustain the appeal, pay fines, &c. He must give another bond of $200, with two securities, not to violate the law while the appeal is pending. The bonds must be given in twenty-four hours after conviction, or the appeal is not allowed. He must pay the fees of the jury who are to try him in advance. If the appeal is decided against him, he must submit to the double amount of fines, penalties and imprisonment imposed by the first conviction.

"Any person convicted of being a manufacturer of intoxicating drinks, shall forfeit $100 and costs; and in default of payment, sixty days imprisonment. For the second offence $200 and costs, or *four* months imprisonment.

"No liquor seller can sit on the jury when a trial is pending for the violation of the Maine Law. Prosecutions for the violation of this law shall be tried before other cases, except when criminals are under arrest awaiting trial. A suit once began cannot be postponed from one court to another.—Any three voters in a town or city may go before a magistrate and make oath that they *believe* liquors are kept in any store, shop, &c., contrary to law. The magistrate *shall* (not may) issue a search warrant, the sheriff or constable *shall* search the premises, but shall not search a *dwelling house,* unless a store or shop is kept in it. If liquor is found in the search it shall be conveyed to a place of safety, the owner or seller summoned to appear before the magistrate, and if he cannot prove positively that the liquors are of *foreign production,* imported according to the laws of the United States, the liquor shall be *destroyed,* and the owner or keeper fined $20 and costs, or be imprisoned 30 days.

"A man is not forbidden by the Maine Law to keep liquor in his house and drink it when he pleases, but he must not make it or sell it except as by law provided. In other words there must be no grog-shops, no lures, no temptations kept up to pamper vice, promote crime, increase the taxes, and destroy the citizens. Who will say that it is not a wise and wholesome law and should not be enacted in South Carolina?"

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will observe that bonds of the State of North Carolina to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars have been sold by our Public Treasurer, in the market of New York. The whole amount was taken by our sister State Alabama at the rates of 3 per cent. above par. It is a gratifying and fortunate circumstance that the credit of our good old State has attracted the confidence of our young sister, and thus established between her and ourselves here as a very fortunate one, under the circumstances. The money market is extremely tight—money being worth not less than from 1½ to 2 per cent. per month. Our respected Public Treasurer, Mr. Courts, in this operation has gained for our State a great benefit, and to himself deserved reputation. The enclosed article, from the *Journal of Commerce,* places the subject in a true point of light, except that the money market is more stringent than is represented by it.

Respectfully, &c.,
NORTH CAROLINA.

"The bids for the 500,000 six per cent. bonds of the State of North Carolina were opened, this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Bank of the Republic. There were bids ranging from par to 106, but the best offer, all things considered, was 103 for the whole or none, by Francis S. Lyon, Commissioner of Alabama, who takes these bonds as an investment of the funds of the Bank of Alabama, held in trust for the debt of the State, due in 1865, so that the bonds will not come on the market in ten years. Daniel W. Courts Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, has been unwearied in his exertions to attract public attention to these securities; and the result resulted in such a stringent state of the money market, is sufficient evidence of his success. The following is a list of the bids:—

Brown & DeRosset	$100,000	103
Phillip Dater & Co	5,000	101 2-100
A. M. Burton	4,000	104 13-100
J. H. Lindsey	3,500	105
N. Price	2,000	104
Jacob Morton	4,000	100
Maxwell Chambers	20,000	105
M. F. Leak	5,000	103⅞
Norfolk Savings Institution	27,000	103
G. A. Washington	28,000	103
Judge Ruffin	2,000	104
F. S. Lyon (all or none)	500,000	103
J. E. McIntosh	23,000	105½
Cammon & Co	25,000	101 26-100
Do	15,000	101 27-100
Do	15,000	101 74-100
Do	15,000	103 1-100
Do	15,000	102 11-100
Do	15,000	104 2-100
H. M. Wendell	4,000	106
J. W. B. Watson	3,000	105
Asa Biggs	2,000	102½
Parker Rand	20,000	101½
J. W. Thomas	10,000	102½
Do	500,000	par
G. B. Lamar	500,000	100 1-100

CHINA MISSION.

