esting or peculiar case than that of Mrs. Myra again in May. Before adjournment, the following Clark Gaines, which has for many years occupied a prominent position before not only the legal profession but the eyes of the world.

Daniel Clark was one of the early settlers in the colony of Louisiana. His business tact soon placed him at the head of its monetary world, while his popular character and agreeable manners afforded him a similar position in the social circle. In 1802 he became acquainted in Philadelphia with a lady of extraordinary personal beauty, named Zulime Carriere. She was born in the old French colony of Biloxi, and her parents were emigrants from Provence. When Clark first met her, she had been living in wedlock with a swindler named Jerome De Grange, who, having dazzled her with a glittering coronet, married her, and then disclosed the astounding fact that he was a confectioner and a bigamist. Zulime appealed for protection to Clark, who, being warmhearted and chivalrous, at once espoused her cause, and after being convinced that De Grange but when reports were brought to Miss Caton alleging her lover's marriage to Zuline, she at once insisted upon a release from the engagement, and she subsequently became the Marchioness of Wellesley.

In the meantime, Zulime bad returned to Philadelphia, and sought to obtain proofs of her marriage with Clark, who had, with singular treachery, destroyed all that he could discover. Finding edging it. herself helpless, in a strange country, and with a child dependent upon her, she was wholly at a loss what to do, and in her destitution, driven almost to despair, she accepted the hand of Dr Gardette, who united his fortune with hers. Clark, in the meantime, had become penitent, but, lived for a long time after that, attained the age of

souri, Kentucky and Maryland, which he bequeathed by will, in 1813, to his mother, Mary Clark, naming Beverly Chew and Richard Relf, bankers of New Orleans, as executors. Charges have been preferred against the executors of bad faith and mismanagement, but however that may be, Myra-then Mrs. Whitney-having discovered at maturity that her mother had been the wife of the deceased millionaire, with an impulse highly praised, determined to assert her right, as hundred. the legitimate child and consequent heiress to the

That she met with opposition and with obstacles of all sorts may well be imagined, but she battled for her rights against the most fearful odds. Her husband died, but she re-married, and in so doing enlisted a powerful auxillery in the person of Gen. Gaines, who believed in her legitimacy and aided her with all his might. It would be wearisome merely to index the various legal struggles, the attempted social ostracisms, the treacheries, experienced by Mrs. Gaines in this work of her lifetime. She sucd in numerous courts, and with varied success, until her fortune was gone, her friends convinced of the uselessness of further trial, and all but her own indomitable spirit fled. She still struggled on, and, as a last resort, brought the case in its amplitude and its dabyrinths of legal technicalities to the Supreme Court of the land. There, after a long and patient hearing, she has obtained her victory. The Court has unanimously decided that Myra Clark Games is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and that, as such, she is entitled to all the property left by him. Nor are the years and energies of the courageous woman too far spent to preveat her enjoyment of her vast

A Slight Difference.

RAILROAD IRON.-The new Northern United States' Tariff of 1861, known as the Morril Tariff, imposes the following duty:- "On all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, twelve dollars per

The Tariff adopted by the Confederate States imposes the following duty:-Iron in bars, bolts rods, slabs, railroad rails, spikes, fishing plates and chairs used in constructing railroads, ten per centum ad valorem.

There is this slight difference. Taking the average cash value of railroad iron in England at \$37 per ton, the duty on such at the port of Charleston would be \$3 70-at the port of Wilmington it would be \$12 per ton, and this is only a slight specimen, railroad iron being somewhat favored under the Morril Tariff, other bar iron paying fifteen dollars per ton.

The awfully complicated schedules with respect to calicoes and other textile fabrics, under the Northern Tariff, must immensely increase the cost of collecting the revenue on the little sum of exports that do not find their way through the lightly-taxed ports of the Confederated States. If Mr 500 wagons, at \$140 each, Lincoln would defend his authority and the organization of this Government against dying atrophy, he had better call Congress together to frame a Tools, wagon materials, iron, nails, horse reasonable tariff. Under existing circumstances, he cannot collect enough revenue to pay the new Corn (at this port,) recruits, let alone find pap for the hungry vetrans of the abolition army .- Wilmington Journal.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS .- The opinion prevails among political circles at Washington that Lincoln will soon be compelled to call an ex- Exclusive of public buildings, to which the Fedtra session of Congress. There are many necessi- eral Government has a title. Much of the propties for it; but there would be justification enough in the call if it were made simply for the purpose Texas being much greater, and worth to the State of repealing an act entitled an act to regulate the at least a million and a half of dollars. duties upon imports, &c., known as the Morrill Tariff bill.

LOVE IN DEATH .- A few days ago, a young lady in East Boston, Mass, who had consented to the last wishes of her lover, sick with consumption, named William Ricker, to be united to him before he died, arrived at the appointed hour in her bridal robe only to find that he had died an hour before.

of New York, who had been married two weeks, found a lady's glove in the pocket of her husband. if he loved any one better than her she did not died. Murfree was supposed to be laboring under herein is intended to slander the original ass by Davis in his efforts to secure recognition by the want to live. She had taken corrosive sublimate, effects of mania-a-potu.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS The annals of litigation furnish no more inter- Adjourned on Saturday the 16th inst., to meet

> Resolved, That the Congress do recommend to the respective States to cede the forts, arsenals. navy yards, dock yards and other public establishments within their respective limits, to the Confederate States, and moreover to cede so much of the public lands reserved heretofore by the Government of the United States, or other public vacant lands in their respective limits, as may be necessary for timber or lumber for naval or other purposes of public concern, and that the president of Congress be requested to communicate this reso-

resolutions and act were passed:

lution to the Governors of the respective States. Resolved, further, That in case of such cession, the President be and and he is hereby authorized and empowered to take charge of any property provision; it settled the question of protection for-

An act to authorize the transit of merchandize through the Confederate States:

The Congress enacts that goods, wares and merhad another wife living, espoused her himself. chandize imported from any foreign country, may The marriage was kept secret, and in 1806, Myra, be entered and have transit through the Confednow Mrs. Gaines, was born. Paing naturally erate States free of duty, subject to such reguladesirous of having her connection with Clark a tions as the Secretary of the Treasury from time publicly acknowledged one, Zulime went to New to time shall make, and the said Secretary of the Orleans to obtain legal proofs of her first hus- Treasury shall have power to make such regulaband's rascality. While she was gone, Clark, who tions as he may deem expedient for the safety of had become an influential politician, became ena- the revenue and for the public convenience, which mored of Miss Caton, a grand-daughter of Chas. regulations may be enforced in the manner pre-Carroll, with whom he contracted an engagement, scribed by the law as to other regulations in relation to the revenue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Abolition Administration is roundly abused by friends and focs. Lincoln is now universally He is afraid to take the responsibility either of

The argus-eyed politicians of the Republican stamp are now fondly hoping that, as the last resort, Gov. Sam. Houston will find sufficient support in Texas to create a serious defection there. It is whispered that Gov. Houston's antagonism to the Confederate States, is caused by his long on hastening to find his former love, ascertained | cherished design of effecting a Republic from the that she was the wife of another. He took the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, including Texas, child, Myra, placed her under the care of a friend, New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and and had her most liberally educated. Zulime Sonora, and that he meets with great encouragement from the Republicans, who seize with avidi-78 years, and died at New Orleans but a few years ty any means to checkmate the extension of slavery in the direction of Mexico.

Clark, whose business talent was proverbial, I am reliably informed that the new ministers amassed an immense fortune in Louisiana, Mis- will be instructed to propose to England, France and Spain a formal guarantee of their talked-of protectorate over Mexico, and also assurances to Spain of the undisturbed possession of Cuba, provided these great powers will refuse to recognize the independence of the Confederate States.

It is estimated that there are between five and ten thousand applications already for appointments connected with the Post Office Department. The number of letters daily received is unprecedentedof honorable affection for which she cannot be too ly large, sometimes amounting to six or seven

> WASHINGTON, March 21.—Administration circles report, with an air of authority, that no rein- | ble body of men-men whose time of service was forcements will be sent South, and no orders have been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens. This is to Congress. But all this is obviated by the new considered reliable.

