

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

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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 forbidden, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and receiving 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 1, 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 Brasley 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 and Clocks 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, doubling freights to reach Charlotte in 3 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 \$2 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. Oct. 2, 1860. G. H. MARTIN, Gen'l Frt. and Ticket Agent.

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.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Artificial. He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends, you may take that for granted. February 9, 1861.

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. DEWEY, Agt. at Branch Bank N. C. Jan. 8, 1861.

Dissolution. The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861. The business will be continued under the name and style of FILLINGS & 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. All persons indebted to the old firm of Fillings, 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 that he has removed to his new and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows: Circular mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, pannel, pruning, grinding, tenon, beak, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Block, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-cutters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Plates of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gungers, 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.

Blacksmith's Tools. Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-walves, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, pipe, 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 Budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, 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: Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbitt metal, &c.

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

NOTICE. Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black,) about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Wooten of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull; can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore 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. W. W. GRIFF, Sheriff. Oct. 9, 1860.

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. W. H. HARDING, DAVIS & HARDEE, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va. REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 19, 1861.

BIRDS, BIRDS. All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS, such as a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store, One door above the Bank of Charlotte. Nov. 20, 1860.

NEW RESTAURANT. Having connected with my Establishment an Eating and Refreshment Saloon, I am prepared to serve my friends and the public in the culinary line in the best style. Epicureans in the city will please give me a call, and it shall be my constant study to please them. J. D. PALMER, One door above the Bank of Charlotte, January 1, 1861.

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

John L. Holmes has been elected a member of the Convention from New Hanover county, in place of R. H. Cowan resigned.

GOOD FOR GUILFORD. The Greensboro Patriot says that within the next few weeks there will not be less than one thousand volunteers in the field from Guilford county.

SAVE YOUR SEED.—Planters and gardeners must not rely, as heretofore, on getting their garden seeds from the Northern States. We advise them to be careful in saving a good supply of all kinds, as they will soon be ripe.—Plant a late crop of Irish potatoes, they will make seed potatoes, if nothing more. Look to your interests in time.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury at Alexandria in relation to the death of Mr. Jackson.—Some of the citizens of Alexandria evidently regret the death of Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Marshall House, in a very different light from what it is looked upon at the North. There the Republican journals denounce him as an assassin, and speak of Ellsworth as a martyr; but the coroner's jury empowered to inquire into the cause of the death of Jackson, with a boldness which not even the presence of hostile troops in their midst could deter, emphatically declared it to be their verdict, "that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the troops of the United States, while in defence of his private property, in his own house."

NOTICE. THE Public is hereby notified not to trade with my wife ELIZABETH P., as I will not be responsible for any of her contracts. W. W. REA. May 28, 1861.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. ONE HUNDRED HANDS, to make Clothing for the Soldiers. Ladies in the country can be supplied with work by sending for it. Liberal prices paid. Call soon at the Clothing Store of FILLINGS & SPRINGS. May 28, 1861.

FARMER'S, LOOK OUT! Money, Time and Timber Saved. I have the right to sell VANDEMARK'S PORTABLE FENCE, made without posts, in the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. DURABLE, and convenient are its chief advantages. We recommend the fence to saw-mill owners, farmers and all who have fences to make. We will sell Farm or County Rights. A circular, stating cost, plan of building, &c., sent free to any address on application to J. N. J. WHITE, Mechanicsville, Alamance co., N. C. March 26th.

State of North Carolina. HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. General Order No. 4.] Raleigh, April 24, 1861. All communications for the Governor in reference to military matters—such as applications for commissions, tender of services of companies, &c., requisitions for arms, ammunition, &c., and for information appertaining to the military organizations called into service—will be directed to the Adjutant General in this city. By order of Gov. Ellis, J. F. HOKE, Adj. Genl.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Raleigh, April 25, 1861. Hereafter all Provisions passing through this city intended for any Depot out of the bounds of the State, will be stopped here for the supply of the troops concentrated at this point. The market price will be allowed for the Provisions so stopped. Forwarding and receiving Agents at the Railroad Depot, will pay strict attention to the execution of this order. By order of the Governor, J. F. HOKE, Adj. Genl.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Raleigh, April 26, 1861. The Volunteer Forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied to the call of their Governor. The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights to the last. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. F. HOKE, Adj. General.

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. List of prices for Work. Mainspring and cleaning watch, \$2.50; jewels, cap and foot, each 75c; cap foot-hold jewel, each, \$1.50; hair-spring, \$1.25; chains, \$1.25; winding clock, \$1.50; tooth and wheel 50c; pivots, \$1; cylinders, \$4; Staves, \$2.75; virgins, \$2.50; screws, 25c; case springs 75c; clicks and ratchets, 75c; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work can know the prices before it is done. Persons in the country having clocks or other work for repair, will address me by letter if they cannot come themselves. I will attend to work promptly. All kinds of Gun-smith work done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction. G. R. HARDING. Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC. With this notice terminates the term according to agreement of the general superintendence of Mr. Robt. Shaw, over my business in this city. All persons are requested to make settlements in time. All persons, as no other, until further advised, will be allowed in law. H. M. PRITTOARD. Feb. 26, 1861.

THE FIGHT AT FAIRFAX. On the 1st inst., a company of U. S. Cavalry and a Virginia company of Riflemen met a brush at Fairfax Court House, Va. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following account of the affair: FAIRFAX C. H., June 1.—At an early hour this morning our village was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of Federal troops, the firing of guns, and the yelling of the enemy. Unexpectedly a company of regular cavalry, well armed and mounted, and headed by a traitor, dashed through the principal streets, yelling like madmen and firing their pistols right and left as they passed along. Capt. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles, whose company was stationed in a meadow in the rear of the town, on hearing the firing ran out to ascertain the cause, when he was shot down and killed. This first drew the Rifles into temporary confusion, the first Lieut. being absent. In the meantime, the Cavalry again charged through the town yelling and firing. Ex-Gov. Smith, who was temporarily here, hastened over to the camp of the Rifles, and rallying them, was proceeding to meet the enemy, when Col. Yuell appeared and took command. The Cavalry came dashing through the town for the third time, when a well directed volley emptied a number of saddles and caused the hiring soldiers to beat a hasty retreat. Our men closed upon them as speedily as possible, and besides killing five and capturing six or eight fine horses, took eight or ten prisoners. A friend who heard the firing and saw the retreat of the cavalry, says there was not less than 15 or 25 horses scamping over the fields without their riders. In the skirmish which took place, our only loss was that of Capt. Marr, and he was no doubt killed by an accidental shot; another of our men was slightly wounded.

THE FIGHT AT ACQUIA CREEK. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 1. I have just returned from our batteries at Acquia Creek, where I witnessed the fights of yesterday and to-day, between four or five U. S. steamers and our batteries at the Creek. On Thursday evening four steamers, one of them the Anacosta, were seen lying off Maryland Point, and our brave boys anticipating a brush, prepared at once to give them a warm reception. On Friday morning about 10 o'clock, the Anacosta and three other steamers were seen to get under way, and approaching within 2 1/2 miles of the battery, opened fire on it. Our boys promptly responded, and the fire was continued for an hour and a half between the battery and steamers, when Walker's Flying Artillery, supported by a company from Richmond, came up from Marlboro Point and opened on the steamers, the firing continuing for an hour and a half. During the engagement several men were seen to fall on the steamers, and it is generally believed that at least one of the vessels was badly injured, as all of them withdrew from the fight about 4 o'clock. During the engagement a shot from a rifle piece of one of the steamers passed over our battery about 200 yards overhead, and fell two miles in the rear. The men in the battery sustained no injury, the only damage done being the tearing to pieces of the officers' quarters by a shell from the enemy's gun. To-day the Anacosta and five other vessels came in sight, three of which opened on our batteries. The fighting was continued for six hours, the vessels firing 649 shot at us without doing the slightest injury, notwithstanding the shell fell as thick as hail around our battery, and one of them exploded in our midst. Our battery fired 190 shots, many of which took effect on the vessels, carrying away the flag of the Anacosta and the mast of one of the other vessels. The last shot fired was from one of Walker's rifle pieces, which struck the steamer just above the water line, immediately after which the fleet got under way and moved off probably to repair damages. None of our men were killed during the two days' fighting—only one was slightly wounded, not enough to keep him from duty.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.—A singular, yet affecting incident occurred at the Richmond depot on Friday last. Several companies from Georgia, which came in from the South, had just reached the depot, ready to embark for Richmond, when one of the privates in the "Macon Guards," looking among the passengers in the long carriages, which were bound South from Richmond, discovered and recognized a sister, whom he had not seen for six years. Of course he was overjoyed, and was the lady at such an unexpected and fortunate meeting. He immediately obtained a short leave of absence, and accompanied his sister to the Southern depot, where he learned that she had been nearly three weeks getting this far from New York, being compelled to remain one week in Washington before she was allowed to proceed; that her husband, whom she had married in Georgia, a few years ago, had persisted in volunteering to fight against her native South, her relatives and friends, and had joined the famous 7th Regiment, against all her entreaties and protestations; that all his friends had acted in the same manner, and that she could do nothing else, after witnessing their departure for Southern soil, perhaps to murder those nearest and dearest to her, but leave forever the community whose passions were so inflamed, and join once more those whom she knew would be her protectors. During her stay in Washington, almost in the very presence of her husband, she positively refused to see him or have anything to do with him. Arrangements were made here for her immediate and safe passage home, where, in all probability, she will remain till her life's end. The scene between this noble woman and her brave brother, was painfully affecting. And surely the treatment she received at the hands of her husband—his desertion of her to subjugate and enslave, if possible, her very parents, brothers, sisters and friends, not to say her whole country, were sufficient to arouse the feelings of all against him. They parted here, but whether the brother and the husband will ever meet upon the field of battle, and with what result, remains to be seen. Petersburg Express.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND. The Black Republicans are getting very uneasy about the position of England towards the Southern Confederacy. They have the impudence to threaten that power with vengeance for favoring the "southern rebellion." It is not likely that England will feel much alarm, especially in view of the fact that those who threaten her were shipped out of Fort Sumter by a few of the South Carolinians. The New York Times, a black republican organ, speaking of the position of England, says: "It is evident from the conduct of the English ministry, and the tone of a portion of the English press, that there is an active sympathy felt in that quarter for the movements of the southern traitors. There can be no doubt that the English Government is disposed in every way to lead them aid and comfort, and we shall soon have evidence afforded us that they are ready to extend to them material support. The movements of Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, are very suspicious. Let him beware. We have now in addition, too, the facts of the insolent conduct of the English Consuls at Norfolk and Havana, and the refusal of the steamer Persia to bring arms and munitions of war purchased in England by the agents of our government. In the face of all these and other startling omens, it behooves our government to be more firm and vigilant, for here is the most subtle and powerful enemy we have to contend with. The forts in all our harbors should be at once properly armed and garrisoned, the possession of those in the hands of the rebels is now the more imperative, and the occupation of every southern seaport is indispensable for the prevention of that export of cotton which the British, under some pretext or other, will insist on maintaining. The object of England is to destroy the power and prestige of this government."

THE TIMES GOES ON IN THIS STRAIN, and talks about punishing England, &c. &c. In regard to retaking the Ports, why don't the Times make its friends commence the work at once—why don't they retake Fort Sumter? Some people think old Abe has about as much as he can do to hold the Ports he now has. While Lincoln's soldiers are committing outrages on the women and children of Virginia, such vile papers as the New York Times, Herald and Tribune are urging the plundering of the whole southern country. The day of reckoning is near at hand.

UNIFORM OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. The following is the dress prescribed by the War Department for the army of the Confederate States. It was devised by Mr. Cain, military tailor, of New Orleans. Coat.—Short tunic of cadet grey cloth, double breasted, with two rows of buttons over the breast, the rows two inches apart at the waist and widening toward the shoulders. Suitable for cavalry as well as infantry. Pantaloon.—Of sky blue cloth, made full in the leg, and trimmed according to corps—with blue for infantry; red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. No other distinction. For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimmings. All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collar only. For a Brigadier General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant-Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star, and horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star. Buttons.—For a General and staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the center, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of the large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, 3/4 inch. For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised "E" in German text.

For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the buttons will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the center—A for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large sized button, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, one-half inch. For all enlisted men of artillery, a large A, raised in the center of a three-quarter inch button. For all enlisted men, the same as for artillery, except that the number of the regiment will be substituted for the letter A.

HOW OLD ABE SPENDS THE SABBATH.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Daily News, says: "On Sunday, President Lincoln, accompanied by Thurlow Weed, Seward and Captain Dahlgren, went on board the steamer Baltimore for a pleasure trip down by Alexandria. "Green Seal" was plentiful, and the august party were unconscionably merry! and perchance, after "The life-blood, warm and wet. Has dimmed the glistening bayonet," they will enjoy their Green Seal and delicious viands with a greater relish than ever before. For ten the great gulf between North and South cannot be bridged over."

Mrs. Lincoln is in N. York purchasing rich plate, gaily furniture and thousand dollar carriages. From all accounts she is leading a gay life. Surrounded by her admirers, attending ice cream saloons, and exhibiting herself from hotel balconies while the nation is exhausting its energies and preparing to spill its best blood in civil war. We are glad to see that even some of the Northern press are speaking out in bold rebuke of these too public manifestations of an apparent lack of appreciation of the gravity of the times on the part of the heads of the government. Well may the country mourn whose liberties are placed in such keeping.

From the Salisbury Banner, June 4th. MOB LAW. The usual quiet of our town, much to the regret of all good, law-abiding citizens, was disturbed yesterday by the predominance of a mob, which, regardless of counsel, judge and jury, violently entered the jail, breaking locks and doors as they proceeded, and forcibly took out a negro whom they executed. The negro, Oscar Ford, was the same that was tried here at the spring term of the superior court last year, and convicted of an attempt to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. Bryant of Concord. His counsel, however, procured for him a new trial, which came off at the present term of the superior court. He was acquitted, though entirely unexpected and against the general feeling of the community as to his guilt. As soon as the decision of the jury was made known, a crowd began to assemble at the court-house, armed with clubs and pistols, which gave evidence of their determination to carry into execution previous threats. The greater number of which, we are informed, had come from the towns of Concord and Charlotte and the county of Iredell, for the purpose of mobbing the negro in case he was acquitted. No resistance was shown them until they became too formidable to be controlled by the town authorities. After they had increased to about fifty or sixty in number, they proceeded as above stated, took the negro to the outskirts of town, hanged him up, fired several shots into his body and left him dead.

Without reflection upon the intelligent jury or the able counsel for the defence, having heard the principal testimony in both trials, we have no hesitancy in expressing our belief that the negro was guilty and justly merited the punishment he received for so high a crime, even though it was administered at the hands of a mob. Yet, in God's name, for the sake of society, religion and social order, for the sake of humanity, civilization and domestic peace, deliver us from the predominance of mob law. There is nothing to be conceived that would so soon plunge us into a state of the most woful anarchy and utter insecurity, or prove a greater curse to our every interest, than the toleration of such a thing. It would be a stain and stigma upon the fair name of our country—injurious as well as destructive of the superabundant liberty we so much love and enjoy; and all good and true citizens, upon due reflection, cannot fail to agree with us and see its evil import. Overthrow our legal authorities, which are amply sufficient for the protection of all, then our shield is gone, our freedom is a farce, and we are but one step from barbarism. If such a thing is tolerated no man's life is safe; but any of us is liable, at any time, to be compelled to succumb to mob violence, led on by the worst passions of men.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON. The Houston Telegraph publishes a speech lately delivered by Gen. Sam Houston, from which we take the following extract: "The trouble is upon us, and no matter how it came or who brought it on, we have to meet it. Whether we have opposed this secession movement or favored it, we must alike meet the consequences. I sought calm and prudent action. I desired a united and prepared South, if we must leave the Union. Entire co-operation may not now be possible, but we have ample strength for the struggle if we husband it aright. We must fight now whether we are prepared or not. My position was taken months since. Though I opposed secession, for the reasons mentioned, I saw that the policy of coercion could not be permitted. The attempt to stigmatize and crush out this revolution, comprehending States and millions of people, as a rebellion, would show that the administration at Washington did not comprehend the vast issues involved, or refused to listen to the dictates of reason, justice and humanity. Now that not only coercion, but a vindictive war is about to be inaugurated, I stand ready to redeem my pledge to the people. Whether the Convention acted right or wrong is not now the question. Whether I was treated justly or unjustly is not now to be considered. I put all that under my feet, and there it shall stay. Let those who have stood by me do the same, and let us all show that, at a time when peril environs our beloved land, we know how to be patriots and Texans. Let us have no past, except the glorious past whose heroic deeds shall stimulate us to resistance to oppression and wrong, and burying in the grave of oblivion all our past difficulties, let us go forward, determined not to yield the position which the people have assumed, until our independence is acknowledged, or, if not acknowledged, wrung from our enemies by the force of our valor. My services, perhaps, are not important enough to be desired; others are, perhaps, more competent to lead the people through this revolution. I have been with them through the fiery ordeal once, and I know that with prudence and discipline their courage will surmount all obstacles. Should the tocsin of war, calling forth the people to resist the invader, reach the retirement to which I shall go, I will heed neither the denunciations of my enemies or the charms of my own friends, but will join the ranks of my countrymen to defend Texas once again. Then I will ask those who have pursued me with malignity, and who have denounced me as a traitor to Texas and the South, to prove themselves more true when the battle shock shall come. Old and worn as I am, I shall not be laggard. Though others may lead, I shall not seem to follow, and though I may end life in the ranks, where I commenced it, I shall feel that the post of duty is the post of honor."

AN "EXCITING" FASHION.—Among the many "late" fashions that constantly spring into life and flourish in New York, we notice that of visiting cards, which ignores the good old practice of written names, and displaces them by the portraits of the visitor. Now this is positively exciting. But we suppose that none but handsome people avail themselves of the advantage this fashion offers to show their physiognomies.

The Border State Convention called in Kentucky has turned out a fizzle. Kentucky cannot long be restrained, nor can she be forced to submit to the Abolition government.