

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861.

IN ADVANCE
NINTH VOLUME—NUMBER 460.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid within 3 months, 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 19, 1861.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.
January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.
Office in the Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1861.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1861.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.,
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.
Oct 16, 1860.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches of metal character carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.
R. W. BECKWITH.
Nov. 27, 1860.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.
On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run Daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus enabling freights to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and vice versa.

Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at \$8 50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at \$19, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Oct 2, 1860.

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.
Address L. A. HELMS,
Winchester, Union co., N. C.
Jan. 8, 1861.

The Celebrated Female Pills.
These Pills do not cure all diseases, but the are warranted to cure Leucorrhoea, or Whites—that dreadful scourge to female health, happiness and usefulness. They are not patented and are no humbug, but are prepared by a North Carolina physician of high standing and of long experience in the treatment of female diseases. All that is necessary to convince you of their efficacy is a fair trial. For particulars, see wrappers. Price \$1 per box. For sale at the DRUG STORES.
Jan. 15, 1861.

Superior Smut Machines,
at the Sign of the Golden Pod-Lock.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

North Carolina
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured, for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to
THOS. W. DREWRY, Agt.,
Jan 8, 1861 ly at Branch Bank N. C.

FRUIT AND TREE STORE.
The subscriber has opened a fruit and fruit-tree store next door above the Rock Island Office, and will keep on hand a well selected stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Evergreens and Shrubbery, &c. Also, Fruit of various kinds—Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c., &c.
E. W. LYLES,
Dec. 11, 1860.

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 time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none other need ask it.
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 sufficient."
Jan 15, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, prying, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and batcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screws, plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860.

Blacksmiths' Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Finers and Tongs, Rippers and files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Chisels, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and Binding Knives, garden Hoes and Forks, with handles; Grain Cradles, grass, and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware,
A large assortment; Black Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c.
Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.
Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House

Beef Cattle Wanted.
Highest Cash Prices paid for Beves and Sheep.
I am still engaged in Butchering, and desire to purchase Beef Cattle, and Sheep, for which I will pay the highest market prices. Those having stock for sale will find it to their advantage to give me a call. Inquire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard.
Aug. 21, 1860. 26-1f J. L. STOUT.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black,) about 5 feet 6 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worley of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull and can scarcely communicate anything about his master or how with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right foot finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 9, 1860. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS
LADIES' CLOAKS and BONNETS,
DRESS GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.
Carpets & Rugs.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLANTATION GOODS.
The above will be found to compare in styles and prices with any in the town.

FISHER & BURROUGHS
Nov 13, 1860

\$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, living near White Plains, Chesterfield District, S. C., about 10th of August last, my negro fellow, Ben. He is 24 years of age, of a yellow complexion, almost black, has no beard, weighs about 160 pounds, about 6 feet 1 inch high. He walks with a firm step and carries himself erect. It is likely that Ben will endeavor to make his way to a free State. Any person who will arrest the said negro and lodge him in any safe jail so that I can get him or deliver him to me at my residence shall receive the above reward. I will also give \$100 reward for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring the said boy or trying to effect his escape.
W. M. BLAKEYNEY.
February 19, 1861.

A MAN AND WOMAN BITTEN BY A CAT IN CHURCH.—On Sunday week a rabid cat found its way into Trinity Church, King street, N. Y., during divine service, and after roaming about for some time, it entered Mr. Gooderham's pew, and before it was expelled bit Miss Gooderham on the hand. The animal was subsequently caught by the sexton, Mr. Mulligan, and while he was carrying it out bit him on the hand and scratched him. Mr. Mulligan regarded the wounds as trifling, and paid no attention to them. A few days afterward his hand and arm began to swell in a fearful manner, and Dr. Small was called in. Everything was done which medical skill could suggest, but unhappily it was of no avail. Mr. Mulligan lingered in great agony till an early hour yesterday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. Miss Gooderham is also very ill, from the effects of the bite which she received, and it has been deemed proper to amputate one of her fingers.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
1200 ENGLISH HORSES, just received and for sale by
FEBRUARY 19, 1861
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

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.

NOTICE.
The accounts due JOHN HARTY'S Estate have been placed in my hands for collection, by T. H. BREM, Adm'r. All persons indebted by account, will please call at China Hall and settle before the first of April next—after that time they will be given to an officer for collection.
JAMES HARTY, Agent.
March 5, 1861.

Drug Store,
IRWIN'S CORNER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
E. Nye Hutchison & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.
ARE NOW RECEIVING fresh and genuine Drugs from the New York Market, which have been purchased upon such terms as to be sold low for Cash. We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Window Glass, Kerosine Oil, Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, Lamps, Pure Liquors, Congress Water, Canton Teas, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c.
A large stock of fresh FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS just received.
Jan. 1, 1861.

Notice:
The Notes and Accounts due E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., after the 1st day of February next, may be found in the hands of HUTCHISON & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, for collection.
January 15, 1861. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.
With this notice terminates the term according to agreement of the general superintendency of Mr. Robt. Shaw, over my business in the Saddlery and Harness line. All indebted are requested to make settlements with me at once, as no other, until further advised, will be allowed in law.
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Feb 26, 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 MEDICINE, and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Chloroplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, 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 visit upon any of his old friends or new friends—any may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861 3m

Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy
Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certifies to prove which can be exhibited.
The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will receive prompt attention.
W. W. QUINN.
April 19, 1860. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

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.

The Imported Horse COUNT PER
will be found at Brown's Livery Stable in Charlotte, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at Morrow's Turn-out on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays in every week during the Spring season.
He is a dark bay, 16 1/2 hands high, and 5 years old; a horse of magnificent appearance and a beautiful and rapid trotter. Terms \$12 and \$15.
W. M. GRIER,
M. N. HART,
J. M. STRONG.
March 26, 1861 1m

The Canadian Horse, NORTH ST A R, will be found during this Spring season at the following places: J. D. Kerns, in Hopewell; Wm Erwin, in Prussian Hill; and J. M. Strong, in Steel Creek. Every ninth day and at the above places, and remain three days. Terms, \$12 and \$15.
W. M. GRIER,
M. N. HART,
J. M. STRONG.
March 26, 1861. 1m

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, Putty by the keg or pound.
WOODEN WARE Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.—The Murderess of Two Husbands.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says it is believed from recent developments that Ann K. Bilansky, who was executed at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the murder of her husband by administering arsenic, was the same person who on the 8th of November, 1849, poisoned Alex. D. Simpson, her husband, in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. In that case arsenic was the agent employed, and after the death of Simpson, his wife was arrested, but succeeded in escaping to Charleston, and thence to Havana, where she remained until May, 1850. She returned to Fayetteville on the 7th of November following, surrendering herself for trial, and was acquitted. On the trial of Mrs. Bilansky at St. Paul, she stated that she had resided at Fayetteville, N. C., where her husband died. The Christian names of the two women were identical, and many circumstances in St. Paul subsequent to her execution have been called to mind which tend to the belief that she and Mrs. Simpson were the same persons.

A NICE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—A correspondent writing from Charleston S. C. says:
I have written you, on several occasions, some of the peculiarities of Charleston and its people. I will name another just here:
Charlestonians take care of their old men.—When a man gets old here, especially if he bears a good character, office is always provided for him, where the duties are light and agreeable. I know of a larger number of old gentlemen here, who would suffer much but for such arrangements as these. Our Custom-House, Port Wardens' office, and other public offices here, furnish a comfortable living to deserving old age, which otherwise would feel the pinch of want.

Charleston provides for her young men.—It is remarkable that our Banks are filled with very young men. The old theory is exploded here; that middle-aged, or steady old men, are most reliable for great money concerns. In the nine Banks of this city only four of the Presidents are over fifty years of age and not one of the Cashiers exceed forty, and the tellers and Book-keepers are all very young men, especially in the Bank of Charleston, where there are not less than twenty-five all told, and but one man in the house uses spectacles, and he is near-sighted. When a faithful officer of these Banks become superannated, they vote him a stipend sufficient for a decent support, and let him go free to work where he pleases, or do nothing if he chooses. Old and faithful servants are not turned out here on sterile pastures, to graze and die.

A CONTRACT TO CONQUER THE SOUTH.—A man, signing himself A. J. Owen, and who is evidently anxious for notoriety of some sort, proposes in the New York Tribune, to contract with President Lincoln, Gen. Scott, or any body else who has the power to enter into a contract of the kind, to reinforce Fort Sumter, recover the Branch Mint, and all ships and steamers of whatever kind, belonging to the United States, bring back all property and power that has been "appropriated by the rebels," and restore the same to that Government for the sum of \$7,665,000. The Government is to furnish him with sufficient boats and munitions of war, 20,000 "live Yankees" and provisions enough to last until he lands among the "rebels." He has estimated the job for one year, at a dollar per day for each man, adding five per cent. for his trouble. He asks formal declaration of war to accomplish all this but a simple power of attorney, as one would require to collect a civil debt.

Owen and his 20,000 men had better make their wills before they land.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.—On the 2nd inst. the Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge addressed the members of the Kentucky Legislature for about two hours. He favored a border State Convention, with the Crittenden amendments as an ultimatum, and intimated that the seceded States will not come back upon these terms, the only appropriate and safe resting place of the Border States is in the bosom of the Southern Confederacy. The bill for the election of delegates to the Border State Convention, which had previously passed the House, was passed in the Senate after the delivery of the speech.

A NEW LAW BOOK.
CANTWELL'S PRACTICE AT LAW.
Just published, a treatise upon the PRACTICE AT LAW in North Carolina, by EDWARD CANTWELL LL.B., author of the N. C. Justice, &c.

CONTENTS:
Of legislative power in general; legislative power in North Carolina; legislative powers of justices of the peace; county boundaries—deeds, etc.; county revenue and charges; court-houses, prisons, etc.; county trustee; jury trials; fairs and public sales; general assembly; inspections; public landings, etc.; poor houses and hospitals; registers and clerks; rivers and creeks; gates, ferries and bridges; weights and measures; idiots and lunatics; Neuse river; public roads and cart-ways; public landings and inspections; mills and millers; ordinaries and constables; patrols; wardens of the poor; prison bonds; roads, ferries and bridges; post tax exemptions; executive power in general; executive power in North Carolina; executive power of the courts; chief justice and clerk; attorneys at law; attorney general; reporter and marshal, clerks and solicitor; coroners for papers; guardians; county attorney; auctioneers; county court clerks; coroners; boundary commissioners; committees of finance; county trustee; county treasurer; special court; commissioners of fairs; inspectors; superintendents of schools; commissioners of navigation; wardens of the poor; registers; commissioners of rivers and creeks; sheriffs; constables; rangers; standard keepers; retailers; administrators; chairman of special court; commissioners of deeds and conveyance; commissioners of low lands; entry takers and surveyors; superintendents of elections; guardians and receivers; inspectors; commissioners of internal improvements; partition; patrol committees; professional agents; tax listers and boards of valuation; overseer of roads and rivers; commissioners of wrecks; tobacco pickers and coopers.

The APPENDIX contains forms of Deeds, and Conveyances, as follows: Agreements, assignments, awards, bills of sale, bills of exchange and lading, bonds, miscellaneous bonds, contracts, deeds, marriage settlements, mortgages, partnership articles, notes, releases, &c., &c.
This book contains 556 pages, is gotten up in superior style and bound in law calf. Price, single copy, \$5.00.
EDWARD CANTWELL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

SENATORS BRAGG AND CLINGMAN.
At a Southern Rights Meeting held in Raleigh on the 3d inst., Messrs. Bragg and Clingman made speeches, a notice of which we copy from the State Journal, as follows:

Gov. Bragg was called out and proceeded to address the meeting at length. He spoke without preparation, having had very brief notice that he was expected to address the meeting this evening. In some parts of the State his opinion was not known, and some regarded his position as doubtful. He did hope that the Peace Conference would effect something; he had trusted that the difficulties of the country would be amicably settled. That hope had fled. The time had come for us to strike for our rights. [Applause.] He spoke of the slavery agitation. In 1854 the first sectional party was formed. It was defeated in 1856 after an exciting contest. In 1859 the contest was renewed. He then predicted that it would end in disrupting the republic. He alluded to the case of Col. Wheeler, who had been robbed of his slaves in Philadelphia and failed to obtain redress. He contended that there was no other nation in the world where such a thing could have occurred. An officer of the government traveling through the country was forcibly deprived of his property, and yet that government could not give him the means of redress. He also referred to the Harper's Ferry raid, and said that it was denied by Northern men that the Federal Government could interfere to prevent such invasions and punish the participants. The Governors of Ohio and Iowa had refused to surrender criminals to a slaveholding State. Equal rights in the territories were denied the South by a large majority of the Northern people. He, with other Southern Senators, had vainly endeavored to obtain the passage of four propositions, which would have been ample guarantees for our rights. These propositions were: equal rights in the territories, the right of transit for slave property through the non-slaveholding States, the rendition of fugitive criminals by the Governors of the free States, and a recognition on the part of the national government of slaves as property. Had these propositions been accepted by the North there would have been no dissolution of the Union; Davis and Toombs would not have been in favor of Secession. They have been refused by the North in every shape they could be offered. They are right and just, said the speaker, and he would never be satisfied with less.

Gov. B. alluded to the charge that some of the Southern States were oligarchies because the secession ordinances were not submitted to the people. The Constitution of the United States had never been submitted to the people of any State. It was probable that there was some division of sentiment in some of the seceded States; some of the people had opposed secession, but there was great unanimity in most of the States.

The distinguished Speaker discussed the Morrill tariff at considerable length, and showed how oppressive it would be to the South; how in a pecuniary point of view North Carolina and other slaveholding States would be benefited by joining the Southern Confederacy; but we have not space to give even a synopsis of his remarks.

Mr. Clingman being called upon, arose and addressed the meeting in a very happy and patriotic manner. Mr. Clingman spoke of the Northern Government as the free negro government. Seven of the Southern States had gone out, they would soon be joined by Arkansas—making a majority of all the Southern States. Would North Carolina remain in the free negro Confederacy? (cries of No, No.) Lincoln's administration was a free one; it was for negro equality, and the Chicago platform is for negro equality, and the man who supports them is no better than a free negro. (Cheers.) The Northern Confederacy is emphatically the free negro Confederacy. (Loud Cheers.) The question is shall we permanently attach ourselves to this Northern free negro Confederacy or go with the South.

Before the election of Lincoln all demanded guarantees. We have failed to get those guarantees, the Union is dissolved, and still we find men not ready to go with the South. Only eight Southern States remain including little Delaware. The Abolitionists have nineteen States, and at present more than double us in the Senate. Washington, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada will soon apply for admission which will greatly strengthen them. Then they propose to buy out the slaves in Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, and to do this the Southern States remaining with the north will have to contribute their money. If we stay, these Northern Abolitionists will use our own means for our own destruction. Must we watch and wait. [Laughter, cheers, applause, and two hisses from the North corner.] I suppose you connect my words with a certain editor. [Laughter.] This editor does not seem to like my friend Branch. [Laughter.] Two years ago he was not very affectionate towards my friend on the left, (Gov. Bragg,) but that gentleman was placed out of his way by the Legislature of North Carolina. Last winter the same editor said some very complimentary things about me. I was an office seeker. [Laughter.] Well, I have found every office I ever sought. How it is with others, you may say. [Roars of laughter.] Since then I have been put out of his way by being elected to the U. S. Senate, and now he turns upon my friend Branch. Well, the only course for Mr. Branch is to get elected. [Applause.] But we must "watch and wait." For what? We have been spit upon and now are we to wait to be kicked. Mr. Clingman very humorously described the Northern Senators and politicians. At first when secession arose some of them made Union speeches. Like Pharaoh when the first plague of frogs visited him, their hearts softened. [Great Laughter.] Andrew Johnson makes a Union, submission speech, then their hearts harden against the South like Pharaoh's did against the Israelites. [Loud Laughter.] South Carolina, Georgia and other States secede, then their hearts soften as did Pharaoh's when visited with the plague. [Continued laughter.] The elections in Virginia and Tennessee go against secession, then their hearts harden, and they vote down the Crittenden proposition, the Peace Conference affair which the South could not have accepted, and determine to give us nothing but the Chicago platform. Mr. Clingman showed that

the great object of the present administration is emancipation. He argued that the negroes if emancipated could never be got out of the country. The white people having the means would all leave. None would remain but the poor. The negroes equaling, if not outnumbering, the whites, would strive to gain equality. White men would see their daughters escorted by negroes; they would have to sit in the jury box with them; and their children and negro children would go to the same school. All this was truly revolting, but it was what the Black Republicans wished and intended to bring about. If we would avoid it, we must go with the Confederate States. [Loud cheers.] Geo. Washington was a great secessionist. [Applause.] He was a slaveholder, a secessionist, and a disunionist. [Great applause.] He was born under the British Government and won distinction in the British Army under Braddock. He was strongly attached to the British Government; but when that government tried to lay an unjust tax on Tea he seceded from Great Britain. [Loud applause.]

North Carolina and other States seceded; they would not pay the two pence a pound on Tea. The tax could not have impoverished them; but it was wrong, it was unjust and they would not pay it. We have much more cause to secede from the North. Geo. Washington was again a secessionist. The government of the old confederation did not suit him, although it was a union of 13 States and declared to be perpetual, Washington was in favor of dissolving it. A Convention was called and a Constitution was formed and submitted to the States. This Constitution was never submitted to the people of any one State. Nine of the thirteen States accepted it. North Carolina refused to accept it. For two years she remained an independent nation, when seeing that the Constitution worked well she accepted it and went into the Union. But this Constitution was never submitted to the people, and the very men who are now denouncing States for not submitting Constitutions to the people, are very anxious to continue living under it.

Mr. Clingman contended that if the whole South would unite there would be no danger of war. The States that had seceded could not be brought back; our only hope for safety was to join them. He discussed the Morrill Tariff at length and bitterly denounced it. On the two articles of sale and iron—articles that were essential to every farmer in the country, the duties had been increased one hundred per cent. Many other articles had been increased in the same ratio. Mr. C. spoke of the beneficial effects of secession on North Carolina—how it would build up her exports and manufacturing interests. He described old Abe Lincoln's flight in a manner that repeatedly brought down the house, and compared him with that noble son of the South, President Davis.

We would like to give the speech of Mr. Clingman in full, but a want of space forbids it. The speech was worthy of his own fame, and of the State that has so often delighted to honor him.

ACQUITTED.—The Engineer, Laguire, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Laspierre, (by collision on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad) was tried last week in this place and acquitted, the Jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.—*Goldboro Rough Notes.*

SUFFERING IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Board of Police met in Rankin county on Saturday last to adopt some measures to relieve the wants of the poor and the destitute. Something must be done, and that speedily, or hundreds of our citizens will perish with hunger.

We have heard of a large number of men who have given up their crops and gone off to hunt work and get food for their families. If they had the corn to feed their families and stock they could make a crop and pay for it in the fall. These men do not want it given to them. They only want it on a credit until next fall. Unless relief is afforded in the next ten days armed bodies of men will take corn by force from those who have it. Major Hawkins has returned from Illinois with 17,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which will be a great relief for the present; but it will last but a few days. One hundred thousand bushels more is needed, and there is no money here to buy it with. Let those who are able give liberally of their means to purchase corn for the destitute, and let an agent be appointed to go and purchase it, and then let those who are able to make good notes give their notes to said agent, and let the agent proceed to Illinois, or some other favored land, and buy the corn on credit.—*Brandon (Miss) Republican.*

CIVIL WAR.—Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 5th of February, states that the civil war has again broke out in the province of San Juan. It appears that Virasoro, the Governor, having rendered himself obnoxious to the people, was murdered by a mob on the 10th of November. Gen. Urquiza then sent a body of troops from Mendoza, under Col. Saiz, to arrest the murderers; but the latter, having extemporized a Government under a Dr. Abernethy, refused, whereupon a battle ensued on the 16th of January, and they were put to the sword. Saiz then attacked the city of San Juan with a force of seventeen hundred men, well disciplined. The place was defended by only two hundred, who were speedily routed. San Juan surrendered; after which the victors butchered four hundred persons during a space of three hours. Others expired under the horrid treatment experienced on the march into the interior.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A fatal occurrence took place in Lenoir county, near Kinston, last Saturday night. A man by the name of William Gray, while at a log-rolling, at the residence of John Smith, became intoxicated, and started home, carrying a torch-light. In some way his clothes became ignited; no person being near at the time, the unfortunate man was burnt in a shocking manner. He was soon afterwards conveyed to the Poor House, where he lingered until Saturday night, when he expired in great agony. He leaves a wife and four children in reduced circumstances. Such is the result of using ardent spirits too freely.—*Goldboro Rough Notes.*

To keep apples from rotting—put them into a dry cellar with fifteen boys.