North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

E. R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, binding or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

Remember,

That we take all kinds of country produce in exchange for the Whig. Eggs, Butter, Lard, Chickens, in fact anything that is in the market,

Wood.

Those of our country friends who intend paying their subscriptions in wood, will confer a favor upon us by bringing it in as soon as possible.

GOOD NEWS.

We have some information which prudence prompts us to withhold, which puts quite a cheering aspect upon our future, and when the time comes for its disclosure, will doubtless gladden the public heart.

Whilst we have been lamenting our reverses near home, a grand success has attended our army away off in New Mexico. Twenty five hundred gallant Southerners have met, defeated, and captured a force of thirty-five hundred of the enemy, with their arms, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. The Confederate forces were under the command of Col. Sibley, and the enemy under Col. Canby. Full particulars of the fight we were unable to gather, but the main facts are as stated, and are contained in a late number of the Baltimore American which succeeded in running the blockade.—RICHMOND DISPATCH of the 23d inst.

We are authorized by the Committee of Safety to say that they have assurances from the State and Confederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandoning the town of Wilmington to the enemy, but on the contrary, they are concentrating all the means and forces available in order to render our defenses successful, and the Committee appeal to every one having the spirit of a man, who is able to shoulder a gun to come to the rescue, and the enemy will be repulsed, and this portion of our State will be safe from invasion.—[Wilmington Journal.

PLANT COTTON AND BE FREE, OR PLANT COTTON AND BE WHIPPED.—The Columbus (Ga.) ENQ says:

"This is the naked state of the question. How much cotton shall we plant? If there has been any doubt upon the subject, the events of the past two weeks have completely dispelled them, and we have now the fact 'pure and simple.' All the valor of Southern soldiers will be powerless against grim hunger and gaunt famine, such as will overwhelm and crush us if we insanely raise cotton instead of corn."

A SPUNKY MAYOR.—The Memphis Avalanche remarks, that the threats recently made in Memphis to burn the city on the approach of the Federalists, have put an end to speculating among thousands who have no houses elsewhere, and no means of obtaining any, and who fear to go into the army and leave their wives and children behind, when the roofs that shelter them are threatened with conflagration. The same paper publishes the following proclamation by Mayor of Memphis.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MEMPHIS:—Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I hate, as John Park (not the Mayor), to say this to our citizens: That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house, or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of clergy, hang him to the first lamp post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation. JOHN PARK.

LIEUTENANT WORDEN.—The Federal officer in command of the Ericsson battery, Monitor, during the late engagement in Hampton Roads, did not receive the injuries to his eyes from pieces of cement, as represented by the New York *Herald* in an item giving by us yesterday, but, as we learn through a source which we are not at liberty to mention, received the same from fragments of shell from the Virginia, which passed through the openings in the turret of the Monitor. We are told that the injury he sustained is much greater than the Northern journals allow, and it is thought that it will result in a total loss of sight.—He is compelled to wear bandages over both eyes, and is accompanied by a guide when he goes abroad.—*Norfolk Day Book*, 13th.

Let every man who has a gun, a sabre, a pitchfork or a scythe blade, seize his weapon and rally to the defence of his soil.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

CHARLOTTE, March 20, 1862.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of Mecklenburg county met in the Court House to organize a company for the manufacture of small arms and ordnance.

On motion of A. C. Williamson, Esq., Williamson Wallace, Esq., was requested to act as Chairman, and J. A. Fox, as Secretary.

Mr. William Johnston being called on, explained the object of the meeting.

A committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting, for the selection of a suitable locality for said business, reported through their Chairman, R. F. Davidson, Esq., that there were three different places eligible, viz: The angle of W. C. & Rutherford and Tennessee and Atlantic Railroads, the Rudisill Planing Machines and Foundry, and Alexander's Machine Works.

The Chairman states that the committee had made no selection, but left it entirely with the members of the company, or their directors when appointed.

Speeches were made by J. H. Wilson, Sr., and others, urging the propriety of organizing according to law, and that a charter for said object should be drawn up; whereupon, on motoin of Col. B. W. Alexander, a committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of J. H. Wilson, William Johnston, and A. C. Williamson, Esqs.

As the meeting was small, owing to the inclemency of the weather and swollen condition of water courses, it was resolved to hold another meeting here on next Thursday, the 27th proximo; at which time all are invited to attend who desire to advance the cause, send their power of attorney, authorizing some one to act for them, as the company will then be organized.

Those who were present with subscription lists, reported that the aggregate amount subscribed to be ($15,600) fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

It was ordered that the different papers in Charlotte be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAMSON WALLACE, *Ch'n*

J. A. FOX, *Sec'y.*

A DARK PROSPECT FOR THE YANKEES IN TENNESSEE.—The Yankees are greatly taken aback at the little "Union" sentiment that meets them in Tennessee. The following dispatch in the Northern papers gives the state of feeling about Clarksville, as seen through Yankee spectacles:

There is but one Union man in the town, he being sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago. Hon. Cave Johnson, who was a powerful advocate of the Union until the war commenced, is now as powerful on the other side. The only effect of Tennessee into the mountains, and to render them desperate.

There is no spark of the Union feeling here, and nobody pretends to disguise the fact. The people of Clarksville glory in secession, and at the same time are trembling lest the town should be burned.

LEMONS AND LIMES.—We are informed that throughout our State, particularly in the eastern and southern portions, there has been a fine crop of lemons and limes grown this year, which are now being permitted to rot, there being no market for them, in consequence of the blockade.

We have been requested to suggest to the owners of such fruit the propriety of expressing the juice from them, and bottling it up. There are thousands of old bottles that are now useless, and there would be no difficulty in the way in this respect. It would require but little labor, will keep well, and meet with a ready sale through out the Confederacy, particularly to our armies. We hope our contemporaries throughout the State will call attention to this matter.—*Florida Dispatch.*

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—On the 9th inst., Custis's powder mill at Gretna, opposite New Orleans, was accidentally blown up, and five persons were killed and buried under the ruins. The *Bee* says:

Just as it happened two months ago at the powder mill the Old Marine Hospital, one explosion took place in the drying room, and a short moment after a second one was heard from another part of the building.—The only difference is, that this time the interval between the two explosions was long enough to induce people in the city to believe the reports they had just heard were caused by the firing of a gun. It is said there were 3,000 pounds of gunpowder in the different rooms of the manufactory.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—About 520 Yankee prisoners who had been released on parole, returned through this city on Wednesday last to Salisbury. They came from Tuscaloosa, Ala., and had gotten on their way homeward as far as Weldon, we understand, but on account of the obstructions about Old Point, occasioned, as we suppose, by the recent gyrations of the Merrimac, could not proceed, and hence were ordered back to Salisbury.—*Raleigh Standard.*

LOSS OF A CONFEDERATE TRANSPORT.—We learn that the Confederate steam transport Johnston was blown up at Beaufort N. C., on Sunday morning, caused by the explosion of her boiler. Two men were killed instantly, and four or five severely scalded. The boat is a total loss.

IRON WANTED.—The Richmond *Examiner* says:

The increased production of iron is one of our most pressing necessities. We have the ore in abundance, and we have the fuel for reducing it. We have abundance of labor, too. Where are the thousands of negro men that are this day being thrown out of our lines, or are otherwise exposed to the capture or seductions of the enemy? We dare say that if factories should be started, that would give employment to these, their owners would gladly hire them on moderate terms. They would thus be saved, too, from the grasp of that robbery which Abraham, the jester, calls confiscation. The local labor of the uninvaded districts would thereby be left, also, to the duty of raising the usual crops for the feeding of our people and armies.

A full supply of iron, we repeat, is much needed. It is necessary to our defences.—It is necessary to the building of iron clad ships. It is necessary for the new railroads, which we wish to lay, and for the renewing of the tracks already in use. Will not some of our men of means go into this manufacture? Look at the large amount advertised for in this very paper by the Ordnance Department of our Government.—The Government wants 300,000 tons of iron. It wants to contract for 500 large cannon and 500 field pieces. Here is a fine patronage to begin with, at the same time that a conspicuous public benefit will be performed. Who will serve their country and themselves and the great farming interests of the Confederacy by entering in to the business? Who?

The sinking of a splendid frigate in fifteen minutes settles one point; henceforth, wooden war ships are obsolete, and iron will rule the sea. The Yankees have at once grasped this great lesson, and will act upon it with all the energy which their longing desire to gain the mastery of our harbors can inspire. Probably before these words meet the eyes of our readers, the timbers for a score of Merrimacs are being hewn in Northern Navy Yards, and a thousand anvils are shaping iron plates, which the shot and shell of our batteries can never penetrate. Iron-clad vessels cannot be built in a day or a week; but it would be madness to disguise the fact that our enemies will have afloat a large number of such vessels in as short a time as the nature of their construction will allow.

Unless we mean to give up our sea coast to the invader, we must be ready to meet iron with iron. We must build Merrimacs for every Southern harbor, and build them at once. We have everything that is required for the work. We have the live oak, the tar, pitch and turpentine, the copper, the iron, and the men, who, from these materials, can build the boats. If we find it difficult to obtain the iron plating in sufficient quantities, we should send to Europe without a moment's delay, for the plates ready-made. We are telling nothing new to the enemy, when we say that the blockade is a farce. With proper energy we might have all the plating we require delivered in the Confederate States within seventy days; and before it arrives, the new steamers might be ready to receive it.

We can only blame ourselves if, months hence, when the Yankees bring against us their mailed fleets, they find us still unprepared.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE YANKEES AND CANADA.—A London paper expresses the conviction that the Yankees surrendered Mason and Slidell on account of the spirit and enthusiasm exhibited by the Canadians in behalf of England. The country sprang at once to arms, and, before the surrender took place, 55,000 men were ready for the field. This spectacle, so different from what the Yankees expected, startled them, and they at once raised the white flag. There may be a spice of truth in this conjecture; but we think the English greatly overrate the ability of the Yankees to do injury to Canada. Their threats of invading that country were mere gasconades, designed to impose upon England. With the South arrayed against them, they never would have ventured across the line, nor could they have afforded anything had they gone. But the English evidently labored under apprehensions of serious hurt from that quarter. These apprehensions are now allayed. Precautions have been taken against a *coup de main*—the country is found to be sound to the core and John Bull is in a defiant mood. The London paper before us declares that the Canadians hate the Yankees more than any secessionist can do. They live close to them and know all their meanness—an extent of knowledge truly marvelous!

EUROPEAN BRIGADES IN NEW ORLEANS.—European brigades are rapidly organizing in New Orleans, three of them being commanded by Generals Benjamin Butler, Paul Juge, and Victor Maxsam. The *Picayune* says:

The three French Generals we have now in our midst may be called the "Three Guardsmen" of the Crescent City. Their forces amount to about 12,000 men, who may be divided as follows: 1st Brigade, 3,000 men, 1,f whom are 2,000 Creoles and 1,000 Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, &c.; 4th (European) Brigade, 4,500 2,500 of whom are French, 800 Spaniards, 500 Italians, 400 Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians, and 300 Swiss, Belgians, English, Schavonians, &c.; 5th (French) Brigade, 4,500 men, all nonnaturalized Frenchmen. We must say, however, about this last brigade, that it is not yet complete; but that its strength will amount to the figure we give we have not the least doubt.

GEN. MCCLELLAN TO BE SUPERSEDED.—The Washington correspondent of New York *Tribune* writes:

We have authority for saying that within twenty four hours Gen. McClellan will cease to be in form, as he has for some ceased to in fact, the commander-in-chief of the Union forces. An order to be issued to-morrow will date a new era in history of this war.

NEWS.

From the Western Democrat.

Important from the West.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—At Island No. 10, the enemy commenced shelling our works, on Saturday, the 15th, at long distance, and renewed it again on Sunday. On Monday, they brought down eight gun-boats and six mortar boats, and commenced again, with three of their gun boats lashed together, and made a desperate attack on Capt. Rucker's battery. The firing was terrific. Lieut. Clarke, of Capt. Rucker's battery, was killed, but no others. The battery sustained considerable injury during the four day's bombardment. One of the enemy's gun boats was disabled on Monday, and was towed back. Other boats were struck, but the extent of the damage is not known. Our troops conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution. The river is falling slowly at the island.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—A steamer from up the river brings intelligence that the Yankees are moving down the West bank slowly.

Information was received here this morning from Corinth, Mississippi, that the Yankees are retiring to the Tennessee river.

The Fight in Arkansas.

A special dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says that Sergeant Kittle, of McCulloch's Brigade, having escaped from the Yankees, reached Fort Smith on the 19th inst. He reports the enemy's loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, at two thousand. They took 300 prisoners, many of whom are citizens. The Yankees are preparing for another attack. Gen. Siegel was wounded in the arm slightly.

Two Texas Regiments who were sent to bury our dead under a flag of truce, were fired on by the enemy.

3,000 Yankees are *en route* to reinforce Gen. Curtis.

The Steamer Nashville.

The steamer Nashville went to sea on last Monday evening, in defiance of two blockading steamers off Fort Macon. She passed between them, having been fired at some thirty times by the blockaders. The Nashville is now, no doubt, safe from the clutches of Burnside and the blockaders.—We learn that it is said to have been the intention of Burnside to attempt to capture the Nashville on Tuesday last.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CUFFY AT THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.—The Southern Monthly has the following:

A negro who accompanied his master to Virginia, was giving his "expe-nse" at the battle of Leesburg, to his return to Memphis, ten fellow-servants, as follows: "Folks may talk as much and sy please 'bout not bein' sk-ed on de battle field; dis chile kin tell diffe-ut-nce from dat. When 'dem minny balls' gin to whistle and de cannon to roar, and de hosses to pich and tar, I tell you, de kink com'd out o' dis nigger's wool. I said, 'Massa, let me and you git back o' dem trees, and we can shoot without bein' shot at.' Young massa turn he eye at me till I feel like gittin into a sugar hole.—Den I say, 'Massa, you don't keer nuthin for you life, pleas-ar give me your commission to git out on de way o' dese bullets, ear.' He kinder smile at me and say, 'you hab my commission.' I tell you, I round like skeered dog. Putty quick I cumm'd to biggest kind o' holler log, and just as I stooped down to git in, I hears somebody cry out like dey had pain in dier stommick, 'O dey is setting deir slaves upon us!' and true as Us here to day dat are log was chuck full o' dem Yankees! Yah! yah! yah!"

The Charleston Courier predicts, confidently, that in three months after peace there will not be found in the North any leading man, and very few editors, who will admit that they ever favored, urged, or desired, a war with the South.

Capt. John H. Morgan, the dashing hero, owned property to the amount of $30,000 at the commencement of the war. That has been confiscated, and he is now wifeless, childless and homeless.

Why are the makers of the Armstrong gun the greatest thieves in Her Majesty's service? Because they rifle all the guns, forge all the materials and steel all the gun-breeches.

The Corner DRUG Store,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their large and complete Stock now being opened for the Spring Trade, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Oils, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Pure Rectified Wines and Brandies Cotton Yarn, Paints and Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

January 17, 1862. 43tf

RAGS! RAGS!

CASH paid for RAGS at the Envelope Manufactory opposite the Post Office.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.

Feb. 25, 1862. tf

The Markets.

CORRECTED BY OATES & WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, MARCH 24, 1862.

BACON, Hams, new	lb		23	@	00
" Sides,	lb	about	20	@	21
" Hog round,	lb		22½	@	00
" Shoulders,	lb		21	@	00
Bagging, Gunny,	yd		35	@	00
Beef,	lb		4	@	5
Butter,	lb		25	@	30
Beeswax,	lb		25	@	280
Beans,	bushel		75	@	1 0
Brandy, Apple,	gal		62	@	655
" Peach,	gal		140	@	12
Cotton,	lb		6½	@	8
Coffee, Rio,	lb		30	@	00
" Java,	lb		60	@	00
Candles, Adamantine,	lb		40	@	00
" Sperm,	lb		60	@	00
" Tallow,	lb		20	@	25
Corn	bushel		90	@	00
" new	bushel		0	@	80
Chickens,	each		15	@	25
Cloth, Copperas,	yard		10	@	16
" Lindsey,	yard		40	@	50
Eggs,	dozen		12	@	15
Flour,	bbl		800	@	875
"	bag		4	@	4½
Feathers,	lb		30	@	00
Hides, Green,	lb		6	@	6½
" Dry,	lb		12	@	12½
Lard,	lb		18	@	00
Mutton,	lb		5	@	6
Mackerel,	bbl. No 2		140	@	00
"	Kits		450	@	00
Molasses, N. O.	gal		100	@	110
" W. I.	gal		80	@	00
Meal,	bushel		100	@	00
Mullets (Wilmington)	bbl		00	@	00
Nails, Northern,	lb		10	@	00
" Southern,	lb		6	@	00
Oats,	bushel		60	@	70
Pork,	lb		10	@	12
Peas,	bushel		75	@	00
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel		75	@	100
" Sweet,	bushel		40	@	50
Rice,	bushel		00	@	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb		25	@	00
" Brown,	lb		15	@	00
Stone Ware,	gal		10	@	00
Salt,	sack		200	@	00
Tea,	lb		1	@	3
Wheat, white,	bushel		140	@	150
" red,	bushel		125	@	135
Whiskey, Northern,	gal		85	@	110
" N. Carolina,	gal		75	@	00
Wool, (best Georgia) washed,			50	@	00
" " unwashed,			40	@	00
Yarn,	hank		250	@	00

RECRUITS WANTED.

I am authorized to enlist ten or fifteen able-bodied men for the war, to join Capt. Herringer's cavalry company. Any one wishing to enter this fascinating branch of the service will please apply soon. A bounty of $50 will be given.

J. L. GRIER, Lieut.

Charlotte, March 11, 1862.

Delinquent Tax Payers!

ARE you ever going to pay your taxes or do you expect me to pay them for you. I am sick and tired of such excuses against the County, and unless you pay up your taxes at once in a short time I shall proceed to collect them according to law. I must have money or property to make it out of, your duty to your county as well as mine ought to prompt you to pay your Taxes.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

March 4, 1862. 2m*

Tan Bark Wanted.

I WANT to purchase a large quantity of tan bark this Season and will pay Five Dollars per cord delivered at the Tan Yard in Four Dollars per cord hauled on the cars on any first Road any distance not exceeding 40 miles.

M. B. TAYLOR.

March 4, 1862. 48-3m

SELLING OFF.

THE largest stock of WALL PAPER WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c., in the State, must be sold in 20 days, to make room for other business.

All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on.

W. H. SCHUTT.

March 18, 1861. tf

Opposite Post Office.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

North Carolinians! Our Country needs your aid for its protection from the fierce assault of an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy, in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold most dear, at the point of the sword, and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages a war for our subjugation, a war forced upon us in wrong and prosecuted with all the fiendish revenge that wickedness without parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self government, and all the blessings of freedom—the hallowed endearments of home and firesides—our family and kindred, I call upon you federally to rise as one man to turn the noble and sacred talents, in which we are engaged. North Carolina has always proved herself constant and brave in the hour of trial and of danger. Never yet if it be said, that to the injuries she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than ever before, and upon our own soil, let our rallying cry be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts—They were moved to new energy and resolve by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, sternly confronting with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years our independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is consulting his efforts and strengthening every nerve to overturn our country and subject us to his domination—this is the end of his ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to strike for our land and our rights by example. I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the Mountains to the Sea. You are wanted both to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Muster yourselves in companies and squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once enrolled and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizens: Your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty and our country will be safe.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State at Raleigh, this 25th day of February, 1862.

HENRY T. CLARK.

Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1862. 48-3t

☞All papers in the State will publish three times.

SCARRS' DRUG STORE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Reliable House for Pure

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &C.

CHOICE AND ELEGANT PERFUMERIES.

Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes of the Finest Quality.

PURE WINES AND BRANDIES

For Medical Purposes.

OILS, Paints, FLUID.

FINE WHITE KEROSENE.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

April 2 1 tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

BY

J. H. HAHNER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Proprietor of this House is still at his post ready to attend to the duties of "mine host" to the travelling public and others who may call on him, and he flatters himself that comfortable quarters can be found with him at any where in this vicinity. Being situated nearly in the centre of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and desirable location. He has been engaged in the business at this stand nearly eighteen years, and at this time he has made several additions to the former house, one of them having greatly enlarged the dining room, so as to afford ample room for private parties. The house is now in complete order, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "renewed" day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are Stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and diligent hostlers.

The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages now in his desire to please, he is prepared to offer as inviting and the "rest of mankind," as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

☞At any rate try the Charlotte Hotel.

J. H. KERR

October 12, 1858. 20tf

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! FIVE HUNDRED OUNCES

WANTED AT

J. T. BUTLER'S

Jewelry Store,

Opposite Kerr's Hotel.

N. B. The highest cash price paid for gold and silver.

January 18, 1862. tf

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road

WESTERN DIVISION.

ON and after Monday the 13th inst. the Passenger and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave.		Arrive.
7 00 A. M.	Charlotte,	7 43 A. M.
7 45 "	Tuckaseege,	8 19 "
8 15 "	Brevard,	8 49 "
8 40 "	Stowe,	8 57 "
	Lincolnton,	9 00 "

GOING EAST.

Leave.		Arrive.
11 20 A. M.	Lincolnton,	
11 23 "	Stowe,	11 20 A. M.
11 50 "	Brevard,	11 45 "
12 17 P. M.	Tuckaseege,	12 15 P. M.
	Charlotte,	1 00 "

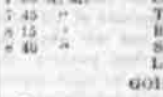
By order, V. A. McBEE.

Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, April 4, 1861. 2tf

J. S PHILLIPS

MERCHANT TAILOR,



HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.

Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.

September 17, 1860. 29tf

☞ Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of I. S. Henderson, dec'd., will make payment—And all persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. M. HENDERSON,
D. HENDERSON.

March 18, 1862 tf