The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 7. CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 6, 1858. NUMBER 5.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North-Carolina Whig will be Afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons who sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

A CARD.

TO THE LADIES!

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

300 PS. CALICOES, latest patterns, ranging in price from 5 to 12 c., which I offer to sell at cost. I will sell

BONNETS,

and Bonnet Ribbons at cost.

The Cash will be required when selling at these prices.

L. S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1857. 32tf

Removal.

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

Golden Cock, Golden Star, Planter's and Premium

COOK STOVES,

and a variety of

PARLOR STOVES.

Also, a good assortment of

Tin and Hollow-ware, &c.

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

D. H. BYERLY.

Jan. 19, 1857. 43tf

40,000 PAIRS OF Boots, Shoes,

BROGANS AND

Over Shoes,

EMBRACING every variety of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths and Children's,

BOOTS and SHOES

that can be found in any wholesale or retail establishment in the

Southern Country.

Our Goods are manufactured EXPRESSLY for us, and we are satisfied they will give better satisfaction, and at less price for the same quality of goods, than at any other establishment in the South.

It is only necessary to examine our Stock and Prices to be satisfied that this is the place to

Buy Boots and Shoes.

BOONE & CO.

☞ CASH—One price only.

Sept. 29, 1857. 21tf

Field Seeds!

CLOVER, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard, Lucerne, Millet, &c. A large quantity just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, at

PRITCHARD'S

Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Iewin's Corner.

Aug. 31, 1857. 20tf

Otto of Rose!

A LARGE Assortment of Lubin's, Glenn's and J. Hoyt's Splendid Extracts, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.

Just received at

PRITCHARD'S

Fancy Drug Store,
Iewin's Corner.

Soluble Ess. Camphor!

FOR Diseases of the Throat, Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, prepared and sold at

PRITCHARD'S

Drug and Chemical Store.
Iewin's Corner.

Blake's Aromatic Bitters!

AN excellent tonic and anti-dyspeptic Medicine, just to hand at

PRITCHARD'S

Depot of Choice Family Medicines,
Iewin's Corner.

Try It! Try It!

HEMBOLD'S Concentrated Extract of BUCHU! the best medicine in the world for the cure of diseases it proposes to cure. Try it.

For sale at

PRICHARD'S DRUG HOUSE,

Iewin's Corner.

Hawk's History of N. Carolina.

MR. BORNE, the agent for the above Book, has left a few copies at *P. J. LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE.* Persons desiring copies will please call soon.

May 28, 1857. 43tf

KERRISON & LEIDING.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c.

NO. 140 MEETING STREET,

OPPOSITE BAYNE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. L. KERRISON. HERMAN LEIDING.

T. H. BREM & CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, HATS & SHOES,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

January, 1858. 42tf

TATTERSALL.

Livery and Sale Stables.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has purchased the large Stables formerly owned by C. Williamson, one square east of Kerr's Hotel, near the Jail, and has added to and refitted them in a superior manner, for the purpose of opening in Charlotte a Livery and Sale Stable, in complete order for the accommodation of the public.

His object is to make his establishment what it promises to be a real Livery and Sale Stable, and persons having good Horses to dispose of, will find it to their interest to call here to sell.

He intends to keep Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of the citizens generally; and any person desiring any piece of conveyance, can be suited, and at just term. Competent Drivers furnished when desired.

☞ DROVES will find at these Stables fine accommodations having prepared for them good yards, racks and troughs, and an abundant supply of provender ready for their use, as well as a bountiful supply of water.

☞ HORSES kept by the month or otherwise.

His charges will be as reasonable, and he hopes by strict attention to the wishes of the community to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

ROBERT BARE, *Proprietor.*
L. J. HAWLEY, *Agent.*

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1857. 44tf

Variety Store.

Fresh Confectionaries, Fruits, &c. &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

Confectionaries, Fruits,

FANCY GROCERIES, CIGARS

TOBACCO, SNUFF, TOYS.

Musical Instruments,

FIRE WORKS, HOBBY HORSES,

Velocipedes, Willow Wagons,

Chairs, Work Stands, & Bird Cages

of every variety.

Dec. 19, 1857. J. B. ALLEN

P. S. Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, I am prepared to furnish superior CAKES at short notice.

Horses! Horses!!

An Infallible Remedy for HORSES!