The Washington Star says that the Mission to China has certainly been tendered to the Hon. George M. Dallas, and we presume it will be accepted by that gentleman, who is so well quaified to fill it with credit to himself and happily for his country's interests.

JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, has been appointed by the President Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.

FRANCE VERSUS RUSSIA.

It is said that a European letter, received in Washington, from reliable authority, states that France is treating with Sweden and Denmark for an alliance, offensive and defensive, against Russia, in the event of France becoming involved in a war on the Turkish question. Russia is also endeavoring to form an alliance with the same powers. The people of Sweden and Denmark, it is alleged, are in favor of the alliance with France, but the Government will endeavor to maintain strict neutrality. If forced to take position, they will side with France and Turkey.

RELEASE OF KOSZTA.

Our telegraphic despatches a few days since stated that M. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, was in Albany, and that at a private interview with Secretary Marcy, it had been arranged to release Koszta. The Albany Knickbocker, of Tuesday, has the following paragraph in relation to the matter:

"It was credibly reported in the city last night that an agreement had been made between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Hulsemann, that Koszta shall accede to certain terms, which the Austrian government sees fit to dictate, and which are grounded on their fears of a European revolution; or else that Koszta shall return to the shelter afforded him by our institutions on American soil."

In relation to this paragraph, the National Intelligencer of Tursday says:

"We think this rumor not improbable; for we can imagine only something, in regard to the disposition of Koszta, which could have given occasion for an official visit from Mr. Hulsemann to Mr. Marcy, away from the seat of government. We hope, at any rate, that the story may prove true. The representatives of the two Governments having vindicated before the world the ground taken by each in the matter in dispute, and as the man who caused the difficulty cannot be kept in custody indefinitely, it would seem to be absolutely necessary to seek some practical solution of the affair. There must be, in some way, a term put to the man's imprisonment. Therefore it is that we regard the Albany rumor as not an improbable one."

A letter from Vienna, received by the America, and directed to a gentleman in New York, it is said contains the following information:

"The Austrian government has given its consent to the liberation of Koszta, with the understanding that he should be immediately put on board an American vessel and go directly to the United States. It was known that Mr. Marsh had proposed an arrangement of the kind to Baron Bruck, and the Austrian government is said to have given its consent, partly because it relieves the French Consul-General from the disagreeable engagement to keep Koszta which he had undertaken for the purpose of saving the city of Smyrna and the shipping in the harbor from immediate destruction. The Austrain government, in consenting to this arrangement, has expressly reserved its right, in case Koszta should return to Turkey, to arrest him, and also considers him still an Austrian subject as long as he shall not be divested of his native nationality in a regular and lawful way."

MR. SOULE—KOSZTA—DIPLOMATIC DRESS.

Mr. Guillardet, the well informed correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis,* writing from Paris to that journal, under date of 14th September, gives us the following items:

"It is probable that the Russo-Turkish question will not be the only subject of discussion at the little Congress of Olmutz. Austria will there be enabled to bring up the project, which has been spoken of in the Correspondence Lithographiee of Berlin, on the subject of a collective declaration of the principal powers against the thesis of international law sustained by the United States in the affair of the refugee Koszta the Paris Constitutionnel has expunged the phrase in which France was named among the powers who would make this declaration. This suppression is significant. It corroborates the opinion of the Siecle, which refuses to believe that France, whose government has always defended the rights of neutrals, can be disposed to take part with the power which has been the first to violate a neutral territory by abducting a refugee, without legal authority, and by a troop of bandits.

"To the doubts of the Siecle, I may add that, if I am well informed, Mr. Soule, in his interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, eloquently called his attention to the moral and material advantages which a more intimate alliance with the United States would offer to France. Notwithstanding the actual policy of its interior administration, France is still the natural and the most sure ally of the American Democracy, which sees in her its instincts and its civilizing mission, which her form of government may restrain but not extinguish. On her side, France, though imperial, has a great interest in supporting herself by leaning upon America against European jealousies, and in strengthening the ties of their commercial relations to supply the want of affinity in their political relations. M. Drouyn de Lhuys is said to have so well understood these elevated views, that he replied to Mr. Soule: "You cons to plead my own ideas." These germs of reconcilement cannot fail to fructify, and we shall see, before long, I hope, the two governments sign some treaty which will open France to American products, and America to French products, more largely than heretofore. At the moment when it accords such a sympathetic reception to the patriotic suggestions of Mr. Soule, the Cabinet of the Tuileries will not combine against that of Washington, in a demonstration which does not appear to be imperatively required by its interests and its duty.

"The Koszta affair is not the only subject of agitation in Germany. The increase of emigration causes no less lively anxiety. The *Nouvelle Gazette de Prusse* has published upon this subject an article signed by M. Blucher, who adjuns the governments to regulate this movement, by imposing a tax upon emigration for the benefit of the poor. According to M. Bucher, the poorer class remain, whereas they are the ones who should be aided to emigrate. But the Patrie justly says that the German Governments debate between two impossibilities; the impossibility of making the poor emigrate otherwise than by measures contrary to humanity, and the impossibility of preventing, otherwise than by arbitrary restrictions, the emigration of the classes possessing property, an attracted toward the shores of America by the hope of augmenting that property, ad adding to its benefits those of liberty! The Germans who cannot go to seek in America that liberty which is the second breadth of mankind, hope that the new world will ere day bring it to them, and thus when the men cannot, their souls emigrate to that land of refuge.

"Mr. Soule, who has been received almost as one of its apstles by the European Democracy, has not yet left Paris, where he has been detained by several days' indisposition, and by the purchase of a complete outfit to take with him to Madrid. To reconcile the simplicity recommended by Mr. Marcy to the representatives of the American republic, with the usuages of the Court of Madrid, so exactin in matters of etiquette, Mr. Soule has engaged one of our tailors most renowned for tact to make him a coat which shall be neither that of a courtier nor that of a peasant. The tailor has ingeniously overcome this difficulty, by substituting black velvet for simple cloth, and silk embroidery for gold braid. This is nearly the costume of the first representatives of the American Union at the Court of Louis XVI. Mr. August Belmont, who is also at Paris, will doubtless produce the counterpart at the Court of the Hague, and the great problem propounded by General Marcy will be solved to the satisfaction of every body."

THE RELEASE OF KOSZTA.

It is said that Austria hoped to have sent the news here of her intention to release Koszta in time to recall Mr. Hulsemann's recent note to Secretary Marcy. The cause of this cringing is a fear lest the United States should get into a difficulty with Austria, and cripple her Navy, which may speedily be required to assist Russia in the struggle against Turkey and Hungary. It is also said that if our government had opportunity it would refuse to receive Koszta, except unconditionally.

APPLICATIONS FOR BANKS.

The applications for new banks to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, exceed in amount of capital seven millions of dollars, and for re-charters and extension of capital over six millions—together, about thirteen and three-quarter millions of dollars! This, under the rule of banking, will form a basis for currency and bank credits to the amount of some fifty millions of dollars.

HEAVY SNOW FOR THE SEASON.

We learn by a letter from Phillips, Franklin county, that on Wednesday before last snow fell in the town of Rangely to the depth of one foot. Between that place and Phillips travel was interrupted for several days in consequence. The trees bordering the road were so loaded with snow they bent down and obstructed the way. *Portland (Maine) Advertiser, Tuesday.*

FOOD FOR EUROPE.

The ship George A. Phelps, which sailed from Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for Liverpool, has a cargo of 4,501 barrels flour, and 26,034 bushels of wheat.

USEFUL TREE.

The argane, a tree, the fruit of which, after furnishing an abundant oil, is excellent food for cattle, is now introduced into France.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

J. Harper, R. F. Simonton, S. & Wethers, Phifer & Y., R. Ried, W. B. Sloan, J. Williford, J. & C. J. Cowles, Hoke & M., Phœnix G. M. Co., Murphey & H., Miller, L. & Co., Allison & B., Murphey & B., J. W. Stockton, Graham & R., J. A. Ramseur, S. & Weddington, S. W. Stubbs, J. H. Hodgens, W. F. Aves & B., Concord M. Co., A. Vandeburg, R. King & S., A. H. Mow, R. R. Templeton, Central R. R., J. B. Weiss, C. J. Alexander, A. McCoy, T. C. Graham, J. James, James & V., G. K. Stephens & Co., Withers, Jenkins, R. & Co., G. W. Brown, L. D. Childs, W. A. Journey & Co., W. A. Cook, Harper, J. & Co., Graham, W. & Co., G. K. Stephenson, D. Jetton & Co.

MARRIAGE.

Married, in Lincolnton, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. R. S. Davis, Mr. BARTLETT Y. COBB, of Caswell county, to Miss BARBARA M. HENDERSON, of Lincolnton.

Milton Chronicle please copy.

Obituary.

Departed this life, in Charlotte, on the 18th September last, Mr. WILLIAM ALLISON, Jr., known to have been in a state of lunacy for a number of years. In early life he possessed a facility for the acquisition of literary and scientific knowledge very unusual. But it pleased a righteous Providence that he should lose his rational powers, and he is now removed in the 37th year of his age.

He travelled much on foot, without money; and according to his own showing, his wants were all supplied.

Died at the residence of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., in Asheville on the 1st of Oct. instant, in the 29th year of his age, SAMUEL M. McDOWELL, Jr., eldest son of Col. Charles McDowell of Quaker Meadows, Burke County. Few young men have gone down to the tomb more sincerely lamented. Having graduated at Davidson college, Mr. McDowell read law, and entered the practice with bright prospects of success, but like thousands of others, he was tempted to seek his fortune in California. Unfortunately he reached Panama at a time when it was thronged with emigrants, and he was compelled to remain in there some time, and at last to take passage in an inferior Ship crowded with passengers. The ship was driven from its course, becalmed under the Equator. Provisions and water almost entirely failed, and on this terrible three months voyage to San Francisco, surrounded by disease and death, he contracted the malady which eventually took his life. He remained in California twelve months struggling with the disease amid great privation, with that enduring industry and tenacity of purpose for which he was eminently distinguished, until he succeeded in his designs, and returned home in June last—to die surrounded by attached friends and devoted relatives.

He lived a life "unspotted of the world." The writer of this tribute to his memory, has known him from his earliest boyhood. He was absolutely free from the vices and vicious propensities of youth and early manhood. He loved virtue for virtue's self. He followed her paths, and practiced her precepts because it was congenial to his nature. He was kind amiable, benevolent and gentle in his disposition, industrious in his habits, and of great firmness of purpose; of chivalrous honor and of the strictest and most scrupulous integrity—he promised to become a most valuable and useful member of society.

But it is as a son and brother—it is in the home circle, where his constant and never failing attention to the minutest duties of affection, had entwined around him the devoted love of his parents and brothers and sisters, that his loss is indeed irreparable. His place around the heartstone can never be supplied. Time will mitigate the grief of his parents and his brothers and sisters, but it can never be removed.

Many attached friends he has left behind him, but not an enemy; all who knew him were his friends. He bore his sufferings with the most christian resignation. No murmur escaped his lips during his long and painful illness. He met his fate with calm submission to the will of his Divine Father and with the confident and assured hope of a blissful immortality.

Re-Opened

Our DAGUERREIAN GALLERY—and have just received a large assortment of splendid Morocco, Papier Mache, and other styles of very fine cases; also Lockets, Breastpins, &c., in all of which Ambrotypes will be finished in our usual superior style, at reduced prices.

Operations performed as well in cloudy as in clear weather—and entire satisfaction given.

WILDE & DAUGTHTER,
No. 5, Granite Row.
October 18, 1853. 37tf

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	8	a	10
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a	00
" Hog round	lb.	8	a	8½
Bagging, Cotton,	yd	11	a	15
Beef,	lb.	6	a	8
Butter,	lb.	12½	a	15
Beeswax,	lb.	20	a	22
Beans,	bushel	40	a	50
Brandy, Apple,	gal.	40	a	50
" Peach,	gal.	62½	a	75
Cotton,	lb.	8¾	a	8 88
Coffee,	lb.	12	a	12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30	a	31½
" Tallow,	lb.	16	a	20
Corn,	bushel	50	a	00
Chickens,	each	10	a	12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a	15
" Linsey,	yard	25	a	30
Eggs,	dozen	10	a	12½
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2	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	50	a	00
Nails,	lb.	6	a	7
Oats,	bushel	25	a	30
Pork,	lb.	6½	a	7
Peas,	bushel	00	a	75
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50	a	00
" Sweet,	bushel	50	a	00
Rice,	bushel	2¼	a	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Brown,	lb.	6½	a	10
Stone-Ware,	gal.	10	a	15
Salt,	sack	2½	a	00
Tea,	lb.	75	a	$1
Wheat,	bushel	62½	a	75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	40	a	50
" N. Carolina,	gal.	33	a	40
Yarn,	bale	85	a	87½

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, OCT. 15.

COTTON.—The sales of the week comprise 640 bales, and although prices are very irregular, still we think those found below will approximate as near the present ruling rates as it is possible to have them viz: inferior, 7½ to 8; ordinary 8¼ to 8¾ middling 9 to 9¼; good middling 9¾ to 9¾; fair 9¾ to 9¾; and choice 10 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 15.

COTTON.—There was a good demand for this article to-day, the sales having reached fully 1500 bales at extreme ranging from 8½ to 10½c. Among the sales were upward of 800 bales at 9½c. The transaction show a further decline on the quotations given in our report of yesterday morning. Middling Fair is quoted at 10½c.

Agricultural Notice.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet in the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the County Court, at one o'clock, for the transaction of important business. The citizens generally are respectfully invited to lend us a helping hand.

JOHN WALKER, *President.*

October 18, 1853.

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. TROTTER & SON

ARE now receiving and opening one of the largest stocks of

GOODS

ever opened in the State, at prices that defy competition.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

T. TROTTER & SON'S

Jewelry Store, No. 5, Granite Row, opposite Sadler's New Hotel.

Charlotte, October 4, 1853. 37tf

AND

MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS SARAH J. TIDDY offers her services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. She will make

BONNETS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, &C.,

to order, and all other articles in her line of business. She can be found at her father's residence, near to Mr. Myers'. She hopes a desire to please and a punctual attention to orders will ensure her a reasonable share of the public patronage.

October 18, 1853. 37tf

MRS. STEVENSON, MILLINER,

WOULD respectfully return her thanks to her friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to her, and takes this method of informing them that she has again resumed the Millinery business, and she is now prepared to execute all kinds of work, such as

MAKING BONNETS, CAPS, TABS, WREATHS, BALL HEAD-DRESSES, HOODS, AND HATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,

Also, Bonnets and Hats cleaned, bleached and trimmed with neatness and despatch, at her residence on the street back of the Court House, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Address

MRS. STEVENSON, Milliner,
Charlotte, N. C.

Oct. 18, 1853. 37tf

A Valuable FARM *FOR SALE.*

BEING desirous of removing farther south, I offer for sale my House and Farm, lying in Lincoln county, on the Catawba River, adjoining lands of Robert Johnston and others, and containing five hundred acres more or less. The farm is now under a highly improved state of cultivation, contains a dwelling house and curtilage, and all necessary out buildings, and a good Ferry attached to it, in first rate order. The terms of sale will be favorable to the purchaser.

WILLIAM HAYS.

Oct. 18, 1853. 37t

DR. ROGERS' Liverwort, Tar & Chamchalogue, for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c., &c., for sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
Physicians & Druggists.

October 18, 1853. 37tf

Carter's Spanish Mixture,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Obstinate Diseases of the Skin, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Tetter, and many other ills that flesh is heir to. For sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
Physicians & Druggists.

October 18, 1853. 37tf

Tobacco and Cigars.

CHEWING Tobacco of the most superior brand—best in the State. Cigars unsurpassed. For sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
Physicians & Druggists.

October 18, 1853. 37tf

Cowan's Vegetable Lithontriptic.

THE greatest medicine of the age for Grave and other diseases of the urinary organs.—Try it, and you will never be without it. For sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Oct. 18 37 t

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DESERVEDLY celebrated for its wonderful effects in the cure of Scrofulous diseases and all impurities of the Blood, just received and for sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Oct 18. 37tf

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FISHER, BURROUGHS & CO.,

Under Sadler's New Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of purchasers to their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

AND

Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Our object being to make large sales and small profits we are determined to sell as prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. We would say *GIVE US A TRIAL* and compare our prices with those of other establishments.

Hardware.

The largest and best selected stock of *HARDWARE* ever brought to Charlotte,

Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Plantation Tools,
Blacksmith Tools and Materials,
Chains, Files and Rasps, Mill Irons,

and everything in the Hardware line, at

FISHER, BURROUGHS & CO'S

Cheap Cash Store.

Paints, Oils & Window Glass.

3,000 lbs. Prime White Lead Ground in Oil,
100 Gallons Linseed Oil,
100 boxes Window Glass, ass'd sizes & qualities,

Together with a complete assortment of Dry Paints Paint Brushes, &c., at

FISHER, BURROUGHS & CO.'S

Cheap Cash Store.

Snuff Machines.

A superior article just received. We invite the Millers to call and see them, at

FISHER, BURROUGHS & CO.'S

Cheap Cash Store.

Straw Cutters & Corn Shellers.

A new lot just received and for sale at low rates

FISHER, BURROUGHS & CO.'S

Cheap Cash Store.

Bolting Cloths.

Best Anchor Brands, from No 1 to 10, at

FISHER, BURROUGHS & CO.'S

Cheap Cash Store.

October 18, 1853. 41

1853. **Fall Importations** 1853

BANCROFT BETTS & MARSHALL

Charleston, S. C.

WE AGAIN invite the attention of purchasers of DRY GOODS in the South and Southwest to our stock of Goods for the Fall Trade. To merchants who have visited our market the past season, examined our stock and become acquainted with our facilities for doing business, it is unnecessary to say that we offer inducements overall to no house in this country.

Our FALL STOCK has been selected with great care, by two of our house, from all the principal markets of Europe. Our styles and terms will be found better adapted to Southern trade and sales than any Goods imported into the country.

We wish it distinctly understood by buyers that *we import all our foreign Goods,* and are firm and determined to sell them as low as the same qualities are sold in the United States.

We offer, in our LADIES' DRESS GOOD DEPARTMENT, a full and complete assortment of all the newest styles and fabrics, such as Satins, Marcellines, DeChines, Cashmeres, Silk Moas, DeLaines, Barege DeLaines, Brocade Plain Alpaccas, French and German Merinos, Bombassine, Satin DeLaines, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Lenos; French, Scotch and English Gingams and prints.

ALSO,

Cloaks, Mantles, Velvet and Silk, Fancy and Embroidered Visettes and Cloaks, Sets of French Embroideries in great variety, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Laces, &c. &c.

A full and complete assortment of GOODS FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

Hosiery.

In this department we offer every possible variety of Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Hose; Silk, Merino and Cotton Under Garments; Kid Gloves, Buck, Silk, Woolen and Lisle Gloves, &c. &c. We pay particular attention to this department of our business, and embrace the leading articles wanted.

Linens and Linen Goods.

We offer, in this department a full and complete stock of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-4