MR. STEPHENS' TESTIMONY.

Among the testimony reported to the House of Representatives on the 16th inst., from the Reconstruction Committee, was that of ex-Vice President A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. states that he had conversed freely and fully with prominent leading men in Georgia, and met with a great many prominent and influential men at Milledgeville not connected with the Legislature. He gave his decided opinion from conversation with men and from correspondence that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious ror the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union; to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress and to enjoy all her rights and discharge all her obligations as a State under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended. His opinion of the sentiments of the people of Georgia is that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render their liberties and institutions more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He further believes that it is their opinion that the surest, if not the only hope, for their liberties is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States and of government under that Constitution. He thinks the people are sufficiently

satisfied with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress again by force. Whatever may be their own abstract ideas upon that subject, they have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forms of reason and justice, to the halls of legislation and the courts, for the preservation of the principles of Constitutional liberty, than to the arena of arms. The idea of secession is totally abandoned.

received a full report of Mr Stephens' testimony. We give below a portion of Mr Stephens' answers to the questions put by Mr Boutwell, one of the members of the Reconstruction Committee. Mr Stephens' position as to the duty and rights of the Southern States will be cordially endorsed by the Southern people:

" Question .- If the proposition were to be subof representation, would she accept either propothe country ?

not think she would accept either as a condition | war generally. precedent presented by Congress; for they do not believe that Congress has the rightful power under the Constitution to prescribe such a condition. If Georgia is a State in the Union her people feel that she is entitled to representation without conditions imposed by Congress; and if she is not a State in the Union then she could not be admitted as an equal with the others, if her admission were trammelled with conditions that do not apply to the rest alike. General, universal suffrage amongst the colored people as they are now, would, by our people, be regarded as about as great a political evil as could befall them.

Q. Suppose the States that are represented in Congress and Congress should be of the opinion that Georgia should not be permitted to take its place in the government of the country, except upon its assent to one or the other of the two propositions suggested, is it then your opinion that under such circumstances Georgia ought to

A. Then I think she ought to decline, under the circumstances, and for the reason stated, and so ought the whole eleven. Should such an offer be made and declined, and these States should thus continue to be excluded and kept out, a singular spectacle would be presented-a complete reversal of positions. In 1861 these States thought they could not remain safely in the Union without new guarantees, and now, when they agree to resume their former practical relations in the Union, under the Constitution as it is, the other States turn upon them and say they cannot permit them to do so, safely to their interest, without new guarantees on their part. The Southern States would thus present themselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it .-The former disunionists would thereby become unionists, and the former unionists practical disunionists.

Q. Do you mean to be understood in your last answer, that there is no constitutional power in the government, as at present organized, to exact conditions precedent to the restoration to political power of the eleven States that have been in rebellion?

A. That is my opinion.

Q. Do you entertain the same opinion in reference to the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery ? A. I do; I think the States, however, abolished

slavery in good faith, as one of the results of the war; their ratification of the Constutional amendment followed as a consequence; I do not think the government to have exacted it as a condition precedent to their restoration under the Constitution, or to the assumption of these places as members of the Union.

Q. What, in your opinion, is the legal value of the laws passed by Congress and approved by the President, in the absence of the Senators and Representatives from the eleven States !

A. I do not know what particular law you refer to, but my answer, generally, is that the validity of all laws depend on their constitutionality. This is a question for the judiciary to determine. My own judgment, whatever it might be, would

lar act of Congress embraced in the question.

Q. Assume that Congress shall, at this session, in the absence of Senators and Representatives yer endorses Underwood. from the eleven States, pass an act levying taxes act would be constitutional? A. I should doubt if it would be; it would certainly, in my opinion, be manifestly unjust and against all ideas of American representative government; its constitutionality, however, would be a question for the judiciary to decide, and I should be willing to abide by that decision, whatever it might be.

Q. If the eleven States have at present an immediate constitutional right to be represented in Congress, on a footing with the States at present represented, has that been a continuous right from the formation of the government, or from the time of the admission of the new States respectively, or has it been interrupted by war? A. I think, as the Congress of the United States did

States, it was a continuous right, under the Constitution of the United States, to be exercised so soon as the seceding States respectively made known their readiness to resume their former political relations with the federal government, under the Constitution of the United States. As the general government denied the right of secession, do not think any of the States attempting to exercise it thereby lost any of their rights under the Constitution, as States, when their people

abandened that attempt. Q. Is it, or not, your opinion that the Legislatures and people of the eleven States respectively have at present such a right to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, that it may be exercised without regard to the part which the persons elected may have had in the rebellion. A. I do not think they could exercise that right in the choice of their Senators and members, so as to impair in the slightest degree the constitutional right of each House of itself to judge of the qualifications of those who might be chosen; the right of the constitutional action of a State to choose, and the right of each House of Congress to judge of the qualifications of those elected to the respective bodies are very distinct and different questions; and in thus judging of qualifications I am free to admit that in my opinion no one should be admitted as a member of either House of Congress who is not really and truly loyal to the Constitution of the United States and to the government established by it.

O State whether, from your observation, the events of the war have produced any change in the pullic mind of the South on the question of the reserved rights of the States under the Constitution of the United States? A. That question I answered in part yesterday; while I cannot state from personal knowledge to what extent the opinions of the Southern States up-Since putting the above in type, we have on the abstract question of the reserved rights of the States may have changed, my decided opinion is that a very thorough change has taken place upon the practical policy of resorting to any such right.

Q. What events or experience of the war have contributed to this change? A. First, the people are satisfied that a resort to the exercise of this right, while it is denied by the Federal government, will lead to war, which many thought before the late attempted secession mitted to Georgia, as one of the eleven States would not be the case; and civil wars, they are lately in rebellion, that she might be restored to also now ver? well satisfied, are dangerous to political power in the government of the country liberty, and moreover, that experience in the upon the condition precedent that she should, on late war. I think, has satisfied them that it the one hand, extend suffrage to the negro, or on greatly endangered their own; I allude especialthe other consent to their exclusion from the basis ly to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the military conscription, the proclamasition and take her place in the government of tion of martial law in various places, general Answer.—I can only give my opinion. I do butions, as well as the demoralizing effects of had presented originally—namely, the insuffi-

Q. When were you last a member of the Con- tution contained the word "white." gress of the United States? A. I went out on the 4th of March, 1859.

accept the office of Vice-President of the Con- cle at the expense of the United States Treasury. federate States of America, so-called? A. I believed thoroughly in the reserved sovereignty of the several States of the Union under the compact of Union, or the Constitution of 1787. I opposed secession, therefore as a question of policy, and not one of right, on the part of judgment and vote, I thought my ultimate allegiance was due to her, and I preferred to east my fortunes and destiny with her and her people, rather than to take any other course, even though it may lead to my self sacrifice and her ruin. In accepting position under the new order of things my sole object was to do all the good I could in preserving and perpetuating the principles of liberty as established under the Constitution of the United States. If the Union was to be abandoned, either with or without force, which I thought a very impolitic measure, I wished, if possible, to reserve, preserve, and perpetuate the principles of the Constitution. This I was not without hope might be done in the new confederacy of States formed. When the conflict arose, my efforts were directed to as speedy and peaceful adjustment of the questions as possible. This adjustment I always thought, to be lasting, would have ultimately to be settled upon a constitutional basis, founded-upon the principles of natual convenience and reciprocal advantage on the part of the States by which the Constitution of the United States was originally formed. I was wedded to no particular plan of adjustment, except the recognition as a basis of the separate sovereignty of the several States with this recognized principle. I thought all themselves according to the best interest, peace, welfare, and prosperity of the whole country, as enlightened reason, calm judgment, and a sense of justice might direct, this doctrine of the sovereignty of the several States, as a selfadjusting, regulating principle of our general

