NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—*Opinion of the London Times.*—We have already published articles from the London *Times*, which—inasmuch as that organ reflects with wonderful accuracy the public sentiment of the British nation—would seem to indicate a decided change in the opinion of the English people in relation to the institution of domestic slavery. We add the following article from the same paper:

After the lapse of a quarter of a century since the final emancipation of the negro, we ought to *find ourselves in a position to speak with confidence* on the several points connected with that important question. The facts, indeed, are clear enough, but the conclusion is not satisfactory, nor the escape very easy to find. The philanthropists can undoubtedly appeal to one great achievement. The liberation of the black has been complete, unqualified, and permanent. All the miseries or miseries which may have accompanied the institution of slavery in our colonies whether avoidable or otherwise, have absolutely ceased, no British planter any longer possesses human property, nor can it be said that any vestige of the old system is now discernable. What the anti-slavery agitators sought to abolish they have abolished utterly, and the shame and the scandal have disappeared from our territories as entirely as if they had never been known. *With this admission, however, we fear the approval of our policy must be terminated. On every other point predictions have been falsified and expectations disappointed. The negro himself, though he has become free, has not become wise or industrious.* Our planters have not found that his necks make good labourers. Our colonies have not risen in prosperity and affluence above the slaveholding colonies of other States, and, though the trade in slaves has decreased upon the whole, its vitality is as active and strong, that at this very moment we are making a considerable addition to the force of our African squadron. Everything, *in short, has failed, except the emancipation itself. Negro slavery free, but free as it was brutalized; the West Indies free, but ruined; immense tracts of the most productive soil in the world are left uncultivated for the want of labor*, and other nations, discerning in our policy a warning rather than an example, are pushing the opportunities of slavery to the utmost, and making fortunes over the heads of British philanthropists.

These results are traceable in the main to the spirit of a legislation directed exclusively to the eradication of Slavery without regard to any of the functions which slaves had until then discharged. The agricultural parts of our tropical colonies were suddenly deprived of the labor by the aid of which their crops were produced, and the controlling authorities instead of assisting them in replacing the lost element, appeared to divest themselves only with the duty of countenancing and impeding all efforts in this direction, lest anything resembling Slavery should be introduced in another form. This was not unnatural, nor perhaps unnecessary, but in the mean time cultivation was suspended and property destroyed, while British consumers resorted to foreign markets for the very commodities which our own countrymen had been forbidden to produce.—*The emancipated negro would do no work at all. No attempts have succeeded in inducing him with the wants and yearnings of civilized life, and as his needs are small, his exertions are small also.* The climate enables him to dispense with refinements of shelter or apparel; the soil provides him with a tenacious and vagrancy and indolence leave him at least as much like a beast as ever, though he is no longer a beast of burden. The obligation of labor no longer rests on those members of the race of Ham. The West India squatter can vegetate in absolute idleness without compulsion or enjoyment to employ his faculties in work.

To complete the force of this case it should be remembered that while fertile estates are lying untilled for want of labor, and European manufacturers are anxiously looking for the cotton which such labor would supply, an inexhaustible store of the agency required is left unemployed and useless in other lands. After what has been asserted in imperial testimony respecting the interior economy of African States, it must, perhaps, be considered impracticable to devise a free labor market on that coast, though the difficulty, be it observed, is wholly unconnected with the proposed employment of the Negro. *No person asserts that the actual condition of the black on his native soil would not be improved by his removal to a country where he would learn the dignity and the profit of labor, and be accessible to the influences of civilization and religion.* No person denies that in the present state of our colonies persons could be put to work there without the least fear of their engagements degenerating into Slavery. All the embarrassment arises from the fact that if once blacks were known to be wanted and to be saleable on the coast for some sort of price, they would forthwith be kidnapped for consignment by their own chief—a proceeding which would revive all the horrors of internal war, and dispute the chances of improvement which lawful traffic is beginning to yield. *By importing Africans from their own country to the West Indies we could benefit all parties together—the colonist, the labourer, and the European consumer of tropical produce*, but we are afraid to show our desire for such supplies lest man-stealing should be commenced anew. If we could but surmount this difficulty, we should be not only restoring the prosperity of our own colonies, with advantage even to the blacks themselves, but we should probably be going too far to suppress the Slave-trade as it survives. That free labor can beat slave labor is undoubtedly true, but unfortunately the free labor is not forthcoming, and slave labor wins in default of opposition.

