

Western Democrat.

W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 19, 1867.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—During the past week important events have transpired in Washington. The House of Representatives passed Mr Stevens' bill, by 109 to 55, for placing the Southern States under military government.

The following is the Bill as it passed the House:

A BILL to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Whereas, the pretended State governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and whereas, said pretended governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, but countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said so-called States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said late so-called Confederate States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the general of the army to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of any of the so-called Confederate States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not exercise jurisdiction in behalf of persons in military custody, except in cases in which the person is held to answer only for a crime or crimes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States within said military districts, and indictable therein, or unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall endorse upon said petition a statement certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; and further, that he believes that the endorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest, by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

We have no disposition to be censorious, but we must express the belief that a great deal of the trouble and inconvenience the South is now experiencing in national affairs, was instigated and caused by prominent Southern men rushing forward and seizing the State offices soon after the surrender. We sympathized with the Confederacy in every respect, (and never laid any claim to having been a Union man during the war,) but it will be remembered that we urged the friends of the Confederacy to stand back for awhile, until matters between the General Government and Southern States were permanently arranged and settled. Therefore we favored the election of Gov. Holden in order to prevent strife, contention and bad feeling in this State. Mr Josiah Turner and Company, who urged and promoted opposition to Gov. Holden's administration, and insisted on throwing him out of office, can now see, in the passage of Stevens' military bill for governing North Carolina and other Southern States, cause for reflection if not self-reproach.

We advocated the adoption of the Howard amendment to prevent the state of things that now seem inevitable. In this course we have been endorsed by hundreds of good and true Southern men, and denounced by some who professed to be the peculiar friends of the South (but who have latterly favored a more degrading plan than the Howard amendment.) We preferred that Gov. Worth should continue at the head of the State Government, rather than have military government over us; but the public "sins" and "salt of the earth" about Raleigh made the people believe there was no danger, until, we fear, it is too late to prevent serious trouble.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Photograph Pictures, &c.—Henry Baumgarten. Hardware and Provision Store—Brem, Brown & Co. House for Rent—M. D. L. Moody. Dying and Scouring Establishment—Wilson & Johnston. Family Flour—Nesbit & Maxwell. Fancy Groceries—J. D. Palmer. Commission Merchants—Worth & Daniel, Wilmington.

Direct Importation of Molasses—Worth & Daniel. Direct Importation of Molasses—O. G. Parsley & Co., Wilmington. Court Orders—J. E. Irby, Clerk. Grocery and Provision Store—A. Berryhill. Bacon, Lard, Corn, &c.—Prescott & Gray. Corn Meal and Irish Potatoes—S. B. Meacham. House for Sale—Elias & Cohen. Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime—Hufscholzen, Burroughs & Co.

DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.—By a late decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in a case that went up from this county, negro women have the right to go into Court and swear as to the paternity of their bastard children, even though it be against a white man. It is the duty of the Court to try the case, and take the woman's testimony for what it is worth.

We hope that all our readers who are interested in the matter, will preserve this copy of the Democrat containing the new Stay Law, and an explanation of the same by an able lawyer. We do not want to be put to the trouble of hunting up copies for our friends hereafter.

In answer to inquiries and to correct misapprehension, we will state that the Law does not interfere with the collection of debts made since the 1st of May, 1865.

The Courts have not been suspended by the Legislature, as many persons erroneously suppose.

"JOHNS REB, CONFEDERATE."—Col. F. R. FARRAR, who has been lecturing on the above subject with much success in Salisbury, Raleigh, and other places, will repeat his lecture in the Court House, in this city, this evening. Col. Farrar comes well recommended and the press everywhere speaks highly of his lectures.

The Court House will be thoroughly cleaned and arranged for the accommodation of those who may attend.

THE PENITENTIARY.—The bill to establish a Penitentiary in this State came up in the House of Commons on Thursday last, and, after considerable discussion, was laid on the table by a vote of 58 to 45. This is considered a defeat of the measure. That's right.

BANKRUPT BILL.—The U. S. Senate last week passed the Bankrupt law which has been pending before that body for some time past. It had previously passed the House.

According to the provisions of the law, all that an honest debtor has to do is to make a full surrender of all his property to his creditors, get released from all further liability, and make a new start in the world. If a debtor attempts fraud the penalties are severe.

As soon as the law is finally "fixed up" we will publish it.

We direct particular attention to a communication in this paper on the culture of fruit. Now is the time to plant fruit trees, and we hope more attention will be given to the matter in this section than it has heretofore received.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—The merchants of Wilmington are importing Molasses, Coffee, &c., direct to Wilmington without passing through Northern ports. Worth & Daniel, of Wilmington, advertise in this issue of our paper, a cargo of Molasses from Cuba, which they will sell to dealers on accommodating terms. We hope the merchants in this part of the State will give them a trial. Send orders to Worth & Daniel, and let us encourage direct importation to Southern ports.

P. S.—O. G. Parsley & Co., of Wilmington, also advertise a cargo of Molasses direct from Cardenas.

The Wilmington Journal don't like our remarks in regard to the inconsistency of those who are blaming Judge Pearson about his decision in the Hughes case, but who have never said a word against other Judges for meddling in politics. The Journal applies our allusions to itself and its correspondent. We have no objection to the cap's being worn by whoever it fits, but we had forgotten where we saw the strictures alluded to, or we would have mentioned the name of the paper. The Journal says we are inconsistent because we did not censure Judge Pearson also. We saw nothing in the decision to censure, for we think it was proper for the Judge to show that the law officers and citizens of North Carolina had been acting and living under a legally authorized Government since the close of the war. The Radical party, and Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin of N. C., contend that we have had no lawful Government in this State since the surrender. Judge Pearson very properly undertakes to show the contrary to be the fact; and he, as a law-officer of the State Government, is justified in so doing.

We think that our esteemed cotemporary, the Journal, is inconsistent in this: that it censures Judge Pearson for writing what it terms a "political essay," while it approves Judge Merrimon's conduct in going on a political mission to Washington, and has never objected to Judges becoming candidates for and taking seats in State Conventions, i. e. political bodies.

The city authorities of Wilmington have adopted the following excellent Ordinance:

Ordered, That, hereafter, any hog, pig, goat or kid found running at large within the City limits, shall be impounded and sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds turned into the City Treasury. And that no cow or calf, ox or bull, be permitted to run at large within the City limits between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, of each year. The owner of any of the above named animals which may be found at large, contrary to this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each and every animal so found.

While many of the wives and children of Southern soldiers are suffering for food, the Legislature on Thursday last appropriated \$1500 for decorating a soldier's grave-yard near Raleigh.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.—We are glad to announce that by the vigilance of Dr. Jobe, the Postal Mail Agent in this State, the Deputy Postmaster at Huntsville, Yankin Co., N. C. was arrested this week, for purloining money from the mails. On the examination sufficient evidence was produced for his conviction and he was committed for further trial, to the jail at Winston, because of the insecurity of the Yadkin County jail. We have had several complaints from that office, of the non-arrival of money, which had been sent off, and the development shows who got it. We advise all persons connected with the mails, to be honest, or very sharp in their rogueship, or Dr. Jobe will catch them.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Columbus, Ga., Sun reports the negroes returning in large numbers from Mississippi, not having found it the "Happy Land of Canaan," which they had been led to expect.

APPOINTMENT.—At the last meeting of the Literary Board, Gen. Walter Gwyn was appointed Agent of the Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund of the State, to aid in making sales of the same.

THE NEW STAY LAW EXPLAINED.

We publish in another column the new Stay Law as passed by the present Legislature. The following excellent criticism and explanation of the law was furnished us by a legal friend, and will be found both interesting and useful:

The first section enacts "that all warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace in civil cases shall not be returnable within 12 months after the execution of the same before some Justice of the Peace for the county." A worse specimen of English composition would be hard to find. "That all warrants issued, &c., shall not be returnable within twelve months," would imply that some or perhaps nearly all of such warrants may be returnable within twelve months, and to prohibit such warrants from being returnable before some Justice of the Peace implies that there may be other Justices before whom such warrants may be returned. The true intent and meaning of the section evidently is, that no civil warrant shall be returnable within twelve months from the time it is served; and this provision, by a subsequent section, is confined to contracts prior to May, '65.

The second section restores to Justices of the Peace the jurisdiction which they had in 1860, but provides that suits commenced under the Convention Stay Law for sums within the former jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, may be prosecuted to judgment in the courts where they are now pending.

Section third, after repeating in double the number of words the identical provisions of section first, goes on to provide that when the warrant is returned for trial at the end of twelve months from service, if the defendant shall pay one-tenth of principal and interest, and all cost accrued up to that time, he shall have twelve months to plead; then being again notified of the time and place of trial, by paying one-fifth of the residue, he is allowed twelve months longer to plead; at the end of which time, by paying one-half, he gets twelve months more; at the end of which time judgment is rendered for the remainder. It is further provided that motions already rendered on judgments of Justices of the Peace shall be stayed for twelve months from the ratification of this act. It will be observed that there is one class of cases not provided for in this or any other section of the act, namely: cases where Justices judgments have been given and execution not already rendered. It was probably not the intent of the Legislature to exclude these cases, but it will require a very latitudinarian construction to embrace them.

Section four is another delectable specimen of legal and grammatical tomfoolery and nonsense. Its author certainly never drew very deep inspirations from old father Murray, much less from Coke or Blackstone. "That on all debts contracted since the first of May, 1865, and all warrants issued for the same shall be returned and tried according to the provisions of the Revised Code, chapter 62, and the remedy in all such cases shall be the same as in 1860." Now what is it that is to be "returned and tried"? Can any one tell? It is plain enough that "all warrants issued for the same" (contracts since May, '65) are to be thus "returned and tried." But there is something else: "on all debts contracted since May, '65, and all warrants, &c., shall be returned and tried." Clear as crystal, and as self-evident as the sun in the sky, it is plain that the remedy in all such cases shall be the same as in 1860.

Sections 5th and 6th provide substantially that all writs on debts prior to May, '65, shall be returned, or, if already issued, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1868, of the Superior Court, and the defendant by paying at that time one-tenth gets twelve months to plead; then at the end of twelve months he pays one-fifth, then one-half, and then judgment is rendered against him for the remainder. If he fails to pay any instalment judgment is rendered, not for the whole debt, but for the instalment only, and the Sheriff is prohibited from levying any execution issued on such judgment till after the 1st day of January following the rendition of the judgment: "Provided, however," (we quote verbatim) "any debtor tendering or paying to his creditor on any debt contracted prior to 1st May, '65, the one-tenth of his indebtedness without a suit having been brought on the same, the said one-tenth shall be entered as a credit on the evidences of said indebtedness; thereafter the remainder of said indebtedness shall not be sued on for twelve months after the payment or tender of said one-tenth." (Hereafter there'll be no afternoon preaching at this in the afternoon.)

Did such a production as this proviso ever emanate from jurists and law-givers before—or behind? The grandest conceptions of Solon and Lycurgus pale into utter insignificance. Why just think of it: The Legislature of North Carolina has solemnly declared that when a debtor pays a portion of his debt the payment shall be entered as a credit on his note! Isn't that marvelous! And won't it be so convenient in practice! But, mind you, this highly beneficial enactment applies only to debts contracted prior to May, '65. If a debtor pays a part of a debt contracted since May, '65, you have no right, under this act, to enter such payment as a credit on his note! Our Legislature, you perceive, understand and know what and what what. But this proviso goes further still: It provides that if the debtor tenders a portion of his indebtedness to his creditor he shall have credit on his note for the amount of indebtedness so tendered! The very question of legal tender has thus been (incidentally it is true) finally settled. Some thought nothing but gold and silver a legal tender, others thought greenbacks would do under late acts of Congress, but our General Assembly in its wisdom has seen fit to split the difference and make one-tenth of a man's indebtedness prior to 1865 a legal tender! What penalty is to be visited upon any hard-hearted, reckless creditor who may accept one-tenth or any other part of his neighbor's indebtedness, and enter the same as a credit on his notes. Our Justices at Raleigh neglected to say. But, seriously, what is the sense in enacting that if the debtor tenders a part of his debt the same shall be entered as a credit on his note, and yet to provide that if the creditor enters the credit if the holder of the note refuses to accept such enactments are worse than idle.

Section 7th repeals so much of the Convention Stay Law and all other laws coming in conflict with this act.

Section 8th suspends operation of statute of limitation from May, 1861, till January, 1870. (There are already on our Statute Book, unrevoked, two distinct acts of similar import.)

Section 9th—that the act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE NEW STAY LAW.

An Act to change the Jurisdiction of the Courts and the Rules of Pleading thereon.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace in civil cases, shall not be returnable within twelve months after the execution of the same, before some Justice of the Peace for the county. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, for the extent of one hundred dollars, principal money, on all bonds, bills, promissory notes or accounts stated, and shall extend to sixty dollars principal money, upon accounts for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered or for work done, or for specific articles, and all balances of sixty dollars and under, due on such last mentioned debts or demands, and on all judgments rendered therein, and on all foreclosures and penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars, shall be taken from the courts of Justice in cases of less than one hundred dollars, upon which writs have been issued prior to the ratification of this act. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace, for the extent of one hundred dollars, principal money, on all bonds, bills, promissory notes or accounts stated, and shall extend to sixty dollars principal money, upon accounts for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered or for work done, or for specific articles, and all balances of sixty dollars and under, due on such last mentioned debts or demands, and on all judgments rendered therein, and on all foreclosures and penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars, shall be taken from the courts of Justice in cases of less than one hundred dollars, upon which writs have been issued prior to the ratification of this act. Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all writs on debts prior to May, 1865, and all warrants issued for the same, shall be returned and tried according to the provisions of the Revised Code, chapter sixty-two, (62) and the remedy in all such cases shall be the same as in 1860. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all writs in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, issued to Fall Term, 1866, or Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Court, shall be returnable to Spring Term, 1868, and all of said actions now pending in the Superior Court shall be continued to Spring Term, 1868; Provided, That the Sheriff shall not be allowed in any case to levy execution before the first day of January succeeding the rendition of judgment. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returnable to Spring Term of the Superior Court, and shall be served at least thirty days (Sundays included) before the return day. If during the return term, the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court for his use, one-tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) due, he shall be allowed until the next term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court for his use, one-fifth of the residue and costs, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the amount of his debt or demand, and the Sheriff shall not be allowed to levy execution on the debt or demand until the next term to plead. Provided, however, that the plaintiff if required shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the amount of his debt or demand, and the Sheriff shall not be allowed to levy execution on the debt or demand until the next term to plead. Provided further, that should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment and execution for the whole debt or demand, and the Sheriff shall be allowed to levy execution on the debt or demand prior to the first day of May, A. D. 1865, the one-tenth of his indebtedness without a suit having been brought on the same, the said one-tenth shall be entered as a credit on the evidences of said indebtedness; thereafter the remainder of said indebtedness shall not be sued on for twelve months after the payment or tender of said one-tenth. Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That so much of the ordinance of the Convention, passed on the 23d of June 1865, as is in conflict with this act, shall be repealed, and all other laws coming in conflict with the same, be, and the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the time elapsed or lapsing from the twentieth day of May, 1861, until the first day of January 1870, shall not be counted as to bar actions, or suits, or to presume satisfaction or abandonment of rights. Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified February 12, 1867.

Gov. ORR on the Situation.—

Charleston, Feb. 14.—At the anniversary banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, Gov. Orr said that our political relations are very grave. He had recently been in position to consult the controllers of the government, in all frankness. It was difficult to tell the future political situation. Several Southern gentlemen hoped to secure the support of the Con-servative Radicals. Hence the scheme of adjustment that had been suggested. His judgment was that if North Carolina and Arkansas adopt the programme, and others adopt it, or show a disposition to do so, it will produce the best results, and save the South from many proposed radical measures.

FANCY GROCERIES.

Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Mustard, Horse Radish, Pickled Ginger and Cinnamon, Ginger Preserves, Macaroni, all kinds of Pickled Meats and Fruits, Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, Sardines, Pine Apples, Peaches, Strawberries, Salad Oil, Catsups, Soda Powders, Vinegar, Killiknick Smoking Tobacco, Havana Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, Clothing, Edinburgh Ales, Glass Bottles, Flasks and Demijohns of all sizes to the Trade.

WINES AND BRANDIES.

Champagne, Penmarin Sherry, old Newton Madeira, old Port, Catawba, Rhine, Jas. Hennessy Cognac Brandy, vintage of 1858, Marc Rennett double refined rectified Whiskies, or Brandy, Scotch Whisky, pure Cognac and Monongahela Whiskies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Bitters, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, Cordials and Lemon and other Syrups, London Porter, A. Guinness & Sons' Brown Stout, Dublin, Mair & Son's sparkling Edinburgh Ales, Glass Bottles, Flasks and Demijohns of all sizes to the Trade.

Old Corn and Rye Whiskey by the barrel, to be traded at small profit.

Visitors and residents in Charlotte purchasing any of the above for medicinal purposes, can get a full article by calling on J. D. PALMER.

Latest News.

Raleigh, Saturday, Feb. 16. Nothing of great importance was transacted by the Legislature to-day. A bill to incorporate Mecklenburg Female College passed the Senate, and a resolution in favor of Jas. H. White and J. L. Withers passed the House. Several other private bills of no importance to the public were acted on. No signs, yet, of adjournment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Up to Saturday the Senate had taken no action on Stevens' bill for placing the South under military government. An amendment, proposed by Mr Blaine, to make the adoption of the Howard amendment with universal suffrage, a finality for the admission of the Southern States, is now under consideration.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to pay further bounties to Federal soldiers. It will give away about six hundred millions of dollars. The Senate passed a bill authorizing a sub-marine bridge over the Mississippi river, at St. Louis.

THE MARKETS.—

The latest dates from New York and Liverpool report no decided change in Cotton. In New York it is reported firm at 33 cents.

The Fenians, in Ireland, are creating some sensation, but it will not amount to much.

RELIEF FOR THE NEEDY.—

His Excellency, Gov. Worth, was informed by letter to-day, by Edward Bright, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Relief Commission of New York, that the Commission gave orders on the 11th inst., for the purchase of 3000 bushels of corn of the white or mixed, to be shipped from New York to Wilmington, to the care of O. G. Parsley & Co. At the desire of the Commission, it will be distributed under the direction of Col. Bomford, the gentlemanly District Commander, in this city, and Gov. Worth, among those who are in want of food, "without respect to race or opinion."—Raleigh Sentinel, 16th.

COL. F. R. FARRAR

Will deliver a Lecture at the Court House, this (Monday) evening, the 18th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Subject "Johns Reb the Confederate." Admission, 50 cents.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

The undersigned, Photographic Artist of Baltimore, Md., begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has opened No. 1 Ambrotype, Daguerrotype and Photograph Gallery, over Mr. J. Henry's Store, next door to the Court House. Parties desiring neat, well executed and true Pictures will do well to give him a call. Copies taken from the smallest picture into large life-size Portraits. Prices reasonable. HENRY BAUMGARTEN.

Just Received,

100 Bushels Corn Meal, (bolted), 50 Barrels Pink-eye Potatoes. For sale by S. B. MEACHAM. Feb 18, 1867.

Circular Saws,

All sizes furnished at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. Feb 18, 1867.

A Large Stock

OF HOES, at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. Feb 18, 1867.

Mill Screws,

At the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. Feb 18, 1867.

Well Pumps,

With wooden pipes, at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. Feb 18, 1867.

Dying and Scouring Establishment.

Near the Mecklenburg Female College, (formerly Military Institute), and not far from the C. & S. Depot. Every description of woollen and silk articles, all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, also Wool and Yarn, Felt Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Straw Hats, &c., &c., DYED on shortest notice for Cash. Warranted fast colors. References: Dr. Scarr, at Drug Store, and A. Sinclair, at Springs' Corner. WILSON & JOHNSTON. Feb 18, 1867.

New Crop Cuba Molasses

DIRECT FROM CARDENAS. 200 Hogsheads, of Bright New Crop Clayed 64 Tierces, Molasses 45 Barrels, In Prime New Packages, Daily expected, from Cardenas direct, per Schrs. SUSANNA. For sale from wharf at lowest prices for cash, by O. G. PARSLEY & CO. Feb 18, 1867. 2w Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale,

A Handsome Residence, with finely improved grounds. Situated in the central portion of the city. Enquire of ELIAS & COHEN. Feb 18, 1867.

Flour.

A lot of good family Flour for sale at Feb 18, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE!

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

Manufactured under the formula originated in 1824 and patented by BAUGH & SONS, Sole Proprietors, at the Delaware River Chemical Works, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

This old established MANURE is manufactured from Bones that have not been burned or steamed, and it contains all their original organic matter. It is active in its operation, and is a fertilizer of great durability. It does not exhaust the soil like Peruvian Guano, but on the contrary permanently improves it.

Previous to 1861 it was introduced into the Southern States to considerable extent, and again in 1865, where it has been used with remarkable success upon

Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, & all Crops.

A trial will convince any planter of its merits. Pamphlets containing well known Southern experience furnished upon application to New York or Philadelphia offices.

Sold by dealers in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and British Provinces.

BAUGH & SONS, sole Manufacturers, Office No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Baugh Brothers & Co., General Wholesale Agents, 181 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

For sale in Charlotte, N. C., by HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO. February 18, 1867.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 24th ult., by Rev. W. O. Owens, Mr T. Alexander to Miss Harriet Alexander. In Union county, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Landy Wood, Mr William A. Ross of Mecklenburg, to Miss Nannie O. Conder of Union.

Grocery and Provision Store,

Under the Mansion House, opposite the Springs Building. I have on hand, and will constantly keep, Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and Country Produce generally. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Crackers, Molasses, and in fact everything in the Grocery line a family may expect.

I have also a fine lot of Northern Potatoes and some very fine No. 1 Mackerel. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Try me. The highest market price will be paid for country produce of all kinds. A. BERRYHILL. Feb 18, 1867.

Just Received at Presson & Gray's

4,000 Lbs. Bacon Sides, 4 Bbls. Family Leaf Lard, 10 Kegs Family Leaf Lard. The above articles will be sold cheap as the cheapest. Expected in a few days, 500 bushels of Corn and 500 bushels of Oats. Feb 18, 1867. PRESSON & GRAY.

WORTH & DANIEL,

Shipping & Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dealers in Bagging, Rope, Ties, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents. Agents for all kinds of Coal. Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime. Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line. Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York. Agents for Jones Smith & Co's line of New York sail packets. Feb 18, 1867—6m.

New Crop Cuba Molasses.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. We are daily expecting a Cargo of 250 hhd's prime New Crop Cuba Molasses. Orders are respectfully solicited, prices to suit the times. WORTH & DANIEL. Wilmington, Feb 18, 1867. 3w

House for Rent.

I offer for rent the House known as the "Thompson Robinson House," in the eastern part of the city, for the balance of the year. It contains six good rooms, with necessary out buildings and a large garden spot, and also a vacant lot, and a well of good water. Terms reasonable. M. D. L. MOODY. Feb 18, 1867. 2w

State of N. Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Jan. Term, 1867. Hugh Downing vs. the Stewart Gold Mining Company. Attachment levied on Land, one Steam Engine and fixtures, 1 Horse, a Wagon and Gear, and other Personal Estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, "The Stewart Gold Mining Company," reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said absent defendants to be and appear before our next Court to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to answer the plaintiff according to law, or the estate so levied on will be ordered to be sold.

Witness, J. E. Irby, Clerk of our said Court at Monroe, on the 1st Monday in January, and in the 91st year of American Independence, 1867. [55-61 [Pr. adv. \$10.] J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Jan. Term, 1867. Cannon & Co. vs. R. G. S. Austin. Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that B. G. S. Austin, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said absent defendant to be and