



W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 12, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—To the exclusion of much other matter, we publish the Message of President Johnson giving his objections to the Reconstruction Bill. The Bill has become a law notwithstanding the veto, and we hope there will be less difficulty attending its enforcement than the President and the people of the South apprehend.

It will never do for us to give way to gloomy and discouraging feelings. Don't let us pile up trouble in advance; but let the people of the South (young and old) go to work in earnest to build up their shattered fortunes. Let us watch and wait and keep cool. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.—We are authorized to announce that Gov. Worth has summoned his Council to convene in this city, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.—Raleigh Sentinel.

We hope the Governor and Council will not agree to call the Legislature together again. If the Legislature re-assembles there will be serious trouble in this State, and we give the warning now in time. Apart from the fact that it is unpopular with the people generally, there are other good reasons why it should not again come together. We think we have good reasons for saying that any action the Legislature may now take towards calling a State Convention will not be regarded by a large portion of our citizens who have determined to act in the matter independent of the Legislature. Inasmuch as that body, two weeks ago, refused to call a Convention, it is now entirely too late for it to take action. Besides, the public money ought not to be spent in further paying the members of the Legislature per diem and mileage, when there is no good to be accomplished by their re-assembling at Raleigh. Let no further strife be promoted.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Barnes' opinion of the new Stay Law, delivered at Martin Superior Court week before last, declares that the measure is invalid and of no effect. The questions involved will go to the Supreme Court for final decision; but, in the meantime, we would suggest to debtors against whom writs have already been issued returnable to the Spring term of the Superior Courts, to be prepared to pay the tenth of the indebtedness admitted to be due, otherwise they may lose all the benefits of the Stay Law of the Convention.

The Judge argues that the Stay Law passed by the recent Legislature is invalid, because it conflicts with an ordinance of the late State Convention, which forbids the General Assembly to repeal, alter, or modify an ordinance of the convention "to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, or the rules of pleading therein," until the 3d Monday of November, 1865.

The Wilmington Journal says: "We understand that other Judges on the circuit pay no attention to this enactment (the Stay Law), and the consequence is that this act may prove a snare to the people."

We copy the following from the Wadesboro Argus of Thursday last: Judge Foy and the Stay Law.—This gentleman, who is riding the circuit of this judicial district, held Superior Court at Troy, Montgomery, last week, and is holding court at Albemarle, Sunday, this week.

At Troy, a number of suits had been instituted, previous to the passage of the recent "Stay Law" by the Legislature, but the Judge took up and passed upon them under the Convention ordinance, paying no attention to the act of the Legislature—virtually ignoring it as unconstitutional. This we learn from several gentlemen who were present at the sittings of the court.

We are willing that by-gones shall be by-gones, and are therefore not disposed to further discuss with the Gold-boro News the propriety or impropriety of adopting the Howard amendment. It is too late now. But we think the News ought to come out and acknowledge that we were right in favoring the adoption of the amendment, and also right in favoring the election of Gov. Holden in the Fall of 1865. The defeat of Holden in that election was a most unfortunate thing for the people of this State, and those who opposed him may blame themselves, to a great extent, for the present unpleasant condition of affairs. The News will remember that we earnestly protested at the time against engendering strife by running opposition to Gov. Holden.

BRIDGE DAMAGED.—There were very heavy rains in this section of the State last week, and we regret to learn that the Railroad Bridge over the Catawba River, between this place and Lincolnton, was so much injured by the freshets as to prevent the passage of trains.

SHOT.—On Friday night last, Mr. Wm. McKenzie was accidentally shot by a pistol in his own hand. He was putting the pistol into his vest or pantaloons pocket, when it was discharged and inflicted a wound in the side, though not considered dangerous.

At the request of some farming friends we wrote to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington for specimens of Spring Wheat.—He informs us that the Department has none for distribution at present.

The Rev. Geo. T. Williams, of Virginia, who was some months ago arrested in New York on the charge of picking the pocket of a lady in a Broadway stage, has become hopelessly insane.

NOTICE.—The cross mark on a paper indicates that the subscription term has or is about to expire. Those who get the cross are requested to renew if they want the Democrat continued to them, as we aim to do a cash business in every respect. We have already erased from our list several names, not knowing whether they desired the paper continued or intended to renew.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. New Banking House—Brenizer, Kellogg & Peters. Dry Goods and Groceries—L. H. Phelps. Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., dealers in Fertilizers, Groceries, &c. Administrator's Notice—Thos H Robinson, Admr. Notice to Ladies—L. H. Smith, Chairman. Notice to Magistrates—J. Walker, Chairman. Dry Goods and Hollow Ware—McLeod & Steele. Prices Reduced—Elias & Cohen. Plows—Brem, Brown & Co. Court Order—A. C. Williamson, C. M. B.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD. RECONSTRUCTION.

At a meeting of the loyal Union members of the Legislature of North Carolina, with other loyal citizens held in Raleigh, C. L. Harris, Esq., the Senator from Rutherford, Cleveland and Polk in the Chair, and W. R. Richardson, of Wake, Secretary, it was unanimously recommended that the people of the State promptly accept the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

It was also unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting designate not less than one hundred citizens of the State, and that the citizens thus named be respectfully and earnestly requested to assemble in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1867, to consult together and mature a plan to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina, to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress in accordance with the terms prescribed in said act of Congress.

It was also unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting confer with the colored people of the State, and ascertain their views and wishes, with a view to a prompt and harmonious co-operation of all the loyal people of the State in the work of reconstruction.

The Chairman has designated the following citizens, and earnestly requests that they meet in Raleigh for consultation on the day above named. W. R. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

The following gentlemen, named by the Chairman, are requested to meet in Raleigh on the day above mentioned: Lewis Thompson, John Pool, Dr. P. T. Henry, J. W. Beasley, of Bertie; Thos. S. Little of Rockingham; W. W. Holden, W. R. Richardson, Jos. W. Holden, J. R. Harrison, J. C. L. Harris, W. D. Jones, J. H. Harrison, B. T. Strickland, R. K. Parrell, J. S. D. Williams, J. F. Fisher, of Wake; Rold P. Dick, A. W. Tourgou, Jona. Harris, A. B. Chapin, Guilford; Dr. W. Sloan, Mecklenburg; R. E. Grisson, W. H. Jenkins, E. B. Lyon, Granville; Dr. M. Henry, Macon; Dr. J. T. Leach, of Smith; D. S. Swain, B. R. Hamant, John J. Clark, Maj. J. I. Rhodes, Edw'd. Kidder, New Hanover; C. H. Thomas, H. J. Menninger, D. Heaton, Craven; E. L. Pemberton, Cumberland; A. H. Jones, Jos. Blythe, Robt. Hamilton, Dr. W. D. Whitely, Henderson; Alfred D. Dockery, Dr. O. Hadley, Richmond; Allen Logan, Montgomery; G. W. Logan, N. Scoggin, R. W. Logan, C. L. Harris, Rutherford; C. J. Cowles, J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes; D. A. Jenkins, Gaston; G. W. B. Garnet, Haywood; J. G. Lash, A. Snow, P. A. Wilson, E. B. Sprague, W. B. Stripe, Dr. J. L. Johnson, Forsythe; Dr. M. F. Arndell, W. J. Doughty, Carteret; J. S. Harrington, Harnett; W. B. Richardson of Moore; L. L. Stuart, W. W. Wallace, Wm. Lanford, W. Whitford, Edw. Keenan, H. Brogden, John Robinson, E. Coor, T. A. Deans, Wayne; T. M. Vestal, Dr. E. Benbow, Yadkin; D. Grigg, A. Blanton, David Peck, of Cleveland; N. B. Hampton, Jesse Rhodes, Polk; A. H. Jones, Stokes; Dr. J. R. Ellis, Catawba; T. G. Caldwell, Burke; G. Garland, Yancey; A. H. Bates, Nash; Dr. J. W. McCauley, G. M. Lea, J. B. McMurray, Alamance; G. W. Blount, Wilson; G. W. Alfred, H. T. Clawson, Jos. D. Hayes, Wake; J. B. Carpenter, Rutherford; Dr. M. C. Carter, Edinboro; S. P. Cannon, Beaufort; G. W. Stanton, J. Northcutt, Edgecombe; Silas Burns, W. G. Gunter, J. Manning, Jr., H. W. Dixon, N. Stout, Chatham; Geo. Riley, W. F. Henderson, H. Adams, N. Chandler, Davidson; E. T. Blair, N. Robins, J. Ashworth, Randolph; Saml. Forkner, Surry; W. P. Grimesley, Dr. F. H. Rossiter, E. H. Coward, R. J. Williams, Greene; Dr. J. M. Cannon, Alexander; W. M. Black, Moore; Jonathan Trull, Union; John F. Pifer, Lincoln; G. W. Galagan, Madison; J. H. Cannon, Jackson; W. H. Gilford, Guilford; C. G. Martin, Stanly; A. M. Timberlake, Franklin; J. C. Duckworth, Transylvania; G. W. Dickey, Cherokee; Thos. A. Noment, Robeson; J. A. Reid, Halifax; Dr. W. Jones, Rowan; W. M. Coleman, Cabarrus; J. W. Eberhart, Richmond; J. M. G. Smith, R. W. King, Lenoir; Dr. R. Goodloe, B. S. Hedrick, Dr. R. J. Powell of Washington City; W. M. Powell, Warren; J. A. Nelson, E. H. Willis, Washington; M. J. W. McCauley, Henry N. Brown, Orange; J. B. Odum, Northampton.

