

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MAIL PROPOSALS.

The Post Office Department advises that "Proposals will be received at the Contract Office in Washington until 3 p. m. of February 28, 1867, for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1871, in the State of North Carolina. Decisions announced by March 28, 1867. Accepted bidders will be required to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 8, 1863."

For public information we copy the Routes in which this section is interested. As we stated last week, there is no proposal to carry the mail from Charlotte to Monroe, or from Monroe to Wadesboro, but we hope this omission will be corrected:

5117. From Concord, by Oak Lawn, Parkers Store, Coddle Creek, and Mill Hill, to Concord, equal to 15 1/2 miles and back, once a week. Leave Concord Tuesday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Concord by 8 p. m.

5118. From Concord, by Boston Mill, to Mount Pleasant, 15 miles and back, once a week. Leave Concord Monday at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Mount Pleasant by 6 p. m.; Leave Mount Pleasant Monday at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Concord by 12 m.

5119. From Harris Depot, by Kirkland, Pioneer Mills, Morrison's Tanyard, Clear Creek, Oak Grove, Colburn's Store, and Mill Hill, to Harris Depot, equal to 29 miles and back, once a week. Leave Harris Depot Wednesday at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Harris Depot by 3 p. m.

5120. From Charlotte, by Alexandria and Craighead, to Davidson College, 20 miles and back, once a week. Leave Charlotte Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Davidson College by 7 p. m.; Leave Davidson College Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Charlotte by 12 m.

5121. From Charlotte, by Martindale, Hopewell, and Cowan's Ford, to Beattie's Ford, 23 1/2 miles and back, once a week. Leave Charlotte Monday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Beattie's Ford by 6 p. m.; Leave Beattie's Ford Tuesday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Charlotte by 6 p. m.

5122. From Beattie's Ford, by Mountain Creek, Sherrill's Ford, and Lorraine's Mills, to Gatawa Station, and back, by Dry Pond, to Beattie's Ford, equal to 24 1/2 miles and back, once a week. Leave Beattie's Ford Friday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Beattie's Ford Saturday by 6 p. m.

5123. From Monroe, by Walkersville, and Jacksonville, (S. C.) to Lancaster, 26 miles and back, once a week. Leave Monroe Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Lancaster C. H. by 12 m.; Leave Lancaster C. H. at 2 p. m.; Arrive at Monroe by 8 p. m.

5124. From Monroe, by Winchester, to Wolfville, 14 miles and back, once a week. Leave Monroe Thursday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Wolfville by 6 p. m.; Leave Wolfville Thursday at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Monroe by 6 p. m.

5125. From Brevard Depot, to Dallas, 5 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Brevard Depot Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday on arrival of train from Charlotte; Arrive at Dallas in one hour; Leave Dallas same day; Arrive at Brevard Depot in time to connect with main train for Charlotte.

5126. From Castania Grove, by Cottage Home, to Brevard Depot, 6 miles and back, once a week. Leave Castania Grove Monday at 9 a. m.; Arrive at Brevard Depot by 11 a. m.; Leave Brevard Depot Monday at 11 1/2 a. m.; Arrive at Castania Grove by 1 1/2 p. m.

5127. From Lincolnton, by Lantz Grove, Siegel's Store, and Jack's Fork, to Newton, 20 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lincolnton Saturday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Newton by 5 p. m.; Leave Newton Friday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Lincolnton by 5 p. m.

5128. From Shelby, by Muddy Fork, Old Furnace, Dallas, Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Petersburg, to Shelby, equal to 26 miles and back, once a week. Leave Shelby Wednesday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Shelby next day by 12 m.

5129. From Shelby, by Sloan's Store, Craigsview, Zion Church, Rock Mill, and North Brook, to Siegel's Store, 21 miles and back, once a week. Leave Shelby Monday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Siegel's Store by 12 m.; Leave Siegel's Store Monday at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Shelby by 7 p. m.

