

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

AD VALOREM.—Mr. Bledsoe's bill to tax slaves and negroes was under consideration in the Senate on the 8th. Mr. Barringer preferred to rescind the section of the Constitution restricting the tax on negroes—thought the whole question of taxation should be left open to the Legislature. Mr. Street favored a *per capita* system of negro taxation. Mr. Avery, in reply to an intimation from Mr. Dockery, that every Senator was disposed to vote for the bill, said that for one he could not get his vote; he would not vote for the measure in any shape or form; striking the restriction from the Constitution would lead to an out and out system of *ad valorem* taxation upon all property. It was useless to disguise it; he stood pledged against it—his people were against any change in the Constitution—*ad valorem* would deprive the West of at least four Senators. Mr. Bledsoe argued that it was necessary to tax negroes upon the *ad valorem* system in order to carry out in good faith the compromise of 1855, which was to give the East the majority in the Senate, and the West in the House. Mr. Erwin asked Mr. Bledsoe if he thought *ad valorem* would increase the strength of the East in the Senate. Mr. Bledsoe said he did. Mr. Erwin was not opposed to taxing slaves upon an *ad valorem* system; he did not favor the project for the purpose of effecting political power in the East or in the West. Mr. Thomas of Jackson opposed the bill; he was for maintaining the compromise of the Constitution and opposed to meddling with them, for this meddling tended to bring about anarchy. Mr. Avery understood Mr. Bledsoe to say that the people of the East were asking the West to permit them to tax their negroes—did he say that? Mr. Bledsoe spoke only for his constituents; they believed that *ad valorem* was necessary to carry out in good faith the compromise of 1855; that the East might retain its ascendancy in the Senate. Mr. Avery represented more slave owners than Mr. Bledsoe, and he felt it his duty to protect them on this floor; he believed this bill would bring about a straight out *ad valorem*. Mr. Dockery regretted sectional issues had been brought into the discussion, and spoke at length in favor of the bill. Mr. Avery asked Mr. Dockery if he believed that land, negroes, money and bank stock should be taxed upon an equality. Mr. Dockery answered that he would put land and negroes on the *ad valorem* system; he did not think that bank stock and capital should be put upon an equality with land; he was perfectly willing to put interests and dividends upon a footing with land. Mr. Avery asked, in arranging the revenue, whether he would place land which pays \$2 on an equality with bank stock which pays \$4 upon the \$1000? Mr. Dockery could not say what he would do.

An amendment by Mr. Turner striking out the whole of the original bill, prevailed by a vote of 24 to 14.

The question now was on the substitute of Mr. Dobson. Mr. Bledsoe moved an amendment requiring the Legislature to fifteen millions of dollars in creating the public debt, except in case of insurrection or war—which was adopted, 28 to 12. Mr. Erwin offered an amendment exempting from taxation household furniture to the amount of \$500, and live stock to the amount of \$100, and said his people were willing to pay their just proportion of the State tax, but as most of their property consisted of live stock, he felt it his duty to offer some amendment to protect them to some extent, as well as for the purpose of keeping the tax collector from ransacking over the beds and kitchen furniture of an old woman. Mr. Pittchford said if we are to have an *ad valorem* system of taxation, why exempt anything; if we are after the negro let us tax the negro; if we meant *ad valorem*, let us tax everything, even the immortal *tin cup*.

The question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Erwin, relative to exempting furniture and stock, and it was adopted—yeas 17, noes 15. Mr. Avery moved to exempt forever all live stock except such as now taxed; and \$300 worth of household furniture. Mr. Dockery opposed the amendment—he thought stock should not be taxed. Mr. Pittchford asked if one man had \$3,000 invested in stock and another had \$1,000 invested in a negro, whether the cattle should not be taxed upon the value as the negro? Mr. Dockery thought not.

A lengthy debate followed which was participated in by Messrs. Dockery, Irwin, Bledsoe, Avery, Humphrey and Thomas of Jackson, during which the vote on Mr. Erwin's amendment was reconsidered, and the amendment withdrawn.

The question on Mr. Avery's amendment, exempting stock and a certain amount of household furniture, resulted—yeas 15, noes 21, as follows: **Affirmative.**—Messrs. Avery, Dickson, Dobson, Erwin, Faison, Harris of F., Lane, Shaw, Simpson, Simpson, Stowe, Thomas of J., Thomas of D., Walker and Worth—15.

Negative.—Messrs. Arrendell, Brown, Bledsoe, Blount, Dockery, Dowd, Humphrey, Pittchford, Rogers, Street, Sharp, Slaughter, Spencer, Stubbs, Taylor of N. Turner, Whitaker, Winstead, Whedbee and Worth—21.

Mr. Thomas, in the course of his remarks, said the *ad valorem* movement had been sprung at the centre, and by politicians about Raleigh—the people, and had asked for it. Mr. Bledsoe said it was a favorite argument with some persons to abuse Raleigh and "Raleigh clique"—he thought more great men had been made out of small material by this "Raleigh clique" than by any other means. Mr. Thomas: Did I understand the Senator from Wake to say that the "Raleigh clique" had made great men out of small material? Mr. Bledsoe: I did. Mr. Thomas: (bowing to Mr. Bledsoe) I agree with the Senator. [Laughter.]

An amendment offered by Mr. Avery, to exempt certain stock and household furniture, was rejected by a vote of 21 to 15. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed.

Remonstrances against the passage of a Stay Law were presented from citizens of Cumberland and New Hanover counties.

The bill to charter the Bank of Thomasville was passed—branches to be located at Concord and Morehead city. A bill to authorize all the sheriffs to collect tax arrearages was passed, as well as bills to incorporate the Lincoln Copper & Gold Mining Company and to extend the limits of the town of Monroe.

Waugh offered an amendment that the road should not run within half a mile of the Virginia line—which was lost, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe, the bill to charter a road from Wilkesboro to Statesville was taken up, read the second and third time and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Person presented the proceedings of a meeting of merchants and others held in the town of Wilmington against the passage of a stay law.

The Revenue bill was taken up and several amendments discussed. The question was put on the passage of the bill on its second reading, and the yeas and nays being called, resulted—yeas 79, noes 13.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

SENATE.—The bill to alter the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Lane offered an amendment to exempt \$500 worth of personal property from taxation—which was adopted. Mr. Pittchford, an amendment, that no debt shall hereafter be contracted by the State, unless complete provision be made at the time for its payment—which was adopted. The yeas and nays, on the first reading of the bill, being called for, it was rejected (it requiring 3-5ths of the whole vote) as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrendell, Bledsoe, Barringer, Blount, Dobson, Dockery, Dowd, Hall, Harris of F., Harris of C., Humphrey, Rogers, Simmons, Street, Stowe, Sharpe, Spencer, Stubbs, Taylor of Nash, Turner, Waugh, Walkup, Whedbee and Worth—24.

Nays.—Messrs. Avery, Brown, Dickson, Erwin, Faison, Grist, Lane, Pittchford, Rogers, Shaw, Simpson, Speight, Slaughter, Taylor of B., Thomas of J., Walker, Whitaker and Winstead—13.

Mr. Slaughter moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. Avery moved to lay that motion on the table, which did not prevail, and the vote was reconsidered, but further consideration postponed.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Mitchell, was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

HOUSE.—Mr. Waters introduced a bill extending the terms of courts in Cleveland county. The Senate bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was taken up, and read the second time. Mr. Clark of Craven moved to strike out the 5th section, which provides for the construction of a branch of the road to run from Rockingham, in Richmond county, to Salisbury—said 5th branch would operate to the injury of the Central Road, and would unjustly discriminate in favor of Wilmington. The amendment was rejected—yeas 34, noes 59. The question recurred on its passage on the second reading, which resulted—yeas 51, noes 50.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting engrossed bill, supplemental to act passed at the present session to lay off and establish the county of Transylvania—which passed its several readings.

The "Danville Connection" bill was taken up. The question being on its passage on third reading, resulted—yeas 56, noes 31.

An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Clark of Craven moved to amend by making the gauge the same as that of the N. C. Railroad—resulted yeas 20, noes 37. Mr. Bachelor offered an amendment that the gauge of this road shall not be the same as that of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad—which was rejected, and the bill passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

In the Senate, the bill to establish the county of Dobbin out of portions of Wake, Johnston and others was passed.

In the House, the bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad was taken up. The question recurring on passing the bill on its third reading, resulted—yeas 62, noes 44.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville Western Railroad Company was read the second time, and passed—yeas 52, noes 48.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad was taken up. Mr. Cheek offered an amendment that the bonds appropriated shall not be put in the market unless quoted at par in New York at the time—rejected, yeas 40, noes 58.

Mr. Clark of Craven moved to strike out the 5th section of the bill which provides for constructing a link between this road and the N. C. Central road at Salisbury—rejected, yeas 34, noes 62.

Mr. Farrow moved that further consideration be indefinitely postponed—rejected, yeas 31, noes 63. Mr. Wooten moved to amend by striking out, for the eastern section, \$660,000, and inserting \$350,000; and \$340,000 for the western section, and insert \$150,000—rejected, yeas 45, noes 55. Mr. Bachelor offered an amendment concerning the exchange of bonds with the company—rejected, yeas 41, noes 53. The question was put on the final passage of the bill, and it was carried—yeas 57, noes 48.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—The President announced that the first business in order would be the administration of the oath to the members of the Congress to support the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

The oath was then administered to the President and to the delegates of the respective States, separately, each delegation approaching the President's chair, and the entire Congress standing in silence.

Oath.—You and each of you do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, so help you God.

The States were called and took the oath in the following order: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina. The President announced that Congress would proceed to the election of a President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America. Mr. Curry of Ala. and Mr. Miles of S. C., being appointed tellers, the delegates proceeded to vote by ballot for President, the delegates casting the vote of their respective States.

On counting out the ballots it appeared that Hon. Jefferson Davis of Miss., had received six votes, being the entire vote of the Congress; whereupon

The President announced that Hon. Jefferson Davis of Miss., was elected President of the Confederate States of North America. [This announcement was hailed with applause on the floor and in the galleries, which brought down the gavel of the President.]

The President announced that the next business in order was the election of a Vice-President. The roll of the States being called, the votes were again announced by the tellers, when it appeared that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., received six votes, the entire vote of the Congress; whereupon

The President announced that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens of Ga., was unanimously elected Vice President of the Confederate States of North America. [General applause.]

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution, for the Provisional Government of the same, to continue for one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichever shall first occur.

ARTICLE I.—Sec. 1.—All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in this Congress now assembled, until otherwise ordained.

Sec. 2.—When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the same shall be filled in such manner as the proper authorities of the State may direct.

Sec. 3.—The Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; any number of Deputies from a majority of the States being present, shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members; upon all questions before the Congress, each State shall be entitled to one vote, and shall be represented by any one or more of its Deputies, who may be present.

2. The Congress may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. The Congress shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, or at the instance of any one State, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 4.—The members of Congress shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederacy. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of Congress, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 5.—Every bill which shall have passed the Congress, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederacy; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the Congress, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the Congress shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The President may veto any appropriation or appropriations, and approve any other appropriations, in the same bill.

2. Every order, resolution or vote, intended to have the force and effect of a law, shall be presented to the President, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Congress, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

3. Until the inauguration of the President, all bills, orders, resolutions and votes adopted by the Congress shall be of full force without approval by him.

Sec. 6.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for the revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the States of the Confederacy. And this Congress shall also exercise executive powers, until the President is inaugurated.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederacy.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Confederacy.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederacy.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederacy, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederacy, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers expressly delegated by this Convention to this Provisional Government.

Sec. 7.—1. The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. The Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

5. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound

to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury, unless it be asked for by the President or some one of the heads of Departments, except for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederacy; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under it, shall, without consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

9. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of such grievances as the delegated powers of this Government may warrant it to consider and redress.

10. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

11. No soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owners; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

12. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

13. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and no property shall be taken for public use, without just compensation.

14. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

15. Treason against this Confederacy shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

16. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—Sec. 1.—Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State, and the authority, in all the other cases before-mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

2. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law direct.

3. The trial of all cases against this Confederacy shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

4. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE V.—Sec. 1.—The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. A slave in one State, escaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom said slave may belong in the State from which he fled, in which such slave shall be found, and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party, by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

4. The Confederacy shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE VI.—1. The Congress, by a vote of two-thirds, may, at any time, alter or amend this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.—1. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederacy which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Confederacy, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it, and their other late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities, and common obligations of that union, upon the principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

3. Until otherwise provided by the Congress, the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, shall be the seat of Government of the congress and all executive and judicial officers of the confederacy shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this confederacy.

4. The congress shall have the power to admit other States.

FIRE.—We learn that the residence, kitchen and smoke-house of Mr. S. C. Jones near Lenoir, were consumed by fire on Sunday night the 10th inst. Mr. J. loses also a greater part of his furniture. Loss about \$1,000. Fire accidental.—Wadesboro Argus.

FROM TENNESSEE.—The news from Tennessee goes to confirm previous reports that the election in that State is largely against immediate secession, and considerably against a Convention.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE)

HAVE JUST OPENED
AT BOONE'S OLD STAND,
a large Select Stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER AND
SHOE-FINDINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE
Lowest
PRICES FOR **CASH.**

10 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.

Negroes for Sale.
I will sell at public auction in the town of Charlotte, on the first day of March, TWELVE NEGROES, the property of D. A. Williamson, dec'd, on a credit of six months, with interest from date.
JAMES MAXWELL, Adm'r.
February 12, 1861 31

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of LOEWENSTEIN & BROTHER was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle with Isaac Loewenstein. The business will be continued at the old stand by
ISAAC LOEWENSTEIN.
February 11, 1861 31

COCHRANE & SAMPLE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Guns, Cutlery &c., &c.,
at the Sign of the GOLDEN PAD-LOCK,
WOULD respectfully invite the public to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Call and see us.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.
July 3, 1860.

Carriage Materials.
At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.
A large Stock of the above, consisting of Springs, Axles, Oval Iron, Hubs, Bows, Rims, Buggy Folds, Buggy Shafts, Spokes, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Carriage Bolts, Brass and Silver Bands, Silver Moulding, Laces, Tassels, Turned Sticks, Saddle and Lining Nails, &c., &c.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Miss H. M. Hammarskold, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music at Stockholm, in Sweden, respectfully informs the public that she will, on the 28th January, commence giving instructions on the Piano, in Singing and in Thorough Bass. Inquire at the Mansion House. Jan 22, 1861 1m-pd

Music Lessons.
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and patrons as well as the public generally that he is prepared to give
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 at store prices.
Having been engaged in the Piano business for more than ten years, I offer my assistance most particularly to all 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,
Jan 8, 1861
Charlotte N. C.

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 numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our term of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—non-other others need ask it.
Springers & 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.
Jan 15, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY, and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on the Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, of Amalgam or Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends, you may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861 3m

NOTICE.
Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of J. B. Watt, deceased, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday the 27th inst., at the late residence of said deceased, Two Mules, 15 or 20 head of Hogs, a quantity of Corn and Fodder, 15 Bales Cotton one Carriage, one Buggy, one road Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, a valuable Library.
Terms made known on day of sale.
LOUISA A. WATT,
February 12, 1861 31 Adm'ratrix.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said estate must present them in the time required by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
L. A. WATT, Adm'r.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.
As administrator of James Longacre, dec'd, I will sell, on the 25th of February, in Charlotte, a NEGRO MAN named Jefferson, aged about forty years. Terms six months credit, with interest from date.
Feb 5, 1861 31 S. M. HOWELL, Adm'r.

DR. JOSEPH GRAHAM
Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.
Office adjoining the residence of Mr. Wm. Johnston. February 12, 1861. 31

AT TAYLOR'S you can find the largest assortment of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, of all the celebrated makes.
GLASS, of all sizes and qualities—both French and American. Also, Patty by the keg or pound.
WOODEN WARE Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often rendered wretched by ailments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the Liver, so much of other organs, is the cause of these troubles. It frequently naturally makes the sufferer nervous, irritable, and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to bear the burden of their ill humor. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion