

MEETING IN GASTON COUNTY.

In pursuance to appointment, a very large and respectable portion of the citizens of Gaston county, without distinction of party, met at the court-house in Dallas, on Saturday the 12th inst., to take into consideration the dangers which threaten our country.

The meeting was organized by calling James Hannah, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Dr W. W. Noland to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few remarks, saying that he understood the object of this meeting to be to preserve our rights and, if possible, to do so in the Union.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. The Chairman appointed Alexander Weer, D. A. Jenkins, Wm. McKee, Dr. J. S. Maxwell and David Wells as committee.

Resolved, That we regard a dissolution of the Union as the greatest calamity that could befall the country. Resolved, That we believe that our rights, interests and institutions can best be preserved and protected under the Constitution and in the Union, and not out of it.

Resolved, That the sentiment of this meeting is, that the North shall furnish better guarantees for good faith in the future; shall repeal all laws which deny just rights to the South, and that a reasonable time should be allowed for this purpose.

Resolved, That in our opinion North Carolina is capable of judging of her own rights, and that she prefers to do so; and that she feels under no obligations in any way to follow the reckless extravagance and misdirection of others.

Resolved, That we are sincerely and devotedly attached to this Union, and that we will oppose any action having for its object a dissolution of the same, until every constitutional mode of redress has been fairly tried and fully exhausted, and we have become satisfied that our rights cannot be respected in the Union.

Resolved, That our representative in the Legislature be requested to present these resolutions to our Legislature now in session.

After the resolutions were read, Alexander Weer made an able and patriotic speech—appealing to his fellow-citizens to preserve the government of their fathers as long as there was any hope.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, January 12.

SENATE.—Mr Hall presented a memorial from a portion of the citizens of Irredell, Cabarrus and Rowan, praying for the establishment of a new county to be called Brevard, out of portions of their counties.

Mr White presented the proceedings of a meeting held in the county of Gaston. Mr White said he thought the resolutions expressed the sentiments of the people of his county.

Mr Walker introduced a bill for the protection of sheep and taxing dogs.

HOUSE.—Mr Person, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill abolishing freehold qualifications for jurors, recommending its passage.

Mr Fleming, from the committee on internal improvements, reported back the following bills, with the recommendations indicated: A bill to build a railroad from Dallas, in Gaston county, to the South Carolina line, with an amendment to strike out South Carolina line and connect with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad; also a bill incorporating the Greensboro and Danville Railroad Company—not to pass.

Mr Logan introduced a bill to allow the Justices of the Peace of Cleveland county to abolish or continue county court jury trials in said county.

SENATE.—Mr Ramsay, of Rowan, introduced a bill to ascertain the voice of the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention of this State upon Federal Affairs. Read 1st time and ordered to be printed.

Mr Turner introduced the following resolution: Whereas, Fort Caswell, situated near the mouth of the Cape Fear river, and belonging to the government of the United States, and in its possession, has, without the consent of said Government, been seized upon and occupied by certain citizens of North Carolina (said to be members of a Vigilance Committee), and whereas, such seizure and possession of said Fort, endangers the peace of the State, and may precipitate it in war, without consultation or preparation for such a dire calamity; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring, That this General Assembly do hereby declare the said act of seizure and occupancy of the said Fort, illegal and wrong; and as such they not only repudiate the act in behalf of their constituents, but do condemn it in the most unqualified terms, and declare it as their opinion that such violation of law and encroachments upon the rights of property cannot be tolerated without jeopardizing the peace and safety of our people.

HOUSE.—Mr Clark, of Craven, asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill to call a Convention of the people of the State. Mr Clark said that he did so believing that the bill would harmonize the conflicting opinions in both branches of the General Assembly. The bill was read, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the whole House.

The bill requires the Governor to issue his proclamation requiring the sheriffs to open polls, that the people of the State may vote for a Convention or against it; and, at the same time, to open polls for the election of delegates to a Convention. If a majority should vote for a Convention, then the Governor shall issue a proclamation convening the same; if a majority should vote against a Convention, the Governor is to issue a proclamation stating the fact, then the election of delegates shall be void and null. The bill requires the action of the Convention to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection; and restricts as to any alteration of the present basis of representation, and otherwise.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr Folk: Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, and to the end that peace may yet be preserved, if possible, in this Assembly, in behalf of the State of North Carolina, ask respectfully, on the one hand, of the President of the United States, and, on the other, of the authorities of each of the Southern States, that they will reciprocally communicate assurances in response hereto to the General Assembly of North Carolina now in session: That the status quo [present condition] of all movements tending to occasion collision, and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation, shall, on either hand, be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel an active aggressive attempt.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of this State, be requested to communicate these resolutions by telegraph and written communications to the President of the United States, and to each of the Governors of the Southern States. These resolutions were passed the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Speeches were made on the Convention question by Messrs. Waters, Bridgers, Wright, Stanford, Bullock, Love and Faison.

TUESDAY, January 15. In the Senate, Mr Walker introduced a bill to incorporate the Sharon Rifle Company. In the House, Mr Hall introduced a bill to form a new county out of portions of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan and Irredell, to be called Brevard. Mr Fagg reported a substitute for the bill known as the "Military Code."

The Convention Bill was discussed in the Senate, and occupied most of the day. In the House, the resolution against coercing a seceding State was discussed until after 12 o'clock at night. The objection to it on the part of some of the members seemed to be that it acknowledged the right of secession. It finally passed a second reading by a vote of 64 yeas, 36 nays.

WEDNESDAY, January 16. Both Houses consumed the day in talking on the Convention bill. Several speeches were made in the Senate. Mr Walker said that his constituents were opposed to the calling of a convention at all, if the object of the convention was to precipitate North Carolina out of the Union for existing causes. That if a convention should be called they were in favor of its being restricted; wished it to consider only our national affairs. He did not believe in the right of secession; thought it revolution. He said he could quote high authority in defence of this position; that there was a constitutional manner in which existing difficulties could be settled. He believed in the right of the general government to coerce a seceding State, but did not think it policy to execute it.

The Senate adopted Mr Avery's substitute for the original bill by a vote of 24 to 13. In the House, Messrs Fleming of Rowan, Davis of Mecklenburg, and Lemmonds of Union, made speeches on the convention question. Mr Davis introduced a bill to incorporate the N. C. Shoe Manufac. Co. in Mecklenburg.

Mr Gorrell introduced a resolution asking that a petition be sent to Congress demanding a call of a National Convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF 33.

The majority of the committee of thirty-three of the House of Representatives, in their report, propose to amend the Constitution, providing that an amendment thereto interfering with slavery shall not originate in any other than a slave-holding State; and to be made valid shall be ratified by every State in the Union.

They also submit an enabling bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State on an equal footing with the original States; and a fugitive slave bill which gives the right of trial by jury to a slave claiming his liberty in the State where he escapes; and releases any citizen from assisting the marshal in the capture of or detection of a fugitive, except when force for his rescue is employed or apprehended.

The committee also submit a joint resolution deprecating personal liberty bills, (but not by that name), and requesting the Northern States to cause their statute books to be revised, in order that all hindrances to a just execution of the laws may be removed, and requesting the President to communicate this resolution to the several States.

They also report a series of resolutions, recognizing the authority of the people of one State to interfere with slavery in another; disincorporating all mobs and hi-rances to the rendition of fugitive slaves; that they recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of the Government; that they were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country and see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of justice and equality to all the States.

As no propositions for interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, dock-yards, arsenals, etc., have reached the committee, they say they have not deemed it necessary to take action on the subject.

Another set of resolutions is with reference to the duties of the States and the federal government enforcing the duty of all constitutional obligations, asserting that the federal government should enforce the laws and preserve the union of the States, concluding with a recommendation for the rendition of fugitive slaves charged with treason, felony or other crimes.

The proposition introduced by Senator Bigler proposes to submit to the people, in addition to the Crittenden compromise, amendments to the constitution to interdict forever the African slave trade, and to extend the Presidential term to six years, making the President ineligible for re-election.

We had hoped that the committee would make a better report than the above. It is not satisfactory.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. MCGOWAN.

The following is an official account of the trip of the Star of the West to Charleston:

STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST, NEW YORK, Jan. 12. M. O. ROBERTS, ESQ.—Sir: After leaving the wharf on the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., we proceeded down the bay, where we have to and took on board four officers and 200 soldiers, with their arms, ammunition, &c., and then proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at Sandy Hook at 9 p. m. Nothing unusual took place during the passage, which was a pleasant one for the season of the year.

We arrived at Charleston bar at 1:30 a. m., on the 9th inst., but could find no guiding marks for the bar, as the lights were all out. We proceeded with caution, running very slow, and sounding until about 4 a. m., then in four and a half fathoms of water, when we discovered a light through the haze which at that time covered the harbor, after getting the bearings of it, we steered to the South-west for the main ship channel, where we have to, to await day-light, our lights having been put out since 12 o'clock, to avoid being seen.

As the day began to break, we discovered a steamer just in shore of us, which, as soon as she saw us, burned one blue light and two red lights, and shortly afterwards steamed over the bar and into the ship channel. The soldiers were now all put below, and no one allowed on the deck except our own crew. As soon as there was light enough to see, we crossed the bar and proceeded on up the channel, (the water bar buoy having been taken away,) the steamer ahead of us sending off rockets and calcium lights, until after broad day-light, continuing on her course up near two miles ahead of us. When we arrived about two miles from Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter being about the same distance, a masked battery on Morris Island, where there was a red Palm-tree flag, opened fire upon us—distance about five-eighths of a mile. We had the American flag flying at our flag-staff at the time, and soon after the first shot, hoisted a large American ensign at the fore. We continued on under the fire of the battery, for over ten minutes, several of the shots going clear over us. One just passed clear of the pilot house. Another passed between the smoke stack and walking beams of the engine. Another struck the ship just about the foremast, and stove in the planking, while another came within an ace of carrying away the rudder. At the same time there was a movement of two steamers from near Fort Moultrie, one of them towing a schooner. (I presume an armed schooner,) with the intention of cutting us off. Our position now became critical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within three-fourths of a mile, before we could keep away for Fort Sumter.

A steamer was approaching us with an armed schooner in tow, and the battery on the island firing at us all the time, and having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attack of the vessels, we concluded that to avoid certain capture or destruction, we would endeavor to get to sea. Consequently we were round and steered down the channel, the battery firing upon us, until their shot fell short. As it was now strong ebb tide, and the water having fallen some three feet, we proceeded with caution, and crossed the bar safely, at 8:50 a. m., and continued on our course for this port, where we arrived this morning, after a boisterous passage. A steamer from Charleston was about three hours watching our movements.

In justice to the officers and crew of each department of the ship, I must add that their behavior while under the fire of the battery reflected great credit on them.

Mr Brewer, the New York pilot, was of very great assistance to me, in helping to pilot over the Charleston bar and up and down the channel. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. MCGOWAN, Captain.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—A case came up before Judge Pettit, yesterday, in the District Court, for the Territory, involving the constitutionality of the anti-slavery bill passed by the Legislature last winter. A negro woman, named Fanny, claimed by Horace Haley as a slave, left his custody some time ago, and went to live at the house of F. R. Foad. Haley petitioned to recover possession of the "property," and Foad demurred, on the ground that Fanny was not a slave, as stated in the petition. The case was argued for the plaintiff and defendant. Judge Pettit overruled the demurrer, and decided that the law prohibiting slavery in Kansas was not constitutional.—Leavenworth Times, Jan. 1.

LETTER FROM MR BRECKINRIDGE.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, has addressed a letter to Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, approving of his course in convening the Legislature of that State, and expressing the opinion that "no thorough and satisfactory plan will be proposed to the States by the Congress. All efforts for this purpose have disclosed differences too radical to admit of agreement."

Mr Breckinridge next refers to the fact that the Senate committee of thirteen had been unable to unite upon any satisfactory plan, and then proceeds to speak of the propositions of Mr Crittenden as "conceived in a spirit of patriotic concession."

All these propositions, however, except the territorial question, Mr Breckinridge considers are but declaratory of the present constitution, and therefore there is concession neither upon the one side nor the other. The free States are only asked to agree that they will never use their growing power to deprive the South of existing rights, which are essential to its safety. On the territorial question embraced in Mr Crittenden's plan, however, Mr Breckinridge thinks that a vast concession to the North is made, and his views on this point, as well as that of coercion, we quote at length, as follows:

"The Southern States assert, with great unanimity, the right of all the States to enter the common Territories with their property of whatever kind, including slaves, and to have it protected by the common government. This right is sustained by a highly respectable class of opinion in the Northern States, and has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal known to the constitution. It does not fall within the scope of this letter to re-argue the question. I treat it as a settled right, upon which the argument has been exhausted."