It will be seen from the above that the loyal people of the State are determined to take prompt action under the reconstruction act of Congress. The mode suggested seems to us the best that could be adopted. One hundred and forty of our most loyal citizens have been designated and requested to meet in Raleigh on the 27th of this month, to consider and mature a plan to call a Convention to take the necessary steps to restore the State to the Union.

It is obvious from the act itself that it is for the people in their primary capacity to perform this work, without regard to the existing rebel or non-rebel status. Congress expressly omitted machinery, in order that the people might do the work in their own way. With a people schooled and skilled as ours are in the work of self-government, there can be no difficulty in complying with the terms laid down by Congress. All we ask is that the military commander who may be assigned to this State will extend protection to our loyal people while engaged in this work; and that those rebels who are not disposed to accept the act of Congress and submit in good faith to the will of the nation, will not come forward to distract and embarrass the people.

We happen to know that the authors of the act of Congress, with all the leading Republicans of that body, entertain the views we have given in this matter for themselves, and we have no doubt they will see to it, if necessary, that the fullest protection is extended to the people while engaged in this work. We trust that every one of the gentlemen named by the Chairman will attend. It is the most important crisis in the history of the State since the Revolution at Halifax, in 1776. Come up, friends, fresh from the people, prepared to act promptly and judiciously for the good of the State, and for the restoration and perpetuation of the Union. The eyes of the country are upon us. Let us omit nothing which may be deemed necessary to restore our State to the immeasurable benefits and blessings which were lost by the rebellion.

When the U. S. Senate was about to pass the Reconstruction Bill over the President's veto, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, (who has always been a friend of the South,) made a speech explaining why he sustained the Bill, which he concludes as follows: "I am glad to see from the public prints of the South, and to be informed by many leading men of the South, that it was the purpose of the Southern States to organize under this bill. They were taking lessons from experience. The Constitutional amendment, if it had been adopted, would have brought into this chamber and the other chamber representatives from the South. Of that I have no doubt. Now it will not. The bill which we passed, and which was afterward amended in the House, would have accomplished the same purpose upon terms less exacting than the one now before the Senate. It was amended, and the amendment is the most obnoxious feature of the bill. The Senate passed it, and I voted for it. Why? Because I thought I knew—I thought I had satisfactorily ascertained—that this falling a measure of a more rigid character, a measure founded upon the idea that the people of the South were conquered enemies, their property liable to forfeiture, would have been enacted."

It will be seen that Mr. Johnson declares that the adoption of the Constitutional (Howard) amendment by the Southern States would have secured them representation in Congress. But "now it will not"—more is required. BE CAREFUL.—In consequence of the passage by the late Legislature of an "Act restoring to married women their common law right of dower," during the husband's lifetime as well as after his death, it may be necessary, and no doubt is the best policy, for the wife to sign all Deeds of conveyance of real estate made by the husband. Persons who have bought property since the passage of the law (27th of Feb'y) or who are about to purchase had better be careful in regard to this matter. As soon as we receive a copy of the law we will publish it.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS Passed at the late Session of the Legislature.

