North Carolina Whig.

Tuesday : : : : : : : : March 19, 1861.

Meeting at Treloar Hall.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Charlotte at Treloar Hall on Wednesday evening last. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. John A. Young to the Chair, who, after a few brief remarks, introduced Judge Osborne.

Judge Osborne commenced by remarking that it was unusual for one occupying a position like his, to take any active part in political discussions, but that in a crisis like that in which the country at present finds itself, he did not deem it inappropriate or out of place for any man to express his views and convictions in regard to matters so momentous, involving as they did, the peace, happiness and security of the whole country. He then alluded briefly to the defeat of the Convention in this State, remarking this gave no cause for despair, but on the other hand was an incentive to renewed activity and vigor; that it was not to be expected that so great a revolution in public opinion could be effected in a few brief days; that the people of North Carolina had been taught from their infancy to regard the Union as a sacred inheritance, and that her sons were loth to give it up. He had no fears as to the line of policy that North Carolina would sooner or later adopt; the revolution had commenced, and no power upon earth could resist or stay it in its course.

He alluded to the recent action of the Peace Commissioners, and thought the plan adopted by them wholly inadequate to meet the exigencies of the times; that the whole thing was scoffed and jeered at by the very men who had assisted in framing it, and that it had utterly and entirely failed to accomplish the purposes for which it was intended. He warned the people to beware of all Compromises that might hereafter be proposed; they would all be dangerous and delusive, and intended only to allure and beguile the people of the South. The Government was now in the hands of cunning and designing men, and all the means and appliances that could be devised by artful and subtile demagogues, would be brought to bear to induce the border States, among which North Carolina had been classed, to continue their allegiance to the old Union. He could see nothing for North Carolina to hope for in such a Union. Her interests, her sympathies, and her honor, alike forbid that she any longer remain in it. All the interests of North Carolina were with the South; she was bound to her people by ties which could never be severed. In the Southern Confederacy the rights of North Carolina would be honored and respected, and the State, instead of retrograding, as she necessarily would under the present Government, would go forward with unexampled rapidity, and accomplish the great work which lies before her.

Judge Osborne concluded his eloquent address by enjoining calmness and moderation upon the part of the friends of State Rights; that nothing was to be gained by hard words, but that the reason of all men must be appealed to, and when once convinced, nothing would deter the people from rising in their might and asserting their independence of Black Republican rule.

We have not attempted to give more than a brief outline of the remarks of Judge Osborne, relying solely upon a somewhat treacherous memory. The Judge was interrupted during his remarks with frequent bursts of applause, and at its close received a good hearty "round" from all present.

At the conclusion of Judge Osborne's address, there were loud calls for Mr. Wm. Johnson, the associate of Judge Osborne upon the recent Convention ticket. Mr Johnson coincided with Judge Osborne's remarks; thought that North Carolina occupied a wrong position before the country, and that something ought to be done to place her right, but was rather afraid an extra session of the Legislature would not facilitate matters a great deal. He thought the people were competent to call a Convention themselves, but did not recommend this, or any other course, preferring to wait until some plan was matured that would enable all sections of the State to act together in harmony.

Mr Joseph H. Wilson was then called upon, but begged them to excuse him.

There were then loud calls for the President of the meeting, Gen. Young. The General thought that the defeat of the Convention, was, under the circumstances, for the best; for, if the Convention had been called at this time, the day of North Carolina's redemption would not have been hastened but retarded. He thought that North Carolina would yet do right, and all would be well. After paying the ladies a handsome compliment for their presence and encouragement, the General declared the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Partington is said to have anxiously asked if Uncle Tom is a better man than Enoch, of biblical memory. She grounds her reasons for making this inquiry, upon the fact that she has heard that Uncle Tom has been translated seven times, while Enoch was translated but once.

A lady had just taken her morning bath, when to her surprise she found her invalid husband standing at the door. She exclaimed—

'What are you here for? I thought you were asleep.'

He replied—

'I heard an angel troubling the water, and thought I would step in and get healed.'

POLITICAL SERMON.

[A sketch of the remarks supposed to have been made by a Political Preacher at a late Black Republican Convention.]

'My brethering! We are told somewhere—I needn't be particular where—that the Psalmist of old could play on a harp of a thousand strings, ah—but my breathering, in these days of falling down stairs from grace, a Samist ain't expected to do, ah.—Therefore, my breethering, an, let us give ourselves no uneasiness about the nine hundred and ninety-nine that we can't handle, ah; but let us unite in playing upon a harp of a single string spirits of white men made black, ah.'

'My breethering! We should'nt be ashamed or afraid to own color, ah. It is a very wicked thing indeed to turn up the human snout at the work of nature, ah. Who cares for color in a dog fight? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, ah.—What, then, it we do fool the foreigners! What if we do kiss the nigger babies, ah! The Egyptian mummies who have been mummied these thousand years, are none the worse or the wiser now, for anything that they did while in the flesh, ah. It will be the same with us, my breethering, in the lapse of a few centuries, ah. When Gabriel shall blow his trumpet, ah—when the moon shall turn into blood, and when the sky shall be rolled back as a scroll, ah, then the kissing of a few little innocent niggers, and the running away of a few buck ones, will come back as a sweet smelling savor, and give us a lick forward, toward Jordan ah.'

'My breethering! There is another string which we have all been pulling at for these many years, ah, but which in the language of one of our great guns, we must now let slide, ah. I mean by breethering, that piece of tow twist called Temperance, ah. Liquor, my breethering, has color as well as twang, ah. We can't run niggers through on the underground railroad unless we also say to liquor, let it run, ah. Spirits of white men made Black—spirits of liquor made free. Them must be our sentiments, ah. We must be consistent, ah. I confess that I have been a great Temperance man and that I have been pulling the Temperance string for many years, ah, going around like a thief in the night and prying into the affairs of my neighbors, and every now and then, jerking them up with a round turn for violation the whiskey laws, ah—but my Breethering, I have found that the business don't pay ah and for the balance of my days I'm going to play on a harp of a single string, niggerism triumphant forever, ah.'

HOW TO GROW PEACHES EVERY YEAR.—The following, by a correspondent of the *Ohio Cultivator*, is worth a trial by all lovers of the delicious fruit:

Procure your trees grafted upon the wild plum stock. The tree partakes of the nature of the plum, being hardy, and will never winter-kill; and putting out late in the Spring, will never be injured by the frost; and it is a certain preventive against the workings of the peach-grub, while the natural life time of the tree is beyond that of our own; so you may depend upon peaches every year, and for a long period of time without the destructive and discouraging influences attending the growth of the common peach. They can be obtained from fifty to seventy-five cents per tree, and you had better pay five times the amount, than not to obtain them and be certain of peaches every year. Try it, and our word for it, you will be satisfied with the result.

THE BOY-FARMERS.—A Maine paper tells a good story of two boys—one, thirteen and the other, eleven—who, on account of the sickness of their father, were left to work the farm. They thoroughly ploughed and cross-ploughed three acres of rather rough ground, which they then sowed, and then harrowed it three times over. They also assisted in clearing one acre of new land, which was sown with wheat. It grew well, especially that first sown; but at harvest, the father being still sick, there was none to gather the grain but these two little lads. Having neither strength nor skill to use the cradle, they grasped the sickle with resolute hand, reaping what they could each day, persevered until the whole four acres were thus harvested by them alone. The produce of this crop would command in market $135, and they did a good deal of work on the farm besides. This shows what boys can do if they really set about it, and make work of work and play of play—not trying to do both at once.

TO KEEP APPLES.—If apples are carefully packed in hard wood saw dust, they will keep through our coldest winters.—This we have tried, and know it for certainty. In packing, care must be taken that none of the apples touch the barrel, nor each other. We have had them open in fine order, when thus packed, long after those in the cellar were rotten, or so withered as to be useless.

If you invest your money in a good farm and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife, and so abusing and enslaving her as to shrush her energies and break her heart.—*U. S. Journal.*

STIMULANTS.—The Louisville Journal beautifully says:

"There are times when the pulse lies low in the bosom, and beats slow in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no walking in its house of clay, and the window shutters are closed, and the door hung with the invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy darkness, and are willing to fancy 'clouds where no clouds be.' This is a state of sickness when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulses dance to it through all the myriad thronged halls in our house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the Eastern hills again for us with all his old awaking giddiness, and the night overflow with moonlight, music, love and flowers? Love itself is the great stimulant—the most intoxicating of all—and performs all the miracles; but it is a miracle itself, and it is not at the drug store, whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged god is not a money changer, we assure you.

Men have tried many things—but still they ask for stimulants. The we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine cup, but the corpses will rise. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses playing wildest music, and the thoughts galloping—but the fast clock runs down sooner; and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with the wildest revelry more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead.

"There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, may be—into which the skylark. Happiness, always goes singing.

WE WILL ALL MEET IN THE MORNING.—We'll meet in the morning! Such was the exclamation of a dying child, says the Newark Mercury, as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the casement.—"Good bye, papa, good bye! Mamma has come for me to-night; don't cry, papa! we'll all meet again in the morning!" It was as if an angel had spoken to that father, and his heart grew lighter under the burden, for something assured him that his little one had gone to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

There is something cheerful and inspiring to all who are in trouble here—"We'll all meet again in the morning." It rouses up the fainting soul like a trumpet-blast, and frightens away forever the dark shades thronging the avenues of pure life. Clouds may gather upon our paths—disappointments gather around us like an army with banners; but all this cannot destroy the hope with us, if we have the motto upon our lips, "all will be right in the morning."

OUTRAGES ON AMERICANS.—The London American of the 9th inst. says:

We learn that an outrage has been committed in Palestine on two American travellers, the Rev. Dr. Seyburn and Mr. Low. These gentlemen, being on their way to the Dead sea, across the wilderness of Engedi had halted, for refreshment, on the 26th ult., on the shores of the Jordan, when suddenly a party of Arabs, one of whom had been having a conference with their guide, an Arab sheikh, rushed upon them from an ambush with pointed spears and at a full gallop, demanding their money. Mr. Low presented his revolver but it missed fire, whereupon the Arabs took their watches, jewelry and clothes, and disappeared across the river, taking two of their horses, which were afterwards found. The sheikh galloped off to Jericho for help. Mr. Low was fortunate enough to discover an Arab cloak, and he and his companions, scantily clothed, made the best of their way to Jerusalem.—Mr. Page, United States consul, took immediate steps for the discovery of the robbers and the restitution of the spoils. He demanded of the pacha that the Arab sheikh should be kept as a hostage, which was done. The event will undoubtedly lead to the demand for guarantees for the better security of American travellers.

STOP MY PAPER."—Some people, when they see an item in their paper not exactly suited to their way of thinking, take it into their heads that they can stop the "concern" by "stopping their paper." The New York Express, of Friday, has the following:

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

Stop my paper I don't like your * *

New York, March 7th. Yours, &c.

No reader need take the trouble when he don't like the Express. The carrier or the newsman will do his stopping. We don't print a paper to be liked. Our aim is to print the truth, liked or not, and to pursue that course, and only that course, which, as we think, the best interest of the country demand. The Express does not represent any party or anybody and nobody but the editors are responsible for anything in it, and they only in the eye of the law—for they dislike a great deal of the news they have to print, and would not print it if it were right to suppress it.

KEEPING FOLKS IN MEETING.—When Mr. Moody—Handkerchief Moody—was on a journey in the western part of Massachusetts, he called on a brother in the ministry, on Saturday, thinking to spend the Sabbath with him, if agreeable. The man appeared very glad to see him, and said—

"I should be very glad to have you stop and preach for me to-morrow; but I feel ashamed to ask you."

"Why, what is the matter?" said Mr. Moody.

"Why, our people have got in such a habit of going out before meeting is closed, that it seems to be an imposition on a stranger."

"If that is all, I must and will stop and and preach for you," was Mr. Moody's reply.

When the Sabbath day came, and Mr. Moody had opened the meeting and named the text, he looked around on the assembly and said—

"My hearers, I am going to speak to two kinds of folks to-day, saints and sinners. Sinners. I am going to give you your portion first, and I would have you give good attention."

When he had preached to them as long as he thought best, he paused and said—

"There, sinners, I have done with you now; you may take your hats and go out of the meeting-house as soon as you please."

But all tarried and heard him through.

STIMULANTS.—The Louisville Journal beautifully says:

"There are times when the pulse lies low in the bosom, and beats slow in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no walking in its house of clay, and the window shutters are closed, and the door hung with the invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy darkness, and are willing to fancy 'clouds where no clouds be.' This is a state of sickness when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulses dance to it through all the myriad thronged halls in our house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the Eastern hills again for us with all his old awaking giddiness, and the night overflow with moonlight, music, love and flowers? Love itself is the great stimulant—the most intoxicating of all—and performs all the miracles; but it is a miracle itself, and it is not at the drug store, whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged god is not a money changer, we assure you.