"Mr Crittenden's territorial amendment offers, so far as the Southern States and their slave property are concerned, to yield this right in three-fourths of the existing territory to save it in the remaining fourth. The citizens of the Northern States and their property are to be protected in all the Territory—the citizens of the Southern States with their property in one fourth of it. Prohibition of slave property north of 36 deg. 30 min.—recognition and protection of it south of that line—and the rule to apply to all territory hereafter acquired—this is the principle of the proposed amendment. And the last named feature is vital. If the territorial question can be settled at all, it should be settled for all time, and looked up in the constitution. Otherwise there can be no hope of exemption from incessant anti-slavery agitation, and the country would soon be thrown again into the midst of political and financial convulsions. The Southern States cannot afford to be shut off from all possibility of expansion towards the tropics by the hostile action of the federal government."

"I am sure that this plan of adjustment has been offered, not as the full measure of our rights, but as a patriotic concession, with the hope of obtaining promptly security and peace. In view of the knowledge we have of the progress of political anti-slavery opinion, and of the manner in which the federal government may be employed by hostile influences, it falls far short of what would be required in forming an original scheme of government, or even in reconstructing the old one. After the experience we have had of the practical working of the system, I find it difficult to cherish a well grounded hope of permanent security except by the introduction of some element which would give the South the power of self-protection."

"I cannot suppose that Kentucky would consider her rights, interests and honor safe under any settlement less thorough than this proposed by Mr Crittenden. Any attempt to emasculate it by excluding from its scope after acquiring territory, or by failing to recognize and protect slave property south of the line by language as clear and explicit as that employed to prohibit it north of the line, or by veiling its provisions in ambiguous phrases, could only result in new negotiations and convulsions. I believe that Kentucky wants a thorough settlement or none, and one that any plain man and honest mind can understand."

"I have not referred to the personal liberty bills of the northern States, because they are the subjects of State action; nor to various propositions concerning the fugitive slave law, because they relate only to legislative action; nor to the question concerning the right of sojourn and transit with slave property; nor to several schemes of constitutional amendment which demand more for the South than the plan of Mr Crittenden. I have said that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory amendments will be proposed to the States by Congress; and I have taken the plan which concedes most to the northern States, and which presents the least that I suppose any portion of the South would accept. And now, sir, I tell you that the republicans in Congress, and I fear in the country, will never adopt it. They will not recognize in any form, directly or indirectly, property in slaves. They will outlaw from the protection of the common government property to the value of four thousand millions of dollars, and which is interwoven with the very structure of society in nearly half the States of the Union. They intend that the South shall never have any portion in the territory of the Union. Their fixed policy is to yield the federal government for anti-slavery purpose, and to crush all opposition by arms. I am not mistaken as to the purposes of the resolute and controlling spirits of that organization at this capital."

"At an early day in the session, a number of gentlemen, fearing that no suitable guarantees could be proposed by Congress, began to look to the States and the people. The republicans having control of the northern States, our friends there, were of course, unable to move. An earnest effort was made here to secure a convention of all the southern States. The plan could not command the requisite support, and was lost in the rapid progress of events. Next, a more hopeful movement was set on foot, looking to an immediate conference of the border slaveholding States, (embracing Tennessee and North Carolina,) with the view to unite their counsels and avert the danger of civil war; but here, also, the obstacles proved insurmountable, and the time for such action has passed. Each of these States therefore, must decide for itself the attitude it will occupy in this emergency."

"The immediate question now presented, is peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connections with the federal system be a reserved right, or one growing out of the constitution, or the right of revolution, the great fact lies before us, that the act has been done; and we are not permitted to doubt that in a few weeks seven or eight States, containing a larger population than the thirteen colonies at the epoch of the Revolution, will have withdrawn from the Union and declared their independence. Under whatever name disguised, a collision of arms with them will be war. The dominant party here, rejecting everything, proposing nothing, enforcing a policy which, under the name of 'enforcing the laws' and 'punishing traitors,' threatens to plunge the country into all the calamities of civil war."

"The federal Union cannot be preserved by arms. The attempt would unite the Southern States in resistance; while in the North a great multitude of true and loyal men never would consent to shed the blood of our people in the name and under the authority of a violated compact. A serious collision upon existing issues would destroy whatever hope may yet remain of preserving or restoring the Union. An attempt to hold it together by the bayonet would exceed anything yet recorded in the annals of human madness and folly. It would bring on a war of unexampled ferocity, in which every vital principle of the Union would disappear forever. If the south should succeed in maintaining her independence, the feuds and animosities engendered by the contest between the sections would be transmitted to succeeding generations, while, if she should be subjugated, the government would become in form and in fact consolidated, and would soon reach the usual historical termination in a military despotism. But her subjugation is impossible without extermination—and that is impossible."

"And yet the danger of civil war is imminent, unless it shall be arrested by prompt and energetic action. If, before the passions of men become aroused, and a series of untoward events drift us into strife, Kentucky and the other border States shall calmly and firmly present a united front against it, I believe it may be arrested. Fifteen States are potent to prevent war. This too, would strengthen all the true men in the Northern States who resist the atrocious policy. Upon this question let us annihilate party. The free party believe that Kentucky and other Southern States are seriously divided on this subject. Unless this can be quickly shown to be a delusion, it may become the parent of a brood of woes."

"The wisdom of the Legislature will, doubtless provide whatever is needful; yet at a time like this it becomes the duty, as it is the right, of every man to express his opinions, and as one citizen of the commonwealth I give my voice for a State convention. It is only by the direct action of the several States in their sovereign capacity that anything effectual can now be done."

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Holt's nomination in executive session caused an exciting debate, on account of his being a coarctionist, but it will be confirmed to-morrow.

The Alabama Senators received a despatch from home to-day telling them to remain in their seats till further informed, as the delegates from North Alabama refuse to sign the Ordinance of Secession, unless postponed until after the fourth of March. All the Northern Democratic Senators, except Thompson and Douglas, justify the secession movement.

The Republicans hope to have full control of Congress by the first of February. They say among themselves that they will then press through force measures so as to involve the land in civil war before Lincoln comes in, and he says "he will work the machine as he finds it."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Lieut. Hall left here to-day with instructions for Maj Anderson; their exact character has not transpired. It is ascertained from reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and the post will be defended.

The President refused to receive Col. Hayne except as a citizen of a sovereign State. It is reported in well informed circles, that the President has expressed a willingness to recognize a de facto government embracing several States. January 15.—The Republicans to-day refused to consider the compromise resolutions of Mr Crittenden of Kentucky, by a majority of seven. There is great excitement among the Southern conservatives in consequence. Many declare that this action of the Republicans has banished now and forever all hope of a compromise. There is no blinking the fact that the vote to-day of the Republicans indicates a determination on their part to refuse all propositions looking to a compromise that would be satisfactory even to the border slave States.

The Senators from the Gulf States are greatly displeased at Mr Seward's speech Mr Crittenden and others, however, think that it promises the olive branch for a future settlement. The radical Republicans denounce it. Several Senators of position now assert that the Republicans will eventually vote on Mr Crittenden's resolutions. But it is thought they will not do so until secession has run the gauntlet of the Southern States. It is the opinion of others that this action will come too late to effect anything.

Lincoln has thus far failed to obtain the consent of a single Southern man to serve in his Cabinet. Mr Scott, of Virginia, to whom an appointment was tendered, has declined to serve in the Black Republican Administration. His letter upon the subject was quite patriotic.

Speaker Pennington, of the House of Representatives, has announced himself in favor of a National Convention of the people of the United States, to settle existing difficulties.

McIntyre's nomination to the Collectorship of the port of Charleston will now be confirmed, it is thought.

Lieut. Gen. Scott is still engaged in making preparations to guard against a possible breach of the peace in Washington, in consequence of the present political agitation. Effective military forces are to be posted in several parts of the city.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Harrisburg, Jan. 11.—Mr Senator Welsh's resolutions, proposing to repeal the obnoxious provisions of the Act of 1847, and the Penal Code, were voted down to-day, all the Republicans voting against them.

It is rumored that the Federal Government designs to concentrate a fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi River and at Pensacola.

THE FLORIDA FORTS.—The Pensacola Navy Yard and all the forts, except Pickens, have been taken by the State troops.

FROM ILLINOIS.—Springfield, Jan. 15.—Gov. Yates' inaugural was delivered to-day. It is the most decidedly Abolition, anti-compromise, anti-secession document since the crisis.

