

a breaking up of old party lines; not at all. Let us continue to differ upon former issues—let us preserve our separate party organizations as heretofore. But, let us, at the same time, make common cause against a common enemy.

**MY DEAR SIR:**  
Our attention has recently been called to the propriety of holding a State Convention, irrespective of party, in order that we may combine our position, and let Northern fanaticism know what they may expect, should they be carried by their blind and intemperate zeal to the limit which we fear.

We seriously fear, that the decree "De lauda est Carthago" has already gone forth, and that nothing short of its accomplishment, will satisfy those who have enlisted in this political crusade against Southern institutions.

If so, "Carthago" should in time look to her own protection, or when she is forced to act, it may be too late.

With many others in different parts of the State, I am, decidedly of opinion, that a State Convention is called for, and I likewise think, it should be composed of four delegates from each County, two from each party, and that they should meet in Raleigh this winter.

It strikes me with some force, that if our Northern friends were presented with the alternative, that they would hesitate long before they would press matters to that extent, and that this is the only way to meet the subject.

I certainly cannot be the advocate of any rash or precipitate step, yet think that we owe it to ourselves to be firm.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

For the Republican.  
**Western Turmpike.**  
Sm.

It may be interesting to your readers to hear what the Engineer and Commissioners are doing on the Western Turmpike.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., as I ascended a hill, nine miles West of Asheville, I saw an encampment, two large tents and several small ones. In front, was a red flag bearing the inscription "State of North Carolina." I rode up and upon inquiring learned, that it was the Company locating the Western Turmpike. The party consisted of the following persons: S. M. Fox, Chief Engineer; I. D. Barnes, first assistant; Samuel Green, of Wilmington, leveler; A. H. Shuford, of Catawba, Commissioner and Commissary; A. M. Shuford and G. B. Ward, rod-men; William Allison, of Haywood county; chief ax-man; Elihu Cowan, of Haywood, Samuel Brison and J. Davis, of Cherokee county, assistant ax-men; W. H. Alexander, of Burke County, Chief wagoner, and Stephen, of Wilmington, Cook. As it was Sunday the Company were variously occupied; some reading, some smoking over the mountains.

Mr. English is near this spot, and is the highest view in this part of Buncombe. I learned, that the road is located from Asheville, crossing French Broad about a fourth of a mile above Smith's bridge; thence along a ridge, leaving Col. Deaver's Sulphur Spring about four hundred yards South; thence West of the present road to about the 7 mile mark; thence, across the road, to Hominy Creek. One of the party informed me, that Messrs. Fox and Shuford had reconnoitered the country for miles, and had agreed to follow the Hominy Creek from that point at Penly's farm to its head. The grade of the road from Asheville to Hominy Creek, does not exceed 5 feet in 100. Every person that I saw at Asheville and the Sulphur Springs, was much pleased with the location. It is thought, that there will be but few places where the grade will exceed 5 feet in 100. The party are out from Sun-rise to Sun-set, and cannot make more than from 1 1/2 to 2 miles per day. It is thought that it will take them until Christmas to reach the Georgia line. Mr. J. J. Erwin is detained at home on account of sickness; he has had an attack of fever, and has not yet been able to join the party. Mr. Hays, also, is detained at home on account of Cherokee and Macon courts. He is expected to join the party about the 23rd inst.

SWANNAHO.

From the Charlotte Journal.  
Mr. HOLTON.—Will you do me the favor to give this communication a place in your paper this week, in order that it may appear in company with the correspondence you are now publishing between Mr. Barringer and myself. I should not have said one word in relation to this matter, but for the conduct of Mr. Barringer in connexion with its publication.

