

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY BILL

The following Bill has passed the Legislature, and is now a law:

An Act granting general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States, or of the United States, for offenses committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no person who may have been in the civil or military service of the State, as officers or soldiers of the Militia, or officers or soldiers of the Home Guard, or officers or soldiers of the late Confederate States, or as officers or soldiers of the United States, shall be held to answer on any indictment, for any act done in the discharge of any duties imposed on him purporting to be by a law of the State or late Confederate States Government, or by virtue of any order emanating from any officer, commissioned or non-commissioned of the Militia, or Home Guard, or Local Police, or North Carolina, or any officer, commissioned or non-commissioned of the late Confederate States Government, or any officer, commissioned or non-commissioned of the United States Government. That no one of the above named officers or private who are, or may hereafter be indicted for any homicides, felonies, or misdemeanors committed prior to the first day of January, A. D. 1866, shall be held to answer for the same, but shall be entitled to a full and complete amnesty, pardon and charge from the same upon the payment of the costs: Provided, They shall not be taxed with the payment of the costs upon any indictment preferred against them, from and after the passage of this bill, or in other words, that no officer or private in any of the above named organizations, against whom no indictment is now pending, shall be liable to prosecution for any offense committed against the criminal laws of North Carolina prior to the first day of January, A. D. 1866, as aforesaid.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That in all cases, where indictments are now pending, either in the County Superior Courts, if the defendant can show that he was an officer or private in either of the above named organizations at the time, it shall be presumed that he acted under orders, until the contrary shall be made to appear.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all private citizens, who, on account of age, or from any other cause, were exempt from service in any of the above named organizations, who for the preservation of their lives or property, or for the protection of their families, associated themselves together for the preservation of law and order, in their respective counties or districts, shall be entitled to all the benefits and provisions of this act.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That no person who may have been in the civil or military service of the State, or late Confederate States Government, or in the service of the United States Government, in either of the above named organizations, shall be held liable in any civil action for any act done in the discharge of any duties imposed upon him by any law or authority, purporting to be a law of the State or late Confederate States Government.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Enacted 17th December, A. D., 1866.

STATE NEWS.

PARDONED—We learn that Gen. M. W. Ransom has been pardoned by the President.

SMALL POX—There has been a rumor prevalent in our town for four or five days past that the Small Pox had broken out among the pupils of the Salem Female College. We understand that Dr. Zevlevy, the College physician, denies that it is the small pox, but that other physicians in Salem say that it is.—*Winston Sentinel*.

The Post-Office at Bethany, Iredell county, has been re-opened, and E. R. Mills appointed Postmaster.

FIRE IN DAVIS.—We regret to learn that the large Tobacco Manufactory of C. W. Bassett, situated near Cross Keys, Davis County, was destroyed a few days since by fire. The building contained a very large quantity of tobacco. It is thought that it was robbed and set on fire. The manufactory was very extensive and the loss is very heavy on Mr. Bassett, and many others who had tobacco deposited there.—*Solitary Banner*.

Mr. Wm. P. Grimsly, of Greene county, near Snow Hill, was relieved of four mules, on the 10th of the present month, in open day, while they were at work, under the direction of one John Harper, freedman. This was a bold stroke, and is but another evidence that the morals of our country are in an awful fix. Such is the fact, and we have it from the most reliable source, that farmers are afraid to send their teams and produce to market, attended by a white person. How long such a state of things is to exist, we know not, but it strikes us, that the citizens of the counties thus annoyed, ought to band together and scour the country, and whenever they fall upon a robber, hold him to the first tree, and there leave him. This will cure the evil.—*Goldboro News*.

GOV. WORTH'S MISSION TO WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, says: "Governor Worth's North Carolina delegation, including himself, Chief Justice Ruffin, ex-Governor Swain and Hon. Nat. Boyden, had interviews with the President and the Attorney General to-day regarding the subject of General Sickles' new order in the Carolinas, prohibiting corporal punishment. The laws of North Carolina, as is well known, provide for the punishment of larceny, perjury and bigamy by public whipping, and there being no penitentiary in the State, and the law being applicable not only to men and women, but to offenders of every race and color, the delegation was instructed to come here for the purpose of influencing the authorities to rescind the order. They express themselves satisfied with the result of their interviews, and hope, from the intimations that they have received, that their object will soon be accomplished. Incidentally, the delegation will undoubtedly do something towards counteracting the efforts of Governor Holden and his friends, who were here a few days since with the original draft of the North Carolina Enabling Act presented to the House by Mr. Stevens, and urging its passage."

(The President has directed General Sickles' order to be rescinded.)

Hon. A. D. Fenn, hopes passed through this place last week. A few sales were made at 10 cents in currency.—*Lincolnton Ledger*.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.
[For Monday's proceedings see last page.]
TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Cunningham from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to whom was referred a bill to repeal an act requiring persons 45 years of age to work on public roads, recommended its passage.

Mr. Harris of Rutherford, arose to a personal explanation in regard to his trip to Washington. He stated that it was not the object of his friends or himself to overthrow any civil government, but to displace the present military government which we are under and establish a civil government in its stead. That he endorsed the bill as published, with the exception of the clause relative to negro suffrage. He made this statement, because he feared that the evidence he gave before the Judiciary Committee might be misconstrued.

The Senate passed the bill to aid in the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Raleigh Railroad, also the bill to extend the Fayetteville (Coalfields) Western R. R. to the N. C. Railroad, on their second reading, and the bill donating the Land Scrap given the State by Congress, to the University, on its third reading.

Nothing of much importance was in either House to-day. The death of T. J. Judkins, Commoner from Warren county, was announced.

Mr. Granberry introduced in the House a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the expediency of reporting a bill to enable Executors, Administrators and Guardians to compromise the debts contracted prior to May 1st, 1866, owing to and from the estates they represent.

A bill to authorize incorporated towns and cities to establish systems of Public Schools passed its 2d and 3d readings.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

In the House, Mr. Brown introduced a resolution to extend the time for the return of taxes for the county of Lincoln. Passed its several readings.

A bill to regulate assignments and to protect creditors, was postponed until next session.

Resolutions for the relief of the people of Stanly and Union counties, passed their several readings [Lending \$3,000 each to the counties named, from the Public Treasury.] We learn that these resolutions failed to pass the Senate.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the success of the commission to Washington, in procuring the abrogation of Gen. Sickles' order prohibiting infliction of corporal punishment by the Courts of the State.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

In the House, Mr. Brown introduced a resolution to extend the time for the return of taxes for the county of Lincoln. Passed its several readings.

A bill to regulate assignments and to protect creditors, was postponed until next session.

Resolutions for the relief of the people of Stanly and Union counties, passed their several readings [Lending \$3,000 each to the counties named, from the Public Treasury.] We learn that these resolutions failed to pass the Senate.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the success of the commission to Washington, in procuring the abrogation of Gen. Sickles' order prohibiting infliction of corporal punishment by the Courts of the State.

CONGRESS.

Dec 17.—An animated discussion took place in the Senate on the repeal of the 13th section of the amnesty law which authorized the President to pardon those engaged in the "rebellion." Senator Trumbull contended that the President has power under the Constitution to pardon before conviction, as pardon is of offence not of conviction, sustaining his position by English and American authorities. He claims that its repeal will not affect the President's power to restore property.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to punish people who induce negroes to emigrate under false representations.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for detailed reports from the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The repeal of the 12th section of the act to repress the rebellion elicited warm debate. Mr. Johnson instanced Washington's amnesty to the whiskey insurgents.

In the House Mr. Harding introduced a resolution which passed, declaring that Congress will give aid and encouragement to the Executive in his efforts in aiding powers battling for Constitutional liberty, and that this House approves the public voice regarding Mexico.