5130. From Newton, by Chronicle, Vesuvius Furnace, Cottage Home, Stanley's Creek, Woodlawn, Walnut Shade, and Stovesville, to South Point, 45 miles and back, once a week. Leave Newton Thursday at 4 a. m.; Arrive at South Point next day by 12 m.; Leave South Point Friday at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Newton next day by 7 p. m.

CONGRESS.

Jan. 21.—In the House, Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., introduced a bill providing for the publication of the laws and judicial proceedings of the States lately in rebellion—Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution declaring the rebel State Governments invalid until congressionally re-organized—Referred to the Judiciary. Mr. Bromal introduced a joint resolution declaring the rebel States, disqualified from voting on the pending or future constitutional amendments, until formally restored, and in the meantime three-fourths of the represented States are competent to amend the Constitution. Referred to committee on Reconstruction.

A bill regulating the Supreme Court, requiring a full bench and unanimous decisions on appeals involving State and national institutions was referred.

Jan. 22.—In the House, the Judiciary Committee reported a bill declaring that it shall be a crime in any of the United States that persons guilty of treason, murder, bribery, or other felony, or had given aid, comfort or counsel to the enemies of the United States, or had engaged in the rebellion, shall not be allowed to practice in the said courts.

Mr. Boutwell spoke in favor of the bill, saying if live judges of the Supreme Court did not exclude rebel traitors, that it was time that Congress should step in and make rules for them.

Jan. 23.—The House remained in session all night and till 8 o'clock this morning; forty ballots, yeas and nays, were taken pending the consideration of the resolution to prevent Confederates from practicing in the U. S. Courts. The majority finally yielded. Mr. Boutwell proposing to adjourn to 11 o'clock, and that between that hour and noon should be at the disposal of Democrats who wished to debate the bill. No promise however, was made on the part of the Democrats that they would allow the vote at noon. P. S.—At the evening session Mr. Boutwell's bill was adopted.

Jan. 24th.—The House inserted a provision in the bill donating land to Tennessee for establishing an Agricultural College, that no "rebel" should occupy a Professor's chair.

A bill has passed the Maryland Legislature for an election in Baltimore on Wednesday, February 6. This is designed to turn out the present city government, elected for a term of two years only two months ago.

STORMY SCENE IN CONGRESS. Passage of a bill to Nullify the Test Oath Decision—The House of Representatives in Session all Night—Extraordinary Proceedings.

On Tuesday, in the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill to prescribe an oath to the public officers, members of the bar, &c.

The substitute provides that no person shall be permitted to act as an attorney or counsellor in any court of the United States who has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder or other felony, or who has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States, in armed hostility thereto. The second section declares the first section to be the rule of every court of the United States. The third section makes it the duty of the Judges, when the suggestion is made in open court that any person, acting as an attorney or counsellor of the court, or proposing to do so, is barred by the provisions of this act, or when the Judge shall believe such person to be so barred, to inquire and ascertain whether such person has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort and encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto; and if the court be of opinion that such person has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or given aid, comfort and encouragement to the enemies of the United States, to exclude and debar such person from the office of attorney or counsellor.

Mr. Boutwell, in briefly explaining and advocating the bill, said that if there were five judges in the highest judicial tribunal of the land who had not sufficient respect to enact rules and enforce regulations that would protect themselves from the foul contamination of conspirators and traitors against the government of the country, then the time had arrived when the legislative department of the government should exercise its power to declare who shall be officers of the government in the administration of the law in the courts of law. This bill was for that purpose, and he hoped the House would pass it.

He moved the previous question. Mr. Chandler hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not rush this bill through the House without allowing some opportunity on his (Mr. Chandler's) side of the House to speak, not in favor of rebellion, but of the Supreme Court. [Laughter.]

Mr. Boutwell said he would allow Mr. Chandler five minutes. Mr. Chandler thanked the gentleman from Massachusetts for his extensive courtesy. [Laughter.] By this bill the whole issue was changed. It was not now a question of rebellion, but the members on his (Mr. Chandler's) side were now called upon to sustain the character of the Supreme Court of the United States against the assaults of the zealous advocate from Massachusetts. When a Cardinal has to be admitted into the College of Cardinals at Rome that body sat in judgment upon the candidate, and one of them, arrayed in all the panoply of his office, assumed the position of "Devil's Advocate," accusing the candidate of all imaginable iniquities.

Mr. Spalding called Mr. Chandler to order for the words which he had applied to Mr. Boutwell, in designating him as "the devil's advocate."

The reporters were directed to write out the sentence, and, while they were engaged in doing so, Mr. Stephens hoped Mr. Spalding would withdraw the question of order, as Mr. Chandler had not said a word. [Laughter.]

Mr. Spalding withdrew the point of order. Mr. Chandler appealed to Mr. Boutwell to extend his time a little longer, [laughter.] as he did not mean anything personal to him in the historical allusion he had made; but simply meant that, historically speaking, he (Mr. Boutwell) occupied on the floor the same character as "the devil's advocate" did in the College of Cardinals.

Mr. Rogers, having obtained five minutes to state his views, made use of the time in arguing against the bill, as well because it was ex post facto in its character, and therefore unconstitutional, as because it was injudicious in point of policy.

The previous question was seconded—76 to 38.

Mr. Hale, having been allowed five minutes by Mr. Boutwell, made a speech in opposition. He asked, at the opening of his remarks, whether the bill applied to State courts as well as to Federal courts?

Mr. Boutwell replied in the negative. It did not interfere with State courts at all.

Mr. Hale said that while he had no sympathy with those who attacked the Supreme Court, neither had he any disposition to take any action that would do away with the test oath, so far as it could be Constitutionally upheld, and so far as applicable to public officers. But while the office of attorney or counsellor was nominally an office, it was really only a profession, and he did not think it the part of wisdom to apply the test oath to lawyers, even if Congress had the Constitutional power to do so.

Mr. Boutwell closed the debate, arguing in support of the bill.

Mr. Maynard interrupted Mr. Boutwell to inquire whether this bill did more than embody, in the form of a statute, what was now the common law of courts.

Mr. Boutwell There can be no doubt on that point. And I say here, on my responsibility, with reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the nation, by the general authority vested in it under the Constitution and laws, does not protect itself from the contamination of rebels and traitors, until the rebellion itself shall be suppressed, and until those men shall be restored to their right as citizens of the country. But the Supreme Court failing in the performance of that high duty, the time has arrived when the Congress of the United States, by whose breath alone the Supreme Court exists should assume an exact and specific authority, and should declare by solemn law that men who have been guilty of murder, or treason, or bribery, or who have raised their arms to strike down the Government of the country, should not participate in the administration of the laws of the land until they are absolved from their crimes. And it is not enough that the Supreme Court tell us that the President's pardon absolves those men from their iniquities. The President's pardon may open the doors of jails and penitentiaries. It may release criminals who are guilty of murder and other felonies. But while I occupy a place on this floor, never, with my consent, shall the pardon of the President be a certificate on which a felon enters into the sacred tribunal of the land, and assists in the administration of the laws.

As Mr. Boutwell resumed his seat, there was an outburst of applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The minority then commenced a series of dilatory motions to stave off the final vote on the passage of the bill. The rules permit dilatory motions to be made and to succeed each other without end—such as motions that the House do now adjourn; that when it do adjourn, it do now adjourn for two days or three days; that the House take a recess; that something or other be reconsidered; and that somebody be excused from voting. The rules do not give the Speaker the right to refuse entertaining motions of this kind; and as one fifth of the members voting can order the yeas and nays to be taken, and as a vote by yeas and nays occupies nearly half an hour, a minority of one-fifth may, if so disposed, block up the whole business of the House.

One of the votes showed that there was less than a quorum present, when a call of the House was ordered, and the pages were sent to the restaurant and committee rooms to notify absent members. This whipping in process resulted in getting 112 members to answer to their names. Then the doors were closed, and the names of absentees were called, and excuses made for some.

