

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

THE NEWS.

During the past week various reports in regard to Fort Sumter were in circulation...

On Saturday night, a gentleman from Charleston informed us that a laborer had arrived in the city from the Fort who reported that Maj. Anderson was packing up preparatory to an evacuation...

There seems to be no certainty as to the intentions of the Government at Washington. It is reported that several Cabinet meetings have been held on the subject of collecting the revenue in the seceded States...

The State Convention of Arkansas is now in session. There seems to be strong opposition to secession, but the secession party is gaining strength every day.

Virginia has not yet seceded, and there is not much prospect of it at present. We hope North Carolinians will quit allowing the action of Virginia to govern their action.

The Southern Commissioners have not yet been formally received by Lincoln, and it is said they have not yet made a formal demand of him for the surrender of the forts, &c.

SNOW AND SLEET.—Yesterday (Monday) morning snow and sleet fell for several hours, and the weather was very cold, quite as severe as at any time during the winter.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—Gov. Ellis has issued his Proclamation giving the official vote of the State, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: No Convention, For Convention. Values: 46,603 and 46,409.

Majority against convention 194

The Sheriff of Davie county made no return, therefore the vote of that county is not counted. Counting the vote of Davie, which gave 471 majority against convention, it would make the whole majority in the State against convention 665.

We find the following notice in the Wilmington Herald, Goldsboro Rough Notes and other Eastern papers. We think the time for the meeting is too early. Many counties in the State will not hear of it in time to appoint delegates, but it is too late now to suggest a change:

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MASS MEETING

At Goldsboro, on the 22d and 23d instants. It is proposed to hold a Mass Meeting of the States Rights party of North Carolina, at Goldsboro, on the 22d and 23d inst.

OFFICE-HUNTING.—It is stated that there are at least twenty thousand office seekers in Washington city, and that the President and heads of Departments are beset, day and night, for office. And we are ashamed to see it stated that persons from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee are applicants. Report says that some of the applicants are so poor that they carry their provisions with them, dine in the streets, and sleep under door steps or any place to shelter them from the weather.

The office-seeking disposition of so many people in this country has not only been a curse to the National Government, but is a serious annoyance to the State Governments. The man who gets an office is frequently deserving of as much if not more pity than the man who fails to get one.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The State elections took place last week. Berry, the Republican candidate for Governor, and all the Republican candidates for Congress, were elected.

The anti-secession papers are publishing a letter purporting to have been written by Judge John Lyon of South Carolina, to a friend in Texas, complaining of the injuries inflicted on the people of South Carolina by the secession of the State from the Union. The letter is, no doubt, a forgery, and besides, there is no such man as Judge John Lyon in S. C.

We direct attention to the notice of a steamship line between the port of Wilmington, N. C., and New York and Philadelphia. This line has been in operation some months, running in connection with the Wil. & Weldon Railroad Co., and we learn that prompt attention and dispatch has been given to the shipment of goods and produce.

We return thanks to David Kincaid, jr., and A. Cornelius, of Lincoln county, and to Mr. S. H. Parker of Poplar Hill, Union co., for lists of subscribers. To the Postmaster at Seagle's Store, and other Postmasters not now recollecting, we also tender thanks for a number of new subscribers sent us at different times recently. We shall never forget those who have shown themselves to be real friends of our paper.

The South Carolina State Convention has been called to meet on the 26th inst., for the purpose of considering the permanent Constitution adopted by the Southern Congress.

The Alabama Convention ratified the Constitution on the 13th, by a vote of 87 to 5.

The population of Virginia, according to the late census, is as follows: Whites, 1,049,613, free colored 57,579, slaves 490,887. Total 1,598,079.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

On Saturday last a very large meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Gaston, Rowan, and other counties assembled in Charlotte for the purpose of considering the condition of national affairs and taking counsel as to the best course to be pursued hereafter.

Dr. J. F. Gilmer of Cabarrus, was chosen President, and Dr. S. X. Johnston of Gaston, R. A. Caldwell of Rowan, and Col. Thos. I. Grier of Mecklenburg, Vice Presidents; and J. C. Young of Cabarrus, J. M. Turner of Rowan, and E. S. Barrett of Gaston, appointed Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting:

C. J. Harris, R. S. Young, of Cabarrus; J. A. Young, J. A. Fox, of Mecklenburg; J. H. White, J. G. Lewis, of Gaston; R. A. Caldwell, J. M. Turner, of Rowan; Jones Erwin, S. C. W. Tate, of Burke; John Spelman of Wake; and R. G. Rankin of New Hanover.

Hon. Burton Craige and V. C. Barringer, Esq., delivered excellent speeches, which elicited frequent applause and approbation from the audience.

The Convention adjourned from 1 to 2 o'clock, at which time the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, At an election recently held in the State of North Carolina it was declared by a small majority of its citizens that they were opposed to the assembling of a Convention for the purpose of considering their relations to the General Government, and while we feel it ever to be our duty to submit to the will of the people as expressed in legal forms on all subjects relating to their political interests, yet, believing that a fair expression of the public will has not been obtained in this election, because the Peace Congress, in which North Carolina was represented, was in session pending the election, and delusive information as to the prospects and results of its deliberations were circulated without contradiction through many parts of the State; and because at that time the nature of the proposition to the Peace Congress, so unjust and dishonorable to the Southern States, were not then published and understood; and because the tyrannical and oppressive policy of the Administration of the section now in the possession of the General Government had not been ascertained through the language of the President; and believing that the sympathies, the honor and the vital interests of the people of North Carolina require their immediate connexion with the Government of the Confederate States of America—therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to adopt all lawful and honorable means to secure the execution of the "Convention of the Border States" as calculated to detract the public attention injudiciously and to separate the interests of the Slaveholding States, and in the end wholly to defeat the cherished object for which they were called in the late Presidential election.

Resolved, That we regard the proposition to establish a "Middle Confederacy," as in the nature of things, unnatural and impracticable, and only suggested at this time as a delusion and sham.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our fellow citizens in the different counties of the State who desire that North Carolina should assume her "natural position," to elect delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Goldsboro, on the 22d and 23d days of March, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of mutual consultation, and to adopt such measures as will secure the execution of the same.

Resolved, That in the event of a failure at the present time to attain the object above set forth, and in the event the Executive (President Lincoln) shall attempt to carry out the principles contained in his inaugural, we, the people, will esteem such action a declaration of war against the South and her our Institutions.

After speeches from R. A. Caldwell, J. M. Long and S. C. W. Tate, Esq's., the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned. Gen. Young reported the resolutions, and Mr. Caldwell of Salisbury, advocated them in a speech of much ability, giving a history of the rise and progress of the abolition party, showing that it is impossible for the southern States to continue in the Union in peace with States controlled by abolition influence. The resolutions are moderate and proper, and show that while the people of this section are determined to continue to agitate for the secession of North Carolina, they are not disposed to inaugurate any unlawful revolutionary measures, but are willing to rely on the sober second thought of the people of the State.

A meeting of citizens of Mecklenburg was immediately held for the purpose of appointing 50 delegates to the Goldsboro Convention on the 22d inst. Col. Thos. I. Grier presided and P. J. Lowrie acted as secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman:

Wm. Johnston, T. B. Price, T. N. Alexander, Dr. J. M. Strong, Dr. T. C. Neel, J. F. Davidson, Gen. J. A. Young, W. J. Yates, E. C. Grier, J. M. Potts, High Kirkpatrick, Gen. W. H. Neal, W. M. Matthews, Junius M. Lee, W. F. Pifer, M. L. Wallace, Dr. M. M. Orr, S. W. Davis, J. A. Fox, S. J. Lowrie, C. G. Alexander, J. B. French, J. B. Robinson, J. M. Hutchison, Adam Todd, R. L. DeArmon, S. A. Cohen, B. A. Johnston, W. S. Norment, James Henegun, John Alderson, W. R. Myers, W. M. Grier, H. L. Alexander, E. B. D. Sloan, M. N. Hart, J. P. Henderson, J. H. White, E. N. Hutchison, E. C. Davidson, Williamson Wallace, E. H. Britton, Wm. J. Kerr, A. B. Davidson, W. C. Morris, John Walker, J. S. Davis, T. H. Brem, G. W. McDonald, A. F. Sailer. On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the above list.

Gov. ELLIS.—The Greensboro Patriot, and other extreme Union papers, continue their assaults upon Gov. Ellis. They abuse him now because he is a secessionist, but we guess old party and personal malice has much to do with it. Gov. Ellis is a popular man in the State, and has been in some men's way heretofore, and they hope to cripple and injure him with the people, hence the violent attacks upon him at this time. The scheme will fail.

It is stated that the Union party of Raleigh, when celebrating their victory in Wake on the night of or after the election, went to the Governor's residence and gave three groans. Such conduct is unbecoming gentlemen and disgraceful to the city of Raleigh. If their malice prevented them from entertaining respect for the Governor, they should have had some respect for the office.

TEXAS.—The news from Texas is, that old General Houston is about to kick up a fuss in that State because the people have declared their independence. He opposes joining the Southern Confederacy, and it is said he is raising troops. We should not be surprised if a strong party was formed in Texas in favor of establishing that State into a separate Republic.

Texas Wheat Crop.—The Galveston Civilian, of the 22d ultimo, has the following:

The wheat crop of Northern Texas is represented as unusually promising. A larger amount of land has been devoted to the crop than ever before while the season has been highly favorable, and the plant is well advanced and thrifty. The crop is now regarded as almost beyond danger, and an early harvest is confidently expected.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE?—In view of the fact that a small majority of the people of this State have voted against holding a Convention, the enquiry is general as to what ought to be done under the circumstances.

Some propose to hold a convention of delegates appointed by county meetings, and others propose that the regularly elected delegates shall meet together at some point for consultation. The Wilmington Journal has an article on this subject, from which we take the following paragraphs:

The proposition which we wish to bring to the attention of the public may be briefly stated. It is this: The Legislature of North Carolina, in calling a convention, made the action of that convention dependent upon the vote of the people. In plain terms, the convention was thus made a mere advisory body. It had no power to decide anything finally. By a mere nominal majority the call of any convention has been defeated, although we honestly think the people were for a convention, and there is a general feeling of disappointment and surprise that there is not a convention. This feeling is shared by Southern Rights men, Union men and Submissionists. But the delegates have been selected and elected. They have thus the endorsement of their respective counties. There is certainly no reason why they should not meet as an advisory body—a body of selected citizens, who, if not a legally organized body, are at least composed of gentlemen legally chosen, and whose views would necessarily have much weight, both inside and outside of the State. This movement would have to be wholly spontaneous on the part of the delegates. It would have to be wholly at their own expense; but in truth its advisory power and influence would be little diminished by the fact that accidentally 665 more people happened to vote against than did for it. In any case, the ratification by the people removes or does away with all irregularities.

The question is, then, will the delegates elected to the State Convention meet as citizens at some point to be agreed upon and designated, and consult and submit the result of their councils to the people of the State. To put it in a tangible shape, will they meet at Goldsboro, on Thursday, April 4th, 1861? How many will meet?

We do not bring this proposition forward as our own, or as urging it. We know that it has already been brought forward, and it seems to us that it is worthy of consideration. As such we offer it. It is an important matter, and we ask an expression of opinion. At any rate, let the people see it and say what they think. There is neither treason, stratagem, nor spoli in it—there is no usurpation nor dictation aimed at. It is all plain and honest dealing. The proposition comes from the defeated party. Will the dominant party accede to it? Will they risk a meeting?

THE POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We have always believed that Lincoln would strive at the commencement of his term, to pursue a hypocritical course for the purpose of keeping the border States in the Union, and then, after he had gained the confidence of the people of those States, show the cloven foot. We are unwilling to trust his professions of friendship, and good will—his advisers, such men as Seward, Chase, Sumner, Wilson and Giddings, are the most unprincipled abolitionists in the country—they will, as soon as they have sufficient power, injure the South all they can. They are already preparing to overawe the States that have not seceded, according to the following information given by the Richmond Dispatch:

"We are informed upon high authority, upon authority which is connected with no party, but has unusual means of information, that it is the intention of the Administration to withdraw the troops, if necessary, from the forts in the seceded States, and to concentrate them all in the neighborhood of Washington, for the purpose of throwing heavy reinforcements into Old Point, which can be done in one night from the Federal city. It is said by military men that Old Point is completely the key of the position with reference to Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina; that, when it is once in possession of a large force, no matter what those States separately or collectively may do, they can effect nothing and are completely at the mercy of the power holding possession of that vast and commanding fortress. With this important purpose in view, the troops from Texas, and other portions of the border, are to be concentrated at such a point that they can at once be thrown into Fortress Monroe, whilst, at the same time, the Border States are thrown off their guard, and pacified by the apparent withdrawal of coercive measures from the States of the Southern Confederacy."

If we were at liberty to mention the name of our informant, there is no intelligent and honest man in Virginia who would ever again talk of delay in providing for the defence of the State."

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—The last Legislature chartered a railroad to connect the village of Dallas, in Gaston county, N. C., with the town of Yorkville, S. C. The Yorkville Enquirer, speaking of this work, says:

We have received a private letter from a friend in Dallas, who speaks enthusiastically of the proposed railroad connection between Yorkville and that place. He says that it is the object of the Gaston people to extend the road so as to tap the road from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and perhaps it will soon be extended to Newton, as the people of that place are anxious to have a connexion with Dallas. He adds that this road will prove to be the most lucrative in all this region of country.

This letter informs us—and we have received the same notice from other sources—that the people of Gaston will hold a railroad meeting at Dallas on the 23d; and it is desired that York be represented there. A cordial invitation to be present, is extended to any and every person who feels an interest in this important enterprise.

MOREHEAD CITY.—Our sister over the water is steadily continuing to improve. Mr. Cunningham who bought the "Macon House," some time since is enlarging it, and making other decided improvements. Very soon it will be capable of accommodating a largely increased number of boarders. Mr. C.'s enterprise and public spirit are highly commendable, and we hope he will find them amply rewarded.

One or two new stores are being built, and others are in contemplation. Dwelling houses are steadily going up, and the population is slowly but surely increasing.—Beaufort Banner.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—We learn that the Wilmington Light Infantry have complied with the requirements of the new military law and are the first to tender their services to the Governor. They have been accepted.—State Journal.

PRINTERS IN HIGH PLACES.—Messrs. Hamlin, Vice president, and Cameron of the War Department, are practical printers; Mr. Wells of the Navy and Mr. Smith of the Interior Departments, have been editors; Mr. Blair, Postmaster General, is the son of an editor, and the Assistant Secretary of the State, son of Mr. Seward, is one of the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal, to which he says he means to return after leaving his present office. The President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury, all taught school in early life.—Fayetteville Observer.

NOT POSSIBLE.—Lincoln and his friends have no doubt found by this time that such a thing as recapturing the Forts and Arsenals in the seceded States is not possible. A Washington correspondent, speaking of this matter, says:

"General Scott it appears was applied to, to furnish an estimate of the number of men and amount of money necessary to enable the Rail-Splitter to recapture the forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public property seized by the seceded States. His response was five hundred and thirty-five thousand men and one hundred millions of dollars to commence operations, and as much more as subsequent events might call for. This, it is said, completely staggered old Abe. The soldiers would drain the North of every Wide-Awake in her borders and allow the Democrats to carry the spring elections by default, and one hundred millions abstracted from the treasury would not leave a single stiver for the hungry rats who are clamoring for a crumb from the public crib."

The Petersburg Express, in some timely remarks, says:

"It is impossible, we think, for even the Black Republican extremists, to withstand much longer the tremendous pressure of circumstances, facts, arguments and conclusions, which point to a peaceful adjustment of all the questions between the two Governments, on the basis of their separate nationalities, as the only rational solution of the present crisis."

MR. BELL AND MR. GILMER.—We see it stated, on what we consider good authority, that John Bell of Tenn., and J. A. Gilmer of N. C., were offered seats in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. They declined to accept unless Lincoln would furnish them with a programme as to his policy and pledge himself to do nothing inimical to the South. Of course, Lincoln would make no such bargain. He merely offered them places in his Cabinet as a bait to the South, knowing that they could not consistently accept, and probably not even desiring them to do so.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is understood that the Southern Commissioners, yesterday, sent an official note to the Secretary of State, asking a recognition, and stating that an answer would be called for to-day. The Secretary of the Commissioners accordingly called at the State Department to-day. The reply was a request for time to consider their proposition, which request was accorded. The opinion prevails that the President will refer the whole matter to the Senate for advice. Mr. Corwin declines the mission to Mexico. The Supreme Court, to-day, rendered a decision in the celebrated case of Mrs. General Gaines. It was in her favor on every point. The secession of Louisiana does not affect the decision, as provision was made in the ordinance for such cases. This decision confirms her title to an immense property in the heart of New Orleans, and establishes her legitimacy. The case has been in suit thirty years.

It is denied in the Administrative circles, that any unusual display is to be made in Southern waters. The vessels of war, now in Northern ports, it is said, are preparing for sea, merely for transport service, there being upwards of 2,500 troops now in Texas awaiting means to return Northwards.

It may safely be predicted that if the Administration decide upon enforcing the collection of the revenue, and the blockade of Southern ports, an extra session of Congress will be called which will be virtually a declaration of war on the part of the Government.

It is rumored in private circles to-day that the Administration, ere long, will endeavor to revive the old Whig policy of a national bank and high tariff.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the Census Bureau refuses to pay the Assistant Marshalls from seceded States their salaries, until they will receive drafts on depositories of this Government in those States.

GOV. ELLIS.—His Excellency John W. Ellis, accompanied by several gentlemen from Newbern, paid us a hurried visit last Saturday. During his stay, he was waited upon by many of our citizens. The "Old Topsis Riflemen" visited him and gave him the best military salute which their arms and equipments enabled them to give. A brief address was made to the Governor by the Captain of the corps, tendering him in the name of the company a hearty welcome, to which he responded in a brief but excellent speech. That portion, we presume, which gave the members greatest pleasure was the assurance given by his Excellency that they might confidently expect, in two weeks, to be furnished with the very best of arms.—Beaufort Banner, March 12.

THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.—The Charleston Courier contains the following additional particulars concerning the tariff to go into operation on the 1st of May:

Congress has passed the tariff bill, to go into effect after the 1st of May next. A specific duty has been laid on tea of four cents per pound; rice, two dollars per ton; salt, three cents per bushel. The following articles are exempt from duty: books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical and philosophical instruments, religious publications, paintings, drawings, bullion, coin, coffee, seeds, models of inventions, bacon, pork, hams, lard, beef, wheat, flour, bran, corn, barley, rice, oats, living animals, meal, gunpowder, lead, rags, arms of every description, cotton, ships, steamers, and dredging machinery.

EMIGRATION FROM VIRGINIA.—We are informed on reliable authority that at least thirty families in the single county of Amelia, and as many as a hundred in Mecklenburg, are preparing to emigrate to the South in the event that Virginia decides to become the tail of the Abolition Condemner. Even in Western Virginia, we have heard of several true Southern families in one county who contemplate removal.—Richmond Dispatch.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—We announce with pain that the large Hotel, and the adjacent buildings, with all the furniture and appurtenances of every description, known as the Sulphur Springs, four miles west of this place, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The fire was seen at this place, and several of our citizens went over, but nothing could be saved. Everything was burnt. We learn that the building was evidently fired at several points, and the roof was falling in before the fire was discovered. The loss is estimated at \$12,000.—Asheville News, March 14th.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill.

BOSTON, March 12.—The House to-day ordered to a third reading the bill modifying the personal liberty law which recently passed the State Senate.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14.—David Wilmut was elected to-day a Senator of the United States in place of Cameron, resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Confederate Commissioners have consented to delay their demand for a few days, in order to allow time for the Cabinet to consult in relation to Southern Forts. The President will probably refer the whole subject to the Senate for advice.

SECESSION IN KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky secessionists have issued a circular, advising the immediate institution of measures in all the counties of the State for the election of delegates to a Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 20th of the present month.

Another Important Case Decided. WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day in the mandamus case of the Governor of Kentucky and the Governor of Ohio, to compel the latter to surrender a fugitive slave. The Court decided in favor of the right of the former to such fugitive, adding that the Governor of Ohio had no right to go into the question of whether the fugitive was accused of any crime or not in Kentucky. But as Congress cannot impose any federal duty on a State officer, nothing but good faith and the good sense of the officers of the State is to be relied upon. The mandamus therefore could not be granted.

MARRIED. In Chesterfield, S. C., on the 28th ultimo, Mr. J. W. Myers, of Anson county, N. C., to Miss Rebecca Bowen, of Cleveland county, on the 7th inst, Mr. John Bowen to Miss Elizabeth Pearson.

In Rowan county, on the 6th inst, Mr. Samuel S. Wright to Miss Turza Broadway. Also, on the 7th, Mr. Wm A. Hoffman to Miss Elizabeth J. Hoffer.

DIED. In Henry county, Va., on the 12th inst, Mrs. Margaret C., wife of Dr. J. R. Dillard, and only daughter of Mr. Peter M. Brown of this town, aged 30 years. She leaves an affectionate husband and three little children.

In Salisbury, on the 9th inst, Mr. David L. Pool, aged 50 years, only uncle of Mrs. Margaret C. Dillard, died. In Gaston county, on the 9th ult, of paralysis, Mr. Wm Shannon, aged 80 years.

In Cleveland county, on the 27th ult, Mr. John Watts aged 58 years.

In Cambridge, New York, on the 24th ult, Mrs. Sarah Hale, wife of Theodore H. Hale, and daughter of Nat. Boyden, Esq. of Salisbury, aged 32 years.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1860.

To the Public. THE ARRANGEMENTS for a line of first class Steam Ships between New York and Wilmington, and from Philadelphia via New York to Wilmington, in connection with this Road, having been fully completed, we are now prepared to say to our old customers, as well as to our new ones who feel willing to give to this, the only purely North Carolina line, a trial, ship your goods by this route.

Try us, and if you are not well treated we shall not expect you to come again this way. We have added largely to our rolling stock this year, and are prepared to place goods in Raleigh and Charlotte, Morganton, Asheville, and at all intermediate points in such time as will give entire satisfaction, without breaking bulk at Goldsboro. Extra trains will be run in connection with each Steamer.

There will be a Steamer once a week from October 1st. Freight through guaranteed lower than any other line, it being in proportion to the length of the Railroad route.

All goods shipped by steamers or sailing vessels, and landed on Company's wharves, forwarded either by order of commissions, wharfage or drayage. The steamer land all goods on the Company's wharves.

Produce—Wheat, Dried Fruit, Rice, &c., are forwarded free of all charges but the regular freights, and they are as low as the lowest.

Insurance by steamers only one-half of one per cent. Arrangements are made to place goods in Charlotte, and all intermediate points, within twenty-four hours after leaving Wilmington, at one and a half first class rates. Goods ordered to sent forward by Express Freight Train will have this dispatch.

Goods by Steamers will reach Charlotte and intermediate points the fourth day from New York. Distance from Wilmington to Raleigh 45 miles less than by way of Portsmouth.

February 26 miles nearer Wilmington than Charleston. S. L. FREMONT, Chief Eng. & Superintendent. March 19, 1861.

OUT OF DEBT, OUT OF DANGER! All persons who have not settled their accounts with us for 1860, are earnestly requested to come forward AT ONCE, and pay the money or give their Notes, and thereby save cost, as we are determined to close up our business for last year. All those who have given Notes will please make arrangements to pay them as soon as possible, as we must have money to carry on our business. Our friends will greatly oblige us by responding to this notice. BROWN, TATE & CO. Charlotte, March 19, 1861.

ROBERT G. RANKIN, ALFRED MARTIN, RANKIN & MARTIN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.

Consignments of Produce will meet with prompt personal attention. March 19, 1861.

Bonds and Stocks at Public Sale. As Executor of the Estate of Andrew Springs, dec'd, I will sell on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt on my contract hereafter. SHELBY POLK. Union county, March 19, 1861. [25]

State of N. Carolina, Union county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1861. The following is a list of the tracts of Land returned into Court by C. Austin, Sheriff, to be sold for the taxes due for the years hereinafter specified, viz:

One tract listed by P. W. Grout, containing 169 acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek; taxes due for 1856, '57, '58 and '59.

One tract listed by John J. Hale, containing 240 acres, lying on the waters of Richardson's creek; taxes due for 1855 and '59.

One tract listed by Marquis Matto, containing 160 acres, lying on the waters of Lane's creek; taxes due for the years 1856, '57, '58 and '59.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that P. W. Grout, John J. Hale and Marquis Matto reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants that their tracts of land have been returned into Court to be sold for taxes due thereon.

Witness, J. F. Hough, clerk of our said Court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1861, and in the 85th year of our Independence. J. F. HOUGH, Clerk. 56-61 pr adv \$6.

TO STOCK RAISERS. The subscriber, with a view to improve the stock of horses in this section, purchased the celebrated Morgan Horse, BLACK HAWK, and informs those desiring superior blooded stock, that this Horse can be found at his stable, 14 miles west of Charlotte, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at the stable of Maj. Benj. Morrow on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. For particulars, see large bills. March 19, 1861. A. B. DAVIDSON.

FROM TEXAS.—New Orleans, March 15.—The Galveston Civilian says Capt. Hill has agreed to give up Fort Brown, as soon as the troops can secure transportation.

Charlotte Market, MARCH 18, 1861.

Corrected weekly by Oates & Williams.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods like Bacon, Hams, Sides, Hog round, Lard, Flour, Corn, Rye, Peas, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

REMARKS.

The market was tolerable active the past week, and the supply of produce is good.

COTTON.—Not much offering; prices have an advancing tendency. Sales the past week were made at 9 1/2 to 1 1/4. One lot brought 10 40.

FLOUR.—\$3 75 to \$4 per sack for extra. WHEAT.—Former prices not quite maintained. The demand is good at \$1 55 to \$1 57 for White, and \$1 40 to \$1 50 for Red.

CORN is lower—80 to 85 being about the figures. COLUMBIA, March 16.—The sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 96 bales. The market is improving. Extremes 8 to 11 cents.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton firm at 1 1/4 cents. Flour quiet. Wheat firm. White \$1 67. Corn firm; mixed 66 to 68 cents; white 68 to 70 cents.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th day of MARCH instants, on the premises, I will sell that valuable Plantation on which the late Andrew Springs, Esq. lived. It is situated on the line of the A. Tenn. & Ohio Railroad, one hour's ride from Charlotte and 3 1/2 miles from Davidson College, and contains about 800 acres. The land is in a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a handsome and convenient dwelling, and all necessary out-houses. The location is healthy and the neighborhood agreeable. Sale positive.

Terms, twelve months credit with interest from date. Feb. 19, 1861. T. H. BREM, Exr.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of James L. Morgan, dec'd., are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the undersigned.

And all persons having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. S. M. HOWELL, Adm'r. March 12, 1861. Im

State of North Carolina, Gaston Co. Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1860. Rachel Cashion vs. Roberson Cashion. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Roberson Cashion, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore, ordered by the Court here that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in Charlotte, in the above named State, for six weeks successively, that the said Roberson Cashion be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Gaston, at the court-house in Dallas on the ninth