Men have tried many things—but still they ask for stimulants. The we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine cup, but the corpses will rise. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses playing wildest music, and the thoughts galloping—but the fast clock runs down sooner; and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with the wildest revelry more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead.

"There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, may be—into which the skylark. Happiness, always goes singing.

HAVANA AS AN ENTREPOT.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, of Thursday morning, throws out the following suggestion:

Our merchants, we are told, may find a most convenient and a very well stocked market for the purchase of European goods at this time, so convenient that their consignments can come to hand within three or four days after purchase. This entrepot with which we are supplied, in case of need, is Havana. Merchandise can be purchased of the importers of that city, for shipment, without liability to any custom house charges, as a warehouse system maintains there. These bonded goods are liable to a warehouse charge of only about one percentum, we are informed. Merchandise can thus be shipped to us from Europe, by steamers to Havana, if necessary.

It is stated by those who are informed, that purchases of very many staple and fancy commodities of necessity to our trade may be made to advantage in Havana. The importers of that city select goods for a market very similar in its demands to ours, and makes sales to dealers on quite as favorable terms as New York importers, while the freight and insurance on them would be less, and they would come to hand more quickly.

If our merchants find themselves embarrassed in the matter of replenishing their stocks, therefore, Havana offers a resort which could tested, and very probably they might find it advantageous to procure there a portion, at least, of what they may require. In the unlooked for emergency of an armed rupture with the North, Havana might approve itself of very great importance to this country, supplying not only an essential entrepot for trade with Europe, but an extensively patronized sales market also.

These suggestions are, we think, worthy of entertainment now, as they may be of action at a near period.

LET US HAVE THE BEST.—A farmer in an adjoining county, once went to his clergyman and inquired of the "why he did not preach as much *Latin* and *Greek* as the minister did who preached to them previous to him make use of such language as I presumed you could understand, and I did not suppose that the farmers generally understood Latin and Greek." "Oh," said the farmers, "I pay for the best, and let us have it; give us as much Latin and Greek as you can spare."

BENEFIT OF A POWERFUL EXAMPLE.—One communion Sunday an old Kentucky soldier, who had fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and knew well what manner of man he had been in his fighting days, attended the Hermitage church and saw the aged warrior kneel reverentially before the altar. He was transfixed with astonishment. After the services were over, he was observed to be unusually silent and thoughtful and upon being questioned, related what he had seen. He concluded his narrative thus: "When I saw the man who had fought armies, cabinets, and had never fought without conquering, got down on his knees in that church, I said to myself—'Well, when Andrew Jackson kneels, I tell you, boys, I think it's about time for me to knock under.' Four weeks after he joined the church, and lived and died an exemplary member.

DIED,

In Henry county, Va., March 12th, 1861, Mrs. MARGARET C. DILLARD, aged 30 years and two months, wife of Dr. John H. Dillard and only daughter of Mr. P. M. Brown of this town. She leaves an affectionate husband and three sweet little children, all girls.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

***

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Plantation for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 12th day of March, at the Public Square in Charlotte, I will sell that valuable Plantation on which the late Andrew Springs, Esq., lived. It is situated on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, one hour's ride from Charlotte and 3½ miles from Davidson College, and contains about 800 acres. The land is in a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a handsome and convenient DWELLING and all necessary out houses. The location is healthy and the neighborhood agreeable.

Terms, twelve months credit with interest from date.

T. H. BREM, *Ex'r.*

March 19, 1861. 4t

The sale of Andrew Springs plantation is postponed to march 26th, at which time it will positively be sold.

T. H. BREM, *Ex'r.*

March 19, 1861.

TO STOCK RAISERS.

THE subscriber, with a view to improve the stock of horses in this section, purchased the celebrated Morgan Horse, BLACK HAWK, and informs those desiring superior blooded stock, that this Horse can be found at his stable, 14 miles west of Charlotte, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at the stable of Maj. Benj. Morrow on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

For particulars, see large bills.

A. B. DAVIDSON.

March 19, 1861. 4t

Out of Debt! Out of Danger.

ALL persons, IN and OUT of Town, who have not settled their accounts due us on the 1st of January 1861, are earnestly requested to CALL AT ONCE and pay the money or give their notes, as we are determined to close up last year's business, and prefer to do so without incurring COST. We mean all, and even MORE than we have said.

BROWN, TATE & CO.

Charlotte, March 12, 1861. 3t

BONDS AND STOCKS

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

AS EXECUTOR of the Estate of Andrew Springs deceased, I will sell at the public square in Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, the 2d of April next,

100 Shares of Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Stock.
11 " of $500 each, C. & S. C. Railroad Bonds.
59 " Stock of the Bank of Charlotte.
26 " Stock of the Bank of North Carolina.
17 " Stock Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad

TERMS:

The above sale will be made on a credit of six months, with interest from date and approved security.

T. H. BREM, Executor of A. Springs, deceased.

March 12, 1861. 4t

EXAMINATION.

THE Committee of Examination for Mecklenburg County, will meet to examine Teachers on Saturday, the 30th of March.

JOHN P. ROSS, *Esq.*
F. NYE HUTCHISON,
M. D. JOHNSTON.

March 12, 1861. 3t

The Markets.

CORRECTED BY OATES & WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE MARCH 1, 1861.

BACON, Hams, new	lb	12	@	00
" Sides,	lb	12	@	00
" Hog rounds,	lb	11	@	11½
" Shoulders,	lb	11	@	00
Bagging, Gunny,	yd	15	@	16
Beef,	lb	4	@	5
Butter,	lb	15	@	00
Beeswax,	lb	25	@	28
Beans,	bushel	25	@	30
Brandy, Apple,	gal	62	@	75
" Peach,	gal	100	@	125
Cotton,	lb	7	@	10½
Coffee, Rio,	lb	21	@	23
" Java,	lb	22	@	00
Candles, Adamantine,	lb	25	@	30
" Sperm,	lb	40	@	00
" Tallow,	lb	20	@	25
Corn	bushel	80	@	85
Chickens,	each	12½	@	15
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	10	@	15
" Linsey,	yard	30	@	37
Eggs,	dozen	10	@	12½
Flour,	bbl.	7 50	@	7 75
"	sack	2 75	@	3 25
Feathers,	lb	30	@	35
Hides, Green,	lb	6	@	6½
" Dry,	lb	12	@	14
Lard,	lb	12½	@	13
Mutton,	lb	5	@	6
Mackerel,	bbl. No 2	14	@	00
"	Kits	450	@	00
Molasses, N. O.	gal	65	@	75
" W. I.	gal	40	@	00
Meal	bushel	80	@	85
Mullets (Wilmington)	bbl	25	@	00
Nails, Northern,	lb	5	@	00
" Southern,	lb	5	@	6
Oats,	bushel	50	@	55
Pork,	lb	7	@	7½
Peas,	bushel	90	@	95
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	200	@	00
" Sweet,	bushel	40	@	50
Rice,	bushel	4 4	@	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb	15	@	00
" Brown,	lb	10	@	12
Stone-Ware,	gal	10	@	00
Salt,	sack	1 75	@	2 00
Tea,	lb	75	@	00
Wheat, white,	bushel	150	@	155
" red,	bushel	140	@	150
Whiskey, Northern,	gal	62½	@	65
" N. Carolina,	gal	60	@	00
Wool, (best Georgia) washed,		27	@	28
" " " unwashed,		22	@	23
Yarn,	bale	100	@	00

REMARKS.

COTTON.—Our cotton market is somewhat dull, our prices seem to have advanced a little.

CORN.—There has been a good deal of corn coming in and show a decline.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, March 16, 1861.

COTTON.—The sales for the week have been light, although prices have advanced fully per former quotations. The sales amounted to 124 bales. Extremes Sales.

BACON, long round,	12½	@	13
CORN,	105	@	110
PEAS,	$110	@	00
OATS,	80	@	85
FLOUR,	6 37½	@	8 4

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON March, 15, 1861.

The transactions today were limited to 273 bales, at the extremes of 9½@12½c., of which 43 bales were at prices not transpired. Market firm.

J. N. HUNTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
General Collecting Agent.

ALL produce shipped here for my disposal shall receive prompt attention—great care taken in the purchase of GOODS. ☞All Notes and Accounts put into my hands for collection shall receive prompt and immediate attention.☜

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1861. 4tf

☞Notice.

ALL persons subject to pay a Poll tax to the State of North Carolina, who resides within the limits of the town of Charlotte on the first day of February, 1861, or who had been principally employed in any profession or vocation in said town for three months or more immediately 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 February on the lands of persons giving in said lists, &c. Call at the Branch Bank of North Carolina from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m.

T. W. DEWEY, *Town Clerk.*

March, 5 1861. 4t

☞Notice.

THE accounts due John Harty's Estate have been placed in my hands for collection, by T. H. Brem, adm'r. All persons indebted by account, will please call at Crime Hall and settle before the first of April—after that time they will be given to an officer.

JAMES HARTY, *Agent.*

March 5, 1861. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FULLINGS SPRINGS & Co was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.

The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, who 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—some other need ask it.

All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings, 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."

Feb 19 1861. 4tf

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE Subscriber has taken charge of the OLD STAND formerly occupied by JOHN HARTY, and hopes by strict attention to

BUSINESS and USEING every EXERTION to please TO OBTAIN A SHARE of PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED 12 MONTHS.

Particular attention paid to

REPAIRING.

I have on hands as good a lot of seasoned

LUMBER

as can be started.

CHARLES WILSON.

Jan. 15 42—3mos

NEW SUPPLY OF
Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silver
AND
Plated Ware,

THE subscriber has lately returned from the North where he has purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.

R. W. BECKWITH.

October 9, 1860. 29tf

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

WESTERN DIVISION, CHARLOTTE, Dec. 6, 1860.

PASSENGERS will be accommodated to and from the head of the Road daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leaves Charlotte at ..... 9. A. M.
" Tuckaseege Station ..... 9. 45 "
Arrive at Bevard's " ..... 10.30 "

GOING EAST.

Leave Bevard's Station at ..... 4. P. M.
" Tuckaseege " " ..... 4. 45 "
Arrive at Charlotte " ..... 5. 30 "

Proper flag signals being given at intermediate points, passengers will be taken up.

WM. HARTY, *Agent.*

At the head of the Road, four-horse Post Coaches will be found ready to take passengers and baggage to Lincolnton, connecting regularly with the trains. At Lincolnton four-horse coaches run triweekly to Newton, Denoir, and Abingdon, Virginia,—leaving on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, and returning to Lincolnton on the evenings of the same days.

C. A. SUTHERLAND & CO.,
Stage Proprietors.

December 11, 1860. 3m 11.

NOW OPENING.

FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS.

ELIAS & COHEN

ARE now prepared to display to their customers and friends, and the public generally, the most

Extensive and best Selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

Ever offered by one Firm in Western North Carolina! There is no humbug about the size and prices of our Stock of Goods. They will speak for themselves. Every department is full and complete.

DRY GOODS, Foreign and Domestic,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
BONNETS AND MILLENERY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, &c, &c,

A call and examination of our Stock is respectfully solicited at

BREM'S OLD STAND,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Oct. 9, 1860. 29tf

Dr. E. H. Andrews,

WOULD inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg in particular, that he has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY, and may be found at his Old Stand.

He is prepared to insert Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite or Chrophastic plateau, as patients may desire; and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os-Artificial. He is prepared to perform any operations belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends, or new ones either, you may take that for granted.

Feb. 5, 1861. 45 tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted by note or book account to the Estate of the late Thomas J. Holton are requested to come forward and settle the same as indulgence cannot be given and all persons having claims against said Thomas J. Holton's Estate will present the same within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

E. NYE HUTCHINSON, *Ex'tor,*
of THOS. J. HOLTON.

February 5, 1861. 4t

TO THE PUBLIC.

With this notice terminates the term according to agreement of the general superintendence of Mr. Rose Shaw over my business in the Saddlery and Harness line. All indebted are requested to make settlements with me alone, as no other, until further notice, will be allowed in law.

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 26, 1861 3t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CALDWELL COUNTY,

In Equity—To Spring Term, 1861.

James Harper,
vs.
Nero G. Bradford, James H. Postell and Samuel W. Melton, Defendants. } In Equity.

IT being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Samuel W. Melton, is a nonresident and lives beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given for six weeks in a newspaper published in this state for the said defendant, Samuel W. Melton to appear at the next term of said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness William M. Pratt, Clerk and Master of said court of Equity for the county of Caldwell, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860.

W. M. PRATT, C. M. E.

Pr. fee $5 00. Mar. 5, 1861. 12

TERMS
CASH!!

We respectfully inform our friends and customers that owing to the stringency in

Monetary Affairs,

we will be compelled to sell for

CASH
AND
CASH ONLY
DURING THE YEAR
1861.

Having a large stock on hand will reduce the prices to suit the times.

Those indebted to us will oblige us by making immediate settlement.

ELIAS A COHEN.

January 1st, 1861.

The Truth.

OWING TO THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES OF OUR

COUNTRY,

and the disturbed state of

BUSINESS

in order to continue, it becomes necessary for us to make an appeal to our

CUSTOMERS

in self defence: those indebted to

FISHER & BURROUGHS

will do us a kindness by coming forward promptly and paying up.

Jan. 8th, 1861. 41—2m

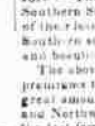
☞Notice

FROM and after the 1st day of January next, we will be prepared to deliver our friends and customers and the rest of mankind for cash and cash only, any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for goods after the above date without money, will please excuse us, if instead of filling their orders, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit. And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay as we want the money.

OATES & WILLIAMS.

Dec. 25, 1860. 40—tf

West Green Nurseries.
300,000 Select Fruit Trees
FOR SALE.



ARE the citizens of the Southern States aware that the people of the Northern and Northwestern States are making inroads out of their missing articles of trees, and that the climate and soil is to a great extent very unpropitious for fruit culture? Then why should not the citizens of the Southern States make Fruit, dried and green, one of the leading staples. Fruits grown under our Southern sun are noted for their size, fine flavor, and beautiful color.

The above statements are fully sustained by premiums taken over Northern Fruits, and the great amount of green and dried fruit sent North and Northwest by the Southern States during the last few years. Proof of the above statements are fully sustained, and if it is no sin, according to the Bible, to make money by raising Fruit, then send forward your orders and cash to Westbrook and Mendenhall and they will furnish you with good marketing articles.

WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL.

Greensboro', Nov. 1860. 33—tf.

Mecklenburg IRON Works,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ALEXANDER & McDOUGALL.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity and the public generally, that they have opened the above Establishment at the foot of Trade street, adjoining the track of the North Carolina Rail Road and opposite John Wilkes' Steam Mills, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of

MACHINERY,

at short notice and on reasonable terms.

STEAM ENGINES
From 5 to 80 Horse Power.

BOILERS, &c.

AND

BLACKSMITH'S WORK
OF ALL KINDS.

REPAIRS

in their line promptly attended to. Their FOUNDRY is in full operation, and

Cast Regularly twice a Week,
Wednesdays and Saturdays.

They are prepared to furnish all kinds of

CASTINGS IN IRON, BRASS, &c.,
according to order.

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,
GIN WHEELS,
SAW DUST BURNERS,
ANTI-FRICTION PLATES AND BALLS
FOR
COTTON PRESSES.

CAST IRON RAILING,

For Garden Enclosures, Dwelling Houses, Public Buildings, Portticoes, Cemetery Lots, &c. Their

IMPLEMENTS

For carrying on the business on all its branches, have been SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, and are provided with all the

IMPROVEMENTS

Required to do their work in a

FIRST RATE MANNER.

Agents, for Dr. L. O. Emerson's, or Winter's Patent Maley Saw Mill, which has the advantage, along with many others, of doing at least twice as much work, and doing it better, than any other Mill in use—it can be run by Steam, Water or Horse Power. The Maley may be seen at the Shop at any time.

HENRY ALEXANDER,
MALCOLM McDOUGALL.

N. B. Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c., bought or taken in trade.

October 30 1860. 32tf

WALTON HOUSE.

AS THE LEASE OF THE PRESENT Proprietor will terminate on the 25th of May to all, the management will rest, for a term of years, this popular Hotel, for a most worthy class of patrons, (none other need apply,) as will satisfy the owners that it will be so kept as not to subtract from the reputation which it has taken on a first class Hotel.

The Patronage of the House is large and increasing. From the central position, and entirely comfortable character of the property, it promises to be a good investment. Any further information will be given by addressing

T. G. & W. M. WALTON.

Morganton, N. C.

126—M

Feb 5, 1861.