The House refused to excuse Messrs. Patterson, Pomeroy and Rousseau.

A warrant was then issued to the Sergeant-at-arms and his assistants to arrest members who had not answered to their names and had not been excused.

Mr. Rogers moved that an appropriation be made for the purchase of a ham sandwich for each of the members. [Laughter.]

The Speaker said all appropriations had to be made in committee of the whole. [Renewed laughter.]

The sergeant-at-arms continued to slowly bring in members, and when Mr. Hise, of Kentucky, was brought in and was asked for an excuse for his absence, he proceeded to give his reasons by stating that he saw no opportunity of obtaining justice from the majority on this bill, and for that reason he had left the hall. He said that the majority were determined to override all the provisions of the Constitution. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hise characterized the language of Mr. Boutwell, which had been used to-day, as the most monstrous he had ever heard.

Mr. Hise was frequently called to order, on the ground that he was debating the question. Mr. Price said it was such sentiments as these that secessionists had expressed when they left these halls.

SHORT SERMON BY A LAYMAN.

How many able-bodied men do you suppose there are just at this moment sitting down in the cities, villages and country "stores," whittling and speculating about what the Yankees are going to do next, and telling each other what Sherman stole from them! And what amount of time on a moderate calculation is thus consumed every month, and how much whiskey! It is absolutely fearful to contemplate.

Did the discussion of politics ever do us any particular good that you are aware of? Can poor folks make any money by it, or religious people improve their piety by it? When a spunky little fellow has fought himself flat on his back with a big fellow sitting on his abdomen, and both arms pined to the ground, is it good for his health to spit at the big fellow and tell him about the sheep his father stole? That's our political fix exactly. Hadn't we better lie still awhile! Materially speaking, the big fellow has knocked the little fellow down and injured him severely, but does not sit on him. Hadn't he better get up and go to the Doctor?

How many of your acquaintances who were farmers before and during the war, are driving their business with their own brains and hands now? What proportion of them are seeking other business, renting out their farms, putting up little "stores," and trying to do anything else except that for which they are best fitted and most needed? The answer which you are bound to make is food for serious thought to us all.—The productive resources of our country constitute our only hope of recuperation. The only chance left to us is to dig independence out of the ground, and those who own the land have the largest share of the responsibility. It is true that all are cramped for money, and cannot conduct matters on the former large scale; but are not our ideas on the subject too grand, and are they not leading our farmers and planters into the error of declining to undertake the business entirely because they cannot conduct it just as they would wish? We cannot all be mere consumers. As to labor, had as that is, money will control it, but promises will not. Therefore it is idle, where the purse is short, to expect to employ many hands. If you can only pay five hands, or only two, go to work with them and don't sit down because you can't employ twenty.

The prospect is, certainly, not very brilliant now, but every man who owns a few acres of land can make enough bread and meat on them to support his family, if he will work, and that is as much if not more than he can do in any other way. As to overseers, agents and other incidents to the former life of the land-owner, they are gone for many years to come. He must bid a temporary farewell at least, to all his greatness, and be satisfied with the humbler position to which God has reduced him, although that is much more comfortable than the situation of most of his neighbors. Now what will many farmers say to all this? They will say it is very easy to write such things for the newspapers, but the writer doesn't understand the subject, and doesn't know the trials and difficulties in the way, &c. &c. Good friends, is anything stated here but the truth? You decide yourselves.

The simple story is this: you lived in ease and comfort before the war with slaves to do your bidding—you contracted the habits which naturally sprung out of your circumstances—and, the circumstances being entirely changed, the habits remain as they were, and you find it almost impossible to change and adapt them to the changed circumstances. That's all. But the change has to be made, and the sooner the better. Some have realized it and are, (all honor to them) hard at work in a small way. Go and do likewise.—Wilmington Journal.

AN OMINOUS SIGN.

That political and social demoralization go hand-in-hand we have a painful illustration at present in many of the large Northern cities.—The decent, conservative press teems with strictures upon the once extraordinary, but now common spectacle of drunkenness among the fashionable women of the people of "grand moral ideas."