Dissolution. The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.

The business will be continued under the name and style of FILLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.

The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months, to prompt paying customers—none other need ask it.

All persons indebted to the old firm of Fillings, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Jan. 15, 1861.

NOTICE. Application will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina for a charter to authorize the formation of a Shoe Manufacturing Company, to be called the North Carolina Shoe Manufacturing Co., on January 15th.

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE.—We are kindly permitted (says the Savannah News) to make the following extract from a letter written by that gallant soldier, noble, patriot and true man, Gen. Joseph Lane, to a friend in this city. Surely none but a just cause could have the approval of such a man. His letter is dated Washington city, Jan. 6th. He says:

"I am glad to find that you fully understand the principles and purposes of the Republican party, and that you have, as have also a majority of the people of Georgia, determined to leave a Union that refuses you equality and protection. You are right; and I am sure you will take no steps backwards."

"In conclusion, let me say that I am, and shall continue to be, in favor of the rights and equality of all the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution. I would to God they could be had in the Union, but when it is manifest that it cannot be so, the duty is plain."

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE), HAVE JUST OPENED

AT BOONE'S OLD STAND, a large Select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE Lowest PRICES FOR CASH.

10 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER sold before in this market.

Having bought our Stock on good terms, we CAN and WILL sell to our customers low down for CASH!

B. R. SMITH & CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

Charlotte FEMALE INSTITUTE. The next Session will commence on the first of Feb'y.

For Board and Tuition, \$85 00 Tuition of Day Scholars, \$16 and \$18 00 For small girls in Reading, Spelling, and the elements of Geography, the Tuition hereafter will be \$12. For Catalogue containing further information, address R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

I take pleasure in saying that for the remainder of the scholastic year, I have secured the services of Prof. R. F. HUNT as instructor of Music. Mr Hunt was connected with my school at Hillsboro, and proved himself to be an energetic and faithful teacher, giving entire satisfaction in every particular. R. BURWELL, January 15, 1861.

Notice. On the 23rd instant, [being the fourth Monday in this month,] I will sell at public auction, at the court-house in Charlotte, MELISSA and CINDA, two negroes belonging to the estate of the late Richard Carson, dec'd. A credit will be given. January 8, 1861 3t JOS. H. WILSON, Adm'r.

OUR BOOKS MUST BE CLOSED. All those who are indebted to us by note or account, must come forward and SETTLE UP, as we cannot carry on business without money. Our customers will oblige us very much by complying with the above request without further notice.

WAGON WORK AND BLACKSMITHING. I have opened a shop on College street, in the rear of Mr Raby's stable, where I am prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Work and Blacksmithing—such as making Carts and Wagons and repairing the same, Buggy painting, horse-shoeing, &c. My work shall be well executed, on the most accommodating terms, and every effort made to give satisfaction. Give me a trial. Jan. 8, 1861 3m-pd J. H. PROPEST.

SITUATION WANTED. As Conductor on some Railroad Train, or as Agent at some Depot, or as Mail Agent. Testimonials of moral character, Southern principles and close attention to business, can be given. Address L. A. HELMS, Jan. 8, 1861. 3m-pd Winchester, N. C.

Music Lessons. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and patrons as well as the public generally that he is prepared to give Private Lessons on the Piano, either at his residence or at the residence of pupils. Particular and prompt attention will be paid to orders for tuning and repairing instruments, at shortest notice and on very moderate terms. SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS will be procured at store prices. Having been engaged in the Piano business for more than ten years, I offer my assistance most particularly to all those who may desire to purchase Pianos or to exchange old Pianos for new ones. Best references given. Orders left at the post office or at Messrs. Davidson's Furniture Hall will receive prompt attention. CHAS. O. PAMPE, Prof. of Music. Jan. 8, 1861

The Celebrated Female Pills. These Pills do not cure all diseases, but they are warranted to cure Leucorrhoea, or Whites—that dreadful scourge to female health, happiness and usefulness. They are not patented and are no humbug, but are prepared by a North Carolina physician of high standing and of long experience in the treatment of female diseases. All that is necessary to convince you of their efficacy is a fair trial. For particulars, see wrappers. Price \$1 per box. For sale at the DRUG STORES. Jan. 15, 1861