READ AND REFLECT.

alterations, is from the pen of J. D. B. DeBow, of Lou- of the section to which they belong.

The Slaveholding and Non-Slaveholding Interests of the South a Unit.

several years since, I found that it had been stated he has only to compare the value of labor in the by an Abolition Senator from his seat, that the Southern cities with those of the North, and to number of slaveholders at the South did not ex- take note annually of the large number of laborers ceed 150,000. Convinced that it was a gross mis- who are represented to be out of employment representation of the facts, I caused a careful ex- there, and who migrate to our shores, as well as amination of the returns to be made, which fixed to other sections. No white laborer, in return, in the actual number at 347,255. I communicated times of ordinary prosperity, has been forced to the information, by note, to Senator Cass, who leave our midst, or remain without employment. read it in the Senate. I first called attention to the Those who come among us are enabled soon to refact that the number embraced slaveholding fami- turn to their homes with a handsome competency. lies, and that to arrive at the actual number of The statement is nearly as true for the agricultural slaveholders, it would be necessary to multiply by as for other interests, as the statistics will show. swelled to about 2,000,000.

Since these results were made public I have points indicated: had reason to think that the separation of the schedules of the slave and the free was calculated to lead to omissions of the single properties, and that on this account it would be safe to put the number of families at 375,000, and the number of actual slaveholders at about two millions & a quarter.

Assuming the published returns however to be correct, it will appear that one third of the population of the entire South are slaveholders. The average number of slaves is nine to each holder, and one half of the whole number of holders are in

possession of less than five slaves. It will thus appear that the slaveholders of the South, so far from constituting numerically an insignificant portion of its people, as has been malignantly alledged, make up an aggregate greater in relative proportion than the holders of every other species of property whatever, in any part of the world; and that of no other property can it be said, with equal truthfulness, that it is an interest of the whole community.

Whilst in the Southern States every third family are slaveholders, but every three and a half families in Maine, N. Hampshire, Masachusetts and Connecticut, are holders of agricultural land, and in European States the proportion is almost infinitely less. The proportion which the slaveholders of the South bear to the entire population is greater than that of the owners of land, houses, agricultural stock, State, bank, or other corporation securities anywhere else. No political economist will deny this. Nor is that all. Even in the States which are among the largest slaveholding, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, the land proprietors out-number nearly two to one in relative proportion the owners of the same property in Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and if the average number of slaves held by each family throughout the South be but nine, and if one half of the whole number of slave-owners own under five slaves, it will be seen how preposterous is the allegation of our enemies, that the slaveholding class is an organized wealthy aristocracy. The poor men of the South are the holders of one to fice slaves, and it would be equally consistent with truth and justice to say that they represent, in reality, its slaveholding interest.

The fact being conceded that there is a very large class of persons in the slaveholding States who have no direct ownership in that property, it may be well asked, upon what principle a greater antagonism can be presumed between them and their fellow-citizens than there exists among the larger interests there? If a conflict of interest exists in one instance, it does in the other; and if patriotism and public spirit are to be measured upon so low a standard as this; the social fabric at the North is in far greater danger of dissolution than

Though I protest against the false and degrading standard to which Northern orators and statesmen have reduced the measures of patriotism which is to be expected from a free and enlightened people, and in the name of the non-slaveholders of the South fling back the insolent charge that they are only bound to their country by the consideration of its "loaves and fishes, and would be found direlect in honor and princi-

ple and public virtue in proportion as that they were needy in circumstances, I think it but easy to show that the interest of the poorest non-slaveholder among us is to make common cause with and die in the last trenches in defence of the slave property of his more favored neighbor.

The non-slaveholders of the South may be classed as either such as desire and are incapable of purchasing slaves, or such as have the means to purchase and do not because of the absence of the motive to do so, preferring to hire or employ cheaper white labor. A class conscientiously objecting to the ownership of this property does not exist at the South, for all such scruples have long since been silenced by the profound and unanswerable arguments to which Yankee controversy has driven our statesmen, popular orators and clergy. Upon the sure testimony of God's holy Book, and upon the principle of universal polity, they have defended and justified the institution.

As the competition of free labor with slave labor is the gist of the argument used by the opponents of slavery, and as it is upon this they rely in support of a future social conflict in our midst, it is clear that in cases where the competition cannot possibly exist, the argument, whatever weight it might otherwise have, must fall to the ground.

Now, from what can such competition be argued in our cities? Are not all the interest of the merchant and those whom he employs of necessity upon the side of the slave-holders? The products which he buys, the commodities which he sells, the profits which he realizes, the kopes which sustain him of future fortune, all spring from this source, and from no other. The cities, towns and villages of the South, are but so many agencies for converting the products of slave labor into the products of other labor obtained from abroad, and, as in every other agency, the interest of the agent is that the principal shall have as much as possible to sell, and be enabled as much as possible to buy. In the absence of every other source of wealth at the South, its mercantile interests are so interwoven with slave labor as to be almost identical. What is true of the merchant is true of the clerk, the drayman, or the laborer whom he employsthe mechanic who builds his houses, the lawyer who argues his causes, the physician who heals, the teacher, the preacher, etc. etc.

And an illustration of the truth of this is furnished in the city of New York-almost as much dependent upon Southern slavery as any city South-which records a majority of nearly 30,000 votes against the further progress of abolitionism. As the competition does not exist in the cities,

it is equally certain that it does not exist in those sections of the South which are employed upon the cultivation of commodities in which slave labor cannot be profitably used.

Having, then, followed out step by step, and seen to what it amounts, this so much paraded competition and conflict existing between the nonslaveholding and slaveholding interests of the South, I will proceed to present several general considerations, which would be found powerful enough to influence the non-slaveholders, if the

claims of patriotism were inadequate to resist any The following article, with some omissions and slight attempt to overthrow the institutions and industry

1. The non-slaveholder of the South is assured of this: That the remuneration afforded by his labor over and above the expense of living, is larger than that which is afforded by the same When in charge of the national census office, labor in the Free States. To be convinced of this,

the proportion of persons which the census showed The following table was recently compiled by to a family. When this was done, the number Senator Johnston, of Tennessee, from information received in reply to a circular letter sent to the

> Daily wages in N. Orleans, Charleston and Nashville: Laborers. Carpenters. \$2.25 to 2.75 \$1 00 to 1.50 Daily wages in Chicago. Pittsburg and Lowell, Mass: Laborers, Carpenters, Bricklayers,

\$1.50 to 2.00 \$1.50 to 1.75 75c to \$1.00 The rates of board weekly for laborers as given n the census of 1850, were in Louisiana \$2.70 South Carolina \$1.75, Tennessee \$1.32, in Illinois \$1.49, Pennsylvania \$1.72, Massachusetts \$2.12. The wages of the agricultural classes as given in Parliamentary reports are, in France \$20 to \$30 per annum with board; in Italy \$12 to \$20 per annum. In the United States agricultural labor is highest in the Southwest and lowest in the Northwest-the South and North differing but very little by the official returns.

The non-slaveholders, as a class, are not reduced by the necessity of our condition, as is the case in the free States, to find employment in crowded cities and come into competition in close and sickly work-shops and factories with remorseless and untiring machinery. They have but to compare their condition in this particular with the mining and manufacturing operatives of the North and Europe to be thankful that God has reserved them for a better fate. Tender women, aged men, delicate children, toil and labor there from early dawn until after candle-light, from one year to another, for a miserable pittance, scarcely above the starvation point, and without hope of amelioration. The mittee on National Affairs reported a series of rethis, and those of our own manufacturing States | tenden resolutions, and instructing the Senators of would show the same thing but for the excessive the State in Congress, and requesting the Reprebounties which in the way of tariffs have been paid sentatives to support them. The committee also Halls with gas and warming them with furnaces. in the North, on the siavery question alone, which to it, without an equivalent by the slaveholding call upon Congress to order a National Convention, and non-slaveholding laborer of the South. Let in case Crittenden's or similar measures are not this tariff cease to be paid for a single year, and the speedily adopted. truth of what is stated will be abundantly shown.

4. The non-slaveholder of the South preserves the status of the white man, and is not regarded as an inferior or a dependant. He is not told that the Declaration of Independence, when it says that all men are born free and equal, refers to the negro equally with himself. It is not proposed to him that the free negro's vote shall weigh equally with his own at the ballot-box, and that the little children of both colors shall be mixed in the classes and benches of the school house, and embrace each other filially in its outside sports. It never occurs Gov. Moore in taking possession of the federal to him that a white man could be degraded enough forts, arsenals, etc. The Legislature adjourned to boast in a public assembly, as was recently done for two weeks, to give place to the State Convenin New York, of having actually slept with a ne- tion. gro. And his patriotic ire would crush with a blow the free negro who would dare, in his pre- ing condition of the State, and takes high and sence, as is done in the free States, to characterize firm grounds in favor of the secession of Louisiana the Father of the Country as a "scoundrel." No from the Union. He announces that the day of white man at the South serves another as a body compromises is past, and that the safety of the servant, to clean his boots, wait on his table, and perform the menial services of his household! His | Confederacy. He advocates prompt resistance to drive him to it. He is a companion and an equal. course of the federal government towards South If a distinction exists it is only that which educa- Carolina. tion and refinement may give, and this is so courteously exhibited as scarcely to strike attention. The poor white laborer at the North is at the bottom of the social ladder, while his brother here has ascended several steps, and can look down upon those who are beneath him at an infinite remove

5. The non-slaveholder knows that as soon as his savings will admit he can become a slaveholder. a slave ten years ago. The universal dispostion is extremity. to purchase It is the first use for savings, and the and make the nucleus of an estate. It is within

of the lifetime of the orginal purchaser. 6. The large slaveholders and proprietors of the Monday of February. South begin life in great part as non-slaveholders. It is the nature of property to change hands. Luxury, liberality, extravagance, depreciated land, low prices, debt, distribution among children, are continually breaking up estates. All over the new States of the Southwest enormous estates are in the hands of men who began life as overseers or city clerks, traders and merchants.

7. But should such fortune not be in reserve for the non-slaveholder, he will understand that by honesty and industry it may be realized to his children. More than one generation of poverty in a family is scarcely to be expected at the South, and is against the general experience. It is more unusual here for poverty than wealth to be preserved through several generations in the same family. 8. The sons of the non-slaveholder are and have

of the South; in industry as well as in politics.

And nowhere else in the world have intelligence, industry and virtue, disconnected from ancestral nowhere else is their trumph more speedy & signal.

whilst the British West India Colonies have now ceased to be a source of revenue, and from opulence have been, by emancipation, reduced to beggary. in our village on Saturday night last between Dr. St. Domingo shared the same fate and the poor King and Col. J. W. Alspaugh, editor of the Weswhites have been massacred equally with the rich. tern Sentinel, and at present Clerk of the State

EXPORTS .. Havti \$27,829,000 5 to \$6,000,300 Sugar is no longer exported, and the quantity of Coffee scarcely exceeds one-third, and of Cotton onetenth of the exports of 1789. This I give upon North-

ern authority.			
Ja maica—	1805	185	
Sugar 150,3	52 hhds.	30.459	hhds
Rum 93,9		15,992	fa .
Coffee24.137,3		7.095.623	44

The value of the present (1859) slave ; the South is thus given:	19
Cotton	21,674,038 2,267,148 3,694,474 196,735 75,699
Other from South	\$188,693,496 8,108,632 4,989,733
Total from South	\$198,389,351 78,217,202
Specie	
Sixty per cent of the Cotton manufacture, being for raw materials	
from the South a value as large in these	

slaveholders of the South, of which class I was second reading. myself until very recently a member, for having deigned to notice at all the infamous libels which the common enemies of the South have circulated against them, and which our every day experience refutes, but the occasion seemed a fitting one to place them truly and rightly before the world. This I have endeavored faithfully to do. They fully understand the momentous questions which now agitate the land in all their relations, and they will be true and loyal in any and every

ACTION OF THE STATES.

ALABAMA.-The State Convention has adopted a resolution to appoint a Commissioner to Washington, to treat with the Administration in regard to forts, arsenals, etc., in the State, and to arrange the protection of public debt and the distribution of the public property.

No opposition is made to the ordinance of secession since its passage. So far from opposition, those opposed to the ordinance have generally pledged themselves to support it. . There has been a great reaction in its favor in North Alabama.

New Jersey -The majority of the Joint Comrecords of British free labor have long exhibited solutions to the Senate, fully endorsing the Crit-

> MASSACHUSETTS -The Legislature has unanimously passed resolutions, tendering the President such aid in men and money as he may need to maintain the authority of the General Government. The preamble declares that South Carolina has

RHODE ISLAND.—The Senate has repealed the Personal Liberty Bill, by a vote of 21 to 9.

Louisiana.-Joint resolutions were introduced in the State Legislature approving the action of

The Governor's Message refers to the flourish-South lies in the speedy formation of a Southern blood revolts against this, and his necessities never the aggressions of the North, and condemns the

bill to repeal the "Act to prevent Kidnapping." Fugitive Slave Law of Congress.

KENTUCKY.-The House passed, by a vote of 87 to 6, resolutions declaring, in view of men and This, with ordinary frugality can, in general, be money being tendered to the General Government, accomplished in a few years, and is a process con- that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their tinually going on. Perhaps twice the number of brethren of the South, will resist the invasion of poor men at the South own a slave to what owned the soil of the South at all hazards and at every

MARYLAND.-Large secession meetings have negro purchased is the last possession to be parted been held in many counties of Maryland, and the with. If a woman, her children become heirlooms people have taken the Convention question into their own hands. Committees of leading citizens the knowledge of the writer that a plantation of have been appointed to make arrangements for an fifty or sixty persons has been established, from election to take place throughout the State on the the descendants of a single female, in the course fourth of February for delegates to a State Convention to assemble at Annapolis on the third

PENNSYLVANIA. - The republicans of the House, favorable to the repeal of the obnoxious provisions in the penal code relative to the rendition of slaves. held a caucus, when twenty-four were present It is reported that their vote, combined with the democratic vote, will carry the repeal of these obnoxious laws through the House. A speech was made by Mr Armstrong, republican, in the House favoring the adoption of Mr Crittenden's amendments to the constitution. It produced a powerful effect. It was the first effort of the session in either House.

FIRE.-We learn that, on Saturday night last the cotton gin on the premises of Mr H. C. Ligon, in this county, was set on fire and burnt to the ground. Loss from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The folalways been among the leading and ruling spirits lowing facts in relation to the burning of this gin leave no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary: We learn that Mr Ligon belongs to a patrol, and that he has recently taken up and estates, the same opportunities for advancement, & chastised several negroes who were without passes. On Saturday night, Mr L, in company with sever-9. Without the institution of slavery the great al others belonging to the patrol, learning that a staple products of the South would cease to be negro party was to come off on that night at Dr. grown, and the immense annual results, which are Haywood's plantation, about two and a half miles distributed among every class of the community, from Mr Ligon's, went over there and arrested and and which give life to every branch of industry chastised several negroes. The patrol then starwould cease The world furnishes no instances of ted back, and, soon after starting, discovered a these products being grown upon a large scale by fire in the direction of Mr Ligon's residence. free labor. The English now acknowledge their They made all speed to reach Mr L.'s, and, when failure in the East Indies. Brazil, whose slave they arrived there, found that the gin was nearly the secession movement is rapidly disappearing. population nearly equals our own, is the only South burned to the ground. There were six bales of American State which has prospered. Cuba, by cotton, 25 bushels of wheat, and 25 bushels of her slave labor, showers wealth upon old Spain, peas in the house .- Raleigh Register, 23d inst.

SERIOUS DIFFICULTY .- A rencounter occurred Senate, in which the former fired a pistol at the latter, the ball striking him in the left side and making a slight wound. A number of letters in the side pocket through which the ball passed, saved the life of Col A. Dr. King was bound in a bond of \$2000 to answer .- High Point Reporter, 24th inst.

It is stated that Maj. Anderson of Fort Sumter, owns a plantation in Georgia and 200 pegroes.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, January 21. SENATE .- Mr Worth introduced a resolution sider federal affairs.

Anson county, passed its second reading. A bill to authorize A. C. Latham, E. D. Hampton and E. sheriffs, was referred to the committee on proponew Congress be elected on the present issue. sitions and grievances with instructions to report Kansas has been admitted into the Union as a general bill.

Mr Outlaw introduced a resolution instructing the finance committee to report a bill to constitute State for excess of taxes paid into the public

treasury. Adopted. On motion of Mr Walker, the bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte was taken up and read. Mr Morehead objected to that clause in the bill authorizing the commissioners to levy a tax on State bonds. Mr Dobson moved to strike out that clause. After some debate the amendment was adopted. Mr Turner moved to amend by authorizing the commissioners to tax State bonds that Northern contribution 34.501,006 may hereafter be issued. After some debate, the to the world In conclusion, I must apologize to the non-amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its

resolution calling for a National Convention to in any manner by the authorities of such States. amend the Constitution of the United States.

deeds, &c., passed its second reading. A bill to railroad, was rejected on its second reading. A solutions. bill to abolish the office of State Geologist was passed over informally. A bill to incorporate the Greensboro and Danville Railroad Company was made the order for Thursday. A bill to authorise the appointment of special magistrates was laid on the table. The Senate bill for the relief of the people and the banks was indefinitely postponed. TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Broad Railroad, passed its second reading.

produce sent out of the State

cussing the Convention Bill

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23. SENATE.-Mr Stowe offered a resolution in

favor of Daniel Tucker. The most of the day was consumed in dis-

cussing the Convention Bill House.-Mr Fleming, from the committee on internal improvements, reported back the bill to

incorporate the Statesville and Tennessee Railroad. with an amendment, and recommending its Mr Faison introduced a bill to provide for the

private execution of criminals. Mr Davis of Mecklenburg, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and South-western Railroad Company. The balance of the day was consumed in dis

cussing the Convention Bill

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23 .- The sentry on the beach at Sullivan's Island fired into a boat from Fort Sumter, Monday night, with three muffled oars. the sentry hailed them and warned them off. Not being obeyed, he fired into the boat, whereupon it turned and went away. Soon after a noise was heard at Fort Sumter like the hauling up of a boat. One of the men in the boat are said to be Ono.—The Ohio House of Representatives, by wounded badly. Those in the boat is supposed to a vote of 58 to 31, has indefinitely postponed a have been deserters from the Fort. Some of the wildest thinkers suppose it was a desperate attempt It was framed, and has the effect to nullify the to run the guantlet of the sentry and spike the guns of the battery. Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, was expected here last

night, and preparations were made to welcome him. He is highly spoken of for President of the Southern Confederacy

The Governor is in receipt of many insulting letters from the North

Financial Condition of South Carolina .- A Legislative Committee to whom was referred the subject of raising supplies for the present fiscal year, report a deficiency of \$1,647,496, to raise which sum they have submitted a bill of taxation which will produce, it is estimated, \$1,724,000. Among the items of taxation are as follows: Upon every one hundred dollars of the value of all lands an ad ralorem tax of \$2; on all slaves a tax of numerous friends and customers. \$1 60 per head; \$3 25 on each free negro, mulatto years, except such as are incapable of procuring a customers-none others need ask it. ivelihood; twenty-five cents ad valorem on every one hundred dollars on all lots, lands and buildings within any city, town or village; one hundred cents per \$100 on factorage, and all professions and employments, excepting clergymen and mechanics; the same on commissions received by vendue masters, &c.; forty-five cents per \$100 on capital stock of all incorporated gas companies, and one insurance companies; twenty-eight cents on every \$100 of the sales of merchandise, &c., made between the 1st of January, 1860, and January 1st, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 1861; (The products of the State and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States are excepted from this provision;) \$100 per day for all circus exhibitions, and \$20 per day for all theatrical or other shows; \$1 50 on every \$100 of and notes; \$2 50 on every private carriage (not esteemed citizens, who have tested its virtues by trial. charged against any one individual; \$1 upon every gold watch, and fifty cents upon every silver watch not kept for sale.

FAVORABLE SIGN.

We are very happy says the Washington Star, to have it in our power to say that the Government here has become satisfied that all danger of hostile collision between its forces and those engaged in have entirely changed their policy, and are now precipitate up to very recently. It is believed for a settlement of the difficulties without the permanent destruction of the Union; and that it means that the revolutionary authorities of that State are acting under the advice of leading sympathizers with their cause in other States (such as bama, the lowest-toned place in the Cotton States). another column.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Jan. 24th .- In the Senate, Mr Crittenden's resolutions were again postponed. favoring the call of a National Convention to con- In the House, the whole Georgia delegation withdrew, except Mr Hill, who resigned. Mr An engrossed bill in favor of Thos. Diggs, of Etheridge of Tennessee made a speech on the crisis which highly gratified the Republicans.

Mr Montgomery of Pennsylvaina, and severa C. Grier, to collect arrears of taxes due them as others, proposed to resign their seats, and that a

Mr Collamer, of Vermont, in the Senate, introduced a bill in relation to the collection of the rea board to pass on the claims of citizens of this venue in the seceding States. It provides that whereas, in consequence of the legislation, ordinances, or decrees of any States, it becomes, in the opinion of the President, impossible to collect the revenue from the duties on imports to the said States, by the ordinary officers and means, then the President is empowered to discontinue such ports of entry, and give due notice by proclamation. And when the cause or hindrance to the collection of the revenue is removed, the President shall open said ports, and proclaim this fact

Another section of the bill authorizes the Postmaster General to discontinue post offices and post House .- Mr Mendenhall introduced a joint routes in the seceding States, when interfered with

An informal canvass made by the Republicans A bill to extend the time for registering grants, in the House and Senate, shows two-thirds opposed to all compromise. Therefore, the Repubamend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields licans voted down Mr Crittenden's compromise re-

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMIT-TEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The minority report of the Committee of Thirty-Three of the House of Representatives, which is signed by Messrs. Taylor of Louisiana, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Whitely of Delaware, and Winslow of North Carolina, states, in substance, that the changes which have taken place SENATE. - Mr Erwin introduced a bill to lay off in the situation and sentiments of the people of and establish a new county, to be called Mitchell. the different States since the formation of the Con-Mr Pitchford, a bill to authorize the magistrates stitution have been produced by misconstructions in the different counties to subscribe for the pur- of some of its propositions and willful perversions chase of arms. Mr Turner, a bill to repeal the of others, and the introduction of new principles act of Assembly exempting State bonds from tax- in the forming of parties which are in direct an- a large Select Stock of ation. A bill to amend the charter of the French tagonism to the opinions of the whole American people when the Constitution went into effect, and House.-Mr Faison offered a resolution requir- that that instrument has ceased to accomplish some ing the committee on finance to enquire into the of the most important ends aimed at by its adop-

propriety of levying a tax on goods brought into tion. Differences between the Northern and this State by others than merchants, and of taxing | Southern sections of this Confederacy from this cause, have at last risen to such a height that they LEATHER AND A bill was passed authorizing the lighting of the have resulted in the formation of a sectional party The balance of the day was consumed in dis- will practically exclude the Southern people from any voice in the management of national affairs in which they have a common interest with their Northern brothers; and that, as this fact, notwith- OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standing the republican forms of the Constitution are preserved in truth, destroys the spirit of Republicanism in the Government, it is, therefore, impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the existing state of things is removed.

The report proceeds to say the present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and it suggests the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolutions. If adopted they would restore tranquility to the country and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. These amendments would not in reality change the Constitution. They would only have the effect of restoring it by added provisions to what it was in point of fact on the day of its adoption, through the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which erected barriers against the present sectional contest then, as constitutional propositions would now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in support of Mr Crittenden's resolutions, or the substance of them, then the dissolu- OUR BOOKS MUST BE CLOSED. tion of the Union is inevitable

The report recommends that steps be taken for calling a Convention of the States, with a view to a peaceable separation, by providing for a division of the common property of the United States, settling the terms on which social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be quest without further notice. conducted, and making a permanent arrangement in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi

The report gives what the signers consider a full account of the rise and progress of the slavery agitation, which produced the existing difficulties.

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, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their

The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time or mestizo, between the ages of fifteen and fifty of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying 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 suffi-Jan 15, 1861.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina for a charter to authorize the and a half per centum on all premiums taken by formation of a Shoe Manufacturing Company, to be called the North Carolina Shoe Manufacturing Co. January 15th.

> VIRGINIA TESTIMONY RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 23, 1860. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston,-Gentlemen :-- 1

with pleasure testify to the great merit of your invaluable lung medicine, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD interest received during the past year on all bonds CHERRY, which is likewise highly valued by many of our kept for sale,) and \$1 25 on each buggy, provided for a violent and distressing cough, which baffled the skill that not more than one tax of this kind shall be of physicians, and to my joy, experienced such gratifying relief as to induce me to persevere in its use. I always keep it by me, and ever find it to be unfailing in its effects. No medicine that I have ever used has given such speedy relief.
Yours truly.

NORBORNE NORTON.

Yours truly, NORBORNE NORTON.
It is a remarkable and never-failing remedy for consumptive symptoms when taken in season-Flag of Our Union. Sold by E Nye Hutchison & Co., and by all druggists. Charlotte, N. C. January 1861.

THE PECULIARITIES of the female con stitution and that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same The revolutionary authorities of South Carolina time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of striving to prevent and avoid the collision in digestive organs, infuses tresh vitality into the whole system, Charleston harbor they were evidently striving to and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The Proprietors feel that this change of their tactics is the result of medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums the growing desire of the people of South Carolina upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. I'here are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

Sold by E. Nye Hutchison, & Co., and by all druggists.

Charlotte, N. C. January 1861.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse, and female

Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, who has never had any part in the movement; Mason, who represents a border State; Davis, who expects to reconstruct

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse, and tentale physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly iscilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it is a facturer of the south. The demand is good both from man upon the facturers here and for direct shipment from City Point to Europe.

Efforts are now being mode to ship cotton direct from Efforts are now bein the Union; and Clay, who comes from North Ala- will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your hama, the lowest-toned place in the Cetter State. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in

GEN. SCOTT .-- It seems to us that the common impression that Gen. Scott is a Coercionist, is not warranted by the "views" of that officer, lately submitted to the War Department In the event of a continuous line of secession, he distinctly disclaims the idea of coercion, and such continuity now exists. Moreover, his distinguished public services ought not to be at once forgotten, and some allowance should be made for a soldier's devotion to his flag. We believe that his heart is with Virginia, and certainly the spirit of his letter is far different from the hostile tone of certain Northern military aspirants for the Presidency whose huge threats of "blood and thunder" can only excite here contemptuous sareasm and deris. ion -Richmond Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- A squad of the Metro. politan City Police (the creatures of the abolition Legislature), last night went on board the steamship Monticello, at her wharf in this city, and seized thirty-eight cases of muskets, containing in all 950 stand of arms, with a large quantity of powder and balls. These arms and amunition were the property of the State of Georgia, and were to have been shipped for Savannah to-day. The seizure was without any authority whatever, and is generally denounced here as illegal.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

R. SMITH & CO.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE,)

AT BOONE'S OLD STAND,

BOOTS,

SHOES

SHOE-FINDINGS

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE

Lowest

PRICES FOR CASH.

PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER sold for before in this market. Having bought our Stock on good terms, we

CAN and WILL sell to our customers low down for CASH !

B. R. SMITH & CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

must come forward and SETTLE UP, as we cannot carry on business without money. Our customers will oblige us very much by complying with the above re-

All goods and work must be cash after this date. Jan 15, 1861 J. G. WILKINSON, & CO., No. 5 Granite Range, op. Man. House.

SITUATION WANTED

As Conductor on some Railroad Train, or as Agent at some Depot, or as Mail Agent. Testimonials of moral character, Southern principles and close attention to business, can be given. L. A. HELMS. Winchester, Union co., N. C.

Jan. 8, 1861. 3m-pd

Music Lessons. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and patrons as well as the public generally that he is pre-

Private Lessons on the Piano, either at his residence or at the residence of pupils. Particular and prompt attention will be paid to orders for tuning and repairing instruments, at shortest notice and on very moderate terms.

SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS will be procured Having been engaged in the Piano business for more than ten years, I offer my assistance most particularly to ail those who may desire to purchase Pianos or to

exchange old Pianos for new ones. Best references given. Orders left at the post office or at Messrs. Davidson's Furniture Hall will receive prompt attention. CHAS. O. PAPE, Prof. of Music, Charlo tte .N C

MARTIN. TANNAHILL & CO. (Successors to N. M. Martin, Bro. & Co.,) Grocers and Commission Merchants, PETERSBURG, VA.

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RICHMOND, VA. R. A. MARTIN, formerly of Granville county, N. C.

ROBT. TANNAHILL. formerly of Edgecombe county, N C. WALTER K. MARTIN of Richmond, Va. N. M. MARTIN R. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr.

REFER TO C. F. Fisher, Esq. Pres't N C Railroad Dr W J Hawkins, Pres't Raleigh & Gaston Railroad the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, RR Bridges, Pres't Branch Bank at Tarboro, NC; Hos W N Edwards, Warren county; James M Bullock, Esq. Granville county; C F Fisher, cashier Exchange Bank, Petersburg, Va.; K P Battle, Esq. Raleigh.

Consignments of cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn re-

spectfully solicited, and which will have faithful per-

sonal attention. A good supply of Groceries always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. Orders for goods promptly filled. Both concerns will adhere strictly to selling produce on commission. Neither concern will buy on commission, speculation or otherwise the articles named above, as their business in produce is confined exclusively to selling.

We respectfully call the attention of operatives and

planters to Petersburg as one of the best cotton markets Efforts are now being mode to ship cotton direct from

Charlotte to this point, for \$3 per bale. January 22, 1861.