Q. Have your sentiments undergone any change since the opening of the rebellion, in there is any constitutional power on the part of reference to the reserved rights of the States under the Constitution of the United States? A. My convictions of the original abstract question have undergone no change, but I accept the issue of the war, and the result as a practical settlement of that question. The sword was appealed to to decide the question, and by the decision of the sword I am willing to abide.

over the continent.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President has appointed Henry Stanberry, of Ohio, to be an associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the United States, in the place of Judge Catron, deceased; and also Mr have to conform to the judicial determination of Smythe, President of the Central National Bank the question. It is a question for the courts to be Collector of Customs for the port of New

question ? A. I cannot say that I have formed effect of the President's Proclamation of peace, made of Indian meal. From these statements, any matured opinion in reference to any particu- has been referred to the Attorney General of the nine general readers out of ten will jump to the United States. The Washington correspondent conclusion that milk is healthy, as are baked of the N. Y. Times says that no respectable law- apples and bacon.

upon all the people of the United States, includ- derwood's interpretation of his proclamation - from the only fact running through all these ing the eleven, is it your opinion that such an He is said to have declared that in his judgment cases—that plain food and a life of steady labor

should at once cease. [P. S .- The Attorney General has decided that Underwood's opinion is wrong, and that the prisoher ought to be released]

The President has ordered that Treasury Agent Dexter, who was convicted by a military commission at Mobile, of fraud on the Government, be turned over to the civi lauthorities for trial. Dexter was confined in default of \$200,-000 bail.

public money for all sorts of puoposes, but not a by doing all he did, and that is, work steadily, cent for the benefit of the South, although the as well as eat mainly a particular dish .- Hall's not consent to the withdrawal of the seceding southern people have to pay their share of taxes. Journal of Health,

CONGRESS

duced a joint resolution for the discontinuance of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the construction of a Branch Mint in Nevada.

Ouite a sensation was caused in the Senate Dougal of California, to his colleague, Mr Con- day last, to explore Dead Man's Cave, situated House in this City. Gen. Ruger declined to

In the course of the debate Mr McDougall terest in the matter, and that he was discussing a wide subterranean river, too deep for fording, officer in the usual form. the bill with a view to his own interests, and and which they had no means of crossing. The not with a regard for the public good.

hat Mr McDougall was not in a condition to know what he was saying. He was constantly in such a state that he was a disgrace to this Brandon, of Nashville, and your correspondent,

purpose of pronouncing the assertion of the Sen- ropes, water-proof clothing, &c., they carried give to the recent proclamation of the Presiator a falsehood. I call him to order.

tected in debate?

a statement personal to myselt, which is false in prosecute our explorations.

falsehood, and to call the Senator to order. submit that the Senator cannot be allowed to proceed; he is entering into an argument. Mr McDougall-I am stating my point of

Senator had made any point of order.

Mr McDougall-I repeat that my colleague has uttered a falsehood; that the term which I apply to his remarks is strictly parliamentary, both according to the practice and precedent of, the British Parliament and of this Senate for fifty years, and that I have a right to use it ...

not represent California either politically or ber, partially lighted from above, which was the and accordingly, the motion was continued un-

The House was engaged in the consideration of the bill fixing the peace establishment of the

April 17 .- In the Senate, the motion to reconsider the vote on the admission of Colorado came up, but no vote was reached. Mr Sumcient population, and the fact that the Consti-

The House has rebelled, at last, against the tyranny of Thad Stevens. By a vote of fifty to Q. Will you state, if not indisposed to do so, | forty-four, the House refused to entertain a mothe considerations or opinions which led you to tion by him to supply each one of our foreign identify yourself with the rebellion, so far as to legations with three copies of Forney's Chroni-

On motion of Mr Schenck the Sec'y of War was requested to communicate any information he may have in regard to the execution of 18 soldiers of the 1st and 2d Regiments of N. C. loyal infantry by order of the "rebel" Generals Picket and Hoke. It will be remembered that the Georgia. When the State seceded against my men who were hang near Kinston, N. C., had deserted from the Confederate army and joined the Federal army, and were afterwards captured and executed for desertion 7

RISKS OF GREAT EATERS.