In addition to those heretofore published, we give the following:

An act relating to Wills, Deeds and other papers destroyed in the late war.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Land Immigration Company.

An act to incorporate the American Industrial Association of North Carolina.

An act to amend sec. 3, chap. 7, of the Revised Code. [In all cases where suits are brought in conformity to the provisions of said chapter, when the plaintiff in the attachment is a non-resident or beyond the process of the Court, then the defendant may institute suit against one or all of the sureties of the bond required by said section, for the recovery of damages for the wrongful suing out of such attachment, without primarily instituting suit against the plaintiff in such attachment.]

An act supplemental to "An act to empower the County Court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms." [So amended as to allow the justices of the special court the power to order such extra terms.]

An act to change the mode of appointing auctioneers.

An act to incorporate the Charlotte Merchants and Planters Benefit Association.

An act to amend sec. 6, chap. 4, of an act passed in 1866, entitled "an act concerning negroes and persons of color or mixed blood"—[Amends by prolonging the time until January 1st, 1868, to have their marriages recorded.]

An act relating to debts contracted during the late war. [Requires the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to investigate all claims against the State, and ascertain what debts were created during the war other than for war purposes, and report to the next General Assembly.]

An act to authorize a Public Road from the town of Shelby to the South Carolina line, and the construction of a toll bridge and draw across Broad River.

An act giving the County and Superior Courts, authority to sentence criminals to work on the Public Roads.

An act restoring to married women their common law right of dower.

An act to stay executions in Courts of Record. [Stays all executions rendered in any Court previous to May 1865, until the Spring Term 1868, of the Courts in which said judgments were rendered.]

An act to construe an act, entitled "An act to secure the maintenance of bastard children and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases ratified 2nd March 1866 [Requires that the indenture binding such apprentice shall be signed on the part of the State by the presiding Judge or Justice of the Court ordering the same, and by the master receiving such apprentice.]

Resolution to ascertain the name and number of wounded and disabled officers and soldiers residing in this State, the nature of the wounds and disability, the name and number of the widows of officers and soldiers killed or died in the service, and the number and ages of their children.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

March 4.—The House proceeded to the election of officers, and the Republicans nominated Schuyler Colfax, who received 127 votes. The Democrats nominated S. S. Marshall, who received 30 votes.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, referred to the fact that 17 States were unrepresented, of which 7 were among the old thirteenth. He presented the protest of the Democrats against further proceedings. The Clerk of the House refused to receive the protest. Mr. Colfax resumed his seat and the new members were sworn in.

Mr. Colfax announced that the President had signed, within the legal time, all bills passed within the last ten days, except that appropriating \$50,000 for the Paris exposition, which was not engrossed. A protest from the President accompanied the army appropriation bill to the following effect: That the second section containing provisions virtually in certain cases depriving the President of his Constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army. The sixth section denies the States of the Union the Constitutional right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation bill, but the President is compelled to defeat the necessary appropriation if he withholds his signature. He therefore signs it with a protest against these provisions.

The tax bill as finally passed fixes the cotton tax at two and a half cents per pound. The bankrupt bill is a law.

Mr. Wade was elected President of the Senate, and the Senate then adjourned.

March 7.—In the House, Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, directing the Judiciary committee to report a bill, declaring who shall call Conventions and re-organize the Southern States, and providing for the registration of voters, &c. Passed, 114 to 33.

A resolution was passed, directing the Judiciary committee to pursue the impeachment investigation.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7.—The Republican caucus last night was stormy. The extreme advocates of impeachment were defeated, and the investigation recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution to meet in caucus, until the impeachment is ready, every three days, was defeated. A resolution to adjourn Congress to re-assemble on the 8th of May, was defeated.

A correspondent, giving an account of the great Will case recently tried at Edenton, thus alludes to some of the lawyers engaged in the contest.