Now, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I do not complain of the publication of the correspondence, for that, in itself, was right, and he was so advised by my friends as well as by myself. Of what I complain, is this: In the publication of the correspondence, Mr. (Barringer) inserted a letter from his friend Dr. Henderson, and also appended to the article signed "A Voter," a reference to my vote, as proof that the charge of bribery, which he had preferred against me, was true; although he had made, over his own signature, in his letter of apology, a clear and unqualified withdrawal of every word of it. It is true, that in his publishing Dr. Henderson's letter and statement, he refrains from making any comment, but it is equally true, that by the publication he endorsed it and made it his own. Why its publication? Did he not know that it was improper to publish anything outside of the correspondence unless by agreement? Does he think that the opinions of his friend Dr. Henderson and his other three friends, can qualify or alter in the slightest degree, the settlement between

him and myself? Where was the use then of the publication of Dr. Henderson's statement? For on the very week before the publication of the correspondence, there appeared in the "Horriets' Nest," the friend of Mr. Barringer, a notice that the difficulty between Mr. Barringer and myself had been honorably and amicably adjusted.

To say that it was published to correct reports prejudicial to him will not do, because the simple publication of the correspondence would correct all misrepresentations as to the terms of the adjustment. The settlement stands upon its own basis, and it is too late now to attempt to vary it by anything that was said before or after.

What then was its object? The letter and statement show it. First, that he went to the Catawba Springs (not to the field) prepared to fight; and secondly, which was its main object, to explain why it was he did not accept a direct invitation to the field, as it was construed by him to be, instead of having Dr. Henderson address me a note which opened the door for a reconciliation.

Here then is the true reason for the publication of Dr. Henderson's statement, and unfortunately in doing so contradicts his letter to me and the whole correspondence. Look at it. Dr. Henderson says in his statement that when called upon to act as Mr. Barringer's friend, he at once pronounced my letter a direct invitation to the field, and such also was the opinion of Mr. Barringer. Let us see then how this statement agrees with the correspondence.

The first letter I received when we met at the Catawba Springs on the 27th ult. was from Mr. Barringer accompanying one from Dr. H. Mr. B's as follows:—"Your note of the 17th inst. was handed to me at Morganton on Tuesday evening of the 21st. Its contents are now under consideration, but at the suggestion of my friend Dr. H., final action thereon is postponed for reasons which he will give." Now mark Dr. H's reasons:—"Your communication dated August 17th, directed to my friend Mr. R. Barringer by the hand of F. C. Davidson, Esq., is now before me. I confess it places me, as the friend of Mr. Barringer in an awkward position, for it may be understood as either a peremptory invitation to the field, or a demand for explanation."

The above letter of Dr. H. contains the reasons assigned by Mr. Barringer for a postponement of final action on my letter. Now I defy the most perfect critic to show, if he can, one word in the whole correspondence, that would sustain him in the statement, that in consequence of what was learned at the Springs, Mr. Barringer's acceptance was declined being delivered.

Does Dr. H. say in the same letter, that his position had been changed in consequence of anything he had heard? or on the contrary does he not say that his position was at hand on account of not knowing whether it was a peremptory invitation to the field, or a demand for explanation. Can language be more explicit? If Mr. Barringer or his friend Dr. Henderson, believed my letter to be a challenge, why was it not boldly avowed in the correspondence? for certainly no source, however reliable, should have influenced them to avow a different opinion, when my letter was before them and unquestionably the highest authority. Again, my note was delivered to Mr. Barringer at Morganton on the 21st inst. and we did not meet at the Catawba Springs till the 27th, although he had six days to consider my letter, during which time, according to his own statement, he had consulted several gentlemen—not yet arrived at the Springs still in doubt, whether my note was a challenge or not, and "postpones final action thereon," until I would tell him what it meant, I did frankly disclose its import, which was received by him, and under which the settlement was made. To make, then, a statement 13 days after the tenchery of which is to change the complexion of the compromise, for the benefit of one of the parties, without the consent or knowledge of the other, is most extraordinary, and without excuse or palliation.

But suppose my first note was a challenge, pray what is the second? Was I asked to withdraw it? No. Did I withdraw it? No. What then did I do? I said it was not intended as an invitation to the field, but a demand for satisfaction; reiterating the very words of the first, which he admitted substituted a challenge.

What then did I mean by a demand for satisfaction? Why, simply, that Mr. Barringer had to withdraw (and to explain hence I did not use that term) the charge of corruption which he had made against me or fight. He withdrew the charge and there the matter ended.

