

Western Democrat. W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 26, 1867.

The Raleigh Sentinel, speaking of Mr Stevens' confiscation bill, says:

"We think if the Southern people will act promptly, and comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, the majority of the Republicans of Congress will feel in honor bound to make the plan of Congressional reconstruction a reality. If anything should occur between this and the next Congress to inflame and excite the Republican party against the South more intensely, we do not doubt that Mr Stevens' policy will be carried out."

We agree with the Sentinel exactly in the above remark, and are sorry that that paper did not give such good advice when the Howard amendment alone was under consideration. But we respectfully suggest to the Sentinel that its course is not tending to peace and quiet, but is calculated to "inflame and excite" by the continued assaults on Mr Holden and other citizens of this State who feel that they are pursuing the best policy and doing their duty by co-operating with Gov. Holden. We hope the Sentinel will discontinue quarrelling for the next twelve months. Try it, and see if good will not result.

We have no spite or bad feeling against Gov. Worth, the Sentinel, or any of their party, to gratify—we want no office for ourselves, and neither have we any personal favorites to promote—but we tell the Sentinel what we honestly believe, that if the party which now holds the offices and controls the State, insist on being continued in power at the ensuing elections, there will be no reconstruction or admission of the State into the Union soon, and the work will have to be commenced anew next year or the year after.

We lay no claim to having been a Union man during the war, but, on the contrary, we avow that we heartily sympathized with the Confederate cause—but we do claim that since the surrender we have favored accepting the best terms we could get from those controlling the Government, and therefore we urged the adoption of the Howard amendment. In order to advance reconstruction, we think that none but those who are considered loyal by Congress should seek to hold office under the reconstruction movement.

In saying this much, we can truly declare that our only object is to prevent agitation and do what we can to save the people of North Carolina from further trouble, and probably ruin.

AN INCORRECT IMPRESSION.—We frequently see in the speeches of members of Congress, and in Northern papers, the charge that the Southern people and the Confederate authorities wilfully and intentionally starved Northern soldiers who were prisoners of war. This impression seems to prevail extensively at the North, and is doing us a vast amount of harm. The Southern press and public men ought to do all in their power to correct this impression, for we do not believe that any one was intentionally starved. The fact is, the Southern people were reduced to such extremities during the war that neither they nor their Government had it in their power to prevent suffering. The testimony at the trial of Major Gee, the commander of the Salisbury prison, clearly proves this. Southern soldiers, as well as civilians, frequently suffered for food.

If these facts were properly presented to the Northern people, we think it would do much towards allaying bad feeling.

We call the attention of Southern papers to the matter.

We publish in this issue all the Reconstruction Acts recently adopted by Congress. Those who may want to refer to them hereafter had better save the paper for that purpose, as it will be out of our power to furnish extra copies.

The recent snow and sleet did not kill all the peaches in this section. There is still a chance for plenty of fruit.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.—General Sheridan, commander in Louisiana, has issued an order saying that there will be no removals from office unless circumstances require it. It is desirable, during the process of reorganization, to change as little as possible the machinery of the Provisional Government.

Andrew Plaster advertises his horse in the Charlotte Democrat as stolen. He ought to have stuck to his horse.—Raleigh Standard.

Nevertheless, the sticking and drawing qualities of our friend Andrew are good, for the horse came back as soon as it was ascertained he was stuck in the Democrat.

Cureton's Store P. O., Lancaster District, S. C., has been re-opened and B. F. Phillips appointed Postmaster.

A DISