



CONCORD, N. C.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 6, 1855.

V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent in the Northern Cities. J. W. Hainey is our authorized agent for Mecklenburg, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts.

ORIGINAL STORY. We give, this week, the first chapter of an original story, by our 'fair friend Ida May, whose re-appearance in our columns will be hailed with satisfaction, we know.

WESTERN CAROLINA ACADEMY. The attention of Parents and Guardians is called to this new and flourishing Institution in our midst.

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION. Large and intelligent audiences assembled under this great Magicians pavilion, on Wednesday and Thursday nights last, to witness his astonishing feats in natural magic, and the other attractions offered in the bills.

ELECTION IN GEORGIA. The Telegraphic despatches from Georgia indicate that the election has probably been carried the State. Returns had only been received from a few counties, all of which gave American majorities.

DIDN'T COME IT! This Editor of the Hendersonville 'Herald of Truth,' (who is a Methodist minister), tells a good joke on himself, in his last number. It appears he was officiating at a camp-meeting lately, and going out among the outsiders, warning sinners of the wrath to come and exhorting the faithful, he came across a Presbyterian minister, (a stranger to him,) whom he tried to induce up to the altar, to be prayed for! He didn't succeed, however.

THE FIRE IN SALISBURY. We learn from our Salisbury exchanges, that the late fire in Salisbury involved a loss of nearly \$13,000 worth of property,—a part of which was covered by insurance. Mr. Sill's stock of Drugs and medicines,—worth about \$10,000 was insured for \$5,000, and Mr. Chambers also had an insurance on the buildings for \$2,000.

What a great deal of sickness in the town and surrounding country, (mostly children,) and their supply of medicines thus summarily cut off, the citizens of Rowan are in rather a bad predicament.

In 1755, five Methodists settled in the city of New York, and formed the first society in America. In 1855, just a century later, the Methodist church in the United States numbers over four million of worshippers.

The census of 1850 shows that the oldest person living in the United States was 140 years of age. This person was an Italian woman, residing in this State.

A Seneca warrior, 101 years old, lately gave evidence in a court of Justice in Buffalo, N. Y., in a great land suit. He is strong and healthy, and his eyesight good. He was listened to with intense interest,—going back with the history of the country prior to the days of the Revolution.

In the recent balloon ascension of Mons Godard, it is stated by the passengers, that at the height of 14,000 feet from the earth everything said or spoken out distinctly by them, was returned in about a minute, in an echo, and this echo was as clear and distinct as the words uttered by the human voice.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—Samuel McDonald, a lad of nineteen, on trial at Romney Va., for murdering David Arnoff, who detected him while robbing his house, in June last has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary.

UNCLE SAM AND DENMARK.

PRESENT appearances indicate the possibility of a rupture between the United States and Denmark, on the "Sound Dues" question.

From time almost immemorial, the King of Denmark has exacted certain tolls of all vessels passing through the narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, leading into the Baltic Sea, for the ostensible purpose of keeping up certain light-houses on the coast; but really, the income from this duty alone, for many years past, has been almost sufficient to defray the entire governmental expenses of the kingdom of Denmark.

The Fortress of Cronberg Castle commands the entrance, and besides the tribute here levied on vessels, Captains are also required to lower their top-sails, on entering, in honor to the Danish Crown.

But "Uncle Sam," with his characteristic independence, has "given notice to quit," and declares he will not stand the imposition. Jonathan never demurs as long as only empty honors are demanded, but when the "all-mighty dollar" is touched, it is then

"You wake an echo in his soul," and he kicks up a shindy at once. In the treaty of 1826, between the United States and Denmark, this duty was recognized, but with the agreement that it may be dissolved by either nation, provided one year's notice is given of its intention. Uncle Sam gave the necessary notice about six months ago, and the consequence will be, Denmark must throw the passage open to the world, or whip us into submission to her requirements.

The sound dues being such a rich source of revenue to the Danish government, and they have enjoyed the monopoly so long, they will hardly give it up without a struggle. It is said that France offers Denmark her assistance, against the United States, provided she (Denmark) will ally the Allies in whipping Russia. Uncle Sam will not be frightened much at this, as the Allies have now on hand quite as much as they can well attend to, in the management of the Russian Bear, who has already proved an ugly customer, without engaging in a to them profitless war, with the next most powerful nation on earth.

But seriously, we cannot see why the commercial nations of the earth should longer submit to the imposition of this tax, as Great Britain might, with the same propriety, demand tribute from vessels entering the Mediterranean, because she holds Gibraltar. We think the high seas of the world should be common to the world.

The place has not yet been discovered to the civilized world. Stripes have not waved.

FALL OF SEVASTOPOL THE 2ND!

The second fall of this Russian stronghold, has been duly announced by the Steamer America, the telegraphic reports of which will be found in to-day's paper. This information has been confirmed in part, by the newspaper mails, brought by the America.

The Allies have achieved a great and glorious victory! They have assaulted and taken a heap of smouldering, blood-stained ruins, at a cost of the lives of fifteen thousand men!

Fort Constantine and the Northern part of the city, however, have not yet been reduced, and the Allies will find quite as hard a nut to crack there, as they did at the Mamelon and Malekoff.

HAPPENING IN SALISBURY for a few hours the other night, our attention was attracted to that emporium of fashion and elegance—the establishment of Mr. E. Myers. The polite and attentive head clerk of the establishment waited on us and insisted upon our seeing that stock of goods advertised in another column. He showed us through in part, greatly to our wonder and delight;—those silks spoken of as actualities and a sight of those other women fairs would turn the head of an anchorite. Our dreams were in fairy-land all night, which is not to be wondered at, as we stayed at the Rowan House, (kept by Col. Robbins,) so far famed for its luxurious fare and comfortable quarters,—not to mention the hospitality and attentiveness to the wants of his guests, of the worthy Col. himself.

KANSAS.—The election in this Territory for Delegate to Congress takes place on the first Monday of October. The organ of the Abolitionists, at Lawrence, counsels its followers not to attend the election, and relies upon a majority in the next House of Representatives to keep the Delegate elect from his seat. This game is not very likely to win.

The Express train between Albany and Buffalo ran in to a cattle train on the 20th inst. The locomotives and tenders of both trains were smashed to pieces. The engineer of the express train was killed instantly. The express messenger was fatally wounded. The fireman had both his arms and legs broken; another man had a leg broken and one had his back broken. We can hardly pick up an exchange without reading of some smash on some railroad.

We notice that Bishop Doane, the Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey has deposited his own son from the ministry for having turned Catholic.

OUR TABLE.

'Harper's Magazine.' This valuable monthly has been received for October, most beautifully illustrated. The "history of Bears and Bear hunting," given in this number is very interesting.—Price \$3 with Gazette \$2. Address Harper & Bro., New York.

Frank Leslie's Ladies Gazette, An exquisitely beautiful monthly, has been received for October. The following notice from the N. Y. Herald, we most heartily endorse:—

We have received the October number of "Frank Leslie's Ladies Gazette of Fashion and the Beau Monde." There is a noticeable improvement in the style and contents of each number of this magazine over the preceding number, and it now constitutes a really interesting and— to the ladies at least—a most useful periodical. We remark one new feature in it particularly, which strikes us as a very admirable one. It is that the leading article is devoted to a description of the fashions as they are found in this city—not as they were one, three or six months ago in London or Paris. It is entitled "Our Monthly Review of Fashion and the Industrial Arts," and we may judge by the first article, the subject is one which it is bound to be elucidated so well, with the most immediate interest to the ladies, as to the propriety of doing the best and most intelligent information on the prevailing fashion. In the way of prints, the Gazette makes a very creditable appearance, and its selections of reading matter are very appropriate.

Where is the Journal? We have not received our October number.

'Blackwood's Magazine.' The September number has been received. Contents:—

- Life in the interior of Russia. Zaidie; A Romance Part X. Notes on Canada and the Northwest States of America. Part VI. Superior Policy of Russia. Part III. Light Literature for the Holidays. Wagram; or Victory in Death. Our beginning of the last war. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York at \$2 per Annum; with 4 British Reviews \$10.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—G. A. Miller, Esq., senior Editor of the Salisbury Whig, has disposed of his interest in that establishment, to Jas. F. Bell, Esq., late assistant Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

A Scene of Woe.

The following is an extract from a letter from a pleasant volume of woe does it speak!

"Language fails to express the amount of suffering and distress. Could you but ride over the place, in one half hour I could show you sights that would make your heart bleed. I went, two days ago, to nurse a young man, with an interesting family, consisting of a very pretty wife and two children. I sat up with him from five o'clock one morning till seven the next, when the poor fellow died. I shall never forget the scene as long as I live. His wife had requested to see him before he died. About five in the morning I informed her that he could not live, in the symptoms of the vomit were coming on. She begged me to assist her to the bedside. I did so and as she was about to embrace him for the last time, the death rattle was heard, and he hung stiff, dead in her arms. She raised herself and fell powerless into mine. But the worst part is yet to be told. His father, an old man of sixty years, had to be informed of it, and I was the person to do it. I threw on my cloak and started for his house.—

He met me at the door, as if inwardly conscious of my mission, he flung his arms around my neck, and resting his head upon my shoulder, burst into a flood of tears.— He had lost his wife the Sunday preceding, his daughter the day after, and now this young man was the third—all in one week. Besides, his last and only boy had extremely low. When I left his door to return to the scene of death, meditating upon what I had witnessed, and the pitiable fate of this old man I could restrain my feelings no longer, and seating myself upon a doorstep, I wept bitterly.

A Jewish Wedding.—The Syracuse Organ describes the ceremonies of a Jewish wedding which recently took place in that city:—The bride attired in white, closely veiled with her friends advanced from one side of the house, while at the same time the groom, with his friends, came from the other. The priest commenced by singing alone, with his back to the parties. Wine was then presented to the groom and bride and again the priest sang with several little boys dressed for the occasion; these an exhortation or address and more drinking of wine. Here the bride commenced crying, which was soon followed by the groom—a ring was given, and they were declared married. Both kissed and cried, and both returned to their former positions and the ceremony was ended.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—ROCHESTER, September 14.—Harlow's powder mill, near this city, blew up last night, with a tremendous explosion, shaking the earth and breaking glass miles distant. Four buildings were destroyed, but no person was killed. The buildings contained about 1500 kegs of powder.

THE WAR FOR CALIFORNIA.—Messrs. H. B. White and W. L. Brown, from Concord, with several hands, (white) passed by this place on Saturday last, on the cars, en route for California. We had thought the day had gone by long since when the gold-miners were making victims of so many of our friends and acquaintances. But it seems not. We wish our young friends the greater success in their perilous undertaking and pray that an alwise Providence shall permit them again to meet, in their own native land, the many friends they have left behind. We hope their most sanguine anticipations may be realized, and that they may return with a pocket full of gold and plenty to spare. Mr. Brown has seen the Mount before—horns and all—he having spent three years there prior to 1835, and was very successful for a youth full and inexperienced miner.—Rep Banner.

The Very Latest. THE WAR.—The news by the America contains the accounts of the fall of the South side of Sebastopol, brought out by the steamer Washington, to which we have as yet, but very few details to add.

Delescler has been created a Marshal of France and Paris completely illuminated on account of the victory. A grand national Te Deum was celebrated at the church of Notre Dame, the Emperor attending in person.

Queen Victoria sent an address of thanks to her army and direct General Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory. Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

Paris correspondence says Pelissier has telegraphed for instructions, in case Gortschakoff should ask to capitulate. The reply, as reported, is, in substance, that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, and all their munitions of war, without doing any previous damage thereto. But Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

THE SARDINIAN REPORT.—Gen Marmora writes that the Russians have withdrawn from the town after having set it on fire blown up all the public buildings and works of defense, and sunk their last ships. The Sardinians have lost 40 men in the trenches.

FROM GAZ. PETERSBURG.—September 9, 8 o'clock, p. m.—The enemy has sunk his steam vessels. The work of destruction continues under the fire of our mortars, as mines are successively sprung at different points. Prince Gortschakoff, being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded. The bridge near the fort St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy. I am ascertaining the amount of our loss. Everything is going on well. We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

Battle between United States Troops and Indians. St. Louis, September 24. A great battle took place on the 23d inst, at sand hills, near the fork of the Platte river, between the Sioux Indians and the entire force of the United States troops under General Hainey, numbering about 450 men. Major Cady commanded the infantry, and Col. Cook the dragoons, mounted infantry and artillery.

The battle commenced early in the morning and lasted several hours. The Indians fought desperately but were routed. A running fight for some ten miles followed, during which the Indians made a stand and fought with much gallantry. They were however, defeated with the loss of eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoner. The Indian women fought bravely. Gen. Hainey lost 6 killed and many wounded. No officers were killed.

The Indians engaged in this battle were the Brule and Sisseton—the same that massacred Lt. Clark's command and murdered a small party the way bill of the mail having been cut off with them.

The Negro Murders of Yorkville and Columbia Poisoning. The Columbia paper of Saturday, publishes the following extract from a letter, from a "perfectly reliable source," in relation to Charles, who is sentenced to be hung for poisoning the child of Colonel Wilson. It is a fearful revelation of crime.

Yorkville, Sept. 20, 1855. The negro Charles was tried on Tuesday and found guilty of the charge of murder by poisoning Col. Wilson's child. She confessed that she had also poisoned two children for Mr. McCall, and one for Mr. Marshall of Newbury, and probably one for Mr. Barry. She also confessed that she had prepared poison as often as three times for Mrs. Wilson, her late mistress. She also stated that there is now a poisoner in Columbia, and that there is an old lady there who she has not named, that is now kept in bed by poison administered by her servant. She has sworn herself to be a devil on earth. Every day she is making more confessions.

Mrs. Partington expresses great apprehension that the people of California will bleed to death, every paper she picks up announces another train opened.

Narrow Minded Opinions.

THERE was a time when the English notion of a Frenchman was that he was vain, boastful, and lived on frogs. About the same period the French idea of an Englishman was a savage who ate raw beef and went to bed drunk. The Chinese, in this day talk of Europeans as "outlandish braggarts." It is a common thing for stupid English bores, who cannot pronounce their mother tongue correctly, to open their eyes in wonder at hearing Americans talk English better than themselves. The Congo negro, who has picked up an old cocked hat, a ragged coat, or a worn out pair of pantaloons, looks down with contempt on his less fortunate neighbors. Even in civilized society, the same narrow minded contempt of those who eat dress, think, or live differently from ourselves, is an every day affair. The fine lady, who sports a camel's hair shawl, turns up her nose at the woman who wears an ordinary blanket one. The exquisite, who makes his list for trousers at the man with a common pair of the coat, "why would he stoop to be shocked to see people eat a dinner without soup or fish, to drink wines out of the established order, or to mix cream in the coffee with which they conclude the repast."

But to persuade themselves in this way, that they alone are right, and that all others are wrong, is a weakness of which men are guilty only in proportion to their ignorance and consequent prejudice. He who never travels, and much the more, he who never reads, remains all his life they prey to such notions. It is by mixing with our fellow men, it is by visiting foreign countries or informing ourselves accurately about them, that we lose the narrow-minded opinions, which led us to despise those living in a different manner from ourselves, speaking a different language, or worshipping in a different way. Human nature is substantially the same under all climates. A common inheritance of joy and grief, of good and evil, is shared between those of the most apparently opposite character. For the Creator has made all men, in the language of Holy writ, of one lineage and blood. The poor negro, who adores his Fetish, is the brother of the white man who bows the knee in a gilded chapel; and it is less diversity of blood, than difference of opportunity, which has made one a Christian and degraded the other to a heathen. It is wise of humans, therefore to despise those less fortunate than ourselves! Ought we not to pity, rather than to scorn! Would it not be well to remember, that just as we look down on these, others may look down on us and into us, as we do to others, would we set out to our narrow-mindedness the same want of clarity, which we measure what we think ignorant and inferiority.

The Pharisee, in the Temple, said to the Publican, "stand aside, I am holier than thou." If it was only in little things that men spoke thus to their neighbors now, if it was only in regard to the trivial matters of dress, eating, or manners, this narrow-minded self-sufficiency would be comparatively a small offence. But when men despise others for the accidents of their birth, or for a difference in religion, the crime becomes high treason against the common bond of human brotherhood. It was not so that our fathers acted, in their expansive love of humanity, in that matured wisdom which was world comprehending. It was not so that the great and good have ever acted. A generous charity for inferiors, and a readiness to elevate them to a higher standard, have characterized all of whom "the world was worthy" in every age. It is as much the sign of a large heart and expansive intellect, to be free from prejudicial notions, of race or religion, as it is a proof of narrow-minded bigotry to be guilty of the same.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER. VIRGINIANS FOR KANSAS. A party of about fifty emigrants, from Rappahannock and Culpepper counties, Virginia, left Washington, in the former county, on the 24th ult., bound for Kansas. The party was not stated whether they were accompanied by slaves, or whether the fifty were all white.

SEASIDE AND RUSSIA.—The Spanish correspondent of the New York writes that the project for bringing Spain into the alliance against Russia is at an end. He says that the people of Spain are against it and that General Espartero has decided to go with the people.

To-morrow is like a juggler that deceives us, a quack that pretends to cure us, and this too that will not bear our weight. It is a fruit beyond our grasp; a glittering bubble that bursts and vanishes away; a will-o-the-wisp, that leads many into the mire; and a rock on which many mariners have struck, and suffered shipwreck. It is an illusion to all who neglect the present hour, and a reality to those only who improve to-day.

On the 20th inst a fire broke out at Fort Smith, Ark., destroying a block of buildings, among which was the Post office. Loss about \$50,000. Little insurance on the property.

Holiness, the most lovely thing that exists, is sadly unnoticed and unknown upon earth.

SELECTED POETRY.

"Tears is a pleasure in poetic pain That none but poets know."

UNDER THE MOON.

Under the moon as the twilight breeze, Ripples the water in pulses of light, We stand on the bridge by the yamcore trees, And list to the voice that comes through the night. Under the elm-row, misty and dark, Love's sweet laughter rings from the bark— Sprinkled with many a dim red lamp, Stretching away through the distant damp, Hark! mid the foliage blossom with June, Tinkles a serenade under the moon.

Under the moon in the village street, Gossiping crowds in the shadow meet, Seated at dusky door-way there, Red lipped maidens taste the air; Whispering now of their lover's eyes, Blue as the beautiful summer skies, Whispering now of their fluttering sweet— As summer foliage dropped in the heat, Until they cadence a trembling tune, So as their pulses under the moon.

Under the moon, by the soft sea shore, The wind walks over its pebbled floor, Counting the snow blossomed sails, Daintily dipping through azure vales, Over the crisp foam bearing along The musing mariner's midnight song; As by the rising helm with bands, Lit in the compass lamp he stands, Thinking of those he left at noon, Away he is bearing under the moon.

Under the moon by the dusky road, Pace we on to the old abode; The lustrous splendor floating falls, Over its gilded roof and walls, Peering into the casement nook, Filled with many a brown old book, Spirits are they whose pages seem, With thoughtful ditty and pictured dream, Spirits amid whose silence soon, Our own shall slumber under the moon.

The South of Olden Time.

In Mr. Benton's forthcoming volume of his thirty years' in the Senate occurs the following passage: "It is a tradition of the colonies that the South had been the seat of wealth and happiness, of power and opulence; that a rich population covered the land, dispensing baronial hospitality, and diffusing the happiness which they themselves enjoyed; that all was life, and joy, and affluence then—

And this tradition was not without justification; for he was old enough to have seen (after the Revolution the still surviving state of Southern Colonial manners, when no traveller was allowed to go to a tavern and was handed over from family to family two days of festivity and expectation, long prepared for, and celebrated by master and slave with music and feasting, and great concourse of friends and relatives; when gold was kept in desks and chests, (after the down fall of paper) and weighed in scales, and lent to neighbors for short terms without note, interest, witness or security—and on bond and land security for long years and lawful useance; and when petty litigation was at so low an ebb that it required a fine of forty pound of tobacco to make a man serve as constable."

A WINDFALL.—The Boston telegraph is informed that one of the assistant female teachers in the Cambridge grammar school, has been left \$70,000 worth of property by a Mr. S., at Para, Brazil. This bequest, so unexpected, comes from a disappointed suitor of the lady, who, in despair at his rejection some eight years ago, wandered away to South America, and made a fortune there.

A writer in St. Petersburg says that the Emperor Alexander has repented, or very soon will repeat, plainly, the offer his father made to our government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America for the privileges of buying and getting steamships and privateers in our ports.

On last Sunday about half the bundles of paper were destroyed by fire.

There was a severe storm at Chicago, Illinois, on the 18th. Steamer Sebastopol, went ashore. Boat, cargo, and 6 persons lost. \$0 were saved.

MARRIAGES. MARRIED. In this county on the 27th ult. Wincoff, Esq., Mr. JOHN EGER and Miss UNISA PHILLIPS, all of Cabarrus.

OBITUARY. DIED. On the 28th ult. Mr. JOHN NATHAN, aged about 50 years.

Western Carolina MALE ACADEMY.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co. N. C. Winter Session, 1855—56. REV. W. GERHARDT, PRINCIPAL. ASSISTANT.

THIS Institution is located in one of the most fertile, healthy and moral sections of Western Carolina, and removed from the temptations incident to youth in cities and large towns. Though but recently established, yet the entire satisfaction, and the very flattering notice of the public, as to the abilities of the Principal, and the rapid progress of the pupils under his care, bespeak for the Institution, an extensive patronage.

The scholastic year consists of 28 weeks, divided into a Winter session of 12 weeks continuous, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September. The strictest attention will be paid both to the intellectual and moral development of the pupils. The government will be mild and parental, yet firm and decided.

RATES OF TUITION, & C. The common English Branches, embracing Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic and Geography, Winter Session, \$12; Summer session \$8. The same, with all the remaining studies of the Preparatory Department, embracing English Grammar, History of North Carolina, (W. L. H.), History of the United States, (Grimshaw's), Latin Grammar and Greek Grammar—Winter Session, \$14; Summer session \$10.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.—Embracing the Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Classics—Winter Session \$17; Summer Sessions \$13. For the German, French and Hebrew, extra charges will be made. Tuition invariably in advance. No student will be received for a less time, nor charged for less time than half a session.—The Academic Edifice is a substantial three-story brick building, containing a commodious chapel, several recitation rooms, two Society Halls, and a number of rooms, sufficient to accommodate at least 50 Students. These rooms are all neat, well ventilated, and in all respects comfortable and convenient.

Boarding has heretofore ranged from \$5 to \$8 per month. Several large boarding houses are now in progress of erection, and it is designed to furnish boarding as low as possible. A reduction will be made in the board of Students furnishing their own rooms. The Winter Session will commence on Thursday, the 26th of October next. For further particulars address REV. W. GERHARDT, Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. October 6, 1855—345.

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Salisbury, September 18, 1855. E. MYERS

MOST respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is now receiving the most select stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he has ever before had the pleasure to offer, comprising LADIES DRESS GOODS of every description from 2 cent Prints, up to Morio Antique Silk Dresses, \$46 a pattern.

HIS STOCK OF NEEDLE-WORKED Embroideries, he does not hesitate in asserting, is the Largest, Most Elegant, and more Varied, than has ever before been exhibited to a North Carolina public, consisting of FRENCH NEEDLE WORK'D JACONET and SWISS COLLARS and SLEEVES, at all prices; HONINGTON, GUILTY PURE VALLENGIENS, MECHLIN, MALTISE and BEAUFORT, COLLARS, COLLALETTES, and SLEEVES, HAND KEEPER'S SKIRTS, infant's WAISTS, ROBES, and DRESSES, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, in great variety, MOURNING COLLARS, SLEEVES, and HANDKERCHIEFS. He has a large assortment of LADIES CLOAKS and TALMANS, Stalls, Cashmere, Gilette, Bay State, and other "SHAWLS." His assortment of

STAPLE DRY GOODS is complete, comprising almost every article of the line. He has a first class GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, comprising Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Gaiters, Gloves, &c., &c. Ladies Hosiery and Goggles in great variety. In fact, a general and complete assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which he does not think necessary to enumerate more fully. All his sales is an examination of his stock before purchasing, as handsome GOODS and INDUCEMENTS will be offered, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. He takes this method of tendering his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage, which has been bestowed upon him, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

E. MYERS No. 4, GRANITE BUILDING, Salisbury, September 21, 1855.

M. W. ROBISON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Segars, Tobacco AND SNUFF, No 12, Tryon Street Charlotte N. C. Planters furnished with Tobacco at Wholesale PRICES. Charlotte, N. C. May 12 1855 1y

BOARDERS. TWO or THREE BOARDERS will be taken in a private family in this place, if application be made soon. For further information, apply at the Office of the Concord Gazette. Concord, Sept 18 1855. 18—31.

ATTACHMENT WRITS FOR SALE HERE.