against Joseph Carroll, the present Sheriff, charging him of being guilty of subornation of perjury, in obtaining money from the Pension Office through Mrs. Collins or Mrs. Patterson. As you wrote the process I suppose you know what I am meaning or what case I allude to. Well, on the evening that Caldwell came, Gen. B. M. Edney, who obtained the records from Washington City with a view to prosecute Carroll, went to Caldwell and directed him to give the papers to Carroll, and said that he was assistant prosecutor and had a right to enter a nol. pros. to the indictment. But Caldwell refused to do so, and Edney and Parham, the prosecutor in the warrant, had a meeting, and Carroll also, the defendant, and it is said and can be fully substantiated, that Edney and Parham agreed, that, if Carroll would give them $400, Parham, the prosecutor, would not appear on the trial, and would procure Joseph K. Toby, the main witness, to absent himself. Well—when the warrant was returned before the magistrate, Parham, the prosecutor and the man who had busied himself more than anybody else, refused to be present, and Toby the witness absented himself. No proof being produced, Carroll was released. Edney pocketed part of the money, and Parham, the prosecutor, pocketed the balance of the money, and here is a stop and stand still of the whole matter. But our community are enraged, and will not suffer such things to go unpunished.

Now, my object in writing this communication is to ask you, as the District Attorney, to institute such proceedings forthwith as are necessary, and forward them to me, with full directions how to proceed against the three—Joseph Carroll for subornation of perjury, Gen. B. M. Edney and Dr. William Parham, who have been no doubt, guilty of compounding in company a capital felony. If you have any reason not to take my statement to be true, please drop a line to Jones A. Caldwell or Capt. J. F. Hoke, of Lincolnton, and make enquiry.

One reason why I am so active in this matter is, that I am County Solicitor of Cleaveland, and I think it incumbent on me to suppress, as far as I can, any such thing.

I will expect a letter forthwith.

Your obt servt.,
H. D K. CABANISS, Co. Sol.

Mr. Husted makes the following endorsement on this letter:

RALEIGH, Oct. 25, 1852.

I state that B. M. Edney had no authority from me to act in this matter, or communicated with me at all about it.

(Signed) H. W. HUSTED,
U. S. Dist. Att. N. C.

LINCOLNTON, June 12, 1852.

H. W. HUSTED—DEAR SIR: Your letter has been received, and I feel bound to give you a statement relative to the prosecution of Carroll, and hope by so doing I will not trespass too much on your time. The prosecutor Parum employed Mr. Burton and myself to prosecute the defendant and furnished the proofs. He agreed to pay us one hundred dollars. He had employed Gen'l. Edney prior to the General leaving for the East. At the last Cleaveland Court, Edney claimed to be the Attorney in the case, and directed Parum to discharge Burton and myself. Parum spoke to us on the subject and agreed to pay me a certain sum for the service I had rendered. I accepted the amount and went out of the case, and Burton did likewise. Carroll to compromise the prosecution—and before the Deputy Marshal arrived at the Court, he and Carroll had compounded, and Edney gave to Carroll a release. I do not know what sum Carroll paid, but I believe that he paid four hundred dollars. Parum had already paid him one hundred dollars and Carroll paid him another hundred. After Caldwell arrived at Shelby, Edney applied to him for the warrant, stating that it had been settled, and that Carroll could not be convicted, because of the statute barring the action. Caldwell came to me to know what he should do, stating what Edney had said. I told him his duty was to execute, and he had no right to do anything else. He did execute the warrant, and the witness, the main witness, absconded; and their was no record either, Edney having previously given that up to Carroll. These are the circumstances as they occurred. Cabaniss will go into our State Court with it. The bar have come to the conclusion to investigate it, and to serve a rule on Edney. This was resolved on before we left Cleaveland and Edney had left the Court. It will be done most assuredly. Such gross breaches of propriety will surely break down the high stand of the legal profession, if it is not traced up and exposed, and it is the duty of the legal gentlemen to have it done. I have no doubt you would kindly furnish us any aid in purging this miserable affair, that lays in your power. But I do not know any thing that can be done beyond having Edney brought to account by a rule, and having both Parum and Edney indicted in the State Court, if it will lie.

I am, with great respect,
yours truly,
J. F. HOKE.

The zeal and interest manifested by Gen. Edney in the prosecution of the cases committed to me for investigation, one of which is shown to be Blackened with this grossest fraud and forgery, added to the startling developments here made of his most unwarranted interference with the officers of the law and collusion with offenders in other similar cases, seem imperatively to call for further action and inquiry on the part of the Government. The papers necessary in the prosecutions directed against Woodfin, Johnson and Westfall, were left with Mr. Husted, District Attorney—whose receipt for which, with the copies I took of them, are herewith transmitted.