Mr. Moulton introduced a resolution instructing the reconstruction committee to enquire into the expediency of allowing the loyal citizens of the late rebellious States to form State governments.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution extending the powers of the South Carolina Committee to enquire into the case of Henry Miller, confined in the Winsboro, S. C. jail, under sentence of death for alleged desertion to the Confederate army, and acting as a spy for Sherman during the war. He said there were many similar cases in the South.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution relating to the published advertisement of the sale of a negro at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 8th December, convicted by the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, and sentenced to be sold as a slave, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the same and to report whether such proceedings were not in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States and with their civil rights, etc. The resolution was amended by directing the same committee to report what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the late rebellious States, except Tennessee, and then passed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Covington introduced a bill to incorporate Monroe Lodge, No. 214, in the town of Monroe, referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The Hon. M. E. Maffly gave notice that he intended to resign his position as Speaker of the State Senate, having been elected U. S. Senator.

On motion of Mr. Clark the vote was reconsidered by which a resolution from the House relative to raising a joint committee to investigate the books, &c. of the North Carolina R. R. was rejected on yesterday. The resolution was amended and concurred in.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday having been set apart for the consideration of Railroad bills, said bills came up in order as follows: A bill to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued to complete the Western North Carolina Railroad, on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Wilson the Ayes and Nays were called and the bill passed by a vote of 36 Ayes, 15 Nays. Bill to grant aid to the Cheraw & Coal Field Rail Road Company, was amended on motion of Mr. Jones, and was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 34 to 9. Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, now known as the Wilmington and Weldon Road, passed its third reading. Bill to enable the Fayetteville or Western Rail Road Company to complete its road to some point on the N. C. Rail Road, on its third reading. This bill was discussed at considerable length. Messrs. McLean, Hall and Leach, urging its passage, and Messrs. Wilson and Moore opposed it. [All the above bills passed their third reading.]

HOUSE.—Mr. Hutchison introduced a bill to allow fees to magistrates in Mecklenburg county and to increase the fees of Constables.

A bill has been passed to extend the time for collecting taxes in Gaston County to the 1st day of February, 1867.

Mr. Long offered a resolution in favor of Sam'l Eagle, a disabled soldier. (To allow compensation in lieu of an artificial limb.)

A message was received from the Senate transmitting an engrossed bill to transfer the land scrap, donated by the United States, for the establishment of an Agricultural College in North Carolina. [The bill proposes to transfer the scrap to the Trustees of the University.]—Mr. Crawford of Macon, moved a suspension of the rules, that the bill might have its second reading. Mr. Russ opposed the motion, being opposed to the bill. There were other meritorious institutions in the State besides Chapel Hill. Mr. Patton thought the bill should be passed at once. A telegram had been received here, announcing the passage of a resolution by one House of Congress withdrawing the donation. The transfer proposed by the bill, a transfer to a legal corporation, would raise a question of title, to be tested by the Courts—Messrs. Boyd, Hodnett and Byrth opposed the transfer of the scrap to the University, believing that by this appropriation, the rich alone would be benefited, and the original purpose of the donation would be defeated, or inadequately carried out. Mr. Ford also opposed the bill. Messrs. Morehead, Long and Kean defended the University and favored the bill. After some further discussion, the motion to suspend the rules was withdrawn.

Dec 19.—In the Senate the Nebraska bill was taken up, and in the argument Mr. Howard took the ground that the committee of Reconstruction did not understand that the States should be admitted on the adoption of the amendment.

In the House, Mr. Julian introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the public tax committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the homestead bill so as to require applicants to make oath that they had given no aid or comfort to the Confederacy.

SCARCITY OF WORK.—It appears from a card published in a Chicago newspaper, signed by one of the Local Employment Committee, that that city is overrun with men in search of work. A similar complaint comes from all the large cities of the United States. People out of employment find it difficult to get work, and hence those who are earning a living in the country should be warned by this circumstance that it will only be a waste of time to visit the cities in the hope of bettering their condition.

THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

From the New York Wall Street Underwriter.

Seven years ago, at the beginning of the year 1859, there were five Life Insurance companies in the State of New York—namely, The Mutual Life—New York Life—United States, Manhattan and Knickerbocker. These companies bore date, according to their charters thus:

Mutual, 1842; New York Life, 1845; United States, 1850; Manhattan, 1850; Knickerbocker, 1853.

We take no account in this enumeration of the New York Life & Trust, chartered in 1830; because that company switched off into Trust business at an early date, and made no headway with Life Insurance proper. Up to 1859—then, there had been 16 years of active work in Life Insurance in New York. The aggregate of income from the five local companies for the year ending December 31st, 1859, had amounted to about \$1,600,000.

In 1859 a fresh impetus was given to Life Insurance business in this State. Two new companies were organized in that year—The Equitable and the Guardian; and in the following year, 1860, three more were added, namely, the Germania, Home, and Washington. Since that date, thirteen more have been incorporated, making the total number of Life Companies now established in New York State, twenty-two.

When the Equitable was organized, the founders of the company laid their plans on a broad foundation—they embraced leading men in the principal departments of life all over the country, and they wisely and emphatically, with wise foresight, called the association The Equitable of the United States.

To the execution of their generous task of building up a company worthy of their title, and commensurate with their wide field of operation, they brought a combination of high legal talent, fine executive ability and large technical experience—all moved by a resolute force of will and a fixed purpose that would never be contented with anything short of supreme success. This girding they have in a large measure attained even within their first seven years—in fact the Equitable has been already, to borrow an apt phrase from the French academicians—"crowned" by the people with complete success.

In making up a summary of the business transacted by American Life Insurance Companies in the year ending Nov. 1, 1866, as returned to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, we are struck with some prominent results presented by the Equitable that deserve special mention, without designing to disparage any of its more immediate contemporaries.

Bearing in mind that this company was the sixth in point of date of organization in this State of eleven years, that it is the first company, and six years the junior of even the latest of its five predecessors, it comes out in point of new business done this year, next among the New York Companies to the Mutual Life Insurance Company whose new business during the same term exceeds what has ever been done by any other Company in a single year, either here or in Europe; and the fifth in rank of the forty-one companies in the United States, according to the Massachusetts Commissioner. It should be noticed, that while four companies have surpassed the Equitable in point of new business done, yet that the ratio of its cash expenditures for expenses and losses to its cash receipts, is less than in any of these four companies.

A material point to be remembered, too, in this comparative contrast, is this—That the Equitable from the beginning has been an all cash company—taking no notes for premiums and conducting its business throughout, on a strictly money basis. The premium income of the Equitable for the year ending Nov. 1, 1866, amounted to \$1,745,300.63, which sum was within \$75,000 of being equal to the aggregate amount of cash premium taken for the same year by the four out-pioneering companies formed in 1850 and 1851. The amount of new business done by the Equitable during the year exceeds by about \$100,000 the aggregate new business of the four last mentioned Companies, whilst its total cash premium for the year 1866 exceeds the total cash premium income of the five senior companies at the time of the formation of the Equitable. For one company to do this in seven years, what took five companies an aggregated period of fifty-five years to reach, is undoubtedly a wonderful achievement.

Certainly it is to be remembered that all the pioneer work done by the five preceding companies smoothed the way materially for the course of the Equitable and other modern companies. Still, the rank the Equitable now takes in the face of all the intense competition by older and younger companies for the last three years especially, is unquestionable evidence of a grand success. The amount insured by the Equitable in the year ending Nov. 1, 1866, was \$26,347,000.00. The plans of insurance and dividend system adopted by the company must be eminently popular, and the agents and managers must have been extraordinarily vigilant and able to achieve such splendid results. It has been proved that Life Insurance Companies experience a less mortality on the policy holders insuring for amounts over \$5,000 than on those under; the reasons for this are obvious—the medium and well to do classes, many of whom seek Life Insurance as an investment, are better surrounded with the means for the promotion of longevity than those who are more or less in the mercenary classes, by the policy of the Equitable averaging larger in amount than those of any other company in the country, and its losses having been only one-half the percentage of many older companies, conclusively show that a larger proportion of the afore-mentioned desirable classes insure in the Equitable, than in any other Company. Yet there seems no abatement of the energetic display by the Equitable, for it has justly redoubled to the benefit of the company, enlisting individual sympathy, and ensuring public confidence. The Equitable has been run on a thoroughly national plan. It is a "Broad Gauge" American Company, along the whole line.