A LIVERPOOL PILOT IN NEW YORK.—The Adriatic, on her homeward trip, brought the English pilot through to New York, having been unable to transfer him. He was to return on Saturday in the Baltic, the company having to pay all his expenses, and second officer's wages, with the right to put the ship into Liverpool, and bring her out again. His brother pilots, having taken him to tow while sojourning here, boarded him at the Pacific Hotel, and on New Year's day put him behind ten horses, to make tracks. "Bless my eyes!" said Jack, "if I ever was behind so many horses in my life!" They took him around to a great many places, and he was highly delighted with his adventures.

DEMAND FOR HUSBANDS.—The census of Massachusetts disclosed the fact that there are thirty three thousand and fifty-six more females than males. The interesting question—"Of where are husbands to come from?" is exciting some talk!

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

By reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, recently pronounced at Savannah, it will be seen that the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of Lemuel Dwelle, Sr., vs. the Inferior Court of Richmond county, was reversed. We are not in the habit of either commenting upon, or placing before our readers in full, through the columns of this paper, the decisions of our Courts. But in this instance we feel disposed to depart from a general rule, and call public attention to the facts of a case in which this community feels a deep interest. And we are the more disposed to do so, inasmuch as the point decided cannot fail to prove of interest to our readers generally. In doing so, however, we desire to state that we do not express any sentiments of approval or disapproval of the decision either of the Circuit Judge or of the Supreme Court.

The case arose out of the following facts: At the last April term of our Superior Court there were several important criminal trials. The juries impanelled to try these causes, unable to agree, were confined in their rooms; in two cases, we believe, this confinement continued for some days. By direction of the Court, the juries were supplied with necessary refreshments and entertainment from one of our hotels. After the adjournment of our Court, the proprietor of the hotel made out his bill, and presented it to the Inferior Court, which body refused to pay it. The proprietor applied for a mandamus, requiring the payment, and upon a return to it the case was argued at the last October term of the Superior Court. Judge Holt decided that the Inferior Court should pay the bill out of funds belonging to the county. The decision of the Court, as we have been informed, was based upon the grounds that it is not only inhuman to imprison a jury without refreshment, in the public service, but that the day has long since passed when their imprisonment was connected an advancement of justice. The Court, therefore, argued that if it was necessary to the proper administration of justice that they should be confined, it was also necessary to supply them with suitable refreshments, and that as the administration of justice in every county is to be provided for at the expense of the county, the county should pay for suitable and necessary refreshments furnished to the jury. From this decision of the Superior Court an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at Savannah. As yet we have not seen the decision of the Supreme Court in full upon the point, but understand they decided that as refreshments were not allowed at common law, and our statutes have made no change in the common law upon this subject, refreshments cannot now be supplied at the public expense. Whether right or wrong, this decision is final, and must now be regarded as the law of the State. Those of our citizens who are frequently called upon to discharge the duties of jurors, may hereafter look forward to a more rigorous enforcement of the old English practice of starving juries into the finding of their verdicts. And if a redress for the grievance is to be sought, they must look to the Legislature to provide the remedy.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—We find in the St. Louis Daily Evening News the following paragraph:

"The profitableness of slavery in Missouri is not becoming so attenuated as the emancipationists aver. Notwithstanding the irreparable damage, which we are told, was done to the institution by Kansas becoming a practical free State; notwithstanding the rapidity with which, according to Mr. B. Gratz Brown, (that rising Polyphemus,) slaves are being removed from the wheat farms of Missouri to the cotton plantations of the South; notwithstanding the wonderful influx of population from the North, which is depositing a supply of white labor all over the State; notwithstanding that apparent tendency of things in Missouri to the abolition of slavery, which is causing the political South to abandon us, and the political North to claim us; notwithstanding the operation of all these potent agencies against him, Sambo triumphantly maintains in Missouri the credit of his race by fetching the best of prices. The panic has not affected him. He still brings $1500 when sold, and fifteen per cent of that sum when hired. He not only refuses to depreciate, like suspended bank notes, or manufacturing company stock, during these hard times, but even has vital vigor enough to go up a little, while everything else is going down."

TREMENDOUS STORM AT NEW ORLEANS.—NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 15.—Sudden storm of wind came up this afternoon, accompanied by rain, which amounted to a hurricane.—Fifteen ships broke from their moorings, and were considerably damaged. The C. S. Pennoff, of Bath, and the Ellen Stewart, were badly injured. Several houses were unroofed and otherwise more or less injured. The lake end of the Ponchartrain railroad is about half destroyed. The damage to steamboats, which the wind broke loose from their fastenings, is immense. Chimneys were blown down, and several lives were lost. Many row boats were also injured.—It is impossible to get the full particulars or the names of the boats injured and destroyed to-night. The storm lasted only half an hour. It blew down fences and injured many verandahs of houses in this city.

It is not known whether it extended to the Gulf, but many fears are expressed in regard to its effects in that region, and that the damage is much greater than has yet been reported.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—The French Courier of New York publishes a letter from Washington on Central American Affairs, which the New York Herald furnishes originated in the French Legation in Washington, and on some points gives an insight to the confidential views of the French Legation in this country. The letter reviews Mr. Buchanan's Central American policy, and finds in the act of Com. Paulding a death blow at the "Central American Empire" of "perfidious Albion." It thinks Lord Napier shows simplicity in going into ecstacies over the seizure of the filibusters, and puts forth the following proposition for the proper Americanization of Central America, viz: a union of all the Central American Republics in one confederation, under the rule of Costa Rica, guaranteed and protected by the United States.

There are four ladies in the Utah military expedition against the Mormons. They are Mrs. Gov. Cummings, Mrs. Col. Canby, Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. Burns. Mrs. Cummings froze one of her feet while crossing the mountains.

THE USURY LAWS.—Money is now just as much an article of trade and commerce as cotton or flour. The fluctuations in its market price according to the commercial laws of demand and supply furnish the most delicate and reliable tests of the condition of trade and credit. In public sentiment and public action the usury laws have been for a long time utterly inoperative, because they are in direct opposition to the essential laws of trade and to the healthy action of commercial principles. Usury laws therefore produce but two effects. They furnish occasion to a few *country* capitalists to exact a higher premium upon their loans by way of compensation for their risk of violating the law; but their principal effect is to aid in the demoralization of the whole community to the constant and habitual violation of law.

The ground upon which usury laws were formerly defended, that money is an extraordinary power monopolized by a few, is no longer tenable on account of the condition of civilized communities. Money capital in all commercial States is so enlarged and so diffused that it would be much easier to monopolize cotton, flour, or any of the great staples of trade, than to effect a monopoly of this universal medium. A monopoly of some of these staples has been often attempted by reckless speculators, but no such attempt has been made or would be thought of in regard to money. On the contrary, as we have seen, this article is so completely the subject of the legitimate laws of trade, is so delicately sensitive to its minutest fluctuations, that the daily market price of money is the very best and most reliable test by which to ascertain the true condition of the commercial world.—*Louisville Journal.*

ROBBED.—A company of emigrants numbering about 30, en route from North Carolina to Arkansas, says the Nashville *Banner* of the 7th inst., were relieved of that indispensable necessity to comfortable traveling—their money—yesterday. It appears their funds consisted mostly in North Carolina bank notes, and the cashier of the crowd accepted the kind offices of a volunteer to have it changed without loss. The accommodating agent was sent to perform his office, and has not returned yet, and will not, very likely. People who read the papers and keep their eyes skinned—as everybody should now-a-days, especially if they have to travel—are not likely to be swindled in such a barefaced manner as this.

Petersburg Express.

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy.—When asked how he got his riches, he replied:

"My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour—and after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity.

The tradesman who does not advertise liberally, has been very appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern, but is too stingy to buy a candle.

Obituary.

Died, at Montezuma, in this county, on the 24th ult., MYRTILLA MARY GRAHAM, only daughter of the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D., aged 11 years and 14 days.

"See Clara, how soon the flowers of life decay.
How soon terrestrial pleasures fade away,
A star of comfort for a moment given,
Just rose on earth, then set to rise in heaven."

Communicated.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Confectionary, Bakery, Fruit, AND Retail Grocery Business,

Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frohenthall's, at Sprat & Donald's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.

MOODY & NISBET.

February 2, 1858. 48tf

Iron. Iron. Iron.

30,000 LBS. of IRON for sale.—Low for cash, by J. & E. B. STOWE, Charlotte, N. C.

Feb. 2, 1858.

SAM'L. P. SMITH,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

MAY always be found at the office of William Johnston, Esq.

☞ Prompt attention given to Collections, writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.

Feb. 2, 1858. 49tf

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Lots, front and back, now occupied by the Episcopal Church, with the church housing. The Lots lie well and is a beautiful situation for a family residence and the building, with a little additional expense, might be converted into a neat and comfortable dwelling. The terms will be moderate and made to suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

M. F. WINDELL.

Feb. 2, 1858. 49tf

☞ Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a Note on T. J. Holton, for about $75 or $80, dated in January, 1856.—All persons are forewarned trading for the same.

J. D. RANKIN.

Feb. 2, 1858. 150

Concord Male School.

JAMES R. McAULAY, Principal
DRURY LACEY, Jr., Assistant.

THE next session of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 17th of February, 1858.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary English branches	$10
Higher English branches	12
Classics and Mathematics	15
Contingent Fee	1

Board from $9 to $10 per month.

Feb. 2, 1858. 150

Wm. A. Owens,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the surrounding counties.

☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office.

Jan. 26, 1858. 46tf

H. B. Williams & Co.,

DEALERS in GROCERIES,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

ARE now receiving a large stock and will have weekly additions as their sales may require. They will sell to the wholesale trade at a small commission.

Our Terms are CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We occupy the well known stand recently occupied by T. M. Farrow.

☞ ORDERS attended to promptly and as low as if present.

H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Trade Street, 3 doors from the West Corner.

Charlotte, Jan. 26, 1858. 47tf

$1 for 50 cents!

ALL Wool Printed DeLaines, worth $1 per yd. for 50 cents.

T. H. BREM & CO.

Jan. 26, 1858. 150

Fresh Bread!

FRESH BREAD for families, every morning at J. D. Palmer's Confectionery, one door above the Bank of Charlotte.

Jan. 26, 1858. 47tf

☞ Dissolution.

THE firm of J. H. & M. F. WINDELL was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January, 1858, those indebted to the firm will please come forward and settle, and those having claims against the same, will present them. The books and papers are in the hands of the subscriber who is authorized to settle the business.

J. H. WINDELL.
M. F. WINDELL.

Jan. 26, 1858. 149

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1857.

Sarah Watson vs. Thomas K. Watson. } Bill for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State, *It was Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Whig notifying him to come forward to the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1858, and plead, answer or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro *confesso* and heard as parte against him.

Witness, D. R. Dunlap, clerk and master in Equity, at office in Charlotte, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1858.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. & M. E.

Jan. 26 1858. Pr fee $6. 152

$20 Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living 3½ miles east of Charlotte, on Friday night last a strawberry roan MARE, 16 or 17 hands high, 16 or 17 years old, star in the forehead, light mane and tail, paces well, new wheel all round and is shaved a good deal by the breeching. The person who stole the Mare also took off a riding bridle with partly red webbing and a good halter and an old wagon saddle. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the Mare, or $10 if taken up and information sent to me. Letters, containing information, can be sent to Charlotte, N. C.

M. A. EDWARDS.

Jan. 26 1858. 47tf

☞ Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Drucker & Sommers, is dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the firm will present them for Settlement, and those indebted to the firm, either by Notes or Book Accounts, are requested to come forward and make settlements immediately. Either of the Parties are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. SOMMERS.
L. DRUCKER.

Charlotte, January 1, 1858.

In withdrawing from the firm, the undersigned begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgement to his friends and the public for the patronage he has enjoyed, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successors.

E. SOMMERS.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into co-partnership, will carry on the

General Mercantile Business,

at the old stand, near Kerr's Hotel, under the name and style of Drucker & Heilbrun, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm.

L. DRUCKER.
J. HEILBRUN.

Charlotte, January 1, 1858. 47tf

Walker Expedition!

THE Citizens of Steele Creek and vicinity are respectfully informed that having employed some of the best Shoe and Boot Makers in Western North Carolina, I am now prepared to manufacture

BOOTS and SHOES

of the very best quality, on terms to suit the hard times. So give me a trial and be convinced.

THOS. H. MARKS.

Jan. 9, 1858. 3m45

T. H. BREM & CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, HATS & SHOES,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

January, 1858. 47tf

NEW FURNITURE.

J. M. SANDERS,
CABINET MAKER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture of his own and northern manufacture. —ALSO—

Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Jan. 19, 1858. 48-1y

S. M. HOWELL,

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Saddles and Harness made at the shortest notice.

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.

Jan. 19, 1858. 37tf

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the North Carolina Whig Office.

PIANOS.

Keep your Pianos in Tune.

THE citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country are again reminded that the subscriber is prepared at all times to repair and tune Pianos and Melodeons in the best possible manner. He would not say that an old instrument can be made to sound as well as a new one, with all the modern improvements attached; but he is prepared to say that an old instrument which will justify repairs at all, can be made to sit as good, and as sweet a tone, as the same instrument ever did when new.

He also intends keeping constantly on hand,

NEW PIANOS

from the most celebrated manufacturers in the United States, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices with freight added.

☞ Old Pianos received in part pay for new ones, according to their value.

He also intends keeping constantly on hand, second hand instruments to sell or to rent.

Any person having old instruments, and are desirous of selling them, may do well to have them repaired and kept exposed to sale in this market.

☞ Repair Shop and Ware Room at the Musical Hall, up-stairs, over the China Hall.

ASA GEORGE.

Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1858. 46-1y

A Change in Business.

I HAVE sold all my interest in the stock and leased my Tan Yard to Mr. J. H. Moore for a term of years, and would recommend him to the public as a finished workman, and hope he may get a liberal share of the patronage I have heretofore received. He will give the highest prices for Hides and Bark and sell the Leather as low as can be bought any where in Western North Carolina. He will keep a good stock of LEATHER of all kinds on hand, together with SHOES and all kinds of WAGON HARNESS, which will be sold cheap.

All indebted to me must call and make payment by the 1st of March, as I am determined to settle up my business forthwith. Call soon and save cost.

P. M. BROWN.

Jan. 19, 1858. 148

To Hire,

UNTIL the 25th of December next, SEVEN NEGROES—consisting of 2 likely men, 2 plough boys, a woman and 3 children. Terms accommodating to such as will treat them well.—Apply to

J. M. HUTCHISON.

Jan. 19, 1858. 46tf

William J. Kerr,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Equity,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.

☞ Special attention will be paid to the collection of claims.

Jan. 12, 1858. 3m45

THE 3RD VOLUME OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE opens with the year 1858.

It is commended to the people of North Carolina, and of the whole country, as THE ORGAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE, *the cheapest, and one of the best family religious papers in the South.*

Terms, $1 50 a year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. No departure from this rule.

Address the Editor, REV. R. T. HERIOT, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 12, 1858. 3m45

☞ Dissolution.

THE firm of BREM & STEELE was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to us, either by Note or Account, will please call at the Mutual Insurance Office, and settle with A. C. Steele.

T. H. BREM.
A. C. STEELE.

Jan. 1, 1858. 44tf

New Firm.

HAVING purchased A. C. Steele's interest in the

STOCK OF GOODS

of Brem & Steele, and associated with me J. A. Sadler, Jr. and T. LaFayette Alexander, the Business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of T. H. Brem & Co. We call the attention of the public to our Stock, as we have reduced the price of a great many Goods.

T. H. BREM.

Jan. 1, 1858. 44tf

Teas! Teas!!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD TEAS for Family use, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, and many other varieties, for sale at

H. M. PRITCHARD'S
Family Drug Store.

For Sale,

106 SHARES of Charlotte Bank Stock, on ten month's time.

Also, five Coupon Bonds of the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad Company. Apply to

E. NYE HUTCHISON.

Jan. 5, 1858 44tf

Charlotte & S. Carolina Railroad.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, C. & S. C. R. R. Company.

THE Directors of this Company have ordered the payment of a Semi-Annual dividend of Three Dollars per share on the Stock, which will be paid on first January next, as follows:

Foreign Stockholders, at C. Rose in Winnsboro; Stockholders in Chester and Western York, by the agent at Chester; those in North Carolina and Eastern York, by the agent at Charlotte; Charleston Stockholders, at the Bank of the State of South Carolina; and all others at this office.

C. BOUKNIGHT, *Treas'r.*

Dec. 29, 1857. 148

Catawba College,

NEWTON, N. C.

SINCE it has been reported in various sections of the country that this Institution has ceased to exist, I wish to inform the public, that it still continues with increased and increasing means of usefulness.

The next session will commence on the 3d Monday of January, and continue twenty weeks.

The Course of Instruction for the present year will extend from a Primary Class, through the College course, embracing a thorough English course, the Natural Sciences, Preparatory Studies, College course, the Higher Mathematics, French, German and Anglo-Saxon.

There will be a course of twenty essentially prepared Lectures on Natural Philosophy, with occasional Lectures on Comparative Philology, during the coming session.

☞ Terms the same as heretofore.

No effort will be spared on the part of the Teachers to make this the best Institution of its class.

Apply to

C. W. SMYTHE.

Dec. 30, 1857. 149

☞ Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a certain promissory Note, given by me to H. Chapman, agent for Edwin R. Clement and Silas G. Willis, for $100, due 18 months after date and dated 27th day of March, 1857. The consideration for said Note having failed I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law.

J. A. OZMENT.

Dec. 22, 1857. 49tf

BONDS *for the Delivery of Property,* FOR SALE HERE.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

Professor CHAS. DE GRAFF, introducer of the genuine De Graff's Electric Oil, is now in town, having arrived from Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday afternoon. The professor is stopping at that time-honored establishment, the Fountain Hotel. The Fountain is the house where General Lafayette stayed during his visit to Baltimore, and appears to be the favorite hotel with all great men. We understand the Professor intends to deliver a lecture this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Centre Market, when and where he will fully convince hearers of the beneficial effects of his far famed Electric Oil in assuaging the sufferings of humanity.—BALTO. SUN.—This Great Remedy can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to the old stand of Moore & Byerly, under L. S. Williams' Store, on Trade street, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line. He has still a few articles on hand such as

Golden Cook, Golden Star, Planter's and Premium
COOK STOVES,

and a variety of

PARLOR STOVES.

Also, a good assortment of

Tin and Hollow-ware, &c.

All of which I will sell cheap for CASH or Country Produce.

D. H. BYERLY.

Jan. 11, 1857. 45tf

DR. L. L. POLLOCK

OFFERS his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.

☞ Office on Trade street, two doors South of the Court House.

Jan. 5, 1858. 44-1y

R. M. Oates & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold exclusively for CASH, viz:

1,000 sacks of SALT,
100 bags of Rio COFFEE,
10 bags best Laguira do.
10 bags old government Java do.
25 Hhds. Coffee SUGAR,
10 " Crushed do.
5 " Powdered do.
10 Hhds. good Brown do.
50 Hhds. N. O. MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. West India do.
50 Boxes CHEESE,
5 Bbls. extra Buckwheat FLOUR,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Dec. 5, 1857. 41tf

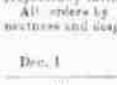
A CARD.

TO THE LAIDES!

I HAVE a large and Elegant Stock of FANCY SILKS, latest styles, which I will sell at COST.

ALSO,

300 PS. CALICOES, latest patterns, ranging in price from 5 to 11 c., which I offer to sell at cost. I will sell



BONNETS,

and Bonnet Ribbons at cost.

The Cash will be required, which selling at these prices.

L. S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1857. 32tf

LaFayette Brown, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

HAVING located at Davidson College, offers his professional services to the citizens and vicinity. Office opposite Eumenean Hall.

Oct. 20, 1857. 34tf

IMPORTANT RUMORS!!!

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
AGAINTS THE STATE.

BLUE STONE.—It is stated, and from the authority of Dr. H. M. Pritchard, who has just received from the manufactory, for which he is agent, several hundred pounds of the finest article ever offered in the town of Charlotte, to be vended in a short time, to supercede in quality and sale any imported article, and at a less price. Call and see it.

Dec. 1, 1857. Irwin's Corner.

Fresh Congress Water.

IN pint bottles—just received from Saratoga Springs, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1. Irwin's Corner.

Snuff.

SCOTCH, Maccaboy and English, Gentlemen's SNUFFS, just received, 600 lbs. in bladders and jars. Sold low for cash by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1, 1857. Irwin's corner.

Physicians, Take Notice!

HAVING taken advantage of the pressure of the times, I am receiving, by each purchaser, an immense and selected stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Instruments, Cocaine, &c.; to which I most respectfully invite your attention.

All orders by mail or otherwise, put up with neatness and despatch.

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

Tanners, or Train Oil.

FOR Tanners and Planters use in dressing and preserving Leather and Harness. For sale by

M. H. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

660 Gallons

CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, just received from the manufacturers. Also, Lamps and Wicks for burning them, 100 per cent. cheaper and more brilliant than any other light.

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

Lumber Yard.

THE subscribers inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, that they have established a LUMBER YARD in town, where they intend keeping a supply of all kinds of LUMBER for building and other purposes. Mr. Jonas Kindall is their agent in town. Application can be made to him or to either of the undersigned.

MILLER & PORTER.

Oct. 13, 1857. 145

Citrate Magnesia.

A AGREEABLE refreshment and laxative, as pleasant to the taste as soda water. Sold by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

Saponifier.

OR CONCENTRATED LEY.—Warranted to make soap without lime, and with little trouble. The best and cheapest article in use. Price 25 and 50 cents a can. Sold by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

30,000 Segars

JUST received and for sale at $1,25 per hundred, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Constable Warrants
FOR SALE HERE.

The Markets.

CORRECTED BY R. M. OATES & CO.