"In the examination of witnesses, Mr. Bragg proved himself a match for Mr. Moore, and sometimes an over-match. Gov. Vance conducted the highly interesting examination of a lady witness of great importance, with the most admirable precision and coolness, and at the same time with perfect courtesy. He seems equal to any occasion and unless I am greatly mistaken, has swayed and misled the jury more than any of the counsel employed; to judge from the effect he produced upon Court and spectators whenever he spoke. Up to the time of my departure, he had not spoken often, but whenever he stood up, everybody seemed to prepare for something good, or at any rate something amusing. He was evidently the popular idol; and his reputation is not merely founded upon his power of ridicule or sarcasm, his wit or humour; but he rises, upon occasion, to lofty flights of eloquence, and has power—a prerogative of true genius—to govern the passions as well as the minds of men."

BISHOP SOULE DEAD.—Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died near Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th inst., aged 88 years. He was the oldest Methodist Bishop in the United States.

THE IMPEACHMENT MATTER. The Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary, charged by the House of Representatives with the examination of certain allegations of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President of the United States, submit the following report:

On the 7th day of January, 1867, the House, on the motion of Hon. James M. Ashley, a Representative from the State of Ohio, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice-President and Acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, &c.

[Here follow the specifications and resolutions adopted on that occasion.]

The duty imposed upon the committee by this action of the House was of the highest and gravest character. No committee, during the entire history of the government, has ever been charged with a more important trust. The responsibility which it imposed was of oppressive weight and of most unpleasant nature. Gladly would the committee have escaped from the arduous labor imposed upon it by the resolution of the House, but, once imposed, prompt, deliberate and faithful action, with a view to correct results, became its duty, and to this end it has directed its efforts.

Soon after the adoption of the resolution by the House, Hon. James M. Ashley communicated to the committee, in support of his charges against the President of the United States, such facts as were in his possession, and the investigation proceeded with, and has been continued almost without a day's interruption. A large number of witnesses has been examined; many documents collected, and everything done which could be done to reach a conclusion of the case. But the investigation covers a broad field, embraces many novel, interesting, and important questions, and involves a multitude of facts, while most of the witnesses are distant from the capitol, owing to which the committee, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in its action, has not been able to conclude its labors, and is not therefore prepared to submit a definite and final report. If the investigation had even approached completion, the committee would not feel authorized to present the result to the House at this late period of the session, unless the charges had been so entirely negatived as to admit of no discussion, which, in the opinion of the committee, is not the case.

Certainly, no affirmative report could be properly considered in the expiring hours of this Congress.

The committee not having fully investigated all the charges prepared against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation.

The testimony which the committee has taken will pass into the custody of the Clerk of the House, and can go into the hands of such committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain.

The committee regrets its inability definitely to dispose of the important subject committed to its charge, and presents this report for its own justification, and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors, and that they should be completed. JAMES WILSON, Chairman.

FRANCIS THOMAS, D. MORRIS, F. E. WOODBRIDGE, GEO. S. BOOTHWELL, THOMAS WILLIAMS, BURTON C. COOK, WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Minority Report of Mr. Rogers.

Representative A. J. Rogers, one of the Committee on the Judiciary, dissents from his colleagues, saying the Committee refuses to allow a report to be made giving the evidence to the House at this time upon grounds which are no doubt satisfactory to themselves, therefore he would not report the evidence upon which his conclusion is based, which he would gladly do did the Committee deem it expedient. The examination of witnesses and the records was commenced, as appears by the majority report, about the time of the reference, to-wit: on the 7th day of January, 1867, and continued daily. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and everything done that could be done to bring the case to a close, as appears by the majority report, and the majority came to the conclusion "that sufficient testimony had been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation." I have carefully examined all the evidence in the case, and do report that there is not one particle of evidence to sustain any of the charges which the House charged the committee to investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded, and that with all the effort that has been made, the case is entirely bald of proof. He furthermore reports that the most of the testimony that has been taken is of a secondary (hearsay) character, and such as would not be admitted in a court of justice. In view of this conclusion he can see no good in a continuation of the investigation. He is convinced that all the proof that could be produced has been before the committee as no pains have been spared to give the case a full investigation. Why, then, keep the country in a feverish state of excitement upon this question any longer, as it is sure to end, in his opinion, in a complete vindication of the President, if justice be done him by the Committee, of which he has no doubt.

GRADUATED WITH HONOR.—In the list of Graduates of the Medical College of the University of the State of New York, we see the names of several North Carolinians. Three of them received certificates of honor for attending a fuller course of instruction than that usually followed by students, and one of these, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston of Charlotte, received two prizes (cases of Surgical Instruments) for the excellent examination undergone by him.

