

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE DRUMMOND.

To His Excellency S. H. Hildreth, Governor of the Territory of Utah, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: As I have concluded to resign the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, which position I accepted in A. D. 1854, under the administration of President Pierce, I deem it due to the public to give some of the reasons why I do so.

In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is acknowledged the head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and, as such, holds the reins of power in the Territory, and is bound to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed, and murdered for doing their duty and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law-giver and law maker on earth.

Secondly, I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among the male members of the church, and to acknowledge such a law of the "Holy Priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, is a violation of God and prophetic words of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this band and treasonable organization.

Thirdly, I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by the special order of the church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the church, the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time.

Fourthly, that the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the church, with direct knowledge and approbation of Governor Brigham Young, and the Federal officers present, in order to prevent any one from presenting a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly, that the Federal officers of the Territory are insulted, harassed, and assailed by the "Mormons," and for those insults there is no redress.

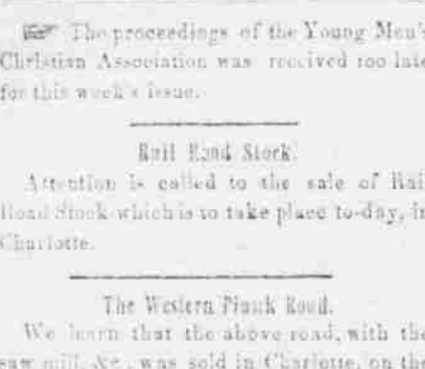
Sixthly, that the Federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the American Government reduced, the Chief Executive of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the masses, as well as to see the leading members of the church in the most vulgar, loud, and obscene manner that the will permit of man as possibly conceive.

mon), and be supported with a sufficient military aid, much good would result from such a course, but as the Territory is now governed, and has been since the administration of Mr. Fillmore, at which time Young received the appointment as Governor, it is manifestly mad and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed, and murdered for doing their duty and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law-giver and law maker on earth.

With an ardent desire that the present Administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which rests upon this nation by virtue of the prophet and attending institutions of the territory of Utah may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country, I now remain your obedient servant.

W. W. DRUMMOND, Justice of Utah Territory. March 30, A. D. 1857.

North Carolina Delib.



CHARLOTTE: Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

The proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association was received too late for this week's issue.

Attention is called to the sale of Rail Road Stock which is to take place to-day, in Charlotte.

We learn that the above road, with the saw mill, &c., was sold in Charlotte, on the 25th instant, and brought about \$12,000.—There was a mortgage on the road to the amount of \$20,000.

Can the officers of either of the railroads running from this place inform the public why the contemplated change in their schedule has not taken place? It has been long looked for and is the more surprising as we learn that the Department had promised the through mail to this line. Will they let us hear from them? Verbum Sat.

On Sunday night at the different congregations were assembling for divine service, an alarm of fire was made, which soon cleared the Churches. The fire was kept by the firemen of John Irwin, Esq., and when it was first entered the bed was found to be on fire in two places. It was the work of an incendiary, as Mr. Irwin informed us that there had been no light or fire in the room for at least 24 hours before, and he had left the room to go to supper at dark; but if the object was to burn down the house it was the worse place that could have been selected for the purpose, there being very little matter in the room to aid in spreading the destructive element in a short time.—The fire was providentially noticed early or we might have had a destructive conflagration, and the fair proportions of our town seriously marred. Our citizens should look well to their premises. The house is unoccupied except the room where the fire originated, and it is always open so that any one could have easy access to the room.

"Desire to call at China Hall!" Acting upon this invitation in the advertisement of Messrs James Hart & Co., we yesterday paid a visit to his China Store, we found it something new for Charlotte, and we would advise our readers to visit the establishment when in this place; whether they desire to purchase any thing or not.—They will find every thing handsomely arranged, and see many articles of the finest quality in that line. No one need send to the North or any Southern city to be supplied with elegant articles when they can be obtained on our midst and on as reasonable terms. We learn from Mr. Hart that hereafter he will import the greater part of his stock direct from Europe, so that he may be able to afford his articles at the lowest cash prices. The attentive head and his assistants will take pleasure in exhibiting his numerous articles to the inspection of any one who will please to call, feeling assured that he will lose nothing by being obliging.

The Federal Nation. As we stated last week, we have given in a preceding column Judge Drummond's letter of resignation, to which we call special attention. In reading it through, for we had only read his reasons for resigning, we perceive that we charged Gen. Pierce wrongfully, for Brigham Young received his appointment from Mr. Fillmore, and although we have no disposition to shield Mr. Fillmore from deserved censure, yet in conversation with a gentleman on the subject, we learn that although Mr. Fillmore appointed Brigham Young to office Gen. Pierce permitted him to retain it and that against his (Gen. P.'s) will, for if our information be correct, he attempted to remove him, but Brigham held on in defiance of his authority. So that Gen. Pierce deserves the greater censure for not endeavoring to purge the government of such a nuisance and sustaining the U. S. laws in that territory. But suppose neither Mr. Fillmore nor Gen. Pierce were fully aware of the state of affairs in Utah, "now," in the words of Judge Drummond, "the Democratic party have the power and they should be held responsible" for this blot upon our country, if they permit it to remain.

We perceive that a late army order of the government, sending Gen. Harney to the western border and the letter of Judge Drummond has brought out in the National Intelligence a communication written, as the Editors state, by a respectable citizen, who lately spent twelve months in the Salt Lake Valley, engaged in business. He confirms all Judge Drummond states and reveals some facts relative to their arrangements, never before made public. It appears that they are bound together by an oath, that they have what is termed "Stakes in Zion," and each stake is governed by a presidency, and that the president of one of these stakes is the editor of a paper in the city of New York, styled "The Mormon," and that secret societies have been established in the West. He confirms what Judge Drummond says of their strength, and of their natural means of being able to throw obstructions in the way of an army he thinks the government should act promptly if it attempts to remove Young. He says the government will find this no child's play and suggests the propriety of appointing a military governor for the territory, with discretionary power to put the whole territory under martial law, backed by a military force of at least five thousand men, amply equipped with munitions of war and a year's supplies of provisions; then station the army at three several points in the territory, not to fight the people, but to defend them. By proclamation now call on all true citizens of the United States to come out and enroll themselves under the flag of the Republic; warning all hostile there to leave the territory under penalty of capture, trial, and execution by martial law. "This he considers the easiest, cheapest and most effectual mode of rescuing and remedying the evil.

The same writer thinks that the idea, that if left to themselves, the "Mormons," will break up and disband by internal dissensions is futile and absurd.

Man Hung by a Mob.—The Ohio Statesman learns that Edward Hawkins, who, last month, shot and killed James M. Land and Jesse Arrive, sheriff and constable of Estill county, Ky., was taken at his father's in Adams county, Ohio, and lodged in the jail there. The inhabitants assembled together, broke into the jail, carried off Hawkins, conveyed him to the spot of the murder, and there hung him.

VALLEY OF A CHEROKEE IN OREGON.—Intelligence from Oregon Territory states that either Paulgo, a Catholic Missionary, was taken prisoner by Saloon, an Indian Chief, who demanded for his ransom two white women and two hundred sacks of flour.

NEW AMERICAN PAPER IN MEMPHIS.—The Memphis Daily News, hitherto neutral, has come out in favor of the establishment of American principles, and will hereafter be ranked among the advocates of American rights. It will be conducted by Wm. T. Yancy, Esq., and Col. L. J. Dargess. Isaac M. Partridge, Esq., is associated in its editorial management.

Mej. Yancy, an old citizen of Berkeley county, Va., and prominent member of the Democratic party, died on Sunday last. He was a member of the convention which gave birth to the celebrated resolutions of 95-99.

The next editor of an exchange publishes a passing "market report," in which he states that his plates are flat, lead heavy, iron dull, rakes not much inquired after, champagne brisk, rhubarb and senna are drugs, starch is stiffening, and paper is stationary. There is no life in dead hogs but considerable animation in old cheese.

"We are indebted to some friend in Charleston for a copy of B. F. Perry's Address before the South Carolina Institute, at their Annual Fair in November, 1856. The volume contains two hundred and fifty-four pages, and is, in all respects, well done up. The period of time which it embraces is from 1854 to 1851, and includes the five voyages made under the charter granted by the Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The wretched manner in which the historical materials of the State had been jumbled together, with such and such intermingled with incompetent lands, rendered the execution of a more reliable work than any existing one, a desideratum in the eyes of every North Carolinian who cared for the fame of his home. The completion of Mr. Perry's undertaking will supply this want. He is a son of North Carolina, devotedly attached to his native State, and justly proud of her past achievements, as well as of her present stern integrity, lofty morals, and unsullied good name. He therefore writes with his heart in his subject; and in his extensive researches and acknowledged ability the public have a guarantee of a far better and more reliable history of North Carolina than any that has ever yet seen the light.

The present volume contains many "rare and valuable old documents, tracts, &c." connected together with explanatory notes and appropriate narrative, together with a beautiful biographical sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh that is itself worth the price of the book.

It is not our purpose to write a critique on the work, even if we were competent for the task, and had sufficient leisure for a careful perusal of the volume. We suppose that every North Carolinian who is proud of the history of his State will procure a copy for himself. Our object is to thank the donors for their present, and wish them abundant success in the sale of the work.—N. C. Argus.

VALUE OF LAND DONATION.—The value of the grant of land by Congress to the Illinois Central Railroad Company was estimated by the great results produced within the last two years, as given in the subjoined paragraphs:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad, Gross earnings of the road, Increase, Number of passengers, Length of the road, Stocks of every kind, Lands already sold, Company have left, 1,322,000 acres, worth, 23,306,000.

Can anybody, who has regard for equality of benefits and burdens, give a sound reason why grants to corporations in the new States are constitutional and proper, whilst they are denied to the people of the old States?—Not Int.

TEARFUL FALL.—While the mail train from Petersburg, was crossing the bridge over James river yesterday morning, the cars received a sudden jerk when about mid-way across, and one of the passengers, a gentleman from South Carolina, named Sullivan, who was imprudently standing upon one of the platforms, fell from his position, and rolled over the edge of the bridge! He was, of course, precipitated into the river below, a distance of about seventy feet, and it was naturally supposed that he had been instantly killed by striking upon some of the numerous rocks which obstruct the channel of the river; but, most wonderful to relate, he escaped without a broken bone. He miraculously alighted in about six feet of water, face upwards, and after floundering about for some time, was rescued by a fisherman, who, fortunately, happened to be visiting some traps in the vicinity. Mr. Sullivan was safely brought to shore near the Steel Works, and though his nervous system received a severe shock, it was discovered that he had sustained no serious external injury by the fall.—Richmond Whig.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—On the 26th ult., a curious incident occurred at Tarrin. A party of rope dancers were performing in one of the public squares of that city, when one of the spectators rushed forward with the exclamation of "My daughter! my daughter!" at the same moment one of the performers, a girl of fair looks, broke away from the troupe and rushed into his arms with a cry of recognition. The police immediately interfered, and the gentleman, an inhabitant of Bergamo, informed them that the young girl was his daughter, who had been stolen from him in September last. The rope dancers were immediately taken to the police office, where the chief of the troupe gave proof of his not being a kidnapper, and the daughter was restored to her father.

LOOK AT HOME.—One of the objections (says the Harrisburg Union) made to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. There is nothing either novel or monstrous in this. Our own State Constitution, under which our own Black Republicans "live and breathe and have their being," virtually declares the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens in the State of Pennsylvania—none but free white men are; and yet our valorous republicans pass over this fact and indignantly assail Judge Taney, a man whose character stands above reproach, and whose crime had never been visited by a single contempt, for expressing an opinion in 1857 which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania declared as early as 1838.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, for the first volume of this work—the History of North Carolina, by Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York. The volume contains two hundred and fifty-four pages, and is, in all respects, well done up. The period of time which it embraces is from 1854 to 1851, and includes the five voyages made under the charter granted by the Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The wretched manner in which the historical materials of the State had been jumbled together, with such and such intermingled with incompetent lands, rendered the execution of a more reliable work than any existing one, a desideratum in the eyes of every North Carolinian who cared for the fame of his home. The completion of Mr. Hawks' undertaking will supply this want. He is a son of North Carolina, devotedly attached to his native State, and justly proud of her past achievements, as well as of her present stern integrity, lofty morals, and unsullied good name. He therefore writes with his heart in his subject; and in his extensive researches and acknowledged ability the public have a guarantee of a far better and more reliable history of North Carolina than any that has ever yet seen the light.

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JUDGE STORY ON NEGRO CITIZENSHIP. Justice Nelson, of New York, in his recent opinion on the Dred Scott case, quoted a letter of remarkable purport, written by Judge Story, in 1828, in relation to a case analogous to that of Dred Scott. The Journal of Commerce states the circumstances in this wise:

It seems that Judge Story was accustomed to write at least once a year to Lord Stowell, sending him a copy of his judicial decisions, which the latter duly reciprocated. At length a case occurred in the English Court, (of which Lord Stowell was Chief Justice,) wherein an Antigua slave was carried by his master to England for temporary residence, and was subsequently taken back to Antigua. He brought suit for his freedom, and the inferior Court decided against his right of freedom. In the appellate Court, Lord Stowell, in behalf of a majority of the Court, affirmed the judgment below. Lord Stowell sent his decision to Judge Story, who delayed replying so long that Lord Stowell again wrote to him expressing regret at not receiving a reply, and a hope that their pleasant correspondence, of so many years standing, would not cease. To these letters Judge Story replied as follows:

SALER, near Boston, September 22. To His Honor, Wm. R. Stowell: MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January and May last, the former of which reached me in the latter part of spring, and the latter quite recently. I have read with great attention your judgment in the slave case from the Vice Admiralty Court in Antigua. Upon the fullest consideration which I have been able to give the subject, I entirely concur in your views. If I had been called upon to pronounce a judgment in a like case I should certainly have arrived at the same result, though I might not have been able to present the reasons which led to it in such a striking and convincing manner. It appears to me that the decision is impregnable.

In my native State (Massachusetts) the state of slavery is not recognized as legal; and yet, if a slave should come hither and afterwards return to his own home, we should certainly think that the local law would re-attach upon him, and that his servile character would be re-integrated. I have had occasion to know that your judgment has been extensively read in America (where questions of this nature are not of unfrequent discussion) and I never have heard any other opinion but that of approbation of it expressed among the profession of the law. I cannot but think that upon questions of this sort, as well as in general maritime law, it were well if the common lawyers had studied a little more extensively the principles of public and civil law, and had looked beyond their own municipal jurisprudence. I remain, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant, JOSEPH STORY.

WILLIAM PENN'S BELT OF WAMPUM.—An interesting curiosity took place at the Hall of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in Philadelphia, on Monday last, on the occasion of the presentation to the society of the belt of Wampum given to William Penn by the sachems of Lenape Indians, at the time of the great treaty in 1682.—The belt was presented by Mr. Granville John Penn, the great grandson of the founder of the State, to whom it had been transmitted through four generations. Says the Pennsylvania:

The wampum belt is certainly a great curiosity. It is about three feet long and six inches wide. It is composed of beads made of small pieces of mussel shells, ground into shape and pierced, and then strung into strings of deer skin. The strings are then fastened together until they are of sufficient width to form a belt. This great treaty belt was of unusual breadth, in token of the importance of the compact it was intended to seal. The beads are generally white, and among them black beads were wrought into devices emblematic of the treaty. In the centre of the belt two figures are rudely formed with beads. One of the figures wears a hat, and it was, without doubt, intended to represent Onas, as the Indians called Wm Penn. The other figure is obviously intended to represent an aborigine. The figures are in the act of shaking hands. There are also three hands, formed of black beads, which cross the belt diagonally. The curious old relic is carefully preserved in a glass case, and it is in excellent condition.

INVENTIONS OF THE CHINESE.—It has been considered that the Chinese were not an inventive people; and yet this would appear to be a mistake. The art of printing was known in China nine hundred years before any knowledge of it prevailed in England. Printing was first introduced into Europe early in the fifteenth century. The Chinese printers were generally illustrators. They next discovered the magnetic needle; this took place in the traditional period, when the Yellow Emperor, having missed his way, a little carriage was built, on the top of which was a figure, which always pointed to the north, and thus the route was discovered. The effects of the lodestone were also mentioned in their dictionary. We were also probably indebted to the Chinese for the mariner's compass; for it had been long known to them before it was used by our sailors. "In some many centuries before it was known in England, and it is a singular fact that the component parts were nearly the same as the European mixture.

A NEW WHEAT.—Mr. S. Louis Shaw, of Eureka, Humboldt Bay, California, writes to the Commissioner of Patents that he recently procured the seed of a new kind of wheat from a friend, who told him that it was a wild variety found in the State of Nevada. Mr. S. had planted a few kernels last year, the yield of which was very large—at least five hundred kernels for each one that he planted. He enclosed a few bits of the straw of this wheat, because it was solid instead of being hollow. From the general appearance of the specimens thus received, it is supposed to be a variety named *triticeum polyantha*, of which numerous experiments were made in England, proving it to be entirely worthless, so far as making bread is concerned. The kernel itself is very large, much larger than the common varieties so generally used in this country.

THIRTY DAYS TO JERUSALEM.—A writer in Harper's Magazine says the Holy City is now less than thirty days from New York. Such is the power of steam. The route is thus: "New York to Liverpool, eleven days; Liverpool to Marseilles, four days; Marseilles to Alexandria, eight; one day of rest, two days more to Suez, and two days on horseback to the gate of Jerusalem."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMERS FULTON AND CITY OF WASHINGTON. The steamers Fulton and City of Washington, with dates from Liverpool to the west, arrived here to-day. The majority of the Liberals in Parliament has far exceeded its 116. Gen. Ashburnham will command the military force going out to China. In consequence of the spread of the cholera in the North of France, Prussia and Austria, England prohibits the importation of cattle, skins, &c., which will have an effect on the provision trade. The amount of gold on the way from Australia to England is £2,500,000. The Bank of England has advanced rates to seven per cent on loans on stock. The closing of five Chinese ports against the Europeans is considered certain. The Persian army is posted firmly in Shiraz. Reforms are progressing in Turkey. A Mussulman had been convicted in two cases on the testimony of Christians. The Grand Duke of Tuscany had refused to conclude a concordat with the Pope. The rupture between Austria and Prussia was not likely to be adjusted, but another continental hostilities. The Emperor Louis Napoleon's coronation was fixed to take place on the 28th of May. Commercial advices from Australia are unfavorable. Cotton quiet and firm. Breakfasts dull and steady. Flour quiet, with some forced sales, at a decline of one shilling. Corn has a declining tendency, with holders offering freely. McHenry's Circular quotes wheat declined 6d. at 1s.; Canal, 26s. at 27s.; Southern, 23s. 6d. at 24s. White wheat, 9d. at 9s.; red, 7d. 6d. at 8s. All markets are drooping, in consequence of the advance in the rate of interest. Bank of England. Money more steady. Consols 92½ at 94½.

OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening last, while Professor DeGraaf, the "Kaiser of Music," was talking from the top of a box to a crowd of persons at Dr. Ellis' concert, he was shamefully assaulted by John Wiggins, a well known individual of this city, who tripped up the box on which the Professor was standing, and threw him violently to his face on the ground. He recovered himself sufficiently, and planted two or three effective blows with his fist, in the face of the assailant, who drew a large ink bottle and several inches of length, but fortunately not penetrating to any vital part. The victim fled very profusely, but was always walk to his Hotel, and was about again yesterday morning. In addition to the blows Mr. DeG's hand was severely cut by a bottle which he had in his hand at the time he was thrown from the box. What was the matter worse, is the fact, that the victim of this outrage had given no provocation whatever for the assault. He was among the crowd in his way, but doing no one any harm. Manifestly is the same person who recently escaped from prison in Kansas, and was confined on the charge of assaulting a man to fall. He is also notorious in the community for his frequent recidives on deadly weapons and for his many robberies and misdemeanors. He was arrested and lodged in jail to await an investigation which will probably be had to-day. P. S.—Mauley waived examination and gave bail for \$2,000, to answer for the offence committed.—Macon Citizen.

In a French translation of Shakespeare's passage—"Fruity! thy name is women"—is translated, "Mademoiselle Fruity is the name of the lady."

Hon. Percy Walker, of Ala., and Hon. R. Wright, of Miss., decline a re-election to Congress.

Dissolution. THE firm of Moore & Moody is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please to render to J. C. Moore, who is to receive and pay the same.

Notice. Having bought on the interest of Mr. Moore in the firm of Moore & Moody, I hereby give notice that I intend carrying on the business on my own hook, and will respectfully request all persons who are indebted to the said firm to call on me at my office, established at No. 210 North Charlotte.

Notice. I would also respectfully request all persons indebted to the firm of Moore & Moody to call on me and settle, the same, as the business will be closed up.

Notice. OCT 4, at midnight, a Note on T. J. Hays for \$1465.00, dated March 1, 1856, with two cents, one of 81 cents not recorded; the other of \$27.00, dated Nov. 12, 1856. All persons are forwarded leaving for said note, and making a note to pay \$1000.00 on or before the 1st of April, 1857.

Cotton Saw Gins. THE subscriber is prepared to furnish and sell along the line of the Charlotte and S. C. Railroads, COTTON SAW GINS of the best quality at \$2 per foot. Among the improvements of these gins are the tin coated rollers, and the action from top to bottom, and the machine runs by which they can be run when worn.

Lumber for Sale. THE subscriber is prepared to furnish and sell along the line of the Charlotte and S. C. Railroads, LUMBER of the best quality, at the following prices: White Pine, \$1.50 per 1000 feet; Yellow Pine, \$1.25 per 1000 feet; Red Pine, \$1.00 per 1000 feet; Spruce, \$1.25 per 1000 feet; Fir, \$1.25 per 1000 feet; Hemlock, \$1.25 per 1000 feet; Cedar, \$1.25 per 1000 feet; Shingles, \$1.25 per 1000 feet; Boards, \$1.25 per 1000 feet; Lumber, \$1.25 per 1000 feet.