CHARLOTTE, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

BACON, Hams, new	lb	09	@ 00
" Sides,	lb	00	@ 00
" Hog Round,	lb	12½	@ 00
" Shoulders,	lb	00	@ 00
Bagging, Gunny,	yd	17	@ 00
Beef,	lb	3	@ 8
Butter,	lb	12½	@ 15
Beeswax,	lb	20	@ 22
Beans,	bushel	00	@ 00
Brandy, Apple,	gal	00	@ 00
" Peach,	gal	00	@ 00
Cotton, new,	lb	8	@ 8½
Coffee, Rio,	lb	12½	@ 18
" Java,	lb	18	@ 20
Candles, Adamantine,	lb	33½	@ 37
" Sperm,	lb	45	@ 50
" Tallow,	lb	55	@ 00
Corn, old,	bushel	00	@ 00
" new,	bushel	55	@ 00
Chickens,	each	12½	@ 00
Cloth, Cuppers,	yard	12½	@ 15
" Lowdens,	yard	25	@ 30
Eggs,	dozen	9	@ 10
Flour,	bbl	8½	@ 4½
"	bags	2½	@ 2¾
Feathers,	lb	30	@ 35
Lard,	lb	12½	@ 00
Mutton,	lb	5	@ 6
Mackerel,	bbl No 1	$18	@ 00
"	Kits	$300	@ 350
Molasses, N. O.	gal	45	@ 50
" W. I.	gal	40	@ 00
Meal,	bushel	50	@ 52
Mullets (Wilmington)	bbl	00	@ 00
Nails, Northern,	lb	5	@ 00
" Southern,	lb	5	@ 6
Oats,	bushel	40	@ 45
Pork,	lb	7	@ 7½
Peas,	bushel	75	@ 00
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	80	@ 81
" Sweet,	bushel	81	@ 00
Rice,	bushel	84	@ $00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb	14	@ 16
" Brown,	lb	8	@ 12½
Stone Ware,	gal	9	@ 12½
Salt,	sack	$1 50	@ 00
Tea,	lb	75	@ 81
Wheat, white,	bushel	90	@ 91
" red,	bushel	90	@ 00
Whiskey, Northern,	gal	45	@ 55
" N. Carolina,	gal	40	@ 45
Hogs, clean, dressed weight,		7	@ 7½
Wool,	lb	22	@ 25
Yarn,	lb	110	@ 00

REMARKS.

COTTON.—There is a good demand for Cotton at 8 3 cent decline.

CORN is in good demand at 55 cents.

FLOUR is dull at the above quotation.

OATS.—The supply is ample for the demand and prices lower.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, January 30, 1858.

COTTON.—The cotton market presented no new feature yesterday. The demand was quiet but steady, at former quotations. 200 bales were sold at 8½ @ 10 cents extremes.

BACON, log round,	11 @	12
CORN,	70 @	75
PEAS,	85 @	90
OATS,	60 @	65
FLOUR,	$8 @	$8½

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, January 27, 1858.

COTTON.—There was a very good demand for this article during the sales having reached upwards of 1400 bales, at prices ranging from 8½ @ 10¾ cents.

Drug Store Removed.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his DRUG STORE from Granite Range to Irwin's Corner, which has been newly fitted up and arranged expressly for his business, and where he is now receiving a large stock of articles in his line.

H. M. PRITCHARD.

May 19, 1857. 110

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The next ordinary drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery authorized by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at Havana on

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1858.

$300,000.

SORTED NUMERO 594 ORDINARIO,

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000!!

1 prize of $100,000		4 prizes of $2,000	
1 "	50,000	5 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	52 "	500
1 "	10,000	143 "	400
1 "	5,000	20 Apr'xim's	$800

4 Approximations to the $100,000—$600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10, Quarters $5; Prices cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, (care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.) until the 18th of February, will be attended to.

Persons ordering Tickets will please write their names plain and give their post office, county and state.

300 gallons of pure LINSEED OIL, Just received and will be sold low for Cash by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1. Irwin's Corner.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

WISTOR'S Balsam and Lozenges, Hoyt's Syrup Tar, Rose Syrup, Squills, Iodine and all kinds of Pectoral and Cough mixtures. For sale by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1. Irwin's Corner.

Pure French Brandy.

HOLLAND Gin, Whiskey, Sherry and Port Wines, Lemon Ale and Porter, for medicinal use. Sold by

Dec. 1 H. M. PRITCHARD.

Starch.

BLACK Pepper, Ginger, Baking and Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Flavoring Extracts of every kind. For sale at wholesale and retail, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Railroad shanties, in Liberty co., Ga., about the 1st of August, 1856, my negro man

EPHRAIM.

He is black and of medium size,