In the history of the popularization and development of Life Insurance in the United States, the Equitable will be entitled to take a high place, whilst the officers and agents whose respective energies, skill, and talent, have contributed to build up the company to its fine position, will be held in high esteem by all the friends of Life Insurance in the country.

Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., at Charlotte, are agents for the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

In the case known as the Indiana conspiracy case, the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously sustained the Circuit Court in issuing its writ of *habeas corpus*, and adversely to the power of the Military Courts to try citizens where the machinery of the civil Courts is in unobstructed operation. Judge Davis, for the majority of the Court, condemned Military Courts in such cases, as is forbidden by the Constitution. While Chief Justice Chase, speaking for Judge Wayne, Swayne and Miller, maintained that the power to inaugurate such courts lay with Congress, and were only illegal in Indiana because that body failed to authorize them.

The National Intelligencer commenting upon the above important decision, says:

It will be seen from the report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of Milligan, &c., that the court has decided that Congress has no power to authorize the trial of a citizen not in the military or naval service by a military court where and while the ordinary courts of law are open and in operation.

The State Department has advised announcing the reappearance of Cholera. E. Joy Murray fears that it is becoming epidemic.

The House Committee on Territories will after the holidays, report a bill providing for the reorganization of the Southern States.

Representative Stevens called up a bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction last session, which provides the conditions on which the Southern States may be readmitted. He offered some amendments. This bill now stands as the first special order.

Short Almanac for 1867.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEBRUARY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MARCH	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APRIL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUNE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JULY	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AUGUST	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NOVEMBER	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FOREIGN NEWS.

An invitation from leading dignitaries of the Catholic Church of the United States, has been extended to the Pope with an urgent request for his Holiness to visit this country. There is some probability of its being accepted.

It is rumored that the Emperor Maximilian was detained in Mexico against his will, and is virtually a prisoner under the surveillance of the French officials, who are said to be acting under orders from the French Emperor, as the latter fears complications may arise from the hasty withdrawal of Maximilian.

A report has been circulated that James Stephens, the chief organizer of the threatened Fenian rebellion, had been arrested by English detectives, while attempting to make his way into Ireland, but the government officials deny the statement, and are earnestly searching all suspected persons who have been here for the past two months. The whole coast of Ireland is now under the rigid scrutiny of English gunboats.

Several explosions in Coal mines have occurred in England, within the last two weeks, killing four or five hundred men.

It is reported that all the fortifications on the frontier of France are being strengthened, and that new ones are projected.

MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., President,
Assisted by accomplished instructors in all the Department.

The buildings and grounds known as the N. C. Military Institute, located in Charlotte, having been secured for a term of years for the purpose of a Female College, the institution will be opened as such January 20th, 1867.

The first School year will be of irregular duration. It will comprise one long Session of Twenty-six weeks.

This Session, or scholastic year, will be divided into two Terms of Thirteen weeks, each.

Rates per Term, payable in advance in lawful currency of the United States:

Board with lights, \$60 00
 Tuition—College Department, 16 50
 Tuition—Primary Department, \$11 00 to 13 00

EXTRAS:

Music on Piano or Guitar, 32 Lessons, \$20 00
 Latin, Greek, French, German, etc., each, 8 00
 Painting, Drawing, Embroidery, etc., at fair rates.
 Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow cases, towels, table-napkins, and counterpane.

The standard of Scholarship will be high, and the instruction thorough.

The building is elegantly situated, with more than twenty acres of land attached, the premises being delightfully adorned with native oaks. Ample means of exercise and recreation will be thus afforded. For Circular apply to

A. G. STACY,
Charlotte, N. C.

English and French Boarding

AND
Bay School for Young Ladies,
 LINCOLNTON, N. C.
 Miss M. W. ALEXANDER, Principal.
 The exercises of this School will be resumed as the first of January, 1867.

For particulars, apply to Miss A., or Rev. Mr. Wetmore.

Dec 17, 1866. 31pd

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Some very handsome, selected in Europe by one of the firm if you want beautiful French and English GOODS for the Holidays, call and see them at Dec 17th.
 ELIAS & COHEN'S.

Ladies and Gents' Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Purse, Portemonnaies, Bags, Pearl Card Cases, Pearl Boxes, Portfolios, &c., in beautiful variety and at low prices, at
 ELIAS & COHEN'S,
 Dec 17th.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

For Christmas, from \$2 to \$60, at
 Dec 17, 1866. ELIAS & COHEN'S.

R. N. TIDY & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
 Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
 Stewart's Free Mason Manual; Free Mason's Monitor; Odd-Fellow's Manual.
 For sale by TIDY & BRO.

Books for Winter Evenings.

Connet and Comfort by the Country Parson—Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson—Autumn Days, by the Country Parson. The Recreations of a Country Parson. Leisure Hours in Town, by the Country Parson. The Every-Day Philosopher, by the Country Parson. For sale by TIDY & BRO.

Books for Winter Evenings.

Stevens' History of Methodism, from the origin of Methodism to the death of Whitefield. Just received by TIDY & BRO.

Four Years in the Saddle, by Harry Gilmore. For sale by TIDY & BRO.

Rags Wanted.

Bring your Rags, and bring your Tags, in large or small quantities to
 Dec 17, 1866. TIDY & BRO.

City Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the city of Charlotte, That the License Tax for selling Spirituous Liquors, Wine, Ale and Malt Liquors, for the ensuing year within the corporate limits of the city or one mile thereof, be fixed at THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for Retail License, and TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for Quart License. And that no application will be considered by the Board unless the License Bond and cash accompany the application, nor from any party who may be in arrears on his License Tax for this year.

Be it further ordained, That any person who shall sell Wine or Spirituous Liquors within the limits of this city, or one mile thereof, at retail or by the small measure less than a quart without having first obtained a License from the Aldermen of the city, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for each and every offence, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Any person selling by the quart or upwards without License shall upon conviction, pay ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for each and every offence.

S. A. HARRIS, Mayor.
 Dec 17, 1866. 21

Stockholders Meeting.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE, will be held at the Bank, on the Second Monday in January next, the 14th.

T. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
 Dec 17, 1866. 21

FOR RENT.

The Dwelling House known as the Methodist Parsonage, Possession given 1st January.

Apply to
 Dec 10, 1866. At Rock Island Factory.

Notice.

The Notes and Accounts due to the late firm of J. M. Sanders & Co. will be found in the hands of Mr. J. J. SIMS, who is fully authorized to collect and give receipts for the same. JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
 Dec 10, 1866. In liquidation.

Also, the old Accounts of J. M. Sanders, are in Mr. SIMS' hands for collection.

City Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the city of Charlotte, That any Merchant, Shopkeeper, or other person who shall leave their Cellar door open on any of the Side-walks or Streets after dark, shall be fined upon conviction, before the Mayor, for each and every offence FIVE DOLLARS.

S. A. HARRIS, Mayor.
 Dec 17, 1866. 21

Notice.

The Notes and Accounts due to the late firm of J. M. Sanders & Co. will be found in the hands of Mr. J. J. SIMS, who is fully authorized to collect and give receipts for the same. JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
 Dec 10, 1866. In liquidation.

Also, the old Accounts of J. M. Sanders, are in Mr. SIMS' hands for collection.

City Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the city of Charlotte, That any Merchant, Shopkeeper, or other person who shall leave their Cellar door open on any of the Side-walks or Streets after dark, shall be fined upon conviction, before the Mayor, for each and every offence FIVE DOLLARS.

S. A. HARRIS, Mayor.
 Dec 17, 1866. 21