Great eaters never live long. A voracious appetite, so far from being a sign of health, is a certain indication of disease. Some dyspeptics eating, but as soon as they have finished eating face and inflicted a severe bite. they endure torments of distressing nature as to make the unhappy victim wish for death. The appetite of health is that which inclines moderately to eat, when eating time comes, and which, when satisfied, leaves no unpleasant reminders. Multitudes measure their health by the amount they can eat; and of any ten persons, nine are gratified at an increase of weight; portion, decisive proof of existing disease; showing that the absorbents of the system are too weak to discharge their duty; and the tendency to fatcess, to obesity, increases until existence is a burden, and sudden death closes the history.

Particular inquiry will almost unvaringly elicit the fact that fat persons, however rubicund and jolly, are never well, and yet they are envied. While great eaters never live to old age, other questions of difference ought to adjust and are never for a single day without some "symptom," some feeling sufficiently disagreeable to attract the mind's attention unpleasantly, small eaters, those who eat regularly of plain food, usually 'have no "spare flesh," are wiry and enduring and live to an active old age. Remarkable exemplifications of these statements system of State government, extending possibly are found in the lives of centenarians of a past age. Galen, one of the most distinguished among the ancients, lived very sparingly, after the age of twenty eight, and died in his hundred and fortieth year. Ketigern, who never tasted spirits or wine, and worked hard all his

life, reached a hundred and eighty-five years. Jenkins, a poor Yorkshire fisherman, who lived on the coarsest diet, was one hundred and sixty-nine years old when he died. Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three; his diet being milk, whey, small beer and coarse bread The favorite diet of Henry Francisco, who lived to one hundred and forty, was tea, bread and butter, and baked apples. Ephraim Pratt, of Shutesbury, Masa, who died aged one hundred and seventeen, lived chiefly on milk, and even that in small quantities. His son Michael, by similar means, lived to be one hundred and three years old. Father Cull, a Methodist clergyman, died last year at the age of one hundred and five, the -main diet of his life having Q. Have you formed any opinion upon that The opinion of Judge Underwood as to the been salted swine's flesh, (bacon) and bread

These conclusions do not legitimately follow. The President is understood to ridicule Un. The only inference that can safely be drawn is all trials of civilians by military commission tend to great age. As to the healthfulness and life-protracting qualities of any article of diet named, nothing can be inferred, for no two of the men lived on the same kind of food; all that can be rationally and safely said is either that they lived so long in spite of the quality of the food they ate, or that their instincts called for a particular kind of food, and the gratification of that instinct, instead of its perversion, with a life of steady labor, directly caused healthfulness and great length of days. We must not expect to live long by doing any one thing Congress is appropriating large sums of the which an old man did, and omit all others; but

A WONDERFUL CAVE.

April 16 .- In the Senate, Mr Stewart intro- Exploration of an Indiana Cave-A Man Fastened in a Narrow Passage and Left to

Herald, April 12.

by the sharp rebuke administered by Mr Mc- exploring expedition which left here on Thurs- before his Honor Judge Fowle, in the Court can. party which left here on Thursday, consisting attempt to present a sketch of Col. Holland's ar-Mr Conness responded in an excited manner of Major Throckmorton, of Louisville; Captain gument. He manifested a commendable zeal Holcraft, Sheriff Swayne, Dr E. R. Hawn, and in behalf of his client, and his argument was Lyman E. Knapp, of this place; Mr Jesse characterized by force and ability. Mr McDougall-I rise, Mr President, for the of the cave Besides the necessary lights, construction which the Court was disposed to Mr Conness-Mr President, I ask to be pro- expressly for the occasion, on which to cross pose of the President to restore to the people of The President pro tem-The Chair will en- casion stopped their further progress.

most magnificent underground hall I have ever til 10 o'clock, A. M., 28th April, 1866. seen. Thousands of stalactytes and stalagmites hung pendant from above, reflecting the glare fore the military Court in this city. of the torches in millions of pure rays of dazzlexcitable ones broke forth in rapturous applause. of the civil law against the law martial.