That such sights were common in Sodom and Gomorrah before a fate of brimstone and fire fell upon those places, we have every reason to believe. We know from the reiterated assertions of history that all the corrupt and wicked nations of antiquity commenced rotting and going to pieces in this way. When women takes to liquor the house or community in which such practices prevail, may be safely considered to be in a very desperate way. There is no sign of the decadence of popular virtue and morality, so alarming as this. The mission of woman in America has heretofore been a high and lofty one. She has been the custodian of those virtues and proprieties which have not been safe in the keeping of the sterner sex. It is a most gloomy and ominous symptom of social and moral disintegration, when we see females, moving in circles deemed respectable, fall victims to vices and debaucheries which have hitherto been assigned almost exclusively to the male sex. All moral and religious barriers must be broken down in a community where women, with features of loveliness, and draped with all the adornments of the latest fashions, stagger from their carriages and reel through the throngs of Broadway, in the blazes of midday and the glare of gaslight. Rome saw such appalling sights when plunging to her doom—all reeking with corruption and wickedness.—But has the North, in the pride and zenith of its boasted power and virtue, come to this? If so let her mourn in all her borders.—Richmond Times.

PRETTY SHARP AND DECIDED.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Daily Constitutional Union, printed at Washington City. The Union is a strong supporter of the President, and is presumed to speak "from the book":

"The Bloody Treason of the New York Herald.—The New York Herald of the 17th inst., has two articles on the subject of the impeachment of the President, which for malignity and falsification of history, have no parallel in journalism. While red-handed treason held the pen, bitter and unrelenting enmity to the Constitution and our form of Government fired the brain which was bold and wicked enough to say to the world that what it calls the "misdeemeanors" of the President "render him liable to impeachment."

The transparent design of these articles is to move the minds of weak-kneed Jacobin-Republicans up to their work. Let them take this advice, proceed to their wicked designs, and some morning in other places and in a new condition they will realize the bitter consequences. Indeed, as the Herald says, "the struggle is still going on." "The great Union movement of the war will run its course," but not as the Herald applies it, to utterly destroy the Government, but to save it, and if necessary its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical Treason. The Great Oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the People who sustain him, with their five hundred thousand majority of the voting population, North and South, will not forget him. The Herald cares not for consequences. Nothing would please it so much as to see ruin and anarchy rampant. Let those who would take its advice beware.

Events have already brought the government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends North and South, and the Army and the Navy will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the Flag! We advise that opposition of the determined and fixed fact the Andrew Johnson will serve out his Constitutional term of office.

A prominent Republican member of the House, in a recent letter to a friend, says, touching the impeachment business, "my own opinion is and has been, it will amount to nothing. All reports that the Judiciary Committee have taken evidence bearing hard on the President are false. Not a single witness has been examined, and the committee are proceeding very cautiously."

MATRIMONIAL BREAKS.

A young woman was arrested in New York last week, immediately on her arrival from Ireland, at the instigation of her brother who had followed her to prevent her marriage with a young man with whom she had eloped and passed as his wife on shipboard. She was the daughter of a landed gentleman, born to estate and great wealth, while the young man is the son of a plain, poor but respectable farmer. Well educated, beautiful and energetic, and although engaged to a gentleman now in China, with an income of £30,000 a year, she chose the man of humbler rank, whom she learned to love in her earliest years. Superintendent Kennedy determined to have them married to save them from reproach, and the brother, though greatly unwilling, finally consented. The marriage consummated, it is supposed they will return to Ireland.

Arrangements were made for a wedding in New York, a few days since, when it proved that the bride had eloped the night previous with another party, leaving the bridegroom, the parents and a florist disconsolate.

