THE KOSTA DIFFICULTY.

MR. OFFLEY'S POSITION—IS KOSTA FREE OR IN PRISON?

The Vienna Gazette asserts that the British and French ministers at Washington have expressed their concurrence in the collective protest of Austria, Prussia and Russia against the conduct of Captain Ingraham in the Kosta affairs. This assertion is, of course, false.

A Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, Oct. 10th, that the grounds of Mr. Offley's (United States Consul at Smyrna) refusing to consent to Kosta's shipment were:

1st. That he, Mr. Offley was not dependent on the legation at Constantinople, but must receive instructions from Washington.

2d. Kosta was either an Austrian or an American citizen; if the former, he must be delivered over to Austria; if the latter, he could not be forced to sail to America.

We cannot arrive at the facts from the contradictory fragments that appear in the European papers. It is now said, on the authority of the Frankfort German Journal, that Kosta did not leave Smyrna on the 5th, but still remained prisoner in the French hospital.

[From the London News, Oct. 20.]

A few days ago we published the statement of the Austrian government respecting the convention made by Baron Bruck, its internuncio at the Porte, with Mr. Brown, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, stipulating the conditions upon which Martin Kosta should be released from the guardianship of the French Consul. We also subsequently quoted the statement of a Maltese journal that an American vessel, with Martin Kosta on board, had touched at that Island. This latter statement was rendered doubtful by the fact that one of the points of agreement was, that the vessel conveying Kosta should not touch at any of the Mediterranean ports. It would now appear that it was not true, and, indeed, that Kosta had not left Smyrna on the 5th. The following letter in the German Journal of Frankfort bears that date:

Kosta is still in the French hospital, and his affair has assumed a new appearance.—The consul of the United States has declared to the Consulate General of Austria that Kosta was either Austrian or American; that, if an Austrian, he ought to be given up to Austria, but, if an American, he could, as a freeman, go or stay when he pleased. The consul added that he had no orders to receive from the American embassy at Constantinople, but solely from his government. In consequence he refused to receive and send off M Kosta. Mr. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, then demanded from M. Pichon, Consul of France, that Kosta should be given up, but M Pichon refused, saying that he only undertook to give up Kosta to one of the parties, with the consent of the consuls of Austria and the United States. Mr. Brown thereupon obtained from the ambassadors at Constantinople an order addressed to M. Pichon, to give up Mr. Kosta even without the consent of the Consul of the United States. But M. Pichon would not execute the order, saying that he was under an engagement to the consuls of Austria and the United States. Kosta, on his side, declared that under the circumstances he would not quit his prison. Mr. Brown accordingly returned to Constantinople without having obtained anything, and the affair, if it is to be arranged, tends to become more complicated.

CHINA.—RECEPTION OF OUR MINISTER.

SHANGHAI, (China,) Aug. 2, 1853.—The United States Minister, Hon. H. Marshall, has much reason to complain of the United States naval officers that have been in China, because of the little aid they have lent his mission in the trying times he had; nay, he has reason, perhaps, to complain of inattention and indignities—but nevertheless he has got a foothold, and rendered his countrymen essential service here.

In the end of May, Iliang, the Chief of the Board of Censors and President of the Board of War, was appointed Governor General of the Liang Kiang, and in June arrived in these provinces, taking post with the Imperial Army, which was investing Nankin. Mr. Marshall was alone, unbacked by any force. He addressed Iliang, and demanded an interview to forward his credentials through him, as Governor General of the Liang Kiang, to the Emperor. He at once left the army to meet Mr. Marshall, and appointed the 4th of July to have an interview with him at Kaenshan, a walled city of about 300,000 population, 24 miles northeast of the city of Suchow, and about 70 miles inland from this place. Mr. Marshall mounted the flag of the United States on a canal boat—the only craft which could navigate the inland canals—and with his suite, consisting of three Americans and three Chinese, he went to Kaenshan at the time appointed, and had the interview—delivered his credentials in due form, and they were despatched by a messenger in 24 hours to Pekin. An answer acknowledging them was guaranteed by the viceroy.

So, after all, notwithstanding the neglect of him by the United States naval officers, he was lucky enough to carry the point which originally brought him to the North, to wit: to give that practical construction to our treaty which concedes the right of an American Minister to deliver communications for the Emperor at any of the viceroyalties of the maritime provinces; and Mr. Marshall is the first white man who has ever carried a Western Christian flag into the interior of China, with the consent of this government, independently, dressed in his own national costume, not pretending to bring presents, and not bearing tributes, as did Earl Macartney in 1793. He floated the stars and stripes to the breeze during the whole voyage, which occupied two days and nights going, and one and a half returning.

The meeting was a very grand affair—An entertainment was prepared in a great Temple, of which he partook with the Viceroy and a large company. In fine, he succeeded in getting a handsome presentation, and delivering in form his credentials, and he is now awaiting the reply from Pekin—It is not impossible that he may be invited to come to Pekin. The Viceroy invited him to visit the great city of Suchow, and he accepted the invitation for a period no longer when things grow more quiet.

JOHN MITCHELL.—The Irish patriot, John Mitchell, of whose escape from Van Diemen's Land accounts have been received, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th ult. He has been most enthusiastically received and welcomed to freedom by all classes of citizens.

Sorrow Dixon was married on the 20th ult., to Miss Susan Ballitt, near Louisville, Ky.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Aftern'n, November 15, 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.

Visit to Charleston.

Having occasion to visit the "Queen City," on a little business, we took a flying trip, leaving Charlotte on Tuesday and reaching Charleston on the next morning at 5 o'clock—returning home on Saturday evening at 3 o'clock. As our stay was necessarily short, we only called on our friends of the Standard, with one of whom we had some business. We hope at a more favorable time to cultivate the acquaintance of the other members of the Corps Editorial.

It has been near two years since we were in Charleston, yet we could see much improvement in that time. Some of the large Dry Goods establishment on Kings Street can favorably compare with New York, and the Mills House on Meeting Street, in our view, in appearance, equals the fire-famed Astor House. Our time was so limited that, although a friend advised us to examine it, we had to forgo the pleasure. We are sorry to learn that obstructions have been thrown in the way of the extension of this house by persons interested in one of the other Hotels. This will only record on their own hands.

We made our home at the American, and we recommend it to our friends who may have occasion to visit Charleston. One feature in the management of this Establishment raised it very much in our estimation, and that is, the head of the table is taken by the landlady and all the other ladies of the house appear and partake of their meals with the gentlemen. This is calculated to prevent any thing improper. We recollect being in Charleston some eight years ago when a fight took place in one of the first hotels on a Sunday, between two gentlemen relative to seats. Another thing, we look upon the "ladies ordinary" as rather exclusive.

We had no time to spend in Columbia, but in passing we could but admire the handsome appearance of many of the private residences. It is immensely laid off and the streets being very wide adds very much to the appearance.

Our friends who may wish to visit Charleston on business, can go through in less than 24 hours, by taking the night train. Saving of time is a great desideratum with some persons, and it was with us at this time. H.

Advertisements.

We invite the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Mrs. A. W. Whelan, Dress and Cloak maker, to be found in another column of this paper.

Also to those of Mrs. Strohecker, and Mrs. Sarah Tuttle, Milliners and Mantua Makers.

We like to see all women, and especially ladies, who patronize the Press generously rewarded with the patronage of a liberal public, and we hope that the money expended by these ladies in advertising may be returned an hundred fold in the way of business in their lines.

We also invite the attention of our town and country friends to the advertisement of J. A. Fox Esq. for the sale of a portion of his personal property on the 27th inst.

Arrival of the Isabel.

We are indebted to our attentive Charleston correspondent for a slip announcing the arrival of the Isabel from Havana, bringing dates to the 7th instant. We extract the following items:

She experienced very severe weather during the entire passage, it being very dark and rainy—so much so that on Thursday she was compelled to lay off and on off Savannah all night, and at daylight on Friday morning made Tybee, and came in the anchorage, being scarcely her make in more than sight.

The Isabel passed a large ship ashore on the Rodrigues.

Mr. Mitchell, the very obliging Purser of the Isabel, for whose polite attentions we are much indebted, informs us that on the 4th instant, Mr. Marry, of Philadelphia, was found dead in the streets of Havana, at about 7 o'clock in the morning. His death is attributed to an enlargement of the heart. He has left a wife and one child, who reside in Philadelphia.

We subjoin an extract from a letter of the Havana correspondent:

If we are to judge from the movements and acts of our authorities, we should suppose that they were rather uneasy. Letter shipping has again commenced—newspapers that have been heretofore allowed to circulate, are prohibited, and other little annoyances are experienced.

You may, perhaps, recollect that about a year ago, a small sheet was privately printed here, bearing the name of *La Voz del Pueblo*. Another number of this paper has appeared, and I have been told that it says that it will continue to appear notwithstanding that Varrono suffered death for its publication, and that it should others fall victims. Search warrants have been made, and it has been reported to me that search has been made even in the office of the government paper, *La Gazeta*.

We, on the same arrival, that Commander Blake, of the U. S. Navy, has arrived in Charleston.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the U. S. Mail Steamer Crescent, from Havre we have intelligence from Europe to the 26th ult.

The allied fleets has passed the Dardanelles—Omer Pacha is preparing to cross the Danube near Widdin, and one of the strongest in Turkey. The arrival of the Ba. Mail Steamer Arabian, at more than days later intelligence from Liverpool.

The Liverpool cotton market for the better qualities was firm, but the lower descriptions had declined 1-16d.

In Havre, all qualities of cotton had advanced from 50 to two francs; the lower qualities, however, have declined 1-8d.

Advices from Bucharest to the 25th ult. state that two Russian steamers and eight gun boats had forced the passage of the Danube on the 23d ultimo, encountering a brisk fire from the Turkish fort, which killed one Russian colonel, three officers and twelve men, and wounded forty. The Russians say they took the fort with a shell.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has abdicated in favor of the Grand Duke Constantine.

France is prepared to send troops to Constantinople.

It is said that Count Nesselrode desires further negotiations.

The Turkish Government does not desire the presence of the combined fleets at Constantinople, unless they are prepared to act effectually.

It is reported that the Four Great Powers have drawn up new representations for the acceptance of Russia and Turkey.

It appears that the Russians, not the Circassians, were defeated in the engagement that recently took place.

The Hon. P. SOULE, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, was received by the Queen of Spain, he having modified some objectionable passage in his address.

The Mills House in Charleston

Our Charleston exchanges bring us glowing descriptions of the opening ceremonies of this magnificent Hotel in that city on the 4th instant. A large number of editors were there by special invitation, who enjoyed themselves in that way in which editors more than any body else can enjoy themselves by indulging in a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" in the genuine poetical sense of the phrase.

"Their various cares in one point combine,
The business of their lives—that is, to *dine*."

Mine Host, Mr. T. S. Nickerson, played his part in a spirit and style creditable to himself and suited to the importance of the occasion.

The Mountain White Sulpher Springs

These highly valuable mineral springs, situated in the County of Catawba, near the river a few miles above Oxford's Ford, and about ten miles from Newton, have recently been purchased by our friend, Dr. E. O. Elliott from the neighborhood of Charlotte. The valuable properties of these Springs have long been known to exist by persons living in their immediate vicinity, but never got into the hands of any one who was able to see and appreciate the advantages of improving them, until they came into those of the present proprietor. Dr. Elliott now proposes to establish a large and extensive system of accommodations on the premises, to be conducted under his own immediate supervision, and to be ready and opened for the next Summer Season. The water has never been skillfully analyzed, but is pronounced by very intelligent and competent judges to possess medicinal properties quite equal to those of the celebrated Wilson's Springs, near Shelby in Cleaveland County. They are situated in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and under the management of Dr. Elliott will open new attractions to persons seeking health or pleasure in the Summer season.

Maryland Elections.

The Democrats of Maryland have elected the Governor, Controller, and Commissioner of Lotteries in that State and four Members of Congress to two by the Whigs. This is a Whig loss of two members since the last election, and is attributable to the fact that the Democrats, having a majority in the last Legislature, gerrymandered—we wish that another word could be invented to express the same idea—the State to suit themselves in laying off the Congressional districts. But now the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of from 15 to 20 members, and thus secure the election of a Whig to the United States Senate, and a State Treasurer, and may we not express the hope that they will ungerrymander the State so as to give the Whig party its due weight in the Congress of the United States!

The Meeting of Congress.

The first session of the thirty-third Congress of the United States will assemble in the City of Washington on the first Monday of next month.

It is probable that it will be a session of more than ordinary interest to the nation. The great Pacific railway will claim a large portion of the attention of Congress, and but for the fear of some of the Democratic members of endorsing Whig principles, it would certainly be passed in some shape or other. But the great bone of contention will be the Island of Cuba. Annexation in some form or other will probably be pressed upon the attention of Congress by the President in his first message, and will meet with strong opposition from many quarters of both political parties. On the important subject which will devolve upon the incoming Congress, the Wilmington Journal, an administration paper, makes the following remarks:

With the immense Democratic preponderance, no difficulty, we presume, will be experienced in the election of officers, since it is not probable there will be more than one set of candidates.

The strength or weakness of the Administration—its power to grapple with the issues arising out of the progress and position of the country, or its failure to do so satisfactorily; all these will meet their solution during the coming Congress—at least, so far as their immediate effects are concerned. Ultimate consequences, the more distant future alone can fully reveal. But for the present, it is sufficient to remark, that all the indications point to a state of things very different from that desired and hoped for by the disorganizers and the growlers, generally speaking. They point to a generous and liberal support of the Administration, and a harmonious action of the Democratic party. They point to such recommendations on the subjects of our foreign and domestic policy as will be assented to by the judgment, as well as responded to by the feelings of the American people. The members of the House of Representatives come fresh from the people that elected the President, Pierce—from that people who so recently sustained him by the results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Georgia—from that people who know no, and care not for the squabbles of Tom, Dick and Harry, for interest or audition and that solely.

But in that Congress, we have intimate to look to, and a Representative to press them. It is our duty less to embarrass him by advice than to strengthen his hands by accurate statistics of our trade and our necessities—of our labor and its natural importance as a barter of refuge and other crying, which mercantile men can more fully understand and explain, than those possessing less intimate knowledge. We must have water. It is a question of overshadowing, if not of vital importance to us. Our own people have gone into the matter with their own means—they have earned a right to call upon Government to help. They have been trying to help themselves.

Thanksgiving Day.

At the Session of 1848-9, the Legislature of North Carolina adopted a resolution empowering the Governor of this State to set apart yearly, a day of public thanksgiving. In accordance with this resolution, Gov. Reid has appointed Thursday, the 24th instant, to be observed for that purpose. He recommends that all secular employments be suspended, that ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their congregations for public worship, that the people of the state unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of Virtue and Religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Notice to Cotton Planters.

For the importation of our country friends, we state that the South Carolina Rail Road has adopted the regulation to refuse to receive cotton that is not put up either in *Hemp or Tow Cloth* and on bale must be cut or torn or any bale left where cotton can be extracted. And each bale must be clearly and distinctly marked. Our Country friends would do well to pay attention to this notice.

North Carolina Rail Road

For the information of our friend of the Raleigh Standard, we state that the grading on the N. C. Rail Road has been completed for some time, and that a large quantity of iron, cross ties, &c. is being gathered, for a general movement on the 1st of January, 1854. We infer that Gov. Morehead intends to press the work of that time, and we shall be rejoiced to see it completed.

New York Elections.

We learn from the Telegraphic report in the Charleston Courier, that in New York the whole Whig State Ticket has been elected, except the Judges of the Appeal Court. The Legislature is, also, Whig. The vote of the *Softs* was larger than that of the *Hards*, although the latter were ahead of the former in New York city. The Whig plurality vote in the State is 30,000.

Louisiana

We learn from the Columbia South Carolinian that the Whigs have elected three out of the four members of Congress from this State.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the steamship *Mexico*, we have received dates from Galveston to the 1st inst.

The Brenham *Enquirer* contains the following warlike news:

We learn from a passenger who came over from San Antonio in Friday night's stage, that just before the stage left, an express arrived at San Antonio from El Paso, bringing the news that the Mexican troops, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, were coming down upon El Paso from the interior of Mexico. The express man came with such haste, that he rode two horses to death, and had worn down the third when he got into San Antonio. It is as all we can learn about the matter. If true, it certainly sounds warlike. By our next issue, we will probably know more on the subject.

We cannot believe in the report. Santa Anna is no fool, unless he has suddenly relapsed into dotage. He knows that war would be ruinous to himself and country, and will, therefore, "have none on it."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

We copy the following from the Star:

A NEW PENSION AGENT AT NEW YORK.—Van Brugh Livingston, esq., (formerly United States Charge to the Republic of Equador) has been appointed Pension Agent at New York city, vice Pierre N. Irving, removed.

DESPATCH IN THE NAVY.—The United States brig of Bainbridge, Lieut. (Alvarado) Hunter commanding, went to sea from New York harbor on Friday, though only put in commission on the 20th ult.

NEW SUB-TREASURERS BONDED.—Messrs. Beard and Cisco, the new assistant treasurers at Boston and New York, having executed their bonds, which have been approved at the Treasury Department, and their commissions have been duly forwarded to them.

SENATORIAL ELECTION IN OHIO.—Reliable information, received in Washington from Ohio, satisfies us that the Hon. William Allen cannot possibly secure the nomination for that position by his party.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ANTICIPATION.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent furnishes an outline of what is believed will be the leading features of the President's Message. It is supposed that the President will recommend: 1. Non-intervention in European affairs. 2. Reduction of the tariff, probably including salt, coal and iron. 3. Advert to the Cuba question. 4. Recommend some reform and retrenchment in the ocean mail steamship service, which would certainly be passed by Congress. 5. Reorganization of the Navy. 6. Present a favorable aspect of the post office operations for the past year.—7. Suggest various things for the benefit of our frontier Indians and frontier settlers, including a territorial government for Nebraska. 8. That he will take a safe and cautious position on the question of the Pacific Railroad. 9. Recommend a liberal policy of reciprocal trade between the United States and Cuba.

GENERAL GADSDEN.

The editors of the New Orleans Picayune have been favored with the subjoined extract from a private letter to a friend.

"Gen. Gadsden our minister, is getting along smoothly with this government. It is agreed that neither American nor Mexican troops shall occupy the disputed territory in the Mesilla Valley while negotiations are pending. This was proposed by Santa Anna, and readily accepted by Gen. Gadsden. The best feeling at present seems to prevail in the government toward Americans. For instance, an American vessel was detected in smuggling, or at least pretty strongly suspected, in the port of Acapulco; being detained, and an officer having been placed on board until examination should take place, the captain one night slipped his cable and put out to sea with the officer on board. He was pursued, overhauled and brought back, and then with all his crew thrown into prison. On a representation from Gen. Gadsden, however, the vessel, captain and crew were released.

"Another case occurred at Paso del Norte, where an American stole some Mexican cattle, and was placed in prison to stand his trial for the offence. There, again, the American Minister interfered. In both instances I am satisfied that right and justice were on the Mexican side of the question. But the American Government, in a written communication to our Minister, informed him that his wishes in these cases were acceded to, and the men released, out of an especial regard for his Excellency Gen. Gadsden, and as an especial favor to him; and as such they desired him to consider it.

"There is no doubt of all this. It was an especial favor to him, and not an act of policy or justice. But there is no doubt Santa Anna expects to make by the operation in the negotiations now pending, as his mouth is watering for some money under the eleventh article of the Trist treaty of Guadalupe Hidago."

A GRAND JURY ON RAILROADS.

We clip the following from the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Chester district, which we find in the Palmetto Standard:

"Since the introduction of railroads amongst us, most complaint is made on account of the killing of stock by the trains. All admit the utility of railroads, the advantages arising to our community, both agricultural and commercial; and from the unconditional relinquishment of the right of way obtained from landholders by our railroad companies according to the provisions of their charter, it would seem that any stock found upon the track would be held as trespassers, and the owners debarred a plea for damage. But it seems that the decisions of our courts in some instances hold otherwise. This leads to dissatisfaction in the public mind, and the owners of stock so killed after an unsuccessful application to the officers of the company for damages, and reading the uncertainty of the law, sometimes indulge in threats to retaliate, and in some instances suspicion is entertained that these threats have been attempted to be put into execution by placing obstructions upon the track. The grand jury would, in view of these things, through this court, urge it upon the Legislature to make some statutory provision upon this subject, clearly defining the liabilities of railroad companies in cases where stock is killed, and where and when owners are entitled to and can recover damages."

DR. LEIBER'S WORK.

The Boston Post has the following notice of Prof. Leiber's new work:

"*On Civil Liberty and Self Government, by Francis Leiber, L. L. D., Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Boston: Redding & Co., Patridge & Co., and Crosby, Nichols & Co.*—To some less crowded sheet than ours must be left the fitting tribute to this masterly work. In clear, concise language, Prof. Leiber goes through his subject thoroughly. Its two volumes, embracing more than 700 duodecimo pages, contain all that any man need to know of the rise and progress of civil liberty, its history and fate among the nations of the world, its connection with law, its antagonism to most of the governments that have prevailed upon the earth. In those two volumes will be found an amazing amount of information, set in the midst of reasoning that is incontrovertible. The information that it furnishes upon law alone would make it one of the most valuable issues of the day. To this, however, is added descriptions of the various European systems, and an appendix embracing copies of most important state papers, as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and the different Constitutions of France. The work is one to ponder on. Its thought is worth the most earnest attention that can be given it."

NEW PROJECT.

A writer in the Newberry Sentinel suggests to the Legislature the propriety of the appointment of a State Engineer, whose duty it shall be to make surveys and estimates of all proposed railroad routes before any aid from the State shall be given. He contends that if the State is called upon to contribute to the building of railroads, the locations should be made so as to contribute to the general interest of the community, without regard to local interest.

This is rather a novel suggestion, and we cannot say how the Legislature would be disposed towards it. It has heretofore been considered that a sufficient guaranty to the State was always to be found in the prudence with which the holders and directors would look after their own interests.—*South Carolinian.*

JUDGE GRIER AND THE FREESOILERS.—The Freesoilers of New York have a resolution before them looking to the impeachment of Judge Grier for his words and actions in the late Wilkesbarre Slave case in Philadelphia. The resolution appoints a special committee to memorialize the House of Representatives of the United States upon the subject, to take such further action in the premises as will secure a hearing in that body on this subject. On motion of John P. Hale, the resolution was laid on the table till Wednesday evening, when there will be a full meeting.

THE CROWNED SKELETON.

Aix la-Chapelle, in Germany, derives its name from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave instructions that when he died, he should be buried in a royal position: not prostrate as slumbering dust, but seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had the mausoleum erected over the sepulchre of our Saviour at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel he was placed upon a throne. The Gospels, which I suppose he had often read whilst he was living, he would appear determined to study thoroughly after he was dead. He directed they should be laid upon his knees before him. By his side was his sword; upon his head was an imperial crown, and a royal mantle covered his lifeless shoulders. Thus was his body placed, and did his body remain, for about 180 years. One of his successors resolved he would see how Charlemagne looked and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly a thousand years after Christ, the tomb was opened by Emperor Otho. The skeleton form of the body was found there, dissolved and dismembered; the various ornaments I speak of were all there too; but the frame had sunk into fragments, the bones had fallen disjointed and asunder, and there remained nothing but the ghastly skull wearing its crown still! and nothing to signify royalty but this vain pageant of death in its most hideous form! The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness, and their being successors to Charlemagne—*Dr. Maxsie's Summer Ramble.*

The cotton crop in Alabama is one-third better than was supposed 6 month ago.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD,

FROM THE 7TH TO THE 14TH.

Phœnix G. M. Co., Smith & P., Sill & S., J. P. Henderson, R. & A. Murphey, J. C. Smith, J. W. Harris & S., S. & Withers, J. & C. J. Cowles, S. & Weddington, T. R. Tate, W. Weaver, G. Mostellier, B. Julian, A. Ramsour, Long, J. & Co., Murphey & B., Harper, J. & Co., R. H. Corbett, R. J. McDowell, Miller, L. & Co., J. McDowell, J. O. Reid, R. F. Simonton, J. W. Stockton, Phifer & Y., Elkins & K., Hoke, W. & Co., J. Lenoir, A. B. Sloan, Telos, G. M. Co., J. C. Jenkins, J. A. Ramsour, J. Allison, J. Hilderbank, J. H. Hodgens & Co., G. D. Beckham, Hall & S., Murphey, McR. & Co., Rowan Factory, J. H. Wilkins, J. Reid & B.

Negroes to Hire.

The subscriber has three young negroes to hire for the next year: one girl grown, and two younger brothers. The girl cooks, washes, and irons very well. The boys are both good farm hands.

Apply to A. C. WILLIAMSON.

Nov. 15th 1853.

SOAP POTASH.

JUST opened, 1 cask of first rate inspected Potash. This is the strongest Potash made for making Soap, and is the kind used by soap manufacturers. For sale at

FISHER & HEINITSH'S

Family Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.

Notice.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, Men and Women from 14 to 25 years old, for which I will pay the highest prices, in cash.

S. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

November 15, 1853. 17-4t.

Dr. Spencer's Vegetable PILLS, AND Tonic & Restorative Bitters,

For Sale by J. F. GILMER.

LAMPS, PHOSGENE GAS, BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHINE.

Just received, a large and extensive assortment of Spirit Lamps, with a large supply of Gas, Fluid and Camphene. These fluids are superior to any artificial light where the Gas of Cities cannot be obtained.

FISHER & HEINITSH,

Druggist and Chemist, opposite John Well's Grocery Store, Charlotte, N. C.

☞ Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, *must pay up* by the 1st of January next, or they will find them in the hand of an officer for collection. I need the money and must have it.

R. W. MOORE.

November 15, 1853. 41-4tJ

CHEAP LAMP OIL, FOR FAMILY USE.

Families can now be supplied with a very superior article of Lamp Oil at a low price.

FISHER & HEINITSH,

Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.

BLUE STONE, QUININE, &c.

Just received a pure article of Blue Stone and a new supply of Quinine, Castor Oil, Blue Pill, &c., which will be sold low at

FISHER & HEINITSH'S

Cheap Family Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.

Public Sale.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of Robert Caldwell, dec'd., and obtained an Order of Court to that effect, I will expose to public sale, on the premises of the late deceased, on the 1st day of December next, the following property, viz:

7 VALUABLE YOUNG

NEGROES,

consisting of 3 boys, just grown, one woman and her three children,

COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, OATS,

Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Sheep,

One Road Waggon, Buggy and Harness, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

S. P. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

November 15, 1853. 13

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

PURE Diamond Starch. Fisher & Heinitsh have just received a fresh supply of this new and elegant article for the Laundry, so highly noted for imparting a beautiful glaze to linen.

Indian Entertainment,

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

KAWSHAWGANCE,

From the Walletpu nation, Southern Oregon, accompanied by

OKATEWAULA

A Chief from the Calapooiya tribe, together with their large troupe 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, Bridal Ceremony, Indian Merry Making, Marriage Ceremony, Sculping 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 important 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 Ponchos, 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 Tete E. Tete,
1 doz. Mahogany Spring Seat Chairs,
1 pr. Fier Tables, Marble Tops,
1 Mahogany French Bedstead,
1 superior Moss Mattress,

All new, just received.

L. S. WILLIAMS.

November 8, 1853. 40tf

Sale! Sale!!

I WILL expose to public sale, on Tuesday, the 22d 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 Furniture 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 Brian, living 5 miles south of Concord, a certain 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 28, 1853. 46

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, NOVEMBER 15, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	10 a 03
" 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.	9¾ a 00
Coffee,	lb.	12 a 12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30 a 31½
" Tallow,	lb.	16 a 20
Corn,	bushel	50 a 60
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 6½
Oats,	bushel	25 a 30
Pork,	lb.	6½ a 7
Peas,	bushel	00 a 75
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50 a 60
" Sweet,	bushel	50 a 00
Rice,	bushel	$4 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 00
Wheat,	bushel	75 a $1
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	35 a 40
" N. Carolina,	gal.	33 a 50
Wool (best Georgia) washed,		27 a 40
" " unwashed		22 a 28
Yarn,	bale	85 a 23

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.

COTTON.—There was a good demand for this article to day, the sales having reached fully 1200 bales. The extremes were from 7¾ to 10½, as to quality. Former prices were fully sustained.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 11.

COTTON.—The cotton market was quite active yesterday; and although prices are nominally unchanged, yet the supply on sale continues very light. 28 bales changed hands, at 8¾ to 10 cents.

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 pass his stock in review, 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. Harris's Grocery.

J. T. BLAIR

November 1, 1853. 39tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Gilbert Pressnell, 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, his stock of Merchandise, 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 Pressnell's undivided half of merchant 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. 44t

N. B. All persons indebted to the said Pressnell, either by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that time is up for settlement, and it being absolutely necessary to close the business forthwith, I propose 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. 44

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Session, 1853.

Elizabeth Pinter
vs.
McCollum