Numerous small galleries were found, radiating in every direction from this central chamber, and these were explored in turn, some of thorough exploration of the cavern from this point would be a work of weeks, if not months. tance of some thirty yards, when he vigorously they died." signified that he had seen enough by jerking the rope. Mr Knapp said that, after descend- Carolina regiments to be attached to the corps ous winged things, apparently bats, viciously who has passed, or may travel up and down it, snapped their mandibles together with a devil- will be mournfully impressed with the truth of ish sort of twitter. One of these-cold, clam- the statement of this correspondent. Everyare always hungry, and feel best when they are my, and inexpressibly nasty-alighted on his where along its length the heroic dead of North

> enough oil was left to light us on our way back home. river was crossed, and we proceeded to the earth! grand chamber where we had taken our lunch, accompanied by numerous citizens of Leavenworth. But, search as closely as we would, we could not find the gallery in which the Doctor and Mr Knapp were entombed. In vain we explored and shouted until worn out and fainting All to no purpose. Nearly three days have passed since we first entered the cave, and during all of that time it has been full of people after another of the various galleries leading Railroad, the from the grand chamber have been explored CHEAPEST, QUICKEST & MOST DIRECT and blazed with chalk marks, but still the missing men cannot be found. The guide of the from all places in North Carolina and Western

> P. S .- Mr Knapp has just been brought in. A bunter found him lying at the mouth of what about five miles from the town. Mr Knapp's condition is too precarious to admit of a detailed by account of his escape, but from what I can gath. which are the only Steamers by which through er from his incoherent explanations, it seems Freight arrangements have been made. that, finding he could not return, he went on, in hope of finding an outlet. After what seemed an age of wandering and groping in the dark, and after having several times desparingly laid down to die, he was at last successful in emerging from his living tomb. He fainted on coming to the open air, and was in this condition found by the hunter. A party bas just gone to enter the cavern by the wave in which Mr Knapp came out.

GUANO.

April 16, 1866

10 TONS Pacific Guano just received and OATES, WILLIAMS & CO.

Spring Goods.

A full assortment of Spring Goods, as cheap as can be had in the market at COCHRANE, WILSON & CO'S.

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN MAJOR GEE'S CASE.

From the Raleigh Standard.

On Saturday the 14th inst., the answer of appropriation of its machinery to aid in the Leavenworth (Ind.) Correspondence Indianapolis Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of North Carolina, to the writ of habeas corpus I write to inform you of the particulars of an issued in the case of John H. Gee, was heard presents a fine appearance. - Statesville Ameri-

We took no notes, and shall not, therefore, for many years .- Wilmington Journal.

After a full and patient hearing, his Honor went prepared to make a thorough exploration was understood to say, that according to the with them a light but staunch boat, prepared dent, the Court had inferred that it was the purthe mysterious stream that had on the former oc- the State all the benefits of the civil law as in time of peace; one consequence of which was, deavor at all times to protect Senators in debate. The stream was reached without difficulty, that no person could be subject to trial by mar-Mr McDougall-Mr President, I desire to and by means of our boat a crossing was easily tial law, unless he was in the land or naval serstate a point of order. My colleague has made effected, and with light hearts we went on to vice of the United States." It was taken for putation necessary granted that the petitioner had never been in point of fact. I submit that, having made an Directly ahead was a wide gallery, whose roof either service. The Court had always believed assertion which is untrue, it is strictly parlia- was so high that we could scarcely distinguish that in time of peace the civil law of the State, mentary for me to pronounce that assertion a it by the feeble hight of the lamps, while to the consistent with the civil law of the United right and left the stream ran through another States, and not in conflict therewith, was su-Mr Sumper-Mr President, I respectfully gallery or chamber, the two intersecting each preme, and martial or military law was subordiother like the arms of a Greek cross. We fol- nate thereto. It might be, however, that the lowed the gallery before us for about a quarter | Court had misconstrued the intent of the Presi- as low as by any other route, and time as quick. of a mile, when it suddenly narrowed, and ap- dent's proclamation, and that it was not his pur- Through tickets to all places North by both Petersparently came to an abrupt termination. After pose to suppress the exercise of martial law as to burg, Richmond and Washington City, and by Nor-The Chair was unable to perceive that the searching for an outlet, and finding none, we military commissions in actual session for the trial were on the point of reluctantly turning back, of offenders at the time the proclamation was When a shout of exultation from Dr Hawn pro- promulgated. The Court, being desirous of claimed that he had found an opening. To the avoiding all conflict between the civil authori- It is the quickest, safest, and as cheap as by any right, and some distance from the termination ties of the State and the military authorities of of the cul de sac, the Doctor had discovered a the United States, deemed it advisable to take narrow opening. Crawling through this on our further time for consideration, until it could hands and knees for a distance of several hun- have an opportunity of ascertaining the precise shipping. Mr Conness-The Senator (McDougall) does dred yards, we came upon a high vaulted cham- meaning of the proclamation in this respect : Meanwhile the trial of Gee is progressing be-

It is not perfectly clear that the proclamation ing light. If the ceilings and sides had been of the President restores the habeas corpus in literally hung with enormous clusters of diam- all cases, yet we think the Judge did right unonds, the effect could not have been more be- der the circumstances in granting the writ. It wildering. For a moment the entire party was will test and settle the question; and besides, in

impressments and the levying of forced contri- ner opposed the motion for the same reasons he awe stricken and speechless. Then the more every case of doubt it is well to lean to the side

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Biblical Recorder, of them coming to an abrupt close, against a dead, Raleigh, writing from the Valley of Virginia, blank wall of rock, and others gradually gives an interesting account of matters in that narrowing until they could be followed no fur- section of country. Alluding to the many evither. Others forked, branching off into two or dences of the war that abound throughout that three other galleries. It was found that the stricken region, the writer feelingly observes :

"It has been frequently remarked that among our dead here, there seems to be more from In one place was found a deep circular hole, ap- North Carolina than any other State. Bravo parently almost bottomlesss. Stones dropped old North State! The tears of Virginia's into its gaping mouth would be heard sullenly daughters are mingled with the flowers they plunging from side to side, until the noise of have scattered over the graves where the heroes their descent was lost in the abyss far below. lie sleeping; and it has been their sad privilege Mr Kuapp was let down by a strong cord a dis- to administer to the wants of many of them, ere It was the fortune of a large number of North

ing a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, numer- that principally operated in the Valley; and one Carolina lie sleeping-many of them in un-Tired and weary of sight-seeing, the party known and unurarked graves. Near the numerwas on the point of starting on the return, when ous villages, however, that dot the country, in at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Hawn, we con- most of which hospitals were established, the sented to at least partially explore another cemeteries have been attended to with pious cavern. It was followed but a short distance care, and bear touching testimony to the beauti- expected daily per Schr. "Pfiel," direct from Rio when it suddenly narrowed. Mr. Knapp going ful devotion of the daughters of Virginia .-first, passed through the opening on his hands Many bereft ones in this State, whose kindred and knees, and entered another large chamber. lie mouldering beneath the sod of the Valley, when, in reality, any excess of fatness is, in pro- Dr. Hawn, who is a very heavy man, attempted owe a debt of gratitude to the noble women of to follow, and became inextricably fixed in the that region, though they may know it not .passage. He could neither get forward nor They would recognize it, in all its force, could back. For three hours the party worked inces- the lips that are now silent tell of the gentle santly, but all to no purpose. Meantime, one ministrations that soothed their last hours, and by one the lamps had burned out, until barely brought to the dying couch sweet memories of

dured, for we knew that without light we never social refinement and of high moral culture! It ganization. could find our way back. A panic seized upon is the earnest aspiration, we are sure, of all who the party, and hastily leaving the Doctor and have ever had an opportunity of cultivating the Mr Knapp to their fate, we rapidly retraced our acquaintance, and testing the virtues of its peosteps, crossed the river and returned to town | ple, that the deep scars on its bosom may be A supply of oils, tools, etc., were procured, and speedily healed, and it again become, what by we returned to the cave, determined to rescue nature it was designed to be, and what before our comrades or perish in the attempt. The the struggle it was, the very garden-spot of

NOTICE To the Merchants and Farmers of North and South Carolina.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad is now in thorough operation, and forms by its connections with the Raleigh & Gaston Road, the North uselessly hunting for two unfortunate men. One | Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and Columbia

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

Mammoth Cave in Kentucky has been sent for | South Carolina to Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. To take advantage of this great through line, be careful to consign your Freight to care of Railroad Agent, Portsmouth, and direct your correspondents has generally been considered a sort of sink-hole, in New York and Philadelphia to do the same; and from Baltimore be careful to have your Freight sent

Old Bay Line Steamers, .

Take notice, that by this route you can consign your Freight directly to its destination, as all charges and Government duties are paid by the Railroad Agent at Portsmouth, and forwarded to be collected at the destination of the freight.

E. G. GHIO, Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

NOTICE.

Important to Shippers. The Charlotte & S. C. Railroad is now prepared

THROUGH RECEIPTS, and forward Freights to and from COLUMBIA to all points on the line of its road, at the following rates, viz:

To Winnsboro' 75 cts. per 100 lbs, To Chester, \$1 15 per 100 lbs. To Charlotte, \$1 50 per 100 lbs. Freights destined for Columbia and points beyond must, in all casses, be pre-paid. Be sure and mark Through Freights, care Railroad

April 16, 1866

JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't.

STATE ITEMS

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.-We have taken some pains to ascertain the prospects of the growing wheat crop, in this and adjoining counties, and we are glad to learn from a number of farmers that the wheat is doing well and

DEATH OF REV. D. B. NICHOLSON -- Rev. ness, whom he charged with being animated in about four miles south of this place, three quar- produce the body of Gee. Col. Holland, one D. B. Nicholson, of the North Carolina Conferhis action on the Pacific Railroad by personal ters of a mile west of the river. A few weeks of the counsel for the defence, addressed the ence of the Methodist E. Church South, died since, a party from Louisville, accompanied by Court at considerable length, maintaining that in peace at his residence in Magnolia, N. C., on citizens of this place, explored to the distance the asswer of Gen. Ruger was insufficient, and the 15th inst. At the time of his death he was charged Mr Conness with having a personal in- of three-quarters of a mile but were stopped by closed by moving an attachment against that Presiding Elder of the Newbern District, and had also been Presiding Elder of this District

UNIVERSITY OF N. C .- Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee, has been invited by the Philanthropic Society to deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies in June. It is confidently believed that he will accept. The young men are making every arrangement for a brilliant Commencement, and anticipate a large attendance of visitors.

Bar Capt. Wm. Stevenson, (late of the 61st N. C. Regt ,) in attempting to jump from a train in motion, at Goldsboro', on Tucsday morning, fell and the train passed over his leg. crushing it in such a manner as to render am-

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 6, 1866 The public are informed that the speed on this Road has been increased, and close connections are made with all Trains going North and South. Passengers do not change cars from Charlotte to Weldon. To Baltimore and other cities North, the fare folk and Bay Steamers, and to the principal cities in the Northwest via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baggage checked through. To Shippers very great inducements are offered. other route. Freight is shipped through without breaking bulk from Charlotte to Norfolk.

The connections at Norfolk with superior Ocean Steamers, commend this route to all interested in A. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Dissolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Bernheim & Sinclair, and which constituted the firm known by the name and style of Bernheim & Sinclair, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr Bernheim withdrawing. The business will be conducted as heretofore by Alexander Sinclair, who from this date will collect all debts due, and liquidate all claims against the firm. G. D. BERNHEIM.

ALEX. SINCLAIR. April 16, 1866.

To the Public.

In accordance with the above Notice of Dissolution, I would respectfully inform the Public, that the business as heretofore conducted, will be continued by myself at the old and well known Stand, Springs' Corner. By close and strict attention to business, I hope to retain the bitherto liberal trade of my friends and patrons.

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR. April 16, 1866

Just Opening,

My SPRING STOCK of Calicoes, Poplins, Mohair Lustres, Lawns, Organdies, White Goods and Notions. ALSO Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Willow-ware, Crockery; and almost everything found in any other Store in our City, all of which I offer at unusually low prices. ALEX. SINCLAIR.

ENCOURAGING TO FARMERS. If you want to save money go to BARRINGER

WOLFE & CO's to buy your Goods of every kind.
M. L. BARRINGER,

S. C. WOLFE, MARSHAL E. ALEXANDER,

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

DIRECT IMPORTATION. 2000 BAGS various grades Rio COFFEE selected expressly for this market, Janeiro. The attention of merchants throughout the State is called to our resumption of this trade, and their preference for a HOME MARKET solicited O. G. PARSLEY & CO,

Wilmington, N C. Concord Presbytery.

There will be conveyances ready to convey the members who may come to Charlotte via Railroad, to Providence Church, 12 miles, at Bernheim & Sinclair's corner at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, 2d May. As the Presbytery will meet at 11 A. M. it to the river. The thought of being imprisoned Noble old Valley! Scourged and desolated will be necessary for members to leave Charlotte at in that living tomb was too terrible to be en- land! Home of whole souled hospitality, of 8 in order to reach the Church in time for the or-R. Z. JOHNSTON, Pastor of Providence Church.

Good News to All.

Goods of every kind, cheap and pretty, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Everything to be found in the line of Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Groceries and Hardware. Call and see for yourselves. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

We are receiving a SECOND STOCK of Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of all kinds of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Gentlemens' Hats, Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets in great variety, Ladies' summer Wrappings, Embroidery of all kinds, Crockery, &c &c. We bought our Goods on as favorable terms as any other house, and we are determined not to be undersold either at wholesale or retail. We would respectfully invite all persons coming

to our city to buy Goods to call and examine our stock, and hear our prices, before buying elsewhere, as we are satisfied we can save you money. No trouble to show Goods. J. L. BROWN & CO.

LATEST BY EXPRESS. Cochrane, Wilson & Co., Have just received large additions to their

Spring Stock. Spring Hats, a great variety, Elegantly trimmed Spring Bonnets, Beautiful French Flowers, Dress Trimmings, a good assortment, Fine Solid and Fancy Cresse Marettes, Fine Solid and Fancy Delaines,

Spring Poplins. Muslins, of all kinds, And every style of Goods found in a well furnish-

TELS. C. W & CO C., W. & CO. April 9, 1866.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From my premises, 12 mile: East of Charlotte, near the "Lawyers' road," a strawberry-roan FILLY, 3 years old this Spring, black mane and tail, and in very good order. It is supposed that she went or was rode in the direction of Monroe. Any person that will return the Filly to me, or give me information so I can get her, shall be liberally rewarded.

Address me at Charlotte.