A rich old man of seventy-five, near Springfield, Illinois, determined, not long ago, to marry a trim young farmer's daughter. His son Frank opposed the idea, and went to work to prevent the match. With great ostentation he purchased a coffin and a horrid-looking meat-axe, and had them arranged in state at his father's house. Reversing the order of things he declared the wedding baked meats should coldly furnish forth a funeral; that Fanny, instead of a bride should be a corpse; that his father might have a funeral, but no wedding; that, standing there, at the threshold of his paternal mansion, he would, with that same sharpened meat-axe, cleave her from crown to sole; that the coffin prepared was for her decaying burial; and finally, that he was ready himself for the murderer's gibbet. The old man was finally sent to bed drunk, the young lady went home in tears, and the marriage was indefinitely postponed.

Several of the large dry goods establishments in New York, have established a detective force, which is employed to look after the clerks. The detectives visit all sorts of places, and if a clerk is seen where he should not be, a quiet dismissal and "no reason given" follows at once.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—In the New York Times we find some interesting and significant statistics with reference to the commercial failures at the North for the past year, as well as for the preceding years.

In 1862 the aggregate liabilities of those who failed was, in round numbers, \$23,000,000; in 1863 the aggregate was \$8,000,000; in 1864 it was \$8,500,000; in 1865 it was \$17,500,000, while in 1866 the aggregate was \$47,000,000.—It thus appears that the aggregate of liabilities of those who failed in 1866 is nearly six times as great as in 1862, and nearly three times as great as in 1865. This is a frightful increase, and indicates that the termination of the war was the commencement of financial troubles.

COLORED LAWYERS.—In Georgia the Superior Court of Chatham county has refused to admit to practice a colored man, who is at present a member of the bar in Maine, on the ground that "the laws of Georgia do not authorize or contemplate the admission of persons of color to the bar."

THE SENATE.—As far as the Senatorial elections have gone, including Connecticut, the Radicals have gained two, and if they can get in Nebraska and Colorado, they will be stronger in the Senate of the Fortieth Congress by five or six than they are in the Thirty-ninth.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT SMITH'S SHOE STORE.

Next Door to National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

We keep nothing else but Boots and Shoes, Rubber Belling and Shoe Findings, we are prepared to sell to our customers at prices "lower than the lowest." Having made the "SHOE STORE" a permanent institution, we now invite everybody to call and see us, and be satisfied both as to the quality and price of our Goods.

N. B.—Every article warranted as represented. One price to all. B. R. SMITH & CO. Jan 21, 1867.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between W. R. Cochran and M. E. Alexander, under the name and style of W. R. COCHRANE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of Jan'y, 1867. All persons having claims against the said firm are hereby notified to present them to W. R. Cochran, who is authorized to settle up the business of said partnership. W. R. COCHRANE. M. E. ALEXANDER. Jan 14, 1867. 6t

Davenport Female College.

The Spring Term will commence on the 15th day of January, 1867, with a full corps of instructors. TERMS: Board for 20 weeks, \$75 00 Tuition in English course, 20 00 Music and use of Instrument, 25 00 Tuition in Ancient and Modern Languages, 7 50 Oil Painting, 25 00 Drawing and Grecian Painting, each, 10 00 Incidental fee, 2 00 For Catalogue, address, Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH, Lenoir, N. C. Jan 7, 1867 1m

To the Ladies.

We have a large Stock of LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, including new and very cheap Cloaks, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Sack Flannels all colors, Plaid Linsey, Red and White Flannels all prices, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheetting, Linen Damask, Towels and Table Cloths, &c. &c.

Our stock is very large and complete, as we have just received a large assortment of new goods. We ask an examination of our goods and prices. It will afford us great pleasure to show our goods. Jan 14, 1867 3t BREM, BROWN & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The largest stock of Boots and Shoes we have ever had and of a better quality, which we are selling as low as they were sold in good old times. We were especially call the attention of wholesale buyers to our stock. Jan 14, 1867. BREM, BROWN & CO.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Just received 120 dozen Cassimere and Wool HATS which we are offering at either wholesale or retail at New York prices. Jan 14, 1867. BREM, BROWN & CO.

Six Thousand Dollars

Worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING to be sold in the next sixty days, at wholesale and retail. Jan 14, 1867. BREM, BROWN & CO.

NOTICE.

All persons, without exception, indebted to the undersigned as Administrator of Robert W. Dunn, deceased, are hereby notified to pay up their dues before the first of March next, or their Notes will be put into the hands of S. H. Walker for collection by suit. W. M. WALKER, Admr. Jan 7, 1867 4t

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The new Senate Tariff bill contains a clause forbidding the importation of fire crackers. The prohibition was inserted by Mr. Fessenden because the fire in Portland was caused by fire crackers.

Sixteen States have adopted the Constitutional amendment. The commissioner of Agriculture has a letter from San Antonio, Texas, stating that a terrible snow had fallen and the weather was very cold. Over a thousand sheep perished in the neighborhood.

Over \$1,000,000 was paid last month to Southern claimants for cotton captured and confiscated by Union troops during the war, and which was claimed not to have been legally taken from the owners.

Washington city is filled with men and women who are anxious to bleed the public Treasury.

DR. J. M. MILLER

Has removed his Office and Residence to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Elias, next to the Charlotte Hotel. Jan 21, 1867 1m

SOMETHING NEW.

Go to Brem, Brown & Co's. Dry Good Store and buy a MILKING MACHINE. BREM, BROWN & CO. Jan 21, 1867.

EDWARD FULLINGS

Is now offering his fine Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING Below New York cost. I am compelled to sacrifice my Goods to raise funds. Persons desirous of obtaining good Clothing at remarkably low figures, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing and be convinced. I am prepared to make up to order my superior stock of Cloths and Cassimere in the latest style, and at greatly reduced prices; and to offer my fine assortment of

Hats and Furnishing Goods

At and below cost. N. B. All persons indebted, either by note or account, to "Fullings & Co.," "Fullings, Springs & Co.," or "Fullings & Springs," will please come forward and settle. Don't mistake the place, No. 4, Granville Row, one door below the Southern Express Office, and directly opposite the Mansion House. Jan 21, 1867.

Cash Equity Sale.

For the purpose of satisfying the exigencies of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg County, made at Fall Term, 1866, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for ready money in gold, at the Public Square in Charlotte, on Monday the 11th day of March next, that valuable House and Lot and premises now occupied by J. M. Sanders, situated on Tryon Street, adjoining the lots of Allen Cruse and F. W. Ahrens. A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E. Jan 21, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I have taken into Copartnership my son W. E. Shaw, and will enlarge and extend my business. We will keep constantly on hand, Harness, Collars, Saddles, Brides, Martingales, And everything kept in a complete Saddle and Harness Establishment. We shall continue to Manufacture our own Goods, out of the very best Material, and warrant the quality. All orders promptly filled. Repairs done at the shortest notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Three doors South of Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C. Jan 21, 1867. 6m

AUCTIONEER AND AGENT.

S. A. STUART respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he will give his personal attention to Auction Sales and the settlement of Accounts, or any business of that kind that may require his services. He will visit the country when desired and act as Auctioneer, or attend to any business in the city as an Agent. I can be found at the Corner Drug Store, or Dr. McAden, or at the residence of Mr. Babo. Jan 21, 1867. 1mpd.

Executors Notice.

All persons indebted to the late Rev. Walter S. Pharr, are requested to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims against him must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. S. C. PHARR, MARGT PHARR, Executors. Jan 21, 1867 1m

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Mecklenburg county, made at the January Term, 1867, of said Court, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, upon a credit of nine months, with interest, on the 28th day of February next, the valuable tract of LAND upon which the late Rev. Henry N. Pharr lived at the time of his death, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres, lying in said county of Mecklenburg, on Clear Creek, adjoining the lands of J. M. W. Flow and others. This land is regarded as very valuable for agricultural purposes, with a prospect of value for mining purposes. Sale will take place on the premises. SAML PHARR, Admr. Jan 21, 1867.

Further Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Rev. Henry N. Pharr, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery, and those indebted must make settlement immediately. SAML PHARR, Admr. Jan 21, 1867 6pd</