ON the receipt of One Dollar, I will mail to the person a receipt of a remedy for Horses suffering from Bots or Grubs. This remedy has never been known to fail in the worst cases to give immediate relief. Every one who has a horse should always have this receipt by them. The material of which the medicine is composed can be procured by any person at all times. If this remedy fails when given as I direct, the money will be refunded. Address me at Greensboro', Guilford co., N. C.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 15, 1857. 42tf

Dye-Stuffs, Dye-Stuffs!

THE very best of the dyes of actinia, consisting, in part of Solution of Tin, Extract of Logwood, Cochineal, Madder, &c., may be purchased low at

PRITCHARD'S

Drug Store, Iewin's Corner.

Port Monnaies, Port Monnaies.

A NEW and beautiful assortment just received at

PRITCHARD'S

Drug and Chemical House,
Iewin's Corner.

Country Merchants

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine our wholesale prices of CIGARS and MEDICINES, put up in any style in order, by

PRITCHARD,

Druggist and Apothecary,
Iewin's Corner.

Varnishes, Varnishes!

A LARGE stock now on hand, consisting of Demar, Copal, Couch Body, Furniture, Japan, &c., which will be sold for CASH lower than any other house in Charlotte. By

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Iewin's Corner.

Condition Powders!

FARMERS and others interested in STOCK, are assured that these preparations are universally esteemed as health giving remedies to Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Stock. For sale at

PRITCHARD'S

Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.
Iewin's Corner.

Bathing and Surgeon's Sponge,

OF the first quality, at

PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE.

White Lead! White Lead!!

ANOTHER supply just received. Pure Article 8½ cents per lb. for Cash, together with every variety of colors, &c., at

PRITCHARD'S

Drug and Paint Store.

Quinine has Declined!

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN'S pure QUININE at $1.50 per oz.—Cash therefore by—at

PRITCHARD'S

Chemical House,
Iewin's Corner.

Teeth and Ear Syringes,

JUST received at

PRITCHARD'S.

Hecker's Farina!

THIS Superior article of diet is now in Store. Tapioca, Sago, &c., as an article of diet for invalids and children, is recommended by the medical faculty. Full supply at

PRITCHARD'S

Family Drug Store.

Sept. 15, 1857. 20tf

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!

From the Boston Belt Company,

At Manufacturers' Prices;

CASH PRICES:

2 inch	12½	cts. per foot.
2½ "	15	" "
3 "	17	" "
4 "	20	" "
5 "	27	" "
6 "	32	" "
7 "	38	" "
10 "	60	" "
12 "	72	" "
12 " 4 ply	92	" "

☞ SEAMLESS BELTS manufactured to order at short notice.

CONNECTING HOSE of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, *ordered direct from the Manufacturers.*

—ALSO—

PACKING of all descriptions at 55 cents per pound.

BOONE & CO.

Feb. 16, 1858. 46tf

PIANOS.

Keep your Pianos in Tune.

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

He also intends keeping constantly on hand,

NEW PIANOS

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

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

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

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

☞ Repair Shop and Wire Room at the Musical Hall, opposite, over the China Hall.

ASA GEORGE.

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

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

Hemlock Sole Leather	28	cents.
Good Damaged Sole Leather	20	"
Best White Oak	35	"
Ease "	30	"

Harness and Upper Leather,

French and American Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Dest Skins for lacing belts and plantation use.

BOONE & CO.

Feb. 16, 1858. 50tf

NEW FIRM.

Confectionary, Bakery, Fruit, AND Retail Grocery Business,

Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Store on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frank's hotels, at Sloan & Dinkins's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends who may favor them with a call.

MOODY & NISBET.

February 2, 1858. 48tf

H. B. Williams & Co.,

DEALERS in GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

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

Our Terms are CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

☞ ORDERS attended to promptly and as low as it possible.

H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Trade Street, 3 doors from the West Corner.

Charlotte, Jan. 26, 1858. 47tf

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. JOHNSON.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IN LIEU OF THE USE OF MERCURY AND LIVER MEDICINES, and which will be found to be a safe, sure, and effectual cure for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Pain in the Side, Flatulency, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting, Griping Pains, Worms, Convulsions, Cholic, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Sudden Attacks of Pain followed by Numbness and Coldness of the Extremities, Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, Flatulency, Colic, Jaundice, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Ague and Fever, Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, &c. &c.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony to its value.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SOVEREIGN MEDICINE FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER.

MADE AND SOLD BY DR. JOHNSON, No. 334 Pearl-st., New York.

Wholesale Agents:

Graham & Fox, New York; F. W. Brown & Sons, Philadelphia; Geo. D. Hart & Co., Baltimore; Geo. W. Cook, Richmond; Fleming & Brother, Pittsburgh; Lazarus, Morgan & Co., Cincinnati; Wm. Evans, Louisville; Jno. D. Park, Cincinnati; Jno. L. Hoskins, New Orleans; Jno. Phillips, St. Louis; Jno. Dwight, Chicago; Jos. Jennings, Nashville; Jno. Enoch, Memphis; Jno. Bell, Augusta, Ga.; Wm. S. Rockwell, Savannah, Ga.; Jno. Milsom, Charleston, S. C.; Jno. Phillips, Mobile; Jno. Bell, Montgomery; Jno. Bell, Atlanta, Ga.; Jno. Bell, Macon, Ga.; Jno. Bell, Columbus, Ga.; Jno. Bell, Selma; Jno. Bell, Montgomery; Jno. Bell, Mobile; Jno. Bell, Nashville; Jno. Bell, Memphis; Jno. Bell, Augusta, Ga.; Jno. Bell, Savannah, Ga.; Jno. Bell, Charleston, S. C.; Jno. Bell, Richmond; Jno. Bell, Louisville; Jno. Bell, Cincinnati; Jno. Bell, St. Louis; Jno. Bell, Chicago; Jno. Bell, Pittsburgh; Jno. Bell, Baltimore; Jno. Bell, Philadelphia; Jno. Bell, New York.

F. SCARR & CO.,

Charlotte N. C.

Poetry.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Wife of Crawford

AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN RICHMOND, FEB. 22, 1858.

They raised the statue to its throne,
'Neath fair Virginia's sky,
The noblest born of the earth,
Where no mortal stood nigh;
And there upon his day of earth,
In his loved native clime,
He towered, as in his manhood's worth,
Majestic and sublime.

But he, who with Promethean power,
Could mould the shapeless clay,
And make the chiseled bronze to life,
Where was he on that day?
He stood not 'mid the gallant throng
To answer to his name,
Nor on his temples bind the wreath
That genius wins from fame.

Yet one there was, with pallid cheek,
And ever stopping tear!
Dwelt she not in the hearts of hearts?
Why comes she to-day here?
She led her children by the hand,
Their father's work to see,
And hear the gratitude of his praise
From high tiled chivalry.

And silently that prayer arose,
Which none but mothers know,
That all his virtues in their souls
Might root and heavenward grow;
Though she's but spent sixty years,
Like crimpling pall of dread,
The shadow of a foreign tomb—
The image of the dead.

True wife! true Mother! noblest hearts
With tender pity stir,
And soften even the exulting shout
In sympathy for her;
While at the glorious Chieftain's feet,
Twined with the laurel, lay
A leaflet of that lady love,
Which cannot fade away.

L. H. S.

Miscellaneous.

THE TORN POCKET,

BY JANE WEAVER.

"My dear," said Mr. Huston to his young wife, as he rose from the breakfast-table, "I wish you would mend my overcoat pocket. The day is pleasant, so that I can leave the coat off without inconvenience."

on a chair by the table, and buried his face in his hands. His discharge was, indeed a terrible blow. Without fortune, or anything but his character to depend on, he saw, in his loss of place, and the consequent refusal of his employers to recommend him, a future full of disasters. And all for what! All because his wife could not remember the simplest duty.

No wonder, in this hour of trouble, that he turned away from her, and buried his face in his hands. No wonder he felt angrily toward her, the author of all this evil.

For a while, Mrs. Huston knew not what to do. The tears ran down her cheeks, but she feared to approach her husband. "He will drive me away," she said to herself.—"But I have deserved it all, I have deserved it all."

At last she ventured to approach him, and at last he was induced to listen. With many tears, she promised never to be negligent again; "it had been a lesson to her, she said, "which she would never forget."

Nor has she forgotten it. Years have passed, and the Hustons are now comparatively well off; for, after a while, Mr Huston obtained another situation, and finally became a partner in the house.

But to this day when the wife sees either of her daughters negligent, she calls the offender to her, and tells, as a warning, the story of THE TORN POCKET.

WORK WHILE IT IS DAY.—The first duty of a man is to provide for his own independence by his own work, and not either to amuse himself or indulge in any gratification; and not even in that more than innocent and most sacred gratification of assuaging his thirst for knowledge, until he has done his day's work, and done that which is in his bounden duty as well as his highest interest to do—work with his own hands for the provision of himself and family. Such, in brief, was the admirable doctrine laid down by Lord Brougham in a recent address before the Mechanics' Institute, at Manchester; and he enforced the practical value of these principles in the following manner:

"And when I talk of working men, I am myself, and have been all my life, a working man; and as long as I am blessed with health enough to continue, even at my advanced time of life, I shall continue to labor; and I shall never, henceforth, any more than I have hitherto done, partake of any relaxation, nor even in gratifying my taste for knowledge, until I have earned the right to do it, by having done my day's work. There are other rules as to which I would allow no comparison, no middle course whatever, and these are maxims which, and be to remember, the next is, never to put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day; and the third, always to finish one thing before you begin another. A very great and most celebrated man in Holland, De Witt, was once asked how it happened that he got through so much business, and of such varied kind, for he was not only a great statesman and a minister, but also a most eminent mathematician and a literary man; and his answer was, that it was by two rules, which he always observed;—To do one thing at a time, and never to put off till to-morrow what he could do to-day. These were his golden rules."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A POETICAL SOMNAMBULIST.—A young lady named Susan K. Brown, a daughter of Philip C. Brown, Esq., a retired merchant of this city, residing on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, has of late been and is a most singular and extraordinary somnambulist. Almost every night after she has fallen asleep she gets up, lights the gas, and taking a paper and pencil, writes several stanzas of poetry. Mr. Brown, one night last week, fearing that some accident might occur from a sleeping person having a light, took the precaution to have the fixtures removed from her room, and placed beyond her reach.—That night she arose in perfect darkness, wrote another piece of poetry, which, upon examination by daylight, was found to be well written, correctly spelled and punctuated, and the ruled lines as accurately followed as they could have been by the best penman with a light, and this has been repeated almost every night, each time a new piece being produced. She has no knowledge of the matter herself, cannot repeat a word of the poetry she writes, and insists that she does not write it. Her friends watch her closely. Her health is not very good; since her somnambulic exercises, she seems to gradually fail. Physicians have attended her for some time, but as yet afford little relief.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

"There now!" cried a little voice of ours, while rummaging a draw in a bureau, "there now, grandpa has gone to Heaven without his spectacles. What will he do?" And shortly afterward, when another aged relative was supposed to be sick unto death, in the house, she came running to his bedside, with the glasses in her hand, and an errand on her lips—

"You gain' to die?"

"They tell me so."

"Goin' to Heaven?"

"I hope so."

"Well, here are grandpa's spectacles.—Won't You take them to him?"

Why do the ladies like the North-East wind? Because it brings chaps to their lips.

A youth smitten with the charms of a beautiful maid, only vented his passion by now and then touching his fair one's toe under the table. The girl bore his advances a little while in silence, when she cried out: "Look here! if you love me, tell me so, but don't dirty my stockings."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED.—The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law abolishing capital punishment, and the substitution of hard labor for life in the place thereof.

THE DISTURBANCES IN DARLINGTON—TRIAL OF THE VIGILANT COMMITTEE.

The Darlington Family Friend publishes an extended account of the recent and disturbance in Darlington, of which we have already, in correspondence and in other forms, given reports. We give the Friend's article entire:

On last Wednesday, a scene, unparalleled in the history of criminal jurisprudence, was witnessed in our court room. On that day, fifty-four highly respectable citizens of our district, including grey-haired old men as well as tender youths, were arraigned, charged with the murder of Caleb Freeman and Abe Windham. There were two indictments, but by agreement and with the consent of the Court, they were tried together. The prisoners selected the following gentlemen, from among those presented, who constituted the jury. Hon. J. D. Wilson, Foreman, Col. F. W. Cooper, W. H. Hearon, Dr. T. A. Dargan, Col. Samuel H. Wilds, Geo. I. W. McCall, Robert E. DuRose, Oliver C. Coggeshall, D. Sidney Law, W. C. Branson, Jas. S. McCall, Sr., and J. W. Lee. Well might his Honor remark, as he did in his charges, that never before had he seen so intelligent a jury empanneled. Thus did the prisoners desire their desire, to be tried by men whose feelings could not influence them, unless their judgments were convinced.

On Wednesday afternoon, the State began to develop the case. We will not notice the testimony of the different witnesses, either for the prosecution or defence, but will content ourself with stating briefly the circumstances of the case as obtained from reliable and uncontradicted testimony.

The grog shop of Ack Windham, at which the fight took place, was proved to have been a pest to the community; it was a retail establishment, mainly by some a grocery, and negroes seem to have constituted his principal customers. Some of the sufferers from his nefarious traffic, not all members of the Vigilant Society, had waited upon and requested him to desist from retailing and negro trading, telling him at the same time that they could not and would not longer endure it. He promised to do so. Shortly after this, however, perhaps on Monday before the Thursday on which the homicides were committed, three barrels of "bald face" were delivered at Cartersville for him. As soon as this was known, some of the citizens of his neighborhood assembled for the purpose of waiting on him and spilling the liquor. This was on Wednesday, the 3d inst. Windham having been notified of their intentions, assembled his friends to defend his rights (?); the consequence was assembled, to the number of seventy-five or eighty, many of whom were armed, and proceeded to the shop. As upon the day before, they found the Windham family with some of their friends, prepared to defend the whiskey; they were well armed. The Vigilant party was under the command of General Carter, and his orders, proved to have been frequently repeated within the hearing of the Windham's, were, "Don't fire a gun unless you are fired upon; or strike a blow unless you are struck; if assailed, defend yourselves."

Before the Vigilant party reached the shop, it was halted, and two of the elder gentlemen were sent to inform the Windhams of their intention; they expostulated in vain, and were called away by their friends, who, seeing evidences of hostility on the side of the Windhams, called out to them to "stand aside, for if the opposite party fired, they would return it." The Vigilant party approached the shop, which they partly surrounded. A company, commanded by Capt. Giles Carter, being in the road immediately in front of and facing the shop door, before which the Windhams were standing, others of the Vigilant party were nearer the house and in a very few paces of the door. While in this position, Gen. Carter informed the Windham party that his intention was "not to injure any of them, unless they began the attack; that the party had come to empty Ack Windham's whiskey, and they intended to do it." At this time Ack Windham told his party to come away and let them have the whiskey, and he would law them; this they refused to do, swearing that they would die rather than give it up. While they were parleying thus, Caleb Freeman, whom it was proved had sworn to kill Giles Carter upon the first opportunity, stepped off from his company, and exclaiming, "I see you, Giles Carter; you are the first man I intend to kill," fired, the shot passing through his coat and striking Samuel Robinson, wounding him severely; he endeavored to fire a second time, and while in the act of doing so, he was shot, and falling, discharged his gun in the air. As soon as the first gun was fired, General Carter gave the command, "Take them, men," and a rush was instantly made upon them. Mr. A. N. Stuckey grasped one of the Windhams around the body, and while holding him, Abe Windham rushed upon him from behind, and plunged his knife into him twice, but before he could inflict a third blow, he received one over the head with a gun or stick, from which he died. The Windhams were soon overpowered, the fight not lasting, according to the testimony, over a minute.

Ack Windham was tied, and required to tell where the whiskey was, for on opening the shop it was found to be empty; he gave them his cross key, saying it was there.—Here was found a barrel, with a few gallons in it, and this was, he said, all that remained of the three barrels hauled from Cartersville three days before. Where was the balance?

The testimony closed on Friday afternoon, when the argument was commenced by Mr Richardson for the State. He was followed by Messrs. Spain and Inglis for the prisoners, when the Court adjourned. On Saturday morning, the argument was resumed by Mr. J. A. Dargan, followed by Col. Moses, for the prisoners, who was succeeded by Solicitor McIver. The names of the several speakers is a sufficient proof of the great ability with which this great case was argued. The Judge having charged the jury, they retired to their room about 3 o'clock, p. m., from which they returned, after a short absence, having found, in both cases, a verdict of "not guilty."

Thus ended the most interesting case ever tried on the criminal side of the court.—From its commencement to its close the court room was densely crowded, within and without the bar. Every place was occupied.

We acknowledge ourself highly gratified at the result. We believe it will have a salutary effect, not only in our community, but throughout the State.

Our statement, condensed as it is, is of course imperfect; at the same time it is correct. We have only undertaken to give the main points in the case, as made by the testimony, and we think all who heard the trial will say we have done so.

A BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose, form to themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the 37 parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence, following said boundary westward, to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fourth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be exempted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchaser and grantee thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever, upon them or other property of the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be so construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the said grants, if hereafter made, which were contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the people of the territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved 26th February, 1857.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representatives made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as herein before provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judges, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney and marshal of the district of Iowa.

GOOD GIRL.—A fire occurred in Newport, R. I., recently, at which the hose burst, and there was a cry for something to bind it. A lady who was near promptly offered one of her skirts, and the stream of water was soon done effective service again. This lady would have been made an honorary member of the fire department.