> The Confederate Commissioners, it is said, have been assured that Fort Sumter would have been | President recommends; or, if they exceed these, it evacuated yesterday, but was temporarily post-1 oned on account of some military technicality.

The National Intelligencer, of this morning. contains a six-column leader on national affairs. Considerable importance is attached to this, from the reported fact that it was revised in Administration quarters. It favors a National Convention and reconstruction. It says that as soon as it shall be apparent that the people of the seceded States desire permanent separation, it would seem to be the part of wisdom and sound policy for the United States to acquiesce in that desire through a National Convention.

It is now generally conceded that an extra session of Congress must be called to get the Government out of its present plight. Nobody believes that Lincoln means to shoulder the responsibility either of surrendering or attempting to hold the Southern forts. The problem of replenishing forever, the great question which was the prime the treasury begins to loom up with a very serious aspect. The Morrill tariff, denounced without stint by friends and foes, will not mend matters. The Union, in fact, is financially, as well as politi-

have offered their military services to the Con- tinetion of that institution. But time has proved federate States. They are ready to leave as soon the error, and we have corrected it in the new

HORRIBLE CASE OF POISONING AT ROCKFORD, I.L. - Thirteen Persons Dead .- The Cincinnati Gazette has reports of a horrible case of poisoning at Rockford, Ill, by which a whole family, consisting of father, mother and eleven children, have will be generally understood and appreciated-not been destroyed. The poisoning was produced by eating pork, in the curing of which some deadly substance, (probably blue vitriol,) had been used by mistake for saltpetre. The father, who died first, was buried on Saturday, on which day the rest, of the family died. They were buried on neighboring towns.

Property Surrendered in Texas.-The San Antonio (Texas) Herald of the 23d ult , says that the following is a list of the property given up to the State by Gen. Twiggs:

1,800 mules, valued at \$50 each, 950 horses, valued at \$150 each, 500 harness, valued at \$50 each, and mule shoes, Commissary stores, Ordnance stores,

\$1,229,500 Total, erty is estimated at the original cost, its value in

TRAGEDY .- The McNutt (Sunflower county, Miss.,) Sentinel, of last week gives an account of a melancholy tragedy, enacted on Jones' Bayou, a few days ago, in which two men were killed, and the wife of one of the parties shot through the hand. A man named Murfree got into a difficulty with his overseer, named Young. Murfree attempted to shoot Young, when Mrs Young came forward and begged him not to shoot her husband. SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY .- Mrs Caroline King, Murfree fired and the ball took effect in the woman's hand. Young then rushed upon Murfree, declared from the pulpit "that John Brown was a pose of the mission of the Southern Commissioners.

The same course is to be purposed. man's hand. Young then rushed upon Murfree, who is an actor, and on Monday took poison, leav- hand was shot in the abdomen, he then beat Muring a note on the bed near her body, stating that free to death with the psitol. Young has since

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CON-FEDERATE STATES.

Vice-President Stephens was enthusiastically re-In a speech acknowledging the reception, he took occasion to explain the benefits of the Constitution of the Confederate States as contrasted with that of the Union from which they have withdrawn.

In the first place, Congress is forbidden from fostering one branch of industry at the expense of another. Thus the merchant, the mechanic, the business man, and the laborer, are all placed upon the same footing in that respect-one interest has no more claim to the protection of the Government than another; and, therefore, honest labor can now work its own reward, by energy, industry. and perseverance. This he considered a wise

In the second place, the question of internal improvements was also settled. Under the old Constitution, the improvements in one State were made often at the expense of another. Thus, for instance, Georgia, which had acquired the title of Empire State on account of her numerous improvements, had to pay several millions of dollars to the General Government, by way of duties, on the very iron which she used in those improvements; and out of these duties money was taken to improve Northern harbors and rivers. This was manifestly unjust, and was entirely obviated by the new Constitution. Under this one, each him. section can make its own improvements, and is authorized to levy a tax upon those who are benefited by such improvements. Thus, if Savannah desires to improve her harbor, she can do so, and then levy a tax or duty upon the commerce benefited by such improvements. If Mobile or New admitted to be weak, vacillating and unreliable. Orleans, or any other port, desires to make improvements, they all have the same privilege, and hence opposing the Southern Government, or of acknowl- Georgia will not have to pay for improving Mobile harhor, and vice versa. In a word, those who receive the benefits, will have to pay for them. This provision he considered wise and just.

In the third place—and this is a very important improvement upon the old Constitution-the publie money is protected. We have been accoustomed, in the old country, to hear the Presidents charged with the extravagance of the public expenditures. Thus we had heard of the extravagances of Jno. Quincy Adams, of Andrew Jackson, increased two or three millions over the estimates; and, in the case of Mr. Buchanan, as much as twenty millions. His estimates were sixty millions, and yet Congress had appropriated eighty millions. It was generally the fault of the Congress, and the result of logrolling by the members. As, for instance, on the last night of a session, it frequently happened that in the hurry of finishing the business of the session, and passing the appropriation bill, some member would succeed in fastening upon it an appropriation of a million here, and another million some where else-all done without reflection, and often by an irresponsicompleted, and who would, perhaps, never return Constitution. The Congress of the Confederate States can only make such appropriations as the must be done by a vote of two-thirds of both Hou-

Thus you see, my countrymen, that a very important point is gained. You have the public treasury well guarded, and you can hold the President responsible at the ballot box, if he rushes the Government into extravagant expenditures. It makes no difference how much business a merchant transacts-no difference how much profit arises-if there are too many hands in the till, he is bound to be ruined. As mercantile men, you will understand and appreciate this illustration. And the illustration applies to the Government Treasury as well. But that, I think, is now properly guarded-and so we have another improvement

npon the old Constitution. In the fourth place-and this is the principal and most important point of all-we have settled, cause of our separation from the United Statesmean the question of African slavery. The old Constitution set out with a wrong idea on this subject; it was based upon an erroneous principle; it was founded upon the idea that African slavery is One hundred and fifty volunteers from this city wrong, and it looked forward to the ultimate exas an answer is received that they will be accepted. Con titution. We have based ours upon the principle of the inequality of races, and the principle is spreading-it is becoming appreciated and better understood; and though there are many even in the South who are still in the shell upon this subject, yet the day is not far distant when it only in the South, but everywhere else. The world is rapidly progressing in its views on this subject, and in a very few years we may witness great changes in respect to this institution.

SUICIDE.-Mr Edwin Wall, a native and for Sunday, hearses having to be procured from the many years a resident of this county, but for the past two or three years of Carrol county, Miss., committed suicide a few days since by taking strychnine. Mr W. was well known throughout this section of the State, and universally esteemed as a most noble, and worthy man, and few there are whose death would be more generally mourned. \$90,000 Surrounded, seemingly, by all that could make 90,000 life desirable, enjoying the confidence and love of 142,500 all who knew him, he has thus suddenly and unaccountably put an end to his existence. He leaves a wife and three small children. His age

We learn that Mr W. was laboring under temporary aberration of mind-and that he refus-75,000 ed persistently the aid of physicians who were summoned soon enough probably to have relieved him-Wadesboro Argus.

> FRENCH RECOGNITION .- We learn from a telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday by a mercantile house of our city, that the proper officer at the Custom House at Havre, France, has notified the merchants of that place that ships from the seceded States will be admitted into that port on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag .- Charleston Courier, 19th inst.

> TIT FOR TAT .- At St. Pauls, Minnesota, a Rev. Mr Fisk declared that "John Brown was a second Jesus Christ." Some sensible men assembled to consider certain political matters concerning the above, adopted the following:

intimating that Mr Fisk is his lineal descendant. Juarez Government.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

There has been some spicy debates in the U. S. Senate recently on the construction of Lincoln's ceived at Augusta, Ga., on his way to Savannah. Inaugural-one between Douglas and Fessenden was a little exciting.

> Mr Douglas complained that Senators had answered his argument only by personalities. He continued, at length, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the Senators on the Republican side of the chamber.

Mr. Fessenden said that the Senator was mistaken if he alluded to him. Mr. Douglas, I did not mention the Senator

Mr. Fesseden. You said "the Senator from

Mr. Douglas. I said "from wherever they came." (Laughter.) Mr. Fessenden. Then I did not understand the Senator.

Mr. Douglas. I know-but you cannot understand the truth when it is told. Mr. Fessenden said that several gentlemen

Mr Douglas was surprised that the Senator from

Maine seemed to think every attack was meant for him, as if he was the only man in the chamber. He was a Senator of respectable ability, and he sometimes listened to him with pleasure, but there were other Senators besides him. He commented upon the attempts which had been made to gag

Mr Fessenden said there had been no attempt made to gag the Senator. Everybody understood the Senator to have used the words "Senator from Mr Douglas wished to know if it was not the

most ordinary courtesy when a gentleman misunderstood another, to accept his correction. Mr Fessenden .- If the Senator says he did not

mean it. Mr Douglas (excitedly)-I say it is false. (Vice President-"order," "order.") The Sena-

tor knows it to be false. (Vice President-The Senator is out of order.) Mr Fessenden said that if the Senator from Il-

linois wished to make a personal difficulty with him, he would not succeed. He had spoken of him as very respectable. He would grant that Mr D.'s talents were more than respectable-nay, he would admit that Mr D. was as great a man as of Martin Van Buren, and finally, of Jas. Buchan- he (Mr D.) believed himself to be, but he could an ; but these extravagances were not really charnot admit him to be a gentleman, because he did geable to the Presidents. Their estimates of the not act like one. (Applause.) As to an attempt probable expenditures had fallen short of the re- to gag, every Senator knew that Divine power had ality; thus, in some cases, the expenditures had given to Mr D. the greatest capacity to talk of any than Divine power could keep him from speaking. a chase after a mail coach:

> Mr Douglas said that as the Senator had intima-Senate, he should not further allude to it.

thing; he desired to know if Mr Douglas recogni-Mr Douglas-I assure the Senator he will be

Mr Fessenden said that Mr Douglas need not apprehend a hostile message from him. He de-

ined his position on the subject of the code. Mr Douglas responded, reviewing all the proeeedings which had led to the difficulty, and contended that it begun by Mr Fessenden doubting his (Mr D.'s) word.

Mr Hale said he had something to say in response to Mr Douglas' onslaught on the Republicans. He read, amid roars of laughter, the 4th verse of IV Psalm.

Mr Douglas said that it might be funny, but it was not statesmanlike to answer argument by personal attacks, as had been done by the Senators from Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire

· From the Wadesboro Argus. LOOK OUT FOR the COUNTERFEITER.

A person passed through this place on Thursday night, the 14th inst., evidently having in his possession a large amount of counterfeit money, judging from the quantity he uttered during the short time he was in this place. The individual calls himself Davis, and put out that he was from Mississippi. He is about six feet high, upright in his carriage, heavy whiskers, with color tending towards chestnut, hair a decided chestnut. Quick n his speech, eyes light-blue, showing a good deal of white. High check bones, and face rather proad and intelligent. He had when here, an old bay horse with a white spot on his neck, with a wagon saddle. His clothing rough, and wearing shawl and leggings. Saddle bags good. He passed about \$70 here, all on the same bank and of the same denomination-\$10's. The note purports to be on the Commerical Bank of Columbia, C., letter A, and is No. 337 in two places, the first is old brownish ink, the second is blue-black -date Feb. 19th, 1849-Feb. 19 in the same fady ink as the first No., but "th" and "49," in the blue-black ink. The signature of the President looks something like J. A. Cuniford; but the Cashier B. D. Boyd, is quite distinct. Both the signatures and all the filling in, except the first numbering and Feb. 19, are evidently done by the one hand. The scroll across the right end of the note has an X in the middle, slightly turned, the outer part leaning towards the top of the note, the inner towards the bottom. The paper is very thin and rough. The word TEN is in red ink. and has been quite recently put on, still having the due for the years hereinafter specified, viz: gloss upon it. This note purports to have been engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York.

Look out for this man. It is not known what direction he took after leaving here. He may still be in North Carolina, or he may have gone into South Carolina. If still in this State, he may attempt to utter only South Carolina money; but if youd the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by lunatics; retailers; Neuse river; public roads and car in the latter State he may put in circulation North Carolina money.

Our impression is, that only Notes engraved by

the American Bank Note Company have the red

This scamp was seen here on the night of the 15th, and attempted to steal a negro woman belonging to Mr. T. M. Hamilton. He was pursued, but

It is highly probable that this man is only one of a gang who are operating in this section.

The Southern Commissioners to England and France.-The appointment by President Davis of three Commissioners, Messrs. Yancey, Mann and Rost, to visit England and France for the purpose of securing the recognition by those powers of the independent Government of the Confederate States has somewhat startled the Lincoln Administration. It is understood they are about to despatch a secret agent to Europe, with instrucdomestic interests of Minnesota, and in view of the tions to inform those Governments of the policy to be pursued by the new Administration, and there-Whereas, the Rev. Mr Fisk, of St Paul, has by forestalling and defeating the object and pur-The same course is to be pursued respecting other Resolved, That Mr Fisk has made himself a Governments. Despatches will probably be sent second Balam's Ass; Provided, however, nothing to Mexico for the purpose of heading off Jefferson

ALBERMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

This important work, sometimes known as the Big Ditch," has so far progressed towards comsmaller class of coasting vessels. Since the opening for navigation, upwards of four thousand sailing vessels, steam boats and canal barges have passed through it, carrying to the markets of Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Alexandria, and the West India Islands nearly 100,000 tons of the productions of the State. Though the work is unfinished and improvements are to be made in the rivers leading to it, yet it is fair to presume its tonnage exceeds already any other work of internal improvement

in the State. Albemarle, Pamlico and Currituck Sounds receive the waters of the principal rivers of the State, and, with their many branches, are navigable for steamers and other craft for 1,800 miles. When it is land is in a high state of cultivation. On the premiconsidered the vast extent of territory watered by these rivers, all bringing down the varied productions of the State, seeking an outlet to the markets around him heard Mr. Douglas say "the Senator of the world, then the importance of this improvement may be justly estimated.

North Carolina may also be proud of inaugurating a new era in canal navigation. The Albemarle and Chesapeake canal is the first and only work in the world, perhaps, where steam is the only motive power used.

Then again it is the first and largest work of the kind where steam and gunpowder are exclusively used in excavating the canal. Not a day's work was done by the "pick-axe or spade" or the "shovel and the hoe."

In its capacity for navigation, it exceeds any other on the Atlantic coast, and is four times that of the great Erie canal of New York.

A vessel passed through some weeks since having cargo consisting of 8,500 bush, of corn and 450 bales of cotton. The locks will admit vessels of four times this capacity when the work is entirely completed. From a recent report of the company it appears the following quantity of produce has passed through their canal during the past the court-house in Dallas on the ninth Monday after three months: 12,000 bales cotton; 7,500 naval stores; 300,000 bushels wheat and peas; 800,000 feet plank and scantling; 9,400,000 shingles; 1,032,000 oak staves; 480,000 feet tun timber: besides large quantities of railroad ties, fire wood, &c . &c . and about 4,000 tons of groceries, dry goods, guano, &c., have been brought into the State. - State Journal.

INDIANS AFTER A MAIL COACH.

The Mesilla Valley Times records numerous depredations of the Navajo Indians all along the man in the world, and he doubted if anything less border, among which is the following account of

The fact that the Indians had but three horses, ted his purpose to settle the difficulty outside of the and were entirely destitute of fire arms, was the Democrat, a paper published in Charlotte, in the above only thing that prevented the stage from being Mr Fessenden declared he had said no such cut off and the inmates massacred. The Indians, to the number of seventy, were discovered approaching the road from a pass in the mountains, with the evident intention of getting ahead of the to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the responded to when he makes the inquiry in proper stage. The driver crowded the mules to their utmost, and succeeded in making such rapid headway as to avoid an attack from the whole party at once. Not more than twenty Indians succeeded in reaching the stage at the same time, and for most of the way the attack was kept up by only from nine to twelve They would come up, three upon each horse, and dismount, leaving the animals hitched to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these relays they succeeded in keeping a party of fresh men constantly around the coach.

This running fight was kept up for more than the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on the nine miles, and the Indians succeeded twice in stopping the stage, and ran it out of the road several times. They wounded the driver in the thigh with an arrow, but not seriously, and also fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well one of the mules in the head. There were five used, or no charges made. men in the stage-three passengers, the conductor and driver. All were armed with revolvers, but there was only one gun among the party. They kept up a consant fire while the Indians were in range, and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many more.

A WORD TO PLANTERS .- We trust, says the can know the prices before it is done. Columbus (Ga.) Sun, the citizens of the Confederate States will inaugurate this year a system of agriculture at variance with the former usages and customs. We would, if possible, urge upon every planter, large or small, rich or poor, to cultivate less land in cotton, and cultivate it better, handle it more carefully, and bale it well. Let the motto of every planter be quality, without regard to quantity. The result of such a course will be a better article of cotton, bringing a better price. More corn and small grain, fat horses, hogs and cattle, and fewer over-worked masters and servants, fields left in a better condition, and some time during the year for rest and enjoyment. The Confederate States of America is and should become the garden spot of the world, as well as the most wealthy and intelligent republic on the globe. Her sons and daughters can make her so, and none can contribute more to so desirable an attainment than the farmer and planter.

A new post office, called "Iudi n Trail," has said lists, &c. Call at the Branch Bank of North Carobeen established in Union county, in this State.

State of N. Carolina, Union county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Jan'y Term, 1861 The following is a list of the tracts of Land returned into Court by C. Austin. Sheriff, to be sold for the taxes One tract listed by P. W. Grout, containing 169

acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek; taxes due for 1856, '57, '58 and '59. One tract listed by John J. Hale, containing 240 acres, lying on the waters of Richardson's creek; taxes due for 1858 and '59.

acres, lying on the waters of Lane's creek; taxes due jury trials; fairs and public sales; general assembly for the years 1856, '57. '58 and '59. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that P. hospitals; registers and clerks; rivers and creeks; gates the Court that publication be made in the Western ways; public landings and inspections; mills and mil-

resident defendants that their tracts of land have been | poor; prison bounds; roads, ferries and bridges; poll tax returned into Court to be sold for taxes due thereon. exemptions; executive power in general; executive Witness, J. F. Hough, clerk of our said Court at office | power in North Carolina; executive power of the courts, in Mouroe, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1861, and | chief justice and clerk; attorneys at law; attorney gen in the 85th year of our Independence.

56-6t pr adv \$6.

ed wretched by allments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the Liver, stomach, and other organs concerned in digestion, are the most frequent. They naturally make the sufferer nervous, irritable, and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to bear the brunt of their iff humor. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy or this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in the country are lond in their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Buters is that it is so palatable to the taste that it may be used even as

a baverage. For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO-

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse, and temale cellaneous bonds, contracts, deeds, marriage set le physician, has a Southing Syrup for children teething, which ments, mortgages, copartnership articles, notes, regreatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and it sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, h will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement ie Sn.00,

ACCIDENTAL DEATH -Mr Burrill Atkinson residing about eight miles and a half from town, on Brown's Creek, was accidentally killed while returning from Court on Thursday afternoon of pletion as to be navigable for steam boats and the last week. It appears from the evidence before the Coroner's jury, that after turning from the main road towards his house, his horse ran away with him and stepped into a deep wash in the road throwing Mr A. violently forward on his face. crushing in his forehead and breaking his neck Mr A. was not found until next morning; his fami. ly supposing by his absence that he was still in town .- Wadesboro Argus.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of MARCH instant. on the premises, I will sell that valuable Plantation on which the late Andrew Springs, Esq. lived. It is situated on the line of the A. Tenn. & Ohio Railroad. one hour's ride from Charlotte and 31 miles from Davidson College, and contains about 800 acres. The ses is a handsome and convenient Dwelling and all necessary out houses. The location is healthy and the neighborhood agreeable. Sale positive. Terms, twelve months credit with interest from date.

T. H. BREM, Ex'r. Feb. 19, 1861. NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Lonergan, dec'd, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the undersigned,

And all persons having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law. or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. S. M. HOWELL, Adm'r.

March 12, 1861. State of North Carolina, Gaston Co.

Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, 1860. Rachel Cashion vs. Robeson Cashion. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robeson Cashion, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore, ordered by the Court here that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in Charlotte, in the above named State, for six weeks successively, that the said Robeson Cashion be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Gaston, at bbls the fourth Monday in February, A. D., 1861, to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition aforesaid, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard accord-

Witness, J. G. Lewis, clerk of our said court, at office in Dallas, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D., 1860. Issued the 2d of March, 1861. J. G. LEWIS, C. G. S. C.

March 12, 1861 6w pr adv \$6 State of North Carolina, Gaston Co. Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, 1860.

Sally Crow vs. Ephraim Crow. Petition for Divorce. Ephraim Crow, the Defendent in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore, ordered by the Court here that publication be made in the Western named State, for six weeks successively, that the said Ephraim Crow be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Gaston at

same will be taken pro confesso and heard accord-Witness, J. G. Lewis, clerk of our said court, at office in Dallas, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1860. Issued the 2d March, 1861. J. G. LEWIS, C. G. S. C.

the court-house in Dallas on the ninth Monday after the

fourth Monday in February, A. D., 1861, then and there

pr adv \$6 G. R. HARDING, WATOR MAKER & JEWELER. Lincolnton, N. C.,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding counties, that he has permanently located in Watch and Jewelry Business

In all its various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All

List of prices for Work.

Mainspring and cleaning watch, \$2.50; jewels, cap and foot, each, 75c.; cap foot-hold jewel, each, \$1,50; hair-springs, \$1.25; chains, \$1.50; mending chains, 50c.; ooth and wheel 50c.; pivots, \$1; cylinders, \$4; Staves, \$2.75; virges, \$2.50; screws, 25c.; case springs 75c.; clicks and rachets, 75c.; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work

Persons in the country having clocks or other work for Repair, will address me by letter if they cannot come themselves. I will attend to work promptly. All kinds of Gun-smith work done at short notice

and on reaso: able terms. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction. G. R. HARDING.

Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861

NOTICE. All persons subject to pay a Poll tax to the State of North Carolina, who resided within the limits of the town of Charlotte on the first day of February, 1861, or who had been principally employed in any profession vocation in said town for three months or more mmediately preceding the said first day of February, and all persons who owned or were possessed of Taxable Property within said town on the first day of February, are hereby notified to give in to the Town Clerk, before the LAST DAY OF MARCH, 1861, a List of their said polls and Taxable Property. The said list shall state the number and local situation of the Lots or parts of Lots given in; the number of white taxable polls, of taxable slaves, and of free negroes residing on the 1st of Feb'y on the lands of persons giving in

lina from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. T. W. DEWEY, Town Clerk.

A NEW LAW BOOK. CANTWELL'S PRACTICE AT LAW.

Just published, a treatise upon the PRACTICE AT LAW in North Carolina, by EDWARD CANTWELL LL.B., author of the N. C. Justice, etc.

Of legislative power in general; legislative power in North Carolina; legislative powers of justices of the peace; county boundaries-deeds, etc.; county revenue One tract listed by Marquis Matto, containing 100 and charges; court-houses, prisons, etc.; county trustee; nspections, public landings, etc.; poor houses and Democrat, for six successive weeks, notifying said non- lers; ordinaries and constables; patrols; wardens of the eral; reporter and marshal, clerks and solicitor; counsel for paupers; guardians; county attorney; auctioneers, county court clerks; coroners; boundary commissioners; committees of finance; county trustee; county treasurer, THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often render- special court; commissioners of fairs; inspectors; superintendents of schools; commissioners of navigation wardens of the poor; registers, commissioners of rivers and creeks; sheriffs; constables; rangers; standard keepers; retailers; administrators; chairman of special court; commissioners of deeds and conveyance; commissioners of low lands; entry takers and surveyors; superintendents of elections; guardians and receivers; inspectors; commissioners of internal improvements partition; patrol committees; processioners; tax listers

and boards of valuation; overseers of roads and rivers commissioners of wrecks; tobacco pickers and coopers The APPENDIX contains forms of Deeds and Cosveyances, as follows: Agreements, assignments, awards, bills of sale, bills of exchange and lading, bonds, mis-

leases, &c., &c. EDWARD CANTWELL,

RALEIGH, N.C.