plants. Of sugar and tobacco the settlers already cultivate enough for their own consumption.

Timber for building purposes is rather scarce, and would soon be exhausted if any increase of population were to call for the erection of many buildings. The best kinds are the tamana and the wild mulberry.—The former is similar to the red wood of Brazil and Mexico, and is very enduring.

I caused the island to be thoroughly explored by two parties of officers, and their reports will be duly filed with other similar papers. The masters of this ship and the "Saratoga" also surveyed the harbor.

The scarcity of sea and land birds has been noticed by every one as singular, not more than five or six varieties of land birds have been seen; of these the common crow and the pigeon are the largest, the others are of small size. Of gulls and other sea birds we saw very few—the booby being the most numerous. I noticed before reaching the Islands a few petrals; these were of unusually large size, and of singularly brilliant plumage.

Of quadrupeds we may enumerate hogs, goats, deer, bullocks, and sheep, with any number of cats and dogs. Many of the cats and hogs having strayed to the jungle, are honored with the appellation of wild cats and wild boars, and are hunted accordingly with dogs. A few deer and goats were some years ago placed upon North or Stapleton Island by the settlers, and the goats have multiplied prodigiously.

The bulls, cows, and sheep, and a few goats, were landed from the Susquehanna, in view of their increase—two bulls and two cows being put on shore at Sand Bay, on the north side of Peel island, and two rams and five Shanghai broad-tailed sheep, with six goats, on North island.

On Buckland island there are a good number of hogs, and the settlers have recently stocked two other of the smaller islands with goats, so that in the course of time they will increase to many thousands.

The harbor of Port Lloyd and the neighboring waters abound with excellent fish, which may be taken with the hook or seine, though the places for hauling the seine are few, owing to the coral which in many parts lines the shores.

The best place for hauling the seine in Port Lloyd is upon a sandy beach in ten-fathom hole, where there is a small clear spot. The varieties of fish are not very numerous; of those taken in the seine of the Susquehanna, I noticed but five—the mullet, (the most numerous,) two varieties of perch, the gar, and the common ray.

Sharks are very numerous, and when quiet they frequent the shallow places amongst the coral rocks near the shore, and are there pursued by the dogs, seized upon and dragged ashore.

Of edible shellfish there are none, that I could learn, except the chama gigas, (tridacne,) which must be very tough and indigestible. Of other varieties of the testacea there are many, but none of any rarity.—The family of crustacea is, however, more extensive; but the kinds are chiefly confined to the land-crab, which are of every variety of size, form and color. A most numerous kind is what is generally called the pirate. These are seen in every direction near the shore, travelling about with their ridiculous domicils upon their backs, which they seem to have selected more by chance than choice.

The waters of the Bonin islands furnish abundance of crawfish, as also green turtle, of which we obtained a good supply.

According to [illegible] these islands were known to the Japanese as early as 1675, and they described them under the name of Bune Sima, and as abounding with fish and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet long. From this description of the crabs, I am led to believe that they mistook the enormous green turtle, which are so common here, for crabs. Other accounts give a much earlier date for the discovery of these islands by the Japanese.

Extract from Kempfer.

"About the year 1675, the Japanese accidentally discovered a very large island, one of their barks having been forced there in a storm from the island Fatsisio, from which they computed it to be 300 miles distant towards the east. They met with no inhabitants, but found it to be a very pleasant and fruitful country, well supplied with fresh water, and furnished with plenty of plants and trees, particularly the arrack tree; which, however, might give room to conjecture that the island lay rather to the south of Japan than to the east, these trees growing only in hot countries. They called it Bune Sima; and because they found no inhabitants upon it, they marked it with the character of an uninhabited island. On these shores they found an incredible quantity of fish and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet long."

—

The following interesting account of the movements of the expedition is from the *North China Mail*, of August 11th:

The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in these waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not as a token of hostility. Several government boats immediately came off, and endeavored to put on board the vessel the usual notification to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board was notified that if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences.

A few boats nevertheless, lingered around the Susquehanna, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never after visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on.

The next morning, Yezaimon, the governor of Uraga, and a noble of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to despatch an express to Jeddo, in order to communicate the information, and obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about ten miles further up the bay, finding every where deep soundings.

Beyond the promontory of Uraga a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a number of government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her.

On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer arrived from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and satisfactory proofs having been given to Com. Perry that this appointment came directly from the Imperial Government, it was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gorihama, about three miles south of Uraga for the interview. On the morning of the 14th the Susquehanna and the Mississippi took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The governor and deputy governor of Uraga, with the commandant of the military forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing place. The officers and men detached to accompany Commodore Perry amounted to about 400, while the force of the Japanese, was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000.

The Commodore was escorted, with the American colors flying, and the bands playing the national "Hail Columbia," to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, first Councellor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami.

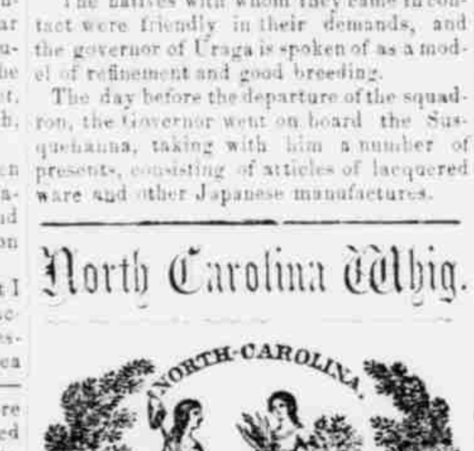
The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The Commodore stated, that in order to give the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days and return in a few months, to receive the reply.

On the following day Commodore Perry, in the Mississippi, went about ten miles beyond this, making a total of 20 miles beyond the limit of previous exploration.—From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the northward, and from the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capitol. The officers of the Susquehanna and Mississippi speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed.

The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demands, and the governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

The day before the departure of the squadron, the Governor went on board the Susquehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lacquered ware and other Japanese manufactures.

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Aftern'n, November 8, 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.

Indian Entertainment.

By reference to our advertising columns, the reader will see that an exhibition of quite a novel character will visit Charlotte, on the 19th instant. Of this exhibition we can say nothing, but we give the following paragraph from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which may be considered good authority in the premises.

These Indians have come to the States for the purpose of receiving an English education, and give their exhibitions in order to raise the necessary means to enable them to do so. They performed in Richmond to a large and most respectable audience of Ladies and Gentlemen, and to the entire satisfaction of all. They gave exhibitions of the Funeral and Burial services, War, Harvest, Marriage and other Dances, Wayleying, Scalping, &c., as practised by the Red Men. They sing English and Indian Songs—the former by Miss Sarah, the highest notes of whose voice are remarkably clear, distinct and strong. The impression made upon the mind by these exhibitions of the manners and customs of the Indians, is very powerful, and we think them well worth seeing.

Mail Arrangement.

We copy the following from the Winnsborough *Daily Register*. The travelling community will learn that it is the intention of the Post Office Department to expedite the mail through from Charleston during the day. This will give an impetus to travel, the want of which has been very much regretted here:

"We understand that the 'up train' is to leave Charleston at such an hour before daylight as will enable it to arrive at the junction of the Manchester and Wilmington Road by one o'clock, a. m. This distance will require at least six hours' time; hence travellers coming from the Queen City will be obliged to suffer the delightful pleasure of being roused from their feathery lairs before they have had time to dream how snugly they were ensconced. How comfortable this will be in December or February, with perhaps a cold northwester blowing, and everything drenched with a torrent of [illegible]! But where is the necessity of this total disregard for the convenience of the public? Nowhere that we can see, as it does not despatch business a minute earlier than might be done by quickening speed while under way, and resting quietly between the hours of night and morn.

"The Postmaster General [illegible] a few leathern bags at the junction, with orders that they be carried forthwith by Railroad to Columbia, or he will forward them by an express horse mail, reaching Columbia certainly not within five hours; but [illegible]! But the Charleston road in the culmen of its obedience, agrees to execute the order for fear, perhaps, the Postmaster General may usurp the *Guthrie* prerogative, and throw every steam engine off the track, filling their places with the cumbrous lumbering coaches of by-gone days. It appears to us that there is no absolute necessity for [illegible] at Columbia by 12 o'clock, and departing immediately on the Charlotte road, and reaching its terminus by early supper. That it can be done there is not the least doubt; and yet we assert without much hesitancy that the head of the Post Office Department cannot tell within fifty miles of the distance between the points of departure and arrival.

Moreover, why should the President of the road submit to this dictation? He has no competition, and to speak of a horse mail is as futile as the thought of sending the bags tied to the necks of carrier pigeons. We hold that any such road should take a firm stand against government interference, and consult the convenience of the stockholders and travellers, as paramount to every thing but the pecuniary interests of the corporation. If carrying the mail is a source of such immense revenue as to force a compliance on the part of the road, it will support an extra express mail train, which should be established before the change alluded to above is effected. In this particular case it seems to us that while one party holds the reins it allows the other to drive; for what alternative would there be for the Postmaster General if his proposals were rejected, but to yield to the propositions of the road? Surely none as the position taken by the Charlotte road in the spring, and the final concession on the part of Postmaster Hubbard, illustrated.

War in Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer Arctic, news from Liverpool to the 19th October, have been received, which show that war between Turkey and Russia is inevitable. The document in which the Sultan has conditionally declared war against Russia, is said to be a calm, dignified and unanswerable review of the positions and antecedent actions of the two powers. It shows that while Russia has sought occasion for war, the Turkish Government has done all it could in honor, to avert it. The declaration then concludes thus:

Since the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered, since the benevolent efforts of the high powers have remained fruitless, since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, they being integral portions of its Empire—the Ottoman Cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its Government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treaties which it considers as a *casus belli*.

It notices, then, officially, that the Government of His Majesty the Sultan, finds itself obliged to declare war; that it has given most precise instructions to his excellency Omer Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschaff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if, after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of this despatch at the Russian head-quarters, an answer in the negative should be returned.

As it is stated that the Czar of Russia accepts the Turkish Declaration of War, hostilities have, ere this, been commenced.

Why do Secessionists justify the removal of Judge Bronson as Collector of the Port of New York?

There are two reasons, either of which may be given as a solution of this singular question. We find throughout the whole Southern country all of the most ultra Disunionists taking sides with the administration on this subject, and justifying the removal of a Union man to give place to a Free Soiler. The inference is fairly deducible that they hope, by encouraging such conduct in the Executive, to sicken and disgust the Southern people with their government, and thus precipitate their cherished object, a dissolution of the Union. The other mode of accounting for their adhering to the President's policy is that by so doing they reap a larger proportion of the spoils of office than they would do by pursuing any other course of policy, under the circumstances. To say that they justify the President's policy in appointing Free Soilers to office at the sacrafice of good Union men on the ground that Free Soilers in voting for Gen. Pierce for President placed themselves upon the Baltimore Platform of May, 1852, is the sheerest nonsense in the world; for the Union men of the party at the North, who know their brethren, the Free Soilers, a little better than Secessionists can be supposed to know them, and who have as much interest at stake in promoting the harmony of the party as the latter can possibly have, put not a scruple of confidence in the recent pretensions of the Free Soilers, and utterly [illegible] rupt in the highest degree. The more moderate, and modest of Southerners, however, whatever they may propose to themselves or country by advocating the doctrine of Secession, can no longer endure

"——— to kiss the rod
Just raised to take their blood."

A few days ago we had the pleasure of conversing with a very intelligent Secessionist, just returned from the North, who declares that he can no longer associate in such a foul crowd, and appears to be in great tribulation about defining his position. He says that great excitement prevails at the North, and numerous indignation meetings are constantly held, in which the course of the administration in removing Mr. Bronson and appointing the Free Soiler Redfield, is most bitterly denounced and condemned. May such ever be the fate of all such corruption.

A Leaf from Ramsey's History of TENNESSEE.

The following deservedly high compliment to one of the noblest soldiers of the Revolution, we take from Dr. Ramsey's excellent history of Tennessee. The piece is selected indiscriminately from the book to give our readers some idea of the style and character of the author's writings as a historian. Any number of copies of the work may be found at Eaniss's Book Store in Charlotte:

"The Etowah campaign was the last military service rendered by Sevier, and the only one for which he ever received compensation from the Government. For nearly twenty years he had been constantly engaged in incessant and unremitted service. He was in thirty-five battles, some of them hardly contested and decisive. He was never wounded, and in all his campaigns and battles, was successful and the victor. He was careful of the lives of his soldiery, and, although he always led them to victory, he lost, in all his engagements with the enemy, but fifty-six men. The secret of his invariable success, was the impetuosity and vigour of his charge. Himself an accomplished horseman, a graceful rider, passionately fond of a spirited charger, always well mounted at the head of his dragoons, he was at once in the midst of the fight. His rapid movement, always unexpected and sudden, disconcerted the enemy, and at the first onset decided the victory. He was the first to introduce the Indian war-whoop in his battles with the savages, the tories, or the British. More harmless than the leaden missile, it was not less efficient, and was always the precursor and attendant of victory. The prisoners at King's Mountain said, "We could stand your fighting, but your cursed hallooing confused us; we thought the mountains had regiments instead of companies." Sevier's enthusiasm was contagious; he imparted it to his men. He was the idol of the soldiery, and his orders were obeyed cheerfully and executed with precision. In a military service of twenty years, one instance is not known of insubordination on the part of the soldier or of discipline by the commander.

Sevier's troops were generally his neighbors, and the members of his own family. Often no public provision was made for their pay, equipments or subsistence. These were furnished by himself, being at once Commander, Commissariat and Paymaster. The soldiery rendezvoused at his house, which often became a cantonment—his fields, ripe or unripe, were given up to his horsemen; powder and lead, provisions, clothing, even all he had, belonged to his men.

The Etowah campaign terminated the military services of General Sevier. Hereafter, we will have to record his no less important agency in the civil affairs of Tennessee.

Whiggery and Democracy Contrasted.

The terms Whig and Democrat are employed to designate and distinguish the two national parties which divide the political sentiment of this great republic. It is therefore important that the people should understand something of the origin, history, and definition of these terms in order to a right understanding of the political principles of the two great parties which they are meant to describe and distinguish. The term democracy is as old as history itself, and is derived from two Greek words, which signify a government whose supreme legislative authority is vested directly in, and exercised immediately by the people in their primary assemblies. The term Whig was manufactured from the motto of the party who in the reign of Charles the first fought for the constitutional liberties of the people in opposition to the unlimited prerogatives of the Crown, by taking the initials of the motto, "We hope in God," and putting them together to describe the party whose motto this sentiment was. This party has existed in England from that day to this, and by its influence in the councils of English policy has brought around a wonderful change in favor of rational liberty in that country. From this party American Whigs imbibed their principles, and exhibited them by successfully disputing the authority of the British Crown and Parliament over the then thirteen colonies. This opposition of our fathers was based on a determination to establish not a wild uncertain democracy, but a plain republican, representative government, whose powers were defined and limited by a written constitution. Hence it will be seen that Whiggery addresses the rational intelligence of the American people, and relies solely upon this element of popular instruction for its guide and support. Whereas, on the other hand the very term Democracy appeals to the wildest and most tumultuous passions of an illiterate populace, and thus is at once wholly irreconcilable with the idea of representative republican. The time will arrive when the American people will be too much enlightened to be longer deceived by the popular delusion which the term democracy imposes, and when this shall be the case leaders will cease to cater to the low passions of the people which this term flatters and stimulates. Then our blessed institutions will be administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, wrought out, and established. Let us hope that this day may soon arrive.

Literary Notices.

The North Carolina University Magazine for November, is on our table. It is a very interesting number, containing the Lecture, delivered by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., before the Historical Society of New York, December 18, 1852, embracing the subject of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and other interesting articles.

We are also in receipt of Peterson for November, which we omitted to notice sooner. Read what he says in the following paragraphs:

The Publisher asks the ladies if they have ever in any Magazine, read as beautiful a story as "Zana." The writings of Mrs. Stephens alone, he flatters himself, place "Peterson's Ladies' National" above all cotemporaries of its class. Her pre-eminence cannot, indeed, be disputed. In all her tales power and beauty go hand in hand. Let it not be forgotten, by those who wish to subscribe to some Magazine for 1854, that Mrs. Stephens writes exclusively for "Peterson's Ladies National." Now is the time, too, to begin making up clubs.

The Colored Steel Fashion Plate is omitted this month, and a steel plate of 'Putnam at Horse-Neck' substituted, principally to allow the ladies to contrast our usual fashion plates with those of other Magazines. For this purpose a wood-cut of the fashions, such as our cotemporaries generally publish, is inserted, only our wood-cut is better engraved and gives better patterns. Next month we shall return to our usual elegant colored steel fashion plates.

☞ It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the death of Gen. R. R. Williamson, a man of most exemplary character, mild and amiable in his disposition, charitable, just and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men. Since the first appearance of the epidemic, Gen. Williamson has been constantly and untiringly engaged in ministering to the wants of the sick and paying the last tribute [illegible]. He is universally regretted by our citizens.—*Yazoo City Whig.*

The deceased was a native of Lincoln County, N. C. removed to Mississippi in the Fall of 1835, and was near the close of his 38th year when he died.—*N. C. Whig.*

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Agricultural Society for this County held its quarterly meeting in the Court-House, on Tuesday of last week, being the week of County Court.

After being called to order, the President introduced to the Society and a crowded house of citizens Mr. William A. Patton who favored us with an address of an hour's length, and all who heard him will join me in saying it was indeed a favor and a treat. The youthful appearance of the orator, with the well filled room before him, produced a feeling of sympathy for his timidity, natural to the want of years and experience; but after the introduction it became apparent that he was familiar with the field he was upon, and veterans of the soil were forced to compliment him for having presented their vocation, through the lights of science, in a manner both intelligent and instructive. They could not but have experienced a feeling of pride while listening, to reflect that the soil of old Mecklenburg, which has produced so much that was noble and national, could still present its glittering jewels.

After Mr. Patton closed, the Rev. J. B. Watt was introduced by the president, who in his own peculiarly eloquent and impressive style, entertained the audience half an hour longer, upon the importance of applying science and practical experience to our system of agriculture.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Patton and Mr. Watt for their able and instructive addresses, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the President appoint three members whose duty it shall be to present, each, a written Report upon some subject connected with Agriculture, for the consideration of the Society at its next meeting;

Whereupon, the President appointed Rev. H. B. Cunningham, Mr. A. B. Davidson, and Gen. John A. Young. Gen. Young then announced to the Society that since its last meeting it had sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. John Springs, and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret we have learned the death of Mr. John Springs, who has contributed so much to advance the interest of agriculture, the erection of manufactories and the construction of Railroads, to improve the condition and develope the resources of our southern country.

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Springs our Society has lost one of its most valued members, and our community and country one of its most intelligent enterprizing and exemplary citizens.

Resolved, That in mingling our sympathy with his family and numerous friends, we will manifest our regard for his memory by appropriating a page of our Journal upon which shall be inscribed the name of the deceased and the circumstances of his death.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on the Saturday preceding our next January Court.

JOHN WALKER, President.

A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—*New Form of Agreement Proposed.* A letter, dated London, Oct. 11th, states that at the recent Cabinet Councils a unanimous decision was arrived at to insist upon an entirely new form of agreement being drawn up for the acceptance of Russia, which shall be free from all vagueness and cover the entire dispute as it at present stands. The Czar, it is said, makes no objection to a full explanation that shall leave no doubt of the position to which he is to retire, but as your readers will remember, he desires that this explanation should come as a sort of appendix to the original note drawn up by the allied Powers. France and England, however, will not consent to this. It was supposed two weeks would elapse before an answer to this note could be received. The combined fleets, on the 7th, were still at anchor in Besika Bay. Two steamers only, detached at the Divan's request, had entered the Dardanelles.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JUDGE BRONSON.—The New York papers contain another letter from ex-Collector Bronson, to Secretary Guthrie, in which he justifies his own course and condemns that of the Secretary for his alleged interference in the local polities of the State of New York. As regards his removal he says:

"Aside from the principle involved, the removal from office is an affair of little moment. I leave the office at the close of this day with greater pleasure than I accepted it six months ago. I have been assailed without cause—there has been gross violation of the democratic doctrine, which denies to the federal government the right to intermeddle with the purely internal affairs and policy of the State.

KOSZTA.

It appears from a letter in the New York Evening Post, dated at Constantinople, October 2, that Mr. Offley, the American Consul at Smyrna, protested against Koszta's release on the conditions prescribed by Baron de Bruck, and acceded to by Mr. Marsh, and refused to demand him of the French consul upon such terms. Koszta himself, it is said, took the same view of the case, and refused to be liberated on those conditions, and at the date specified he still remained in prison. The following is and extract from the Post's letter:

"Though this arrangement (between Baron de Bruck and Mr. Marsh) appears liberal on the part of Austria, and honorable to the United States, it is said here that the Consul of the United States at Smyrna has refused to demand Koszta's release from the French hospital in which he is closely confined and strictly guarded, on the ground that the Austrian Government should not be allowed to state in it any reservation of "rights," and be required to admit the illegality of his arrest. The consul requires that Koszta shall be, *now*, abandoned by Austria, and acknowledged by her as being an American citizen. Until then, he refuses to claim him of the French Consul, and refuses to obey the instructions of the American Minister on the subject of his arrangement of Koszta's immediate release, whilst his nationality is under discussion by the two Governments. It is also said that he has put up Koszta to protest against the American Minister, *and to refuse to leave his prison and be restored to freedom in the United States.*"

WHEAT FOR FRANCE.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 17th ult. says: "Last week a purchaser was in the market buying considerable wheat, at prices ranging from 90 cents $1 10 per bushel, and as fast as it was weighed it was sent to store, where it was placed in osnaburg sacks, its evident destination being Eastern or European markets. To-day, another purchaser came forward, and took about 1,000 bags, at $1 00 to 1 10, which goes directly to France. His design is to purchase several thousand sacks, if it can be bought on what may be deemed fair terms. We notice this as being the first wheat ever purchased in this market direct for the continent of Europe.

BY THE SWORD.—The Sultan had represented to the ambassadors of foreign governments that he desired to settle the difficulties with Russia peaceably; but as his [illegible] sword, the Turks would perish in its support; or if fate ordained that their country should fall to another master, they would quit Europe as they entered it—sword in hand.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

J. C. Norwood, J. Reid & B, J. Caldwell, Jenkins, R. & Co., M. Brown & S, T. C. Smith, W. F. Taylor, J. W. Stockton & Co., Miller, L & Co., T. R. Caldwell, Burkhead, H. C. Hamilton, S. & Withers, Murphey & B, J. A. McLean, D. M. Schenk, A. C. McIntosh, W. Murphey, E. Carroll & Co., C. F. Fisher, J. Harper, Smith & P., Harper, J. & Co., W. Weaver, W. Ramsour & Co., T. Goodman, D. Smith, Sill & S., Chambers & Co., Smith & C., A. W. Bois, T. R. Tate, H. C. Jackson, S. Coogler, Caldwell & H.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in this county, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, Mr. J. HIRAM HOUSTON, of Iredell county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Wm. Patterson, Esq.

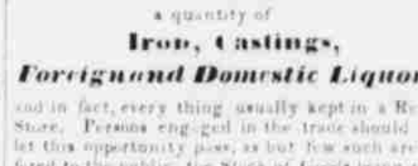
Cupid an archer keen, shoots his unerring dart,
He may always be seen, uniting heart to heart.

Married, on the 3d instant, at the house of Dr. C. A. Alexander, in Cabarrus county, Mr. JAMES T. DOWNS, Merchant, of the firm of Downs & Wilkes, to Miss M. J., daughter of the late Dr. T. J. Orr, of Mecklenburg county.

Married, in Gaston county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Little, Mr. DANIEL H. BYERLY, of Charlotte, to Miss J. H. C., daughter of Mr. Hugh Jenkins, of Gaston county.

Sale! Sale!!

I WILL expose to public sale, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at my Plantation, one and a half miles from Charlotte, the following property, viz:



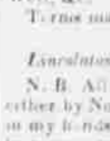
40 or 50 *head of Hogs, 8 or 10 head of Cattle,*
among which are some fine Milch Cows,
4 or 5 *head of Horses, 2 fine blooded Colts,*
1 and 2 years old,
A large quantity of seed Oats and Wheat,
An excellent Cotton Gin,
Household Funiture of various kinds,

together with many other things too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over $5, all under that sum to be cash.

J. A. FOX.

November 8, 1853. 142

Valuable Land for Sale



THE subscriber, intending to remove from Davidson College, offers for sale his FARM in that neighborhood.—It contains about 200 acres. The upland lies well, is very productive with a good proportion of woodland. About one-fourth is invaluable creek bottom, a portion of which is cleared and has been in cultivation several years. Every foot of this land may be rendered productive at a very slight expense; it lies so low that a crop is safe the driest season, and yet has never been lost by floods. It will afford me pleasure to show this place to any one desiring to purchase.

SAM'L B. O. WILSON.

November 4, 1853. 40tf

Taken Up

AND entered on my Stray Book according to law, by William Brown, living 5 miles south of Concord, next in stray MARE and COLT, the mare is of the following description: a dark roan with a crooked neck, the colt white—the two appraised to the sum of five dollars.

JOHN S. MEANS, *Ranger.*

October 29, 1853. 142

Indian Entertainment,

GIVEN under a Large *Pavillion*, capable of seating 1000 persons. The celebrated Indian Chief

KAWSHAWGANCE,

From the Walaitpu nation, Southern Oregon, accompanied by

OKATEWAULA

A Chief from the Callapoohas tribe, together with their large troop of Indians from west of the Rocky Mountains, will give an exhibition of the Manners and Customs peculiar to their tribes in Southern Oregon, at Charlotte Saturday afternoon and evening Nov. 19th, 1853.

The entertainment consists of a large number of Dances, Songs, Burial Ceremony, Indian Merry Making, Marriage Ceremony, Scalping Scenes, Casting out diseases from a sick Indian by enchantment. Also, Several Historical Scenes incident to the early settlement of our Country.

Kawshawgance, who has received his education in the first schools in the States, and is acknowledged by all to be the greatest Indian Orator who has ever appeared before an American audience, will give a description of his country and the manner in which they take the Wild Horses, Buffalo, &c. Also the condition of his nation before and since the introduction of civilization among them, showing the great and immoral influence extended over them by the large class of Fur Traders, now residing in their midst.

Kawshawgance will exhibit a large collection of Indian Curiosities, among which may be found several specimens of War Clubs, War Knives, War Paddles, Battle Axes, Mexican Pouches, Blankets made from the bark of trees, Pipe of Peace, War Pipe, War Rattles, a large variety of Bead Works, &c. &c.

The Chiefs accompanied by the Warriors will be seen riding through the streets mounted on their Indian ponies, dressed in their Indian costume, painted and fully equipped for War, preceded by KAWSHAWGANCE'S CELEBRATED BRASS BAND, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

Exhibition to commence at 2½ and 7½, P. M. Admittance 50 cents; Children and Servants half price.

A. M. BALL, *Agent.*

For Sale at cost.

1 pr. French Te'te E. Te'te,
1 doz. Mahogany Spring Seat Chairs,
1 pr. Pier Tables, Marble Tops,
1 Mahogany French Bedstead,
1 superior Moss Mattrass,
All new, just received.

L. S. WILLIAMS.

November 8, 1853. 40tf

Mrs. A. W. WHELAN,
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER.

(Residence, 1 door east of the Methodist Church,)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ Dresses cut and made by the celebrated A. B. C. method, and warranted to fit. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

November 1, 1853. 39tf

War between Russia and Turkey.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is now receiving and opening a large supply of

GROCERIES,

of all descriptions, which he flatters himself he will be able to sell AS CHEAP, if not CHEAPER, than any other establishment of the kind in the town of Charlotte. All he asks is to give him a call—no charge for looking. My stock consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

A large lot of

Bagging, Roping & Twine,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese

and every article to be found in a Grocery Store, too tedious to mention. My establishment will be found on Trade Street, opposite J. K. Harrison's Grocery.

J. T. BLAIR.

November 1, 1853. 39tf

☞ Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Gilbert Presnell, for purposes therein set forth, I will sell before his Store in Lincolnton, on Monday, the 28th day of November next, and continue to sell, from day to day, until all is sold, all his stock of Merchandize, consisting of a general and Fancy Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery & Glassware,
an extensive lot of
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS AND HARNESS MOUNTING,
HATS, Caps, Boots, SHOES,
a quantity of
Iron, Castings,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

and in fact, every thing usually kept in a Retail Store. Persons engaged in the trade should not let this opportunity pass, as but few such are offered to the public, the Stock of Goods being new and fashionable.

—AND ALSO—

The said Gilbert Presnell's undivided half of one-half lot, with the improvements thereon, situated on the S. W. corner of the public square in Lincolnton. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House and Out-Buildings, Well, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

B. S. JOHNSTON, *Trustee.*

Lincolnton, N. C., October 25, 1853. 3-ts

N. B. All persons indebted to the said Presnell, either by Note or Book Account, can find the same in my hands for settlement, and it being absolutely necessary to close the business forthwith, all persons without distinction, is therefore earnestly invited to call and make payment on or by the 15th day of December next, otherwise I shall be compelled to enforce the collection by the aid of an officer.

B. S. JOHNSTON, *Trustee.*

October 25, 1853. ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
UNION COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Session, 1853.

Elizabeth Phifer
vs. } Petition for Dower.
McCollum Phifer, }

Mary Jane Phifer, Josiah Bevins, Asberry Mott and Eliza his wife, Wm. M. Bevins, Mary E. Bevins, Uriah C. Bevins, and Dan. Bevins, Frances Alexander and Mary his wife, Josiah Craig, Rachael Craig and Leander Craig, children of Hugh B. Craig and Martha his wife, deceased, Elizabeth Phifer, Margaret Phifer, Eleanor Phifer, David Phifer, Sarah Phifer, William Phifer and Rachael Ann Phifer, Children of Matthew Phifer, deceased, John W. Phifer, David B. Phifer and Mary M. Phifer, Children of David Phifer deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Jonah Bevins, Asberry Mott and Eliza his wife, who are of full age, Wm. M. Bevins, Mary E. Bevins, Uriah Bevins and Daniel Bevins who are minors, and Mary Jane Phifer who is also a minor, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, a newspaper printed in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe on the first Monday in January next, then and there to make themselves defendants and to plead answer or demur to this petition the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and set for hearing.

Witness J. M. Stewart Clerk of our said Court at Office in Monroe the first Monday in October 1853 and in the 78th year of American Independence.

J. M. STEWART, C. U. C. C.

Printer's fee $8½. 144

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, NOVEMBER 8, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	10	a 00
" Hams,	lb.	15	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.	9	a 00
Coffee,	lb.	12	a 12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30	a 31¼
" Tallow,	lb.	16	a 20
Corn,	bushel	50	a 00
Chickens,	each	10	a 12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a 15
" Lindsey,	yard	25	a 30
Eggs,	dozen	10	a 12½
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2	a 2¼
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 6½
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	$4	a 00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a 12½
" Brown,	lb.	6½	a 10
Stone-Ware,	gal.	12	a 15
Salt,	sack	2¼	a 00
Tea,	lb.	75	a $1
Wheat,	bushel	62½	a 75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	40	a 50
" N. Carolina,	gal.	33	a 40
Wool (best Georgia) washed,		21	a 28
" " " unwashed		22	a 23
Yarn,	bale	85	a 87½

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 5.

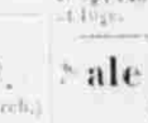
COTTON.—Our cotton market yesterday was active and buoyant, with prices steadily [illegible]. 80 bales changed hands, at prices varying from 7½ to 9¼ cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.

COTTON.—There was a good demand for Cotton to-day, the transactions having reached say 1700 bales, without the prices current when we closed our weekly report. The sales comprise [illegible]

Sale of TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTE.



THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Equity of Lincoln county, a Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to sale at public outcry, in the town of Charlotte, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, (it being Tuesday of the Superior Court) Lots Nos. 54 and 62, in square No. [illegible], belonging to the heirs at law of the late Allan [illegible] Deir. Terms, 12 months' credit. Bond and security required.

W. WILLIAMSON, Com.

November 1, 1853. 44t

Wanted,

3 OR 4 YOUNG LADIES to learn the Dress Making Business. Those acquainted with sewing preferred. Apply to

Mrs. A. W. WHELAN,
1 door East Methodist Church, Charlotte.

November 1, 1853. 39tf

☞ Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. B. Parks or Wm. B. & J. L. Parks, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and settle by the 1st of January next. We are extremely anxious of having our [illegible] some claims of long standing, and we hope our friends will avail themselves of this notice.

W. B. & J. L. PARKS.

November 1, 1853. 39tf

NEW FIRM.

BLAIR & ORR,
SUCCESSORS TO YOUNG, BLAIR & CO.
AT THEIR RECENT STAND, 1 DOOR NORTH OF LEROY SPRINGS'S CORNER,

ARE now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
LADIES CLOAKS & MANTILLAS
Bonnets, Lobes and Fine Silks
AND
SHAWLS.

Also, a fine stock of

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Also, all manner of

CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE,

and all other articles usually kept in Village Stores, all which we [illegible] FOR CASH, or to punctual dealers on short credit, as LOW as they can be bought anywhere in North or South Carolina. Give us a call and examine our stock.

BLAIR & ORR.

October 25, 1853. [illegible]

JAMES MOORHEAD,
NO. 26, ARCHDALE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

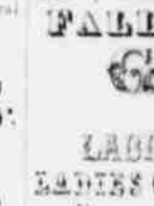
HAS always on hand a good assortment of fine GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS. Also, Manufactures

Morehead's Premium Wine Bitters,

so much recommended by Physicians, and able to be used [illegible], as the best tonic [illegible] now before the public, wholesale and retail.

October 25, 1853. [illegible]

WILLIAM ASHTON,



FROM LONDON, Watch maker and Jeweller, [illegible] King-street, Charleston, S.C. Direct Importer of fine Watches & Jewelry, Tortoise Shell Combs, Brushes, Cutlery, Perfumery, Dressing Cases, &c.

WATCHES REPAIRED by experienced London [illegible].

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

October 25, 1853. [illegible]

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