The next ground of complaint is, that Mr. Barringer in publishing the correspondence added to the article signed "A Voter," which was not attached to the original, a reference to my vote in Congress, thereby in substance reiterating the charge which was the foundation of the difficulty; the whole of which he had withdrawn as his own letter shows.

This, in connection with an extract from his letter to Mr. Holton, acknowledging the authorship of "A Voter," proves how deliberate his unfounded malignity. He uses the following language in giving his name:—"I neither write or publish any thing against any man, unless I have some good reason for doing so, and what I then either write or publish, I am ready to repeat in his face and stand up to."

The cause of the difficulty, grew out of this article signed "A Voter," which he said he would repeat to my face and stand up to.

No comment necessary. I will merely ask the community to look at his letter to me of the 27th August, and compare it with his language in giving up his name.

G. W. CALDWELL,  
September 19, 1849.

### COLUMBIA PRICES—CURRENT.

—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Bacon—Hams, lb.	9 a 12 1-2
Shoulders,	7 a 7 1-2
Sides,	6 3-4 a 7
Batter—Goshen, lb.	25 a 30
Country,	18 a 19
Beeswax, lb.	37 1-2 a 40
Candles—Sperm, lb.	45 a 50
Sperm, Patent,	35 a 37 1-2
A. lamantine,	16 a 18
Tallow,	12 a 15
Cheese—Northern, lb.	9 a 10
Java,	12 1-2 a 14
Cotton, lb.	7 1-2 a 9 3-4
Flour—Country, bbl.	5 50 a 6 00
Grain—Corn, bushel.	56 a 69
Oats,	33 a 00
Peas,	62 a 00
Lard, lb.	10
Lime, bbl.	1 75 a 2 00
Molasses—West India,	30 a 35
New Orleans,	37 a 40
Nails,	4 1-2 a 5
Rice, per 100 lbs.	\$3 00 a 4 50
Sugars—West India, lb.	7 a 10
New Orleans,	6 a 9
Loaf and Crushed,	10 a 12 1-2
Salt, per sack,	1 50 a 00
Bagging—Heap, 44 in yard,	18 a 20
Rope—Hemp, lb.	11 a 15
Manilla,	11 a 17
Twine,	25 a 30

### Notice.

THE Copartnership of QUINN & HOLLAND, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by cash or by note, as the business of the firm must be closed.

QUINN & HOLLAND,  
Dallas, Sept. 13, 1849. 42.

### NEW FIRM.

W. F. & L. H. HOLLAND,  
respectfully announces to the citizens of Gaston County and the surrounding Country, that they have associated themselves in the Mercantile business in the town of Dallas; and that they are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Quinn & Holland, an extensive and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a village Store. They invite the public to come and see their store assuring them, that

BARGAINS MAY ALWAYS BE OBTAINED

there for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

W. F. HOLLAND,  
L. H. HOLLAND,  
Dallas, Sept. 1849. 42.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Catawba County.

Abel H. Shuford, & others ) Petition for sale of lots in vs. )  
H. Candler, & Wife & others. ) Newton.

AFFIDAVIT having been made according to law in the above case, Jonas Ramsour & his wife Eve, Lawson Reinhardt & his wife Susannah, Elkanah Shuford, & Eli Shuford, Jr., defendants named in said Bill of complaint, are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of our next County of Equity, to be held for the County of Catawba, at the Court House, in Newton, on the 31 Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs Bill, or Judgment.

Witness, G. J. WILKIE,  
at office, this 31st day of Sept., A. D., 1849.  
Sept. 3, 1849. Pr. fee 5 62 1-2 40—6w.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CATAWBA COUNTY.

Samuel Haun, Adm'r ) July Session 1848. vs. ) Petition to sell Christian Haun, et al. ) Land.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Simpson Haun, Thomas Haun, Samuel Haun, Christian Haun and Anna, heirs at law of David Baun, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Republican for six successive weeks, for the defendants to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said Petition; and otherwise judgement will be taken pro confesso and the case set for hearing—ex parte.

Witness, G. SETZER, c. c. c.  
August 17. Pr. fee 5 62 1-2 cts. 36—6w.

### LAND FOR Sale.

In conformity to a clause of the last will and Testament of George Wilfong, Dec'd., I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on the 22 of next September, that valuable plantation, or tract of land whereon the Dec'd. formerly lived, containing two hundred acres, lying in Catawba County, on the East side of the South Fork immediately below the State Ford; nearly one half of which tract is bottom land. There is on said tract about sixty acres of wood land, the greater part of which is good bottom, on which there is excellent timber. There is also on said Land a tolerable good dwelling house, a Barn, and some other buildings. A credit will be given, the terms of which will be made known on the day of sale.

Aug. 11th, 1849.

JOSHUA WILSON, Esq.

### A Well Concerted Intrigue!

Valuable Secret Disclosed.

THE welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal desire to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the genus Homo, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances) dwelling in marble halls, surrounded by parasites, and reveling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "open handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *ex parte* medium of banking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium in society, PYFER & CO the truly fortunate, far famed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the offspring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—the *arcana of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify:

Look to Pyfer & Co for Riches!

Most Brilliant Results Again!

Every Lottery shows its treasures!

CORRESPONDENTS READ THE GLORIOUS EVIDENCE!

PYFER & CO. Public Benefactors!

See the virtue of the first order! \$25,000, whole ticket, number 25 49 58, drawn 20 August! was sent to South Carolina. The result of the first order! See managers' official drawing of that date.

\$ 7,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Louisiana.

10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

5,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.

18,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.

5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to New York.

4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.

Nearly every Prize paid on file.

PYFER & CO. always refer to the Managers!

Every person should try his or her luck!

The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

PYFER & CO. sell all the large Prizes!

ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE!

Special Schemes for Sept. 1849.

ALL ORDERS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AT PYFER & Co's.

Date. Capital No. of Price of Price of

Sept. Prizes. Ballots. Tickets. Packages.

1 \$30,000 66 Nos. 43 drawn 10 25 00

3 5 of 12,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 8 27 50

4 20,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn 5 15 00

5 30,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 10 32 50

6 24,000 75 Nos. 18 drawn 5 17 50

7 13,500 78 Nos. 18 drawn 4 13 25

8 5 of 20,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 10 32 50

10 25,000 78 Nos. 15 drawn 8 25 00

11 24,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 5 18 50

12 30,000 72 Nos. 13 drawn 10 32 50

13 24,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 5 18 50

14 18,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 5 16 25

15 45,000 78 Nos. 16 drawn 15 45 00

17 27,500 75 Nos. 11 drawn 8 27 00

18 18,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 5 18 50

19 30,000 78 Nos. 14 drawn 10 32 50

20 20,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 5 18 50

21 15,000 78 Nos. 14 drawn 4 14 00

22 37,500 75 Nos. 12 drawn 10 32 50

24 25,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 8 27 50

25 20,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 5 16 25

26 30,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 10 32 50

27 20,000 78 Nos. 12 drawn 5 18 75

28 30,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 4 10 75

29 66,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 20 62 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawings, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please Order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule) for a Package or Single Ticket to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 LIGHT-ST. Baltimore Md.,

THOMAS TROTTER,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry, Silver

Ware, &c.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

IN HIS LINE, WHICH HE OFFERS

FOR SALE LOW, CALL AND SEE.

Charlotte, July 1849. 34—4f.

Military Election in Catawba.

CAPT. T. W. BRADBURN,

## PROSPECTUS

—FOR—

### OSCAR DE BONCARD'S

FRENCH SELF INSTRUCTOR.

THE plan for a work, through which any intelligent person over fifteen years of age may acquire a thorough knowledge of the French Language, would have been given to the public before this, had I not been prevented by circumstances.

The experience of teaching my native language for years in this country, has convinced me that a work may be published by which every person who has studied his own language sufficiently, can, with great ease, and without the guidance of a teacher, acquire a perfect knowledge of this most useful and fashionable language which, it is now generally admitted, is indispensable to a finished education.

Native teachers are so scarce in the interior of the United States that, from necessity, parents permit their children to engage in the study under persons who know little of the language themselves; and thus vast sums of money annually, are uselessly thrown away. I therefore flatter myself that my work will meet with a cordial reception and a liberal patronage; and that, when its merits are fully appreciated, I shall reap the fruits of the immense labor that will have been bestowed upon it.

The country is flooded with works, each of which pretends that the student has only to go over it to understand the language; but, doubtless, those interested have made the discovery that none of them are explicit, or complete enough to be of any practical utility; for, in the course of my teaching, I have used first one and then another of all the French Grammars extant; but in every instance, I have had to make constant additions and explanations, without which the student could not at all see his way clear.

The plan which I shall pursue is such, that the attentive student will be led, by easy stages, through the peculiarities of the language, without meeting the least obstacle to his progress; and, if he devote but one hour a day, he will, at the end of nine or ten months, be master of the language.

I shall issue my work by Lessons, one a day; and the scholar has but to pursue it attentively, committing to memory what I shall point out, and never taking more than one a day, nor entering upon the next, until the preceding one shall have been well understood; and, if my instructions be strictly complied with, I promise the learner complete success.

In this way, I shall issue six lessons, one for each day in the week, until about ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY shall have been received, by which time the work will be complete.

Now let us make a calculation of the amount of money which parents generally expend for their children's tuitions in French, and from which little or no benefit usually results, comparing it with the purchase of my book, of the final success of which, if sufficiently patronized, I give the public the most positive assurance. Suppose you pay but \$10 a session; and, as none think it worth while to devote less than four sessions to the study it amounts to \$40! and after all, the knowledge acquired is so inconsiderable and imperfect that the learner is hopelessly discouraged from ever recurring to it again—and why? Because the teacher, not understanding the language well himself, is incompetent to communicate instruction in an intelligible manner.

How often have I had to teach young persons who informed me that they had studied the language in Academies for several years, and with whom, after an examination, I found I had to commence again at the very beginning! And how often have I had to instruct "Teachers of the French language" whom it became my duty frankly to reprove for presuming to teach a thing of which they had but a slight knowledge themselves!

Now let me show the trifling cost of my work and the benefit to be derived from it. 180 Lessons, at six and a fourth cents each, will amount to \$11.25; and, by the time the Student has learned them thoroughly, he is bound to understand the language perfectly—that is, he will be able to write it correctly, and to read any, even the most difficult work as easily as if it were English.

There is nothing now left except the pronunciation; and it is not better nor to pronounce at all, than to learn from incompetent teachers a barbarous jargon which would not be understood in France, and which would attract nothing but ridicule, should any one commit such a folly as to utter it in the presence of an accomplished American who had acquired the language under a qualified native instructor?

All I ask of the public, is to extend to me a patronage sufficient without which the work cannot be commenced; and, on my part, I promise to produce a complete *French Self Instructor*, one from which all difficulties that have hitherto impeded the progress of the Student will be removed. When commenced, I shall devote all my time and attention to the work, and furnish six numbers every week regularly until it shall be completed.

The first number will be issued gratuitously to all who may desire to inspect it; and from this, intelligent persons will not fail to form a judgment favorable to the work when finished.

Persons who send ten subscribers, are hereby entitled to one copy gratis. Not being able, without assistance, to sustain all the expense of the first issue, I am compelled to ask the small advance of two dollars from each subscriber; after which payments made monthly.

The terms have been made exceedingly low in anticipation of an extensive patronage. Directions for forming classes, studying lessons &c., &c., will be formed in the first number, which will be issued without delay.

After the work shall have been completed, a vocabulary containing all the words used in the Self Instructor, will be forwarded to subscribers gratis. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the editor of the Carolina Republican, or to Jacob A. Ramsour, who is authorized to retain it until the numbers for which payment shall have been made, are forwarded to subscribers; and, if the advance subscriptions will not justify the undertaking, the money will be returned.

OSCAR DE BONCARD.  
Lincolnton, Sept. 21, 1849. 41—

### BRIGADE ORDERS!

HEAD QUARTERS.

15th Brigade N. C. Militia.

LENOIR, Aug. 30, 1849.

To the Colonels Commanding the several

Regiments composing the 15th Brigade,

N. C. Militia:

YOU will Parade your respective Regi-

ments at the times and places follow-

ing, in order for Review and Inspection;

to wit: