

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, February 26, 1861.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to state that Messrs Wilson and Davidson have withdrawn their names as candidates in this county for seats in the State Convention.

It is of great importance that we should all be united in the present crisis. Messrs Wilson and Davidson are opposed to pursuing a course calculated to divide the people of the county into opposite parties.

Below we publish letters from Mr Wilson and Mr Davidson:

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 21, 1861. MR. YATES: Permit me to announce through your paper to my friends who solicited me to become a candidate for a seat in the proposed Convention of our State, and who honored me with a nomination.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 18th, 1861.

MR. YATES: After thinking over the matter and seriously reflecting upon the present condition of our country, the absence of all hopes of compromise, and the importance of the whole South presenting an undivided front in defence of the rights and institutions so dear to every true Southerner, I cannot conscientiously continue as a candidate for a seat in the Convention in opposition to gentlemen (personal friends) who were first in the field, and from whom I differ in nothing save their pledges to vote for immediate secession.

Therefore I have resolved to withdraw from the canvass. In taking this course I have not acted without mature deliberation. I mean no disrespect to my fellow citizens who in their County Convention so unanimously nominated me as their candidate; on the contrary, I feel deeply indebted to them, and shall ever acknowledge my gratitude for their kindness and confidence.

GOV. REID.—Hon. D. S. Reid is a member of the Peace Conference on this State. In a letter dated "Washington, Feb. 18," accepting the nomination to represent his county (Rockingham) in the State Convention, he says:

"Before leaving home, I entertained the opinion that the North would not agree to any adjustment that would prove safe and satisfactory either to the States that have seceded, or to the slaveholding States that remain in the Union, and I regret to be compelled to state that nothing has occurred up to this time to justify me to change my opinion in this respect. It is true there is a conservative element at the North, but it is too weak to control the action of the Government."

"It is too late to stop to discuss the policy pursued by the seceding States in withdrawing from the Union. The true policy is to govern our action according to the facts as they really exist. We are tired of the strife which threatens our domestic peace and endangers our rights of property. This question ought now to be permanently settled."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly of North Carolina adjourned sine die on yesterday morning.

The following named Bills have been passed: A bill to amend the charter of the A. Tenn. & Ohio Railroad; a bill in favor of Davidson College; a bill chartering a Railroad from Dallas to the S. C. line, also chartering a Road from Lenoir to Lincoln; a bill to incorporate the St. Catharine & Charlotte Railroad. And the following bills have either been rejected or laid upon the table: A bill to amend the Constitution relative to the disability of Jews to hold office; a bill making an appropriation for the N. C. Military Institute; a bill to divide the State into eight Judicial districts; and a bill to repeal the law passed for the relief of the Banks.

PRICE ADVANCED.—The Richmond Dispatch learns from a gentleman extensively engaged in the auction business, that the price of negroes has advanced considerably, and that there are now very few in that market for sale.

The indications do not justify a hope that a settlement of difficulties can or will be effected by the Peace Conference or by Congress.

We have not belonged exactly to what is called the "watch and wait" party, (though we think that party has been unnecessarily denounced, for nothing can be gained for any cause by abusing those opposed to it,) but we have all along sided with the cautious, moderate southern-rights party, believing that it was necessary, in order to unite the people in favor of secession to let them see that all reasonable efforts to settle the difficulties of the country had been exhausted.

We do not care to take the trouble to review our past course and justify it by any lengthy argument—we are satisfied that our course has been correct, and we regret nothing we have done, and have no excuses or apologies to offer. While several of our subscribers have despaired of that course an equal number have approved it, and for 25 subscribers lost we have received 21 new ones—though we have never been uneasy on that point, for occurrences of the kind frequently happen in the life-time of an editor. It is probable we shall lose as many subscribers by favoring immediate secession as we lost by opposing it; but that will make no difference—it is utterly impossible to please everybody, and we have no idea of attempting to do so.

But we now say to our readers that we think the time has come for North Carolina to secede from a Union with the Northern States and take her position with her southern sisters south of us. The Republicans in Congress have refused to concede our rights—Lincoln has discontinued, by his evasive tone, a settlement—the Peace Conference has failed to accomplish anything satisfactory, and the northern leaders have assumed a defiant, offensive attitude. Therefore, after mature reflection and in view of present circumstances, we think the time for the secession of North Carolina has arrived, and the sooner the better.

The New York Tribune publishes an article from a Springfield paper, which it says was written by Mr Lincoln himself. Here is a quotation from it: "We should not talk about compromise while the flag of the traitors floats over an American fort and the flag of our country trails in the dust."

A CONVENTION.—The most important question to press upon the people now is the great necessity for a Convention. It is not necessary for the friends of secession to discuss that question so much at present, for the time for discussing that at length will be when the Convention is in session and when we are called upon to ratify the action of that body.

"The Mountain Eagle" is the name of a new paper published at Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., by D. B. Ross & Co.—T. J. Eccles and Saml S. Ross, Editors. Mr Eccles has had considerable experience in the newspaper business, and is an intelligent and well-informed gentleman. We hope the Editors of the Eagle may meet with abundant success.

UNION COUNTY.—Two meetings were held at Monroe last week. One nominated Hugh Wilson, Esq. as the southern-rights candidate, the other nominated Col. J. M. Stewart as the Union candidate. We expected to be able to publish the proceedings this week, but have not received them. On our outside we publish the proceedings of a meeting held at Wilson's store week before last.

Cabarrus—Victor C. Barringer, southern rights; Mr Melchor, Union. Lincoln—Wm Lander, southern rights. Iredell—R. I. McDowell, J F Stockton, southern rights; Col A Mitchell, Col Thos A Allison, Union. Cleveland—Dr. Tracy, Dr. Miller and H D Cabbins, southern rights. Wilkes—Dr Jas Calloway, Rev Saml P Smith, Union. Alexander—A M Bogle, Union. Orange—Dr Pride Jones, Henry K Nash, southern rights. Wake—Gaston H Wilder, A M Lewis, N G Rand, southern rights. Rutherford and Polk—Dr. Columbus Mills, M. Durham, southern rights; G. W. Logan, Butler Justice, Union. Rockingham—Hon. D. S. Reid, Hon. A. M. Scales, southern rights; Hon. Thos. Settle, Dr. E. T. Broadnax, Union. New Hanover—Hon. W. S. Ashe, Robt. H. Cowan, southern rights; John Dawson, W. A. Wright, Union. Craven—J D Whitford and Geo Green. Wilson—Rev C F Deems (of the N. C. Conference) southern rights. Haywood, Rev Wm Hicks; Madison, Dr Jos A McDowell; Yancey, Milton P Penland; McDowell, A M Erwin—all southern rights.

We have classified the candidates as "southern rights" and "Union"—the designation is not strictly correct, but will give an idea of the sentiments of the candidates. Some who are called "Union" are for secession unless an honorable settlement is immediately effected, while some called "southern rights" are for the Union if proper terms can be agreed upon, though they strongly incline to secession. We do not mean to intimate by our classification that those not designated as "southern rights" are opposed to southern rights.

HON. Z. B. VANCE.—Mr Vance, member of Congress from the Mountain District, has issued a circular letter to his constituents, a copy of which he has sent us. He opposes secession for present causes, but says when the time comes he will be as ready as any man to stand up in defence of the rights of the South. We regret to see that he dwells on the horrors of dissolution—we think he has overdrawn the picture. Dissolution cannot, certainly, be so disastrous to the South as he seems to imagine.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 9th. Cotton is reported as rather dull with little demand. At the opening of the English Parliament, the Queen, in her speech, alluded to the difficulties in this country as follows:

Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any event which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people closely allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America.

Mr Lincoln, in one of his speeches on his way to Washington, speaking of the tariff question, said: "The Chicago (republican) platform contains a plank which I think should be regarded as law by the incoming Administration. In it is a platform on that and other subjects, and should NOT BE VARIED FROM. In it is what the people understood when giving their votes."

Thus it will be seen that Lincoln says the Chicago platform "should not be varied from," and inasmuch as all parties in the South have resolved not to submit to an Administration whose acts would be controlled by the platform of the Republican party, we think there should now be no division among southern people in adopting measures speedily for the maintenance of their rights out of the Union. Many of us have been waiting to see how the efforts at settlement would end and what Lincoln himself would say. Lincoln has spoken—the Peace Conference has proven a failure—and we can see no chance for any of the southern States to remain in the Union on fair and honorable terms. Therefore we hope the people of North Carolina will vote for a Convention in order that the State may be placed under a Government where our rights will be respected.

A correspondent writing from Charleston says: "Maj Anderson is dangerously ill in Fort Sumter with pneumonia. He sent over to Dr. Robertson of Charleston, who is now attending him regularly. President Davis is to be in this city on Thursday next, to look around and see what is to be done in military matters. He doubtless will have things put in the right direction very soon."

\$1,000 REWARD.—Gov. Ellis has issued a proclamation offering one thousand dollars reward for James R. S. Chipman charged with the murder of Martha Penix in Guilford county. The murder was committed five years ago, and it will be remembered Chipman was tried and convicted, but escaped before the day appointed for his execution.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We learn that there are in circulation bank bills of the denomination of \$50, purporting to be issued by the Bank of Commerce, at Newbern, in this State. This bank has never issued any bills larger than \$10. The bill shown us purports to be engraved by the "American Bank Note Company," and is well executed. It would deceive the best of judges, unless they knew the Bank of Commerce issued no bills of that amount. Refuse all notes of the Bank of Commerce more than \$10.—[Nat. Banner.]

SUPREME COURT. By Pearson, C. J. In Wiseman v Cornish from Davidson, affirming the judgment. In Chippley v Alben from Iredell, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Mackey v Neill, from Iredell, affirming the judgment. In Houston v Houston, in equity, from Union (disposition of the case not stated).

NEGRO SALES.—At the Brokers' Exchange Tuesday, Messrs. Wilder & Son sold a negro female, twenty-one years old, for \$1100; one, thirty-one years old, for \$910; a boy fourteen years old, for \$805; and a woman fifty years old, with her daughter of twelve years, sold for \$1010. These figures are sufficient to show that negro stock is in better demand, and can command better prices than the United States Treasury Notes.—[Charleston Mercury.]

RATIFICATION MEETING. A large number of the citizens of Mecklenburg assembled at this place on the 23d, Friday last, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Messrs Osborne and Johnston. Col. Thos. I. Grier presided, and J. M. Springs and Jas. T. Davis acted as Secretaries.

It having been announced in the morning that Messrs Wilson and Davidson had withdrawn from the canvass, and that there was no opposition to the candidates first in the field, much enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed throughout the day. A committee, consisting of A. C. Williamson, C. T. Alexander, B. R. Smith, J. H. White and Thos. B. Price, was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by our fathers "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, protect the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," and whereas, recent and deplorable experience teaches us that that great work of our fathers, established as the result of incalculable sufferings and sacrifices to them, has failed to accomplish these ends, through the instrumentality of a dominant, sectional and fanatical faction, whose avowed object is first to circumscribe and finally to abolish our most cherished and valuable domestic institutions: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the necessities of our present situation demand the immediate dissolution of our connection with the Federal Government, as our last resort, and our only hope of escaping from the sectional, political and social dishonour, which a longer continuance in the Union would entail upon us and our posterity.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS. MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19.—Congress admits duty free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war or materials thereof, living animals, agricultural products in their natural state; also, goods, wares and merchandise from the United States purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 14th of March. Texas is exempted from the operation of the tariff laws.

February 21.—Mr Cobb, to-day, offered a resolution that the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an export duty on cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country other than the ports of this Confederacy, which was adopted. President Davis sent in the following nominations for his Cabinet, which were confirmed by the Congress:

Secretary of State—R. Toombs, of Georgia. Secretary of the Treasury—C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina. Secretary of War—L. Pope Walker, of Alabama. It is probable there will be fewer Departments than in the old Government. The Navy Department, it is said, will be merged in the War Department, and the Interior Department will likely melt away into the Attorney-General's office.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.—The Sumter Watchman, of the 18th, says: "We have learned, from what we deem an authentic source, that the status of Fort Sumter will be changed before the 4th day of March. In other words, if it is not given up, it will be stormed and taken." "From what we could gather, from a gentleman in high position, and just from Montgomery, the olive branch of peace will be once more extended to the authorities at Washington for the last time, by the concentrated authority of six seceding States. The policy is thus to exhaust the means for the prevention of blood-shed and the preservation of peace, that we may stand acquitted before the civilized world of any and all responsibility of civil war, if it must ensue."

St. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—From the returns received they indicate Union majorities. Elections in Arkansas. Little Rock, Feb. 20.—Returns received from Benton, Sebastian, Washington and Crawford Counties give 4,000 Union majority; also, the same against seceding a Convention.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT: The following card was sent to me for publication in your paper. Of my own accord, I will say that I have had repeated conversations with Prof. Kerr on the state of the country, and although his political opinions were widely different from my own, yet I always found him warmly attached to his native State and desirous to promote her best interests. I have often heard him speak in as strong terms of denunciation of the Black Republican party as Mr Yancey himself could have used.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, Mr Hunter, of Virginia, attacked the amendment to the Postal bill, withdrawing mail facilities from the seceded States. In executive session, Judge Black's nomination to the Supreme Court Bench was laid aside and will probably be rejected. Stanton's force bill was further debated. Mr. Ro Cobb, of Virginia, made a cogent speech against it.

Resolved, That the necessities of our present situation demand the immediate dissolution of our connection with the Federal Government, as our last resort, and our only hope of escaping from the sectional, political and social dishonour, which a longer continuance in the Union would entail upon us and our posterity.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 21st inst., by J. Sample Davis, Esq., Mr Harvey S. Taylor to Miss Mary Ann Jordan, of the Union county, on the 11th inst. by John E. Austin, Esq., Mr Geo. W. Little to Miss Jane C. Hinson. In Cabarrus county, on the 7th instant, Mr Lawson, Eisenberger to Miss Jane C., daughter of L. B. Kriminger, Esq. Also, Mr Wm. M. Stinson to Miss Mary M. B. Hinton.

WANTED. LBS. BACON, 20,000 Bushels of No. 1, for which CASI! will be paid by ELIAS & COHEN. February 26, 1861

SARDIS ACADEMY, Seven miles south of Charlotte. The first session in this Institution will open on the first Monday in April next. Terms per Session of twenty-one Weeks: Primary branches, \$3.00; English Grammar, Geography, History, &c., 10.00; Classics and Mathematics, 15.00.

Valuable Property for Sale. By virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by W G Phillips, I will expose to public sale on the 26th of March next, at the residence of said Phillips the following property: 350 acres of the best land in Mecklenburg county. The place is situated 8 miles south of Charlotte, and is bounded by C. S. & C. R. R. It is now in the possession of Mr. Morrow's mill, and joining the lands of C. E. Bell and others. On it is a good dwelling with all the necessary out-buildings.

TO THE PUBLIC. With this notice terminates the term according to agreement of the general superintendent of Mr Robt. Shaw, over my business in the Saddle and Harness line. All indebted are requested to make settlements by the 1st of March, or no other, unless further advised will be allowed in law. H. M. PRITCHARD. Feb. 26, 1861.

G. R. HARDING, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, Lincolnton, N. C. Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding counties, that he has permanently located in the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on the Watch and Jewelry Business. In all its various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well used, or no charges made.

IMPORTANT RUMORS. The following important items are among the latest telegraphed from Washington: Private letters and dispatches were received here today from Montgomery, mapping out pretty clearly the probable policy of the new government of the Confederate States. So soon as the Cabinet shall be announced, President Davis will dispatch a commission of three distinguished gentlemen, accredited to the government of the United States, and clothed with power to treat in regard to the forts, arsenals, public debt, &c., and to negotiate a treaty of amity and alliance.

A Treasury bill will be passed, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to accept of cotton in lieu of money for bonds, which are to be issued on the Napoleonic basis. Vast quantities of cotton have already been tendered. It is estimated that so soon as the bill becomes a law, the Secretary of the Treasury will have subject to his order over two hundred thousand bales of cotton. English agents are now at Montgomery negotiating with the government and offering liberal advances.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA, Feb. 14th, 1861. At a meeting of the Senior Class, held in the College Chapel, Feb. 14th, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, Our beloved classmate, Paul B. Harris, has been suddenly taken from us, and he who was a few hours before was the idol of every friendly gathering. Therefore, be it resolved

Resolved, That the death of Paul B. Harris, the Senior Class feels the loss of one of her most esteemed members. He had endeavored himself to us by his generous spirit, by his frank bearing, by his kind heart, his noble characteristics won for him the kind wishes of all who knew him, his genial smile, his pleasant wit, his affable disposition will long be remembered.

Charlotte Market, Feb. 25, 1861. Corrected weekly by Oates & Williams.

BAKED—Flour, per lb., 24 @ 00. Sides, 12 @ 00. Hog round, 14 @ 12. LARD, 13 @ 14.

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