With high consideration,
your obedient servant,
KENTON HARPER,
Cl'k. Dept. of the Interior.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

After reading this report, I thought it due to myself, to address the President a second letter, a copy of which, signed by myself, Genl. Dockery, and (I think) by others, is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1853.

SIR: Last summer the undersigned members of Congress from North Carolina, recommended to the favorable consideration of the President, Gen. B. M. Edney, of the same State. An appointment has been conferred on Gen. Edney. They feel themselves, to some extent, responsible to the President and the country for such appointment. Entertaining these views, they deem it an act of justice to themselves and to the President, to say, that facts and circumstances have since come to their knowledge, which cause them to regret their recommendation, and to respectfully ask that the same may be withdrawn.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants.

To the President of the United States.

Thus I have given you a hasty but a substantial narrative, according to my present recollection, of this affair.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

To Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., Morganton, N. C.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Thursday Afternoon, July 20, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce Gen. JOHN A. YOUNG, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

S. J. LOWRIE.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce E. C. GRIER, (of Providence,) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WALLACE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce R. R. RAY, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. MEANS, Esq., as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing August election.

ELECTION 3d OF AUGUST.

☞ We state for the information of our friends that the business of our office has been thrown behind by sickness, and as it was impossible to secure hands we have not yet reached our regular day. We hope in another week to be up.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the White Sulphur Springs. It will be seen that Dr. Elliott is prepared to accommodate all who may desire to visit that healthy section of country

Dockery, Clingman and Edney.

We invite attention to the letter of the Hon. James T. Morehead, of Guilford County, to Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke. It is well worthy of a perusal, and shows of what materials the associates of Thomas L. Clingman to break down the Whig party of North Carolina, are made.

The Last Found.

The young lady, Miss Martha Parks, whose mysterious disappearance we noted last week, has been found. She was discovered a day or two since, about a half mile from town, in a canebrake, near the head of the Bissel mill pond, by a couple of slaves, much shattered in mind and body, having remained in her strange seclusion eleven days, without sufficient food or drink to sustain life much longer. She was brought home, and restored to her family, where she is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She states that her object was to starve herself to death, and that she has eat nothing but a few blackberries which she gathered on the morning that she left her home.

Mr. Bragg and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bragg, in order to screen himself from the charge of opposition to internal improvements up to the time of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor, says that no measure of internal improvement ever came before the Legislature whilst he was a member. Granting that this is true, is a seat in the Legislature the only place to test a man's soundness on that subject? There are a number of men in the State, who have never been honored with a seat in any legislative body, yet they have reputations built upon their advocacy of the doctrine, not confined to their own counties, but extending over States. We might instance our townsmen James W. Osborne, Esq., Dr. C. J. Fox, and V. C. Berringer, Esq., as also Wm. A. and W. W. Lemar, Esqs., of Caldwell County, besides many others here and elsewhere in the State. These men have proved their faith by their works—by speaking, writing, and subscribing stock. But Mr. Bragg cannot show that he ever opened his lips, or wrote a word in favor of the doctrine, or that he ever subscribed a dollar's worth of stock in any railroad on the face of the earth, although there are three of lines running through his own county of Northampton. Such is the history of the man, whom his party wish to palm off on the people of this State as a good internal improvement man. Can the people swallow him? Is he the man for the times? What claims has he to the internal improvement sentiment of the country? None! None!! None!!! Then let every friend of internal improvement block-ball him at the ballot box on the 3rd day of August next.

See a cutting communication in another column on this subject.

Capt. Walker and Internal Improvements.

"We repeat, by reference to the Journals it will be seen that Capt. Walker has ever been the friend of a liberal and judicious system of internal improvement. He has not changed his views."—*Western Democrat.*

This is certainly strange news to the people of Mecklenburg County. From this we are to infer that Captain Walker has ever been the same unchanging and unchangeable friend to internal improvements: that is, to "a *liberal and judicious system.*" Such a system is becoming the fashionable standard of the Democratic party of North Carolina, but what it consists of in detail, its friends and advocates do not inform us. They tell us, indeed, that it is such a system as the judgment of a man of common prudence would approve and adopt in practice. But then they would adopt their own judgment as the standard of ordinary prudence, or rather, as they think, extraordinary prudence, which condemns all schemes proposed by Whig policy, or calculated to redound to the credit of the Whig party. In other words, they would be in favor of any system that would enhance the popularity of the Democratic party and admit no Whig to share with it the honors or a triumph, otherwise it would not be "a liberal and judicious system." But we are digressing, and must return to our subject, and inquire whether if, "by reference to the journals it will be seen that Capt. Walker has ever been the friend of a liberal and judicious system of internal improvement," and whether "he has not changed his views."

First, then, we will introduce and comment upon the following extract from the journal of the Session of 1840-41 of the Legislature of North Carolina, at page 501:

A Bill was introduced allowing the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company to use the name of the State as endorser on the bonds of said Company.

"Mr. Biggs moved to amend the Bill by striking out the 11th section and inserting the following, viz:

"That the General Assembly may at any time appoint a committee to examine into the situation of the said Company, who may direct the mortgage to be foreclosed according to the provisions heretofore prescribed, whenever they think proper; *and the General Assembly shall have power at any time, if the stockholders of the said Company accept the relief herein before provided, to alter, modify, or repeal the Charter of said Company.*

"Mr. Barringer moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the words "*whenever they may think proper.* The question on Mr. Barringer's motion was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 62—nays 45

The question was, shall the words above in italics be striken out?

John Walker voting to retain the said amendment of Mr. Biggs as above stated.

Here was a direct and grossly flagrant attempt to stifle a thoroughly North Carolina internal improvement enterprise, and that, too, at the expense of violating that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which declares, "That no State shall pass any Law impairing the obligation of contracts," and Captain Walker, by his vote, participated in the spirit of opposition to the success of the enterprise that prompted the amendment proposed by Col. Biggs. The State, by a mortgage covering the whole property of the road, was fully secured against any casual loss that might be contemplated by mismanagement, misfortune, or otherwise, and the company only sought by the bill to strengthen its credit, so as to enable it, upon easy terms, to borrow money to carry on the work, without the remotest probability that, thereby, the Treasury of the State would be endangered.

Captain Walker also voted against a bill to open and make navigable the Catawba River, and against the passage of the Central Rail Road Charter, which by voting for the latter he could have secured almost any amount of money from the State to aid in building the Charlotte and South Carolina Road, as we are informed. So far, indeed, from the journals showing that "he has ever been the friend of a liberal and judicious system of internal improvement," we defy any man to attempt to prove from the journals that he ever voted for any measure of such a character, except the Danville Road, which was done under the instructions from his constituents, and implies that but for these he would have voted against that also.

But there are other ways of showing a man's friendship to internal improvement besides voting. Captain Walker might have assisted in the great and exciting struggle to save the Charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina road from lapsing, by taking a little stock, if he could have done so without oppressing the "*poor young farmers* and *students*" in his neighborhood, to whom he had loaned his money. We understand that the Captain also extended his generous-spirited charity in this respect, to one of the poor merchants of Charlotte, supposed to be worth very little over an hundred thousand dollars. It is true that the Rail Road wouldn't pay him any *dividends* for a while, and the *poor boys* only paid him six per cent., a very small matter, and even the Bank of Charlotte which he finally concluded to be most worthy of his charity, won't pay him more than eight or ten per cent. per annum. So that it appears that the Captain's charity was based upon two very worthy considerations, profit in the yield, and safety in the investment.

But has he not changed his views? We are glad to believe he has in a partial degree. For merly he opposed all schemes of improvement both before and after he went to the Legislature, except when instructed to vote otherwise; but now he takes ground in favor of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road, in advance of the election, and we will give him due credit for it, and only hope that when the time comes to subscribe, he will prove his faith by taking a large amount of stock, if he can do so without oppressing his poor neighbors.

But the Democrat says "that the Whigs as well as Democrats (of this town and county) were opposed to it (the Central Road,) and if Captain Walker is to be put down for it, so ought every prominent man of the other party." Our neighbor is certainly mistaken. We know of no Whig who was opposed to it, and we believe that a few enlightened Democrats favored it. We know that Mr. Osborne was active in its support, as well as a few other prominent Whigs. For ourselves, we are free to confess that we have always entertained the opinion that the Central Road was injudiciously located, as a great State work, and we shall ever oppose the policy that strives to confine the fostering care of the Legislature to that schism alone. But we always understood that Captain Walker's opposition to this, and all other works of a like character, was predicated upon principles of public economy, or what he conceived to be such, and not upon the details of any particular scheme.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your last number I saw a communication over the signature of "Many Voters," suggesting my name to be run on the Whig ticket for the State Legislature. Permit me to say in reply, that I feel grateful to my friends for the honor intended, but my situation at home requires my attention, and other reasons, I cannot consent to be a candidate. I hope you will fill the ticket with some other person more competent for the important trust.

R. M. COCHRAN.

July 18, 1853.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MR. BRAGG'S ONLY EXCUSE.

This gentleman told the people here, and it is the burden of his song everywhere, that he had never had a fair opportunity of testifying his attachment to the cause of Internal Improvement. He stated that he was never in the Legislature but one session, viz: in the session of 1842-43, and that there were no Internal Improvement propositions before that body. Now there is some truth and a good deal of something else in this excuse of Mr. Bragg. He was never in the Legislature but once, being beaten in 1846, and we may have occasion hereafter to allude to the singular vacuum on Internal Improvements in the records of the Legislature of 1842-'43—which was a Democratic Legislature. But we deny that he has never had a fair opportunity to show his hand on this subject. He seems to think that there is but one way in which men can show their favor of Internal Improvements, and that one way is *voting for them in the Legislature.* We wonder it does not strike Mr. Bragg, that this is only one way of many others and the least efficacious way, perhaps, of them all. Let the people of Mecklenburg, who are fortunately situated to decide on this question, reflect a moment on what has transpired before their own eyes. How have J. W. Osborne, J. H. Wilson, C. J. Fox, W. W. Elms, and a legion of other names in Mecklenburg, established a reputation in favor of Internal Improvements? None of them have been to the Legislature even *once*—yet they are all known extensively in this State and in other States as strong Internal Improvement men. Mecklenburg understands how they come by this reputation. *Votes* could add nothing to their stature. They would be ashamed, in view of the past, to say, as Mr. Bragg unblushingly says, that they have had no opportunity to show their position on this important question. There are then other tests—let us try Mr. Bragg by some of them.

1. *Making Speeches.*—We all understand how effective this mode is in spreading intelligence on the subject, and in arousing the people to its importance. *Now we aver, and we challenge contradiction of the averment by Mr. Bragg, or any of his friends, that he never in all his life, any where, under any circumstances, before a large crowd or small crowd, spoke one word in favor of Internal Improvements, until he became a candidate for Governor.* Point us to the word thus spoken.

2. *Attending Conventions.*—We have just had an instance in our midst of how much good is done to the cause in this way. Conventions, called to promote particular projects, in their results, promote also the general cause. Very much of what has been done in N. Carolina for Internal Improvement may be traced back, as to a fountain head, to the great Convention of 1833, of which General Dockery was a member—yet that Convention recommended but one project, viz, the Railroad from Beaufort to the mountains. *Now we aver, and we challenge contradiction of this averment, by Mr. Bragg or any of his friends, that Mr. Bragg, never in all his life sat in any body of men convened expressley to consider the general or particular interests of Internal Improvements in N. Carolina.*

3. *Writing Letters.*—Gentlemen who cannot give their personal attendance, may resort to this method of encouraging the friends of the cause in conventions assembled. Our readers may see in this paper how effectively Mr. Ashe from Washington city, and Mr. Bater from the mountains and other gentlemen, though at remote distances from us, have availed themselves of this method. *Now we aver, and we challenge contradiction of this third averment by Mr. Bragg, or any of his friends, that he has never in his whole life written a letter to any man, or any body of men, in which he has avowed his hearty co-operation in the work of Internal Improvement by the State.* We do not forget his letter to the late Railroad Convention in Charlotte, published in last week's paper. Will any one say that that letter manifests any interest or expresses any co-operation in the cause? It is just as full of nothing as a letter of so many words can be, and, for all that appears there in favor of Internal Improvement, might as well have been addressed to a convention of Astronomers.

4. Finally—*Raising Stock.*—This, after all is said and done, is the most efficient and substantial way of manifesting one's devotion to the cause of Internal Improvement. We all understand this in Mecklenburg:—We have had a trial of it. Other modes of investment, as in Banks, for instance, pay soon, and they pay large dividends. With Railroads it is not so. The work of building a Railroad is a slow work, requiring enormous labor, great expense, and much sacrifice for the time being, with a prospect of large dividends only after a long period—perhaps never. Those who engage in such a work, cast their bread on the waters, and look for a return only after many days. Yet, a Railroad when built, is, in respect of the benefits it confers, worth more than a thousand Banks. It showers its untold blessings upon the just and upon the unjust—the generous and the ungenerous—those who have contributed, as well as those who have *not* contributed to build it. The man, then, who aids a Railroad by his purse, is a public benefactor. The man who, (if he is able) refuses his aid when an occasion offers itself, gives the best evidence of his opposition to such kind of enterprise.

Now, Gen. Dockery has charged it, time and again—the Whig press have repeated the charge, that Mr. Bragg has *never taken stock in any Railroad in existence;* and the charge is to this day uncontradicted, either by himself or his friends. It must, therefore, be all truth,—nor will it do for him to say that he has had no opportunity to subscribe—opportunities have presented themselves, thick as the leaves of autumn. If he would have had to have gone out of his own county, we could excuse him: but look on the map—see the position of Northampton county, where Mr. Bragg has resided all his life and his ancestors before him. There are *three* Railroads running through that county, all these roads had to struggle up through an unpromising infancy: They would gladly have welcomed the pecuniary aid of a gentleman of Mr. Bragg's fortune. He has been realizing their benefits for ten or fifteen years. He might have enjoyed an enviable reputation in N. Carolina by the variety of assistance, material and intellectual, he could have rendered these roads—*yet he has not only never uttered a word in their favor, or given a vote in their behalf, but he has never owned a dollar's worth of stock in any of them.* There they are, running just in front of his door, and whatever good they have done for Northampton county, has been achieved not only without Mr. Bragg, but in spite of him. We don't wonder he was beaten in that county for the Legislature in 1846.—Such a man deserves to be beaten a thousand times over. To what conclusion, then, does all this cumulative evidence lead the mind? Beyond controversy, Mr. Bragg is opposed, out-and-out, to Internal Improvements.—Weigh him in what balances you please—try him by what tests you please, and there is not an infinitesimal particle of love for Internal Improvement in him. He has never *voted* for a single measure of the kind—he has never *spoken* in favor of a single enterprise—he has never *attended a single Railroad Convention*—he has never *written a single letter* espousing the cause—he has never *subscribed* a single dollar to any public work—yet he is now in the full meridian of life, and has spent all his days in the midst of a community, blessed beyond any other part of the State with Railroads. If men are not convinced by this chain of testimony, would they be convinced, though one rose from the dead?

Truthfully and nobly was it spoken the other day by Gen. Dockery, when he said, "If the inanimate iron could articulate, as a human being, where is the yard of Railroad in the world that could say, *I am the better off for Thomas Bragg having ever lived?*"

E.

THE APPROPRIATION PASSED.—The bill making appropriation for the improvement of the Bar, has passed the Senate in the form in which it came from the House. Mr. Badger, on Wednesday, explained the bill, and stated that, although eminently just, he should move that the Senate concur in the amendment, trusting that at a future time, Congress would do justice to the citizens of Wilmington, and repay them the money which they advanced for the public good.

The question being taken, the amendment of the House was concurred in.

The bill now only lacks the signature of the President to become a law; and this we are assured it will receive.

Wilmington Herald.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

FROM THE 14TH TO 20TH JULY.

Blackwell, C. & Co., Murphey & B., A. Sheek & B., J. McDonald, R. King & S., Templeton & K., C. J. Alexander, C. L. Somers, J. R. Milton, N. Howell, Julian & C., H. C. Hamilton, A. E. Jackson, Harper, J. & Co., Phifer & Y., W. C. Clark, Mecklenburg G. & C. Co., M. A. Barnhardt, R. H. Corbett, D. Trayer, L. Root, J. Harper, Jenkins, R. & Co., H. L. Robards, J. H. James, A. Arnold.

MARRIED,

In Iredell county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. EDWIN FALLS to Miss SARAH ANN E. L., daughter of Wm. Lee Davidson, Esq.

Died,

in this county, on the 12th inst., Miss MARY E., only daughter of the late Jonathan Downs, aged 17 years and 9 months. Obituary next week.

In Cabarrus county, on the 30th ult., DANIEL BAKER, infant son of Thos. L. Martin, aged 13 months and 5 days.

In the same county, on the same day, of the prevailing disease, Miss MARTHA PHARR, daughter of H. S. Pharr, aged about 22 years. Obituary next week.

In this county, on the 20th February last, Mr. DANIEL GALLOWAY, an aged and respected citizen of this county.

Obituary.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of that week, you announced the death of Miss HARRIET O. SMITH, in this place, on the 5th instant, in the 17th year of her age. It may be gratifying to the circle of her acquaintances and friends, to add a few obituary sentences.

From the commencement of her last sickness of some 8 or 10 days continuance, and even for some weeks beforehand, she lived under an abiding impression that her departure was near at hand.—She contemplated the event not as a matter of alarm or terror, but with great composure and apparent delight.

During the continuance of a protracted meeting in the Presbyterian Church last summer, and afterwards for some weeks, she evidently desired that no one should speak to her on the subject of personal piety. It was not long, however, until this feeling gave place to its direct opposite. In November, she made a public profession of religion by connecting herself with the Presbyterian church. After which to the very day of her death she was noted for a lovely, cheerful, christian spirit, connected with consistency of deportment.

During her last sickness, in conversation with her pastor and others, she gave the strongest evidence of unshaken trust in Jesus—of a quiet and peaceful mind—and of readiness for her departure. She loved, with a meek and quiet spirit, to converse upon these themes. Taking a female friend, who walked up to her bedside shortly before her death, by the hand, she held it for a time, and the reigning silence of the room was broken by her utterance in a soft voice, of these words, "Meet me in Heaven."

To witness a young and tender female meet the monster death as she did, can be regarded in no other way, than as a triumph of faith.

The following is selected from among a number of her last verses found upon her table—

"Forget this world, my restless spirit,
Turn, turn, thy thoughts to heaven;
There soon must thou direct thy flight,
If errors be forgiven.

"Father of lights, to thee I call,
My soul is dark within,
Thou, who can'st mark the sparrow's fall,
Avert the deeds of sin.

"Thou, who can'st guide the wandering star,
Who calm'st the elemental war,
Whose mantle is yon boundless sky—
My thoughts, my words, my crimes forget,
And as I soon must cease to live
Instruct me how to die."

HARRIET O. SMITH.

—*Communicated.*

Died of apoplexy, at his residence, Mt. Mourne, in Iredell county, on the 13th instant, Maj. RUFUS REID, aged 57 years.

The health of Mr. Reid had been rapidly declining for 4 or 5 months prior to his death, having been during that time constantly threatened, and several times attacked, with the disease that finally terminated his existence. For nearly 4 days immediately preceding his death, he lay in a state of profound stupor, and neither spoke, nor opened his eyes, nor moved a muscle of his body, but passed away almost imperceptibly and without a struggle. Although he did not conform or attach himself to any church organization of the world, his intimate friends are nevertheless satisfied that he died with the elements of a purely religious sentiment predominant in his heart. His life had been one of count ot action and exertion, by which he has been enabled to leave his bereaved family surrounded with ample means to secure their comfort. He had the confidence and commanded the respect of all who knew him, and the citizens of his county had twice honored him with a seat in the Legislative councils of the State, having represented them in the House of Commons in 1844 and 1846. His death, to a large and interesting family, consisting mostly of females, is a loss which no imagination can compass, and no pen can describe; whilst no other object can ever fill the vacuum produced by it in a large circle of neighbors, friends and acquaintances. But let us hope that he approached his grave,

"Like one who draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

AMICUS.

Died, in this county, on the morning of the 16th ult., Mr. SAMUEL CALDWELL, in the 66th year of his age. His family, the community and the church, all deeply feel the loss which they have sustained in the death of this estimable christian man. The prominent feature of his character was a clear judgment in connection with unshaken decision. He was a decided christian. He was ordained to the office of Ruling Elder in the church of Sugar Creek, June 22, 1827, which office he continued to fill with great acceptance to the congregation until the time of his death. His brethren in the eldership can testify to his great fidelity in the discharge of his duty as an office-bearer in the house of God. He never shrank from the discharge of any duty imposed upon him by the session, however unpleasant the duty, although in its discharge he was liable to incur the enmity of others. He seemed only to enquire for the path of duty, and endeavored to walk in it, and was willing to leave results with God. In the affairs of the church he was a wise counsellor, and always took an active part in its temporal concerns as well as spiritual interests. For the last 3 or 4 years he was unable, to a great extent, to take any active part in the business of the church, in consequence of bodily infirmities. He however, as far as possible, met with the session in the transaction of important business, and gave the benefit of his sound judgment and long experience, which his brethren always relied. His last sickness was brief. He was confined to his bed about one week. During this time he was calm, spoke of death with great composure, and expressed unshaken confidence in Christ as his Saviour. Death to him had no terror. His end was peace. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

—*Communicated.*

Died, on the 28th ult., in this county, Mr. WM. DAVIS, aged 64 years. By his death a large circle of friends and acquaintances are thrown into mourning. But they mourn not as those who have no hope. He was a quiet, peaceable, and highly esteemed citizen and neighbor; and for many years a consistent member of the church of Sugar creek. Wherever seen he exhibited the sincere christian. His seat was seldom vacant in the house of God. His loss to the church will be felt. His end was peace. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—*Com.*

Died, in this county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. MARTHA COCHRAN, in the 45th year of her age, wife of Col. R. M. Cochran. She had been disciplined in the school of affliction—indeed her whole life seemed to be one of suffering, but now the days of her mourning are forever ended, and all tears are wiped away from her eyes. I hope she sleeps in Jesus and is blest—

How sweet her slumbers are!
From suffering and from sin released,
And freed from every care. *Com.*

Died, on the 4th ult., at his residence in Cabarrus County, Col. JAMES COCHRAN, in the 43d year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

U. S. Branch Mint.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 18, JULY, 1854.

PROPOSALS will be received till the 1st day of August next, for the delivery of FIFTY CORDS of sound Pine Wood and FIFTY CORDS of Firewood—to be corded at the Mint at the contractor's expense.

G. W. CALDWELL, *Sup't.*

Bargains

IN SUMMER GOODS AT

ELIAS & COHEN'S.

WISHING to close out the remaining portion of our

MUSLINS, BAREGES, AND DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Scarfs, Parasols, &c., Ready-Made Clothing, Straw and Panama Hats and Summer Goods generally, we will offer them AT COST the balance of the season.

We have just made a LARGE ADDITION to our Stock, purchased by one of the firm, and therefore can offer inducements to those wishing to purchase any thing in our line.

Our Stock of

GROCERIES

is fresh and complete, and we are offering them at unusually *LOW PRICES.*

ELIAS & COHEN.

☞ All kinds of PRODUCE purchased at the highest market prices.

July 18, 1854. 12t

White Sulphur SPRINGS,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

THE undersigned announces to the public that his commodious house is in readiness for the accommodation of all who may favor him with a call. This invaluable Water has never before been fully placed within reach of the Public, and the Proprietor only deems it necessary to say that the high character uniformly awarded to it by invalids who have tried its healing virtues, together with the liberal arrangements for the comfort of his guests, will avail to secure him a handsome share of public patronage. The subscriber will use every exertion to please and feels assured that the restoring efficacy of this fountain of health will speak for itself.

The Catawba White Sulphur Springs is situated 10 miles south of Newton and 46 miles north-west of Charlotte, almost in the shade of the Blue Ridge and in a county unsurpassed by the world for the salubrity of its atmosphere.

E. E. ELLIOTT.

July 20, 1854. 12t

Examination.

THE Examination of the Students of Davidson College will commence on Monday, the 7th of August next.

The Board of Trustees meet by adjournment, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

There will be public speaking by the Representatives of the Literary Societies of College on Wednesday; with the Annual Oration by Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., of Chapel Hill.

The Exercises of Commencement will take place on Thursday.

July 15, 1854.

Valuable Lands, Gold Mine, Steam Saw Mill and other Property FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having agreed to dissolve their copartnership, will offer at public sale, on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, in the Town of Charlotte, the following valuable Property, viz:

The plantation known as the Rosich place, on Long Creek, adjoining the Dunn Gold Mine tract, Toomes T. Johnston and others, containing 201 acres, upon which is a good dwelling house and apple orchard. A large portion of this tract is woodland and the soil is well adapted to the culture of grain.

—ALSO—

80 acres adjoining the above tract, all of which is woodland, except a small field lately cleared.

—ALSO—

The tract known as the Brush Gold mine, on the Gum Branch, adjoining the lands of George Campbell and others, containing 364 acres, on which is a large gold vein, supposed to be valuable. This tract is almost entirely woodland with an abundance of timber for forming or mining purposes.

—ALSO—

The McCord place, on which P. S. Whisnant now lives, 4¼ miles from Charlotte. This place is well-improved, and being the highest point between Charlotte and the Catawba River on the Western Plank Road, makes one of the most beautiful places for a private residence in the county.

The Western Plank Road passes through all the above tracts, except the Brush place, which is within ¼ of a mile of said Road. The soil is well adapted to the culture of grain, and is bountifully supplied with timber for firewood and farming purposes.

We also will sell our

Steam Engine and Saw Mill,

all in first rate condition—having been carefully managed, and in a little more than two years—capable of turning out from 4 to 5000 feet of lumber per day.

2 *Waggons and Teams of Mules,*

1 *yoke of Oxen, a fine stock of Hogs,*

and a variety of other articles.

Attached to the Saw Mill and Engine is a first rate Corn Mill and set of Blacksmith Tools, all in good order.

Any person wishing to examine any of the property can do so at any time by calling on one of the partners at the Saw Mill, 6 miles Charlotte, or on other at Sadler's Hotel in Charlotte.

Terms made easy, and will be made public on the day of sale.

B. OATES,
P. H. WHISNANT.

July 18, 1854. 23ts

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Steam Mill of Oates & Wisnant, about the 1st of April last, my negro boy *EDMUND*, aged about 23 years, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow cast, and has a down look. Said boy was raised by W. Houston, Esq., of Union county, and is supposed to be either making about the town of Charlotte or in the neighborhood where he was raised. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Charlotte, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, July 10, 1854. 22tf

To Planters,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of COTTON GINS for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

WILLIAMS & DIXON.

July 13, 1854. 2m

Notice.

A PORTION of the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of H. B. & L. S. Williams being transferred to L. S. Williams, he (the latter) have been placed in the hands of V. C. Barringer, attorney at law, for collection. The undersigned having engaged in other business, is compelled to have money and has left instructions for the speedy collection of his Notes. Persons interested must come forward and pay immediately, or they will be sued. Mr. Barringer's office is at Ray's Hotel.

L. S. WILLIAMS.

July 10, 1854. 22—2m

Democrat copy 2 months.

Hands Wanted.

OFFICE CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Columbia, July 4, 1854.

THE Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company is desirous of HIRING thirty or forty HANDS for the ensuing two or three months, for whom the highest wages will be paid, apply to

F. NIMS, Genl. Superintendent.

July 13, 1854. 22tf

Texas, ho!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will please pay up by the 1st day of August next, or the Notes and Accounts will be handed to an officer for collection. It is not expected for us to wait longer as we design moving to Texas in the fall, and of course, will be compelled to have money. For the benefit of those that wish to settle with us personally, we will be found at Davidson College every Tuesday in each week, until the above-named time.

LOWE & RANKIN.

July 14, 1854. 12t

Churchill, Walsley & Johnston,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Nos. 151 and 153 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

WM. E. Churchill, H. Walsley, R. M. Johnston.

JAS. J. DUNCAN. ARTHUR THACHER.

James J. Duncan & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

No. 12, North Fourth St., 2 doors above Market,

PHILADELPHIA.

WOULD inform their Friends and Customers that they have removed to the above Store, where they are now receiving, direct from the Manufacturers, a Large and General Assortment, which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices.

Soliciting a continuance of your custom, and the assurance that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction,

We remain, respectfully yours,

JAS. J. DUNCAN & CO

Newfoundland Dogs for Sale.

I HAVE a litter of full-blooded Newfoundland PUPS for sale. They are from the largest Stock in the State. Their mother, (a present from Gen. Flora, is given up to be the finest animal this side of the North. The Pups are now well and large for their age, only 9 weeks old. Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call soon. Call at the shop of A. T. Eberhardt & Co.

ELI REID.

July 14, 1854. 22tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander, & Rea, are informed that said firm has been dissolved, and that the Notes and Accounts belonging to it have been transferred to J. M. Hutchison, Attorney at Law, for collection. IMMEDIATE payment must be made, or costs will be incurred.

M. W. ROBISON.

July 4, 1854. 22tf

Proposals.

OFFICE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY, COLUMBIA, June 30, 1854.

PROPOSALS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 1st of August next, to the delivery at any points on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road (not exceeding five hundred miles at any one point) five thousand cords of pine wood, in lengths of two or four feet.

FREDERICK NIMS,
General Superintendent.

July 4, 1854. 12t

Plank Road Notice.

THE Sixth and last Instalment of $5 on the share, of the stock in the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, was due and payable on the 1st of July instant. All stockholders are requested to make immediate payment, produce their receipts and obtain certificates of Stock.

WM. JOHNSTON, *Treasurer.*

July 4, 1854. 22tf

Great Bargains.

THE Season is now advancing, and the subscribers being desirous of reducing their stock of

Spring & Summer Dry Goods

which now comprises all the new and most desirable styles, offer them at cost and carriage, to those who are about to purchase figured Dress Goods of any kind, Mantillets, embroidered Cambric Sleeves and Collars—also a large

Stock of Ready-Made Clothing

we would advise them to call and see our Goods and hear our prices, and we know we can suit them. They will save money by buying from us.

BROWN, BRAWLEY & CO.

☞ We want to buy 2,000 bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price.

Charlotte, July, 1854. 3t

STOP THE RUNAWAYS!

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me my Boys JESSE and MOSE, at their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again.