C. F. Brem of Charlotte, was awarded a certificate of honor for having attended a fuller course of instruction than that usually followed by students.

H. C. Walkup of Union county is mentioned among the list of graduates.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—The parties now stand, in the Senate forty-six Republicans to seven Democrats; or counting Dixon, Doolittle and D. T. Patterson as Johnson men, forty-three Republicans to ten Johnson.

Elections already held have returned one hundred and twenty-seven Republicans (one resigned) and thirty-three Democrats to the House.—The elections to come will probably add eighteen Republicans and eleven Democrats.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Wilson has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for calling Conventions in the Southern States to re-organize under the Reconstruction Law. The commanding officer is to have all qualified voters registered about the 1st of Sept., and then order an election for delegates to a Convention, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House ordered the appointment of a committee on Foreign Relations, to take into immediate consideration the Canadian Confederation, and resolutions of sympathy for Ireland.

Mr. Stevens moved the resuscitation of the committee on reconstruction, by a suspension of the rules. Not agreed to.

UPRISING IN IRELAND. LONDON, March 7.—The Dublin dispatches give the following accounts: "The fight, on Tuesday, was eight miles South of Dublin, between the armed Police and the Fenians. One Fenian was killed, five wounded and two hundred captured. The Fenians retreated to the hills North of Dublin. The troops are in pursuit. The Police station at Kilmallock, in Munster County, nineteen miles South of Limerick, was attacked by the Fenians, who were repulsed. Dublin reports state that the Fenians seem to be well supplied with rations. They have risen suddenly in all parts of Ireland.

MARKET REPORTS. New York, March 9.—Cotton dull; middling upland 25. Gold \$134. Stocks strong, 5-20's of '62 \$109.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton still tending downward. Middling upland 13 3/4; middling Orleans 13 3/4.

One of our merchants told us the other day that he could buy Sugar, Molasses, &c., cheaper in the Wilmington market than he could at the North. The reason of this is, we presume, that such Wilmington houses as Worth & Daniel and O. G. Parsley & Co., import heavy groceries largely, and can afford to sell at wholesale or reasonable terms.

BANK DEFALCATIONS.—The recent defalcation of the clerks in the Mechanic's National Bank, of Baltimore, to the amount of \$300,000, causes much surprise in that city. The officers have heretofore sustained unblemished reputations. Several other National Banks at the North have suffered severely by the recalcitrancy of their officers.

It is rumored that Gen. Robinson or Gen. Terry will be assigned to the command of North and South-Carolina, under the reconstruction act. Either will do remarkably well.—Raleigh Standard.

The announcement, by telegraph, on yesterday, made with seeming authenticity, that Gen. Sherman, Meade, Hancock, Schofield and McDowell are to be assigned to the command of the five "Military Districts," is received generally with great satisfaction.—Raleigh Sentinel.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, it is understood the subject was discussed of appointing officers to take command of the five Military Districts under the Reconstruction bill. In Virginia, (the first Military District) General Schofield, and in the fifth (Louisiana and Texas) General Hancock are assigned.—Washington Union, 7th.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND IN STANLY.—We learn that David Kendall, of Stanly, has recently sold his place, four miles above Albemarle, on the Salisbury road, to two gentlemen from the North, who are making arrangements to work it for the gold they have reason to believe is in it. The indications are very rich. One of the purchasers who had some experience in California, says that they are as rich as the richest places in that State.—Wadesboro Argus.

POSTPONED.—We learn that the trial of Jacob Blackwelder, indicted in Cabarrus county for the murder of his wife, which was first removed to this county and subsequently to Davie, has been postponed until the first day of the next term of the Superior Court of that county. The case was continued by the State in consequence of the feeble health of the Solicitor.—Salisbury North State.

SELLING A WIFE AT AUCTION IN MAINE.—The Machias Republican says a man by the name of Bryant, becoming dissatisfied with his wife, last week called upon an auctioneer, and the wife and furniture in his house were sold at public auction. The wife was sold for ten dollars. Some time before next morning the husband and wife made up their troubles, and Bryant refused to deliver to the purchaser the wife and furniture.

Notice to Magistrates!

The Magistrates of Mecklenburg county are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday next, the 16th inst., for the purpose of levying the County Tax for the year 1867. J. WALKER, Chairman.

Notice to the Ladies OF CHARLOTTE.

I am now prepared to execute all styles of Mantua-Making. DRESSES made in the latest and most approved Parisian taste. All kinds of MILLINERY and FANCY WORK at the shortest possible notice. The strictest attention will be given to Cutting and Fitting. Particular care given to Fancy Trimmings. Ladies would do well to call early. L. H. SMITH, Mch 11, 1867. 3d door above National Bank.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Agents for sale of Pacific Gumbo, Pure Bone Flour, " " " " Bagful's Plaster, Genuine Peruvian Gumbo and Pure Ground Plaster. Rockland Lime, Catawba Lime. A full assortment always on hand.

FARMERS! Call and see our new Steel Cotton Plows, Steel Cotton Scrapers, Wrought Iron Cotton Scrapers, Eagle Plows, Cast Iron Corn Plows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters.

3,000 Lbs choice Dried Apples, 25 Sacks FAMILY FLOUR, 150 Sacks SPRING OATS, On Consignment HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO. Charlotte, N. C., 1867.

At McLeod & Steele's, Graniteville Brown Sheetings and Drills, Alamance Checks, Plaids and Drills—fast colors—low for cash. Also, a fine assortment of English Hollow Ware. March 11, 1867.

ELIAS & COHEN, Anticipating the arrival of their Spring Stock in a few days, will offer the remaining portion of their WINTER CLOTHING and DRY GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dark Calicoes, some at 12 1/2 cents. Good Calicoes at 15 cents, at March 11, 1867. ELIAS & COHEN'S.

MARRIED.

Near Pineville, on the 26th ult., by Rev. E. E. Johnston, Mr. H. W. Allen to Miss A. E. Throver, all of Mecklenburg county, N. C. In Cabarrus county, on the 21st ult., Mr. W. K. Kilgough to Miss C. Wineoff. Also, Mr. J. Wineoff to Miss M. A. Kibbin. Also, on the 6th ult., Mr. J. R. Bradford to Miss S. M. Faggart. Also, on the 7th ult., Mr. T. A. Sloan to Miss R. E. Bradford.

DIED.

At Chapel Hill, on March 1st, 1867, Sarah W., wife of Prof. M. Fetter, of the University. For twenty-nine years this lady has been one of the chief ornaments of society at Chapel Hill, adorning nature by her kind and cheerful and generous nature; than by the singular charm and grace of her manner.

New Banking House.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS, Bankers and Brokers, Trade Street, (Springs) Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C. BRENIER, KELLOGG & Co., Greensboro, N. C. Gold, Silver, Bullion, Southern Bank Notes, sight and time Exchange, Stocks, Bonds and Coupons BOUGHT AND SOLD. Deposits received, subject to sight checks, as with the Banks, and Six per cent Interest allowed.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Bullion, and Southern Bank Notes, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points.

Business paper discounted, and Money loaned on collaterals. RERRAZZINI—Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensboro. March 11, 1867. 6m

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of Court at January Sessions, 1867, I will sell at the Court House door in the Town of Concord, on Tuesday of April 2nd, the 16th day, the following described LANDS, being the property of Henry C. Howie, deceased: 170 acres lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Wm. Petree, John Parks and others; one-half interest in a House and Lot at Harrisburg Depot; one undivided third interest in the remainder of the tract of Land on which the late Jeremiah Howie lived, adjoining the lands of J. L. Morehead, Cyrenus Alexander and others. A credit of nine months will be given. THOS. H. ROBINSON, March 11, 1867. 4w

Plows! Plows!!

A large assortment of superior PLOWS, at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. March 11, 1867. 2w

Liverpool Salt \$3.50.

Large, heavy sacks of Liverpool Salt, at \$3.50 per sack, with all kinds of GROCERIES proportionately cheap, just received and for sale by ELIAS & COHEN. March 11, 1867.

H. M. PHELPS.

"Home, Sweet Home! There's no place like Home!" I am happy to inform my old friends of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that I have again returned and resumed my old business among them, and am fully prepared to offer them the CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS