



W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 19, 1867.

CONFISCATION.—We copy the following paragraph from the Wilmington Dispatch of last week, for the purpose of saying a few words in regard to the subject mentioned:

"The impression gains ground, and in our opinion quite properly, that the present Congress of the United States will resort to confiscation of Southern lands as a part of the system of pains and penalties to be imposed on the Southern people for their participation in the war for the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States. We learn that one of the largest business houses in this city has recently received advice from correspondents in New York, of standing and influence in the commercial world, warning against the extension of credits, and giving as a reason for the utmost caution in this particular, the certainty of the passage of confiscation laws during the present session of the 40th Congress."

We suggest to our Wilmington cotemporary that it is improper and bad policy to publish such statements at this time. We ought to do nothing that will discourage our people from making all necessary efforts to repair their shattered fortunes and develop the resources of our section. We need large crops produced this year, and every Southern man ought to exert himself to make the ground produce as much as possible. But this cannot be accomplished if there is any danger of confiscation.

If the Southern people will keep quiet, and if those who have been known as prominent in the war or the secession movement, will content themselves to take "back seats" in the reconstruction programme, and not try to control the Conventions and promote themselves, we do not believe there will be any further trouble or the least danger of confiscation. If North Carolina submits in good faith, and shows a disposition to do the best she can under the circumstances, and permits no strife and bad feeling to be promoted, we can almost confidently say that her people will be exempt from confiscation and all further trouble. Let us get into the Union as soon as possible under the Reconstruction Law, and then it is to be hoped we shall have peace, security and prosperity.

If those who have seized the offices in the Southern States since the close of the war will now retire, and agree to remain in private life for a few years, we need have no fears about confiscation; but if strife and contention is continued, there is no telling what may be the result. We want no office ourselves, and could not hold one if we wanted it, but we say let those who are recognized by Congress as "loyal" carry on the work of reconstruction, and let us get our Representatives into Congress as soon as possible. We are in a bad scrape, and we must get out of it the best way we can.

Gen. Sickles has been appointed to command the Military District of North and South Carolina, and will have his headquarters at Columbia, S. C. We suppose the work of reconstruction will be carried on under his instructions.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Robinson, who has been in command of this Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, March 13, 1867.

An official copy of the law, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having been received at these headquarters, it is hereby announced, for the information and government of all concerned, that the said law is in force within the Military District composed of North and South Carolina from this date.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Robinson.

NORTH CAROLINA LAWS NULLIFIED.—No more Whipping.—The following order, says the Wilmington Dispatch, has been issued to the Chairman of the County Court of New Hanover:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13th.

Whipping or maiming of the person, as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor or offence, being now prohibited by the laws of the United States, all officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau, on duty in this Department, are hereby directed to prevent the infliction of such punishment by any authority whatever.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Robinson. JNO. R. MYRICK, 1st Lieut., &c.

SNOW.—There was a heavy fall of snow in this section on Friday night last. Peach and other fruit trees were in full bloom, and we fear that fruit will be scarce again this year.

We learn that J. B. Jones, M. D., late of Hillsboro, N. C., has accepted the position of Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in Mecklenburg Female College, in this city.

The Yorkville Enquirer, speaking of South Carolina Treasury Notes, says:

"State money now can scarcely be passed at all in Columbia; and when it is taken it is reckoned at seventy cents in the dollar."

We hope our merchants will observe the advertisement of importation of Molasses by Worth & Daniel of Wilmington.

We return thanks to the Public Treasurer, K. P. Battle, Esq., for a pamphlet copy of the Revenue Law.

Also, to Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, for valuable public Documents.

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 Spring Goods—Brem, Brown & Co. Real Estate in Charlotte for sale—Nancy Torrence, Books and Stationery—Tiddy & Brother, Washing and Wringing Machines—Brem, Brown & Co.

Gold Watch for sale—T. H. Brem, Adm'r. Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.—A. Sinclair. Horse Stables—Andrew Plaster. Groceries for sale—W. Boyd. Court Order—Amzi Ford, Clerk.

In the U. S. Senate last week, Mr. Sumner offered a set of resolutions declaring that other conditions should be required of the South before admission into the Union. These resolutions were opposed by a number of Radicals, and finally defeated. Among others, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, said:

"He was opposed to taking any more action until the Southern people had either accepted or rejected the military law. He said the military bill had been passed with the assurance that no other conditions would be imposed on the Southern people in the work of reconstruction. It was an offer to the Southern people made by the people of the United States through their national representatives, and until the Southern people refused to accept, he was unwilling to impose any more terms or conditions. Those people had the prejudices of ages to overcome; they were required now to march to the polls side by side with their former slaves, and he was unwilling at this time to impose more crushing burdens upon them. He considered Congress as bound to stand by its offer. He had received letters from persons in the South asking whether any more guarantees would be required—among others, from Governor Patton, of Alabama—and he had this morning replied in good faith, advising him to urge the work of reconstruction. Not one jot or tittle should be added to this stipulation until these people had made their decision."

Sumner's resolutions were then laid on the table by a vote of 36 to 10. We hope this is a sure indication that no further demands will be made on the Southern people.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.—In consequence of the wholesale sinning that has been resorted to in South Carolina, we learn that affairs are in a deplorable condition in that State. A great deal of property has been sold by the Sheriffs for almost nothing, and families who were heretofore in good condition, are in consequence left without a home or the means of making a living. We are told that good tracts of land have been sold at less than 50 cents an acre, and good mules as low as \$16. Many of the people have not money enough to pay the taxes on their property, and consequently it is offered for sale by the tax collectors, and in numerous instances sacrificed. Of course, where there is so much sinning, bad feeling exists between man and man, and in some instances serious conflicts have barely been prevented.

Now this is all wrong. Our South Carolina neighbors, of all people, should be the most patient and forbearing towards each other in these times of trouble and disappointment and gloom. They started the ball that has crushed the hopes of so many thousands of people; and now, that distress prevails in consequence of the failure of the Southern cause, they ought to be the last people on earth to add to that distress by uncharitableness and illiberality towards each other.

We are not disposed to chide our South Carolina neighbors for their past political conduct, but we will say to them that it is a shame to be sinning and distressing each other when they know very well that the money is not among the people to meet their liabilities. Where a man has money he ought to be made to pay his debts, but there are few people less destitute at this time than South Carolinians generally.

Since writing the above we find the following in the Yorkville Enquirer:

Court Week.—The Spring Term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for York District, was opened Monday morning, His Honor, Judge Munro, presiding. We regret to state that an unlooked for and extremely unfortunate interruption in its business occurred the first day, by the exhibition on the part of some disaffected citizens, of a disposition to stop the progress of the Court by violence. At the recess his Honor was waited upon by a committee, consisting of several citizens, who, we are informed, communicated to his Honor that the people of the District were determined that the Court should not proceed with its business, and that violence would be resorted to if necessary to prevent it. His Honor on returning to his seat in the afternoon, brought the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury, and directed an immediate inquiry as to the extent to which this spirit of disaffection prevailed, and whether there existed any organization of persons who were determined to resist the holding of the Court. The excitement seemed for a time to run high, and fears of popular violence were at one time threatening; but the direction given to the matter by his Honor seemed to allay the excitement, and all seemed disposed to await the report of the Grand Jury. The report was read next morning to a large and intensely interested audience; and we are pleased to add, that in its vindication of the fair fame of York District, as an orderly and law-abiding people, it was well received and accepted as a proper termination of the unfortunate affair.

Our inquiries induce us to believe that the conception of this interruption sprang from the bankrupt condition of our people, who finding themselves helplessly impoverished, are resting under the efforts of creditors to enforce payment out of the meagre remnant of their former estates.

VIrginia.—Gen. Schofield has been appointed the Commander of the District of Virginia, under the Reconstruction Act.

RICHMOND, March 13.—Gen. Schofield has assumed command here, and continues the existing officers.

Gen. Schofield has issued the following orders:

Headquarters 1st Dist., State of Virginia, Richmond, Va., March 13, 1867.

General Order No. 1.

I. In compliance with the order of the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First District, State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867.

II. All officers under the existing provisional government of the State of Virginia, will continue to perform the duties of their respective offices, according to law, unless otherwise hereafter ordered in individual cases, until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified in accordance with the above named act of Congress.

III. It is desirable that the military power conferred by the before mentioned act be exercised only so far as may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which that power was conferred, and the undersigned appeals to the people of Virginia, and especially to magistrates and other civil officers, to render the necessary aid for the exercise of this power as slight as possible, by strict obedience to the laws, and by impartial administration of justice to all classes.

IV. The staff officers now on duty at headquarters, Department of the Potomac, are assigned to corresponding duties at headquarters First District, State of Virginia.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

FRIENDS WHO ARE TOO LATE.—Since the close of the war several Northern newspapers have spoken out very boldly for the rights of the Southern white man, but unfortunately they are rather too late in their friendship. If they had helped us during the war their friendship might have been of some advantage to us; but, as it is, they really do more harm than good, for their feeble attacks on the Radical party only have the effect of uniting that party more closely and bitterly against us. Before the war there were many Northern men and papers who declared that they would fight for the South in case of collision between the two sections, but when war occurred they took the field against us and have been our bitterest enemies since. So it would be again. This train of thought is suggested by a declaration of the Springfield (Illinois) Sentinel, which says:

"Had we known what we know now, as doubtless thousands of other Democrats feel, the 'Union' armies would have been smaller and the 'Confederate' larger."

We repeat, that such friends are rather too late—they can do us no good now—we must make the best terms we can with the conquerors.

The Raleigh Sentinel very justly denounces the proposition styled the "Life and Campaigns of Gen. H. E. Lee," by James D. McCabe, Jr., as a perversion of the facts in reference to the charge made by Pettigrew's Brigade at Gettysburg. We agree with the Sentinel that "better and braver soldiers" than those from North Carolina "never marched under martial banners."—Petersburg Index.

There has been no history of the war yet published that has done anything like justice to the North Carolina troops, and we hope our people will refuse to encourage or patronize publications that ignore (purposely it seems) the gallant and faithful services of North Carolina soldiers.—North Carolina was the backbone of the Confederacy, and though her people commenced the contest with a good deal of reluctance and misgivings, yet they stood by the cause to the last. Her gallant men are certainly entitled to justice in history.

DIFFICULTIES OF A RICH MAN.—The great millionaire, Geo. Peabody, who has been on a visit to the United States for some months past, being about to leave for his adopted country, England, has caused the following card to be published in the Boston Post:

"Mr. George Peabody, intending soon to leave for England, deems it a duty due to himself to inform all those who, during his visit of ten months in his native country, have written to him asking loans of money, donations to literary institutions, subscriptions to churches, public charities, &c., or assistance for themselves or others, that the great number of these communications has rendered it impossible for him to read or answer, or even to open them in person. The latter duty has, therefore, been assigned, confidentially, to others. And as many of the writers have requested that their applications should be kept secret, Mr. Peabody would state that he has this day caused these letters, amounting to nearly four thousand, to be burnt in his presence, thus relieving their apprehensions and his own responsibility."

COLORED TROOPS.—Two companies of the 40th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, (Regulars) Col. Miles, commanding, arrived in this city on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Wednesday evening, en route for Charleston, where, we learn, they will be stationed.

During the night before last and the forenoon of yesterday, straggling parties of the detachment passing through were strolling about the streets and committing depredations of a character calculated to annoy, disturb and injure the citizens. We are informed that several stores were entered by bands of these stragglers and bold robberies committed in the very face of the owners. Abusive language accompanied these actions, and the owners of the goods thus stolen, on remonstrating with the soldiers on their action, were threatened with their lives.—Wilmington Journal.

President Johnson professes to have some good feeling and friendship for the South, yet he permits negro troops to be sent to dominate over the Southern white man. Save us from such friendship, for the bitterest "radical" could do no worse.

A NEW TICKET.—The New York Herald has started a new hobby. It impresses, with considerable force, upon the Southern people, the necessity of heartily acquiescing in, and cooperating with, the action of Congress in the work of reconstruction. It predicts speedy admission to Congress, and the most auspicious results, generally, as certain to flow from such a course. It suggests to the Southern press, in order to show that they are in earnest, that they would make a decided hit by proclaiming, as their reunion national ticket for 1868, the following: For President, General U. S. Grant; for Vice President, General R. E. Lee. The Herald adds: "The nomination of this ticket in the South would operate so powerfully upon the Northern public mind, in behalf of a general amnesty, that this Fortieth Congress, by a two-thirds vote in each house, would proclaim in, in order to ratify this Southern proposed treaty of peace, harmony, fraternity and reunion, in the names of Grant and Lee."

The New York Herald is so destitute of principle and honor, that it cannot be trusted to stand by its own recommendations.

DEATH OF REV. DR. JAMES PHILLIPS.—A good man "has fallen in Israel." Dr. James Phillips, for many years an honored and most useful Professor in our State University, is no more. A correspondent writing us from Chapel Hill, under date March 14th, 1867, says:

"The University has lost its oldest and best known Professor. The Rev. Dr. James Phillips, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, died suddenly this morning, Thursday, March 14th. He had gone, notwithstanding the feebleness of his health, to the College Chapel in order to conduct the regular morning religious exercises, which precede the recitations of the day, and had taken his seat on the rostrum—He was accosted by one of the students, but made no reply, and in a few minutes fell senseless to the floor. The physician was immediately summoned, but by the time he reached him, life had departed. Thus died peacefully, without pain, and at his post, one of the truest and noblest of men."

Dr. Phillips was born in the County of Essex, England, on the 22d of April, 1792. He was elected Professor in the University of North Carolina in July, 1826, and not long after was ordained as Minister of the Gospel in the Presbyterian Church, and continued up to the hour of his death in the diligent discharge of his duties both of Professor and Pastor.—Raleigh Standard.

Because we favored the adoption of the Howard amendment as the best terms that could be had, and have done all we could to restore peace and quiet to the people of this State by opposing a contest for the offices since the surrender of the Confederate armies, our amiable cotemporary of the Wilmington Dispatch calls us a "dirt-eater." For the editors of such papers as the Dispatch, Journal, Raleigh Sentinel, &c., we entertain the highest personal regard, but they must excuse us for telling them plainly that we have done a great deal of harm by their rather violent, proscriptive and imprudent course. It is time for them to change their conduct in regard to public affairs, and acknowledge their past errors, or retire. We sympathized as heartily as they did with the Confederate cause, but we saw long ago that the South would have to submit to the terms of the conquerors, and advised the people accordingly. They resisted, and the result is they must succumb to more degrading terms. If there are any "dirt-eaters" it is those who have pursued such a course as the papers mentioned above—not us.

THE STAY LAW.—Judge Fowle, as well as Judge Barnes, in the administration of the law, disregard the Legislative Stay Law, and are hearing cases under the Convention Stay Law. It seems to be conceded that the Act passed by the Legislature is not valid; therefore, we would state for the information of parties who have been sued to the approaching term in actions for debt, that under the operations of the ordinances of the Convention, as applied by Judge F., they will be required to pay one-tenth of the principal and interest, and all costs to date, at the first term, and the case continued for twelve months without any judgment. At the end of said twelve months, debtors may pay one-fifth and get twelve months more, and so on; but if they fail to pay the one-fifth they may plead and keep off judgment six months or longer, as the cases are reached upon the docket. If, however, parties prefer, or are not prepared, to meet the one-tenth, they must enter ordinary pleas by attorney, and their cases will stand upon the docket and be tried, in their order, according to number. If pleas are not thus entered, judgment, no doubt, will be given for the whole amount, collectible by Fall Term.—Newbern Journal of Commerce.

FROM MEXICO.—The evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. The settlement at Cordova is among the things of the past. The departure of Gen. Price, which has been duly chronicled, will be followed by almost all who associated with him at Cordova.

Judge Perkins has gone to Paris, France. Governor Harris left two weeks since for Havana. Gen. Shelby still remains in Cordova, and probably will remain for several months to come. The condition of the country is worse than has ever been known for twenty years. The main thoroughfare between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz is interrupted about every fifteen miles, and everything the unlucky passengers possess is taken with a quiet shrug of the shoulders and a polite declaration that "no le importa," which means that it makes no matter to me.

Governor T. C. Reynolds, of Missouri, will remain in the City of Mexico, and see the issue of affairs there. General T. C. Hindman will leave in two weeks for the United States, where it is his intention to practice law in Memphis or merchandise in New York.

With the evacuation of Mexico by the French, the rest of the foreigners think it best to leave the country; and those of other nationalities are leaving as fast as steamers will bear them from Vera Cruz.

DISTRESSING.—The accounts which reach us from various sections of our District, of the actual and prospective suffering, among the truly poor and helpless widows and orphans, who have been reduced by the ravages of war from plenty to penury, is heartrending. Scarcely a day passes over our heads but that some new tale of woe is brought to our ears; and what makes the matter worse, it is confined to that sex who have no earthly means to avoid the sad consequences that must ensue.—Lancaster Ledger.

SALES DAY.—A large number of persons were in attendance on Monday. A few sales were made by the Sheriff. Land sold very low. Several tracts, sold by order of the Ordinary, went off at a mere song. Cotton brought about 22 cents per pound.—Lancaster Ledger.

THE CUP OF TEARS.—We find the following legend told in Thorpe's Yuletide Tales. It is too beautiful to remain known only to Antiquarians:

"There was a mother who loved her first child with her whole heart, and thought she could not live without it, but the Almighty sent a great sickness among children which seized this little one, who lay on a sick bed even to death—Three days and three nights the mother watched and wept and prayed by the side of her darling child, but it died! The mother now alone in the wide world, gave way to most violent and un-speakable grief, she ate nothing and drank nothing, and wept, wept, wept three long days and three long nights. This the mother did without ceasing, calling constantly her child. The third night as she thus sat overcome with suffering, in the place where her child had died, her eyes bathed in tears, and faint from grief, the door softly opened and the mother started, for before her stood her departed child. It had become a heavenly angel, and sweetly as innocence, and was beautiful like the blessed. It had in its hand a small cup that was almost running over, so full it was. And the child spoke:

"Oh! dearest mother, weep no more for me; the angel of mourning has collected in this little cup the tears which you have shed for me. If for me you shed but one tear more it will overflow. I shall have no more rest in the grave and no joy in heaven. Therefore, O, dearest mother! I weep no more for your child; for it is well and happy, and angels are its companions."

"It then vanished. The mother shed no more tears, that she might not disturb her child's joy in Heaven."

A lady was told by a traveling gentleman, that every lady who had a small mouth was provided with a husband by the Government. "Oh! the pith!" said the lady, making her mouth as little as she could. The gentleman added—"That if she had a large mouth, she was provided with two husbands." My gracious! exclaimed the lady, at the same time throwing her mouth open to its full extent. The gentleman became alarmed, made his escape and has not been heard of since.

A recent fashionable marriage in New York was indefinitely postponed, because—"alast that it should be"—the bride was too drunk to say "yes."

Intoxicating liquor is sold to women in New York during illegal hours, at "small thread and needle establishments," according to the New York Evening Gazette.

Latest News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution removing the disability from holding office from Gov. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, and Gov. R. M. Patton of Alabama. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The Senate passed the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill. The Virginia delegation, before leaving Washington, yesterday, called upon the President, and said that he was aware of their presence here and trusted that the Reconstruction Act would have the desired effect of alleviating much of the bitterness caused by the war. He had opposed that measure, but, as it had become a law of the land, without his agency, he would faithfully execute it. It is stated that the President has decided to nominate only Democrats, and let the responsibility rest with the Senate.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 16.—The Democrats have carried the municipal elections. CARLEISLE, Pa., March 16.—At the election here, a riot of citizens and soldiers occurred, which resulted in the death of one of each party.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton firmer, 32 to 32 1/2. Gold \$1 3/4. LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton market opens with continued activity, prices further advanced. Sales to-day 15,000 bales.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The meeting of the Council of State will take place on Tuesday, March 20th, instead of Wednesday, March 20th, as heretofore announced.

Gov. Worth is still in Washington and will be absent for several days to come.—Raleigh Sentinel.

New Hampshire, at the recent election, voted by a 3,000 majority, carrying Congressmen and the Legislature.

BISHOPS' MEETING.—Bishop Doggett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gives notice that the annual meeting of the Bishops of that Church will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th of April next.

A Good Sign.—The Valley Virginian says only one merchant from Staunton, and but few from Augusta, have gone north for goods this Spring, and their orders are light. Our people are preparing for the worst. Homespun will do very well in "District No. 1."

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—Both Houses of the Maryland legislature on Tuesday last adopted a bill reported by the Committee on Finance, appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the suffering at the South.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.—James Anderson, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, having accepted a similar position on the North Carolina Railroad, C. Booknight, Esq., has accepted the office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Anderson.—Charles H. Manson, Esq., succeeds Mr. Booknight as Secretary and Treasurer.—Guardian.

THE MARRIAGE OF BLOOD RELATIVES.—In a recent report to the Kentucky Legislature, the commissioners of the Kentucky Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded children make a vigorous protest against the intermarriage of persons nearly related. It is stated that the charitable institutions of the State are filled with the offspring of those marriages, and that every interest of humanity and religion demand the legal prevention of marriages between blood relations.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1.—I see it stated in your issue this morning that J. D. B. DeBow, editor of DeBow's Review, is dead. I think it my duty to contradict the statement. The editor is still living and full of statistical energy. His brother, Mr. Franklin DeBow, died in New York a few days ago.

MARRIED.

In Ireddell county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. W. B. Watts, Mr. David E. Templeton to Miss Margaret A. Moore.

In Gaston county, on the 5th inst., Mr. W. D. Hanna to Miss Harriet Brady. Also, on the 6th inst., Mr. James B. Shannon to Miss Harriet Hanna.

CITY LAW.

In consequence of the narrow escape of several persons from being shot on Saturday by bird-hunters shooting into houses, the Ordinance prohibiting shooting in the City limits and imposing a fine or imprisonment, will be strictly enforced hereafter on all persons who violate it, old and young. Parents and guardians had better notify their children, as they are liable for all offences committed against said Ordinance. The Marshal and Police will arrest and bring to my Office all persons violating this Ordinance.

S. A. HARRIS, Mayor. March 18, 1867.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES. Another Cargo to Arrive. DIRECT IMPORTATION.

The Brig S. P. Brown, with 260 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, will arrive about 25th inst. Merchants and others will do well to send in their orders at once. WORTH & DANIEL, March 18, 1867. 3w Wilmington, N. C.

SPRINGS' CORNER!

New and Complete Stock of Goods!! I am now offering one of the best selected and cheapest Stocks of Goods brought to this market since the close of the war, consisting of

DRY GOODS!

Comprising Bleached and unbleached Domestic, Colliques, Delaines, Foulards, Alpaccas, Lustras, Poplins, Jaconet Dress Patterns, Barges, Grenadines, Organdies, Chambrays, black and fancy Silks, and a numerous variety of Dress Goods too numerous to mention.

WHITE GOODS—Comprising Swiss, Jaconet and Barred Muslins, Lawns, Cotton and Linen Dispersing, White Damask Table Linens, Towellings, Dimity, Linens, &c., &c.

LACES! LACES! of all kinds and descriptions. The celebrated Claret Lace, Real Valenciennes Lace, Embroideries, Edgings, Insertings and Ruffings of every variety.

NOTIONS—Embracing every fashionable style of Dress Buttons and Trimmings, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, Linen and Paper Collars, Handkerchiefs, Silk and Velveteen Ribbons, Corsets, Hoop Skirts; in short, everything included in the comprehensive term NOTIONS.

SHAWLS! for Spring and Summer. Be sure and ask for the celebrated and fashionable Shetland Shawl and Spring Fancy Skirt, so pretty and comfortable that no lady should be without one.

LADIES' and GENTS' HATS!

In every fashionable style, and BOOTS and SHOES for great and small, not to be excelled for style and finish by any in the market. I also offer to the public a small and well selected stock of STAPLE HARDWARE; also, GLASS and PUTTY, and

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Superior Black and Green Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, which I offer as cheap as can be purchased at any house in the city. Having bought my Goods low, in these days of high prices, I am now prepared to offer superior advantages to all Wholesale and Retail dealers, and am satisfied if you give me a call I shall hardly fail to please. March 18, 1867. A. SINCLAIR.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are receiving at our Dry Goods Store a very large Stock of NEW GOODS for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, LADIES DRESS GOODS.

In every variety; Embroideries; Ladies' Misses' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed Hats; Black Silk Sacques and Spring Shawls; a full assortment of goods for men's wear; Hats, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloth, &c., &c. Our stock will embrace everything to be found in a first class Dry Goods Store. We would especially invite the Ladies to call and examine our stock, as it will afford us pleasure to show our Goods. Give us a call before buying, as we are determined no house in the South shall under-sell us either wholesale or retail.

BREM, BROWN & CO. March 18, 1867. 2w

Just Received,

In Store and will be sold wholesale or retail, Rio and Laguayra Coffee, of superior quality; Sugar; Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, best in market; Molasses; Adamantine Candles, by the box; a prime article of Carolina Rice, new crop; Bacon Sides; Leaf Lard; Sugar cured Ham; a fresh lot of Garden Seed, just in time; Northern Potatoes, good rich Mercer, Pink Eye and Snow Ball; the celebrated Parlor Match, by the box, dozen or gross; Durham's Smoking Tobacco by the pound or sack; Cotton Yarn; Cheating Tobacco; various qualities; Lorillard Snuff, always on hand; 500 bushels prime bread Corn; 200 bushels best Seed Oats; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Soda; Star; Hemlock Leather, as cheap as any; Brads; Steel Hoes; Chopping Axes; Trace Chains; Scribe and Cradle Blades; Curry Combs; Brushes; Coffee Mills; Rifle Powder; Blasting Powder; Shot and Caps; a fine assortment of Nails from the best factories in the United States, so called; White Rope; Well Rope; Men's Brogan, with various other articles, quick sales, short profits and fair dealings.

Still at the old stand in Springs' building. Look out for the Deer Skin and walk in. Terms CASH. W. BOYD. March 18, 1867.

NOTICE.

I will sell on Saturday, 6th of April next, one fine GOLD WATCH, the property of Miss M. A. Lowrie, deceased. T. H. BREM, Adm'r. March 18, 1867. 3t

STOLEN

From Martin Icehower's residence, near Charlotte, the night of the 10th inst., a large black sorrel HORSE, 16 hands high, 9 years old, blaze in the face, 3 white feet, and a knot on the knee-joint of the right hind leg. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Horse, or for information that will enable me to get him. ANDREW PLASTER. March 18, 1867. pd

A New Supply

OF WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES, at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. March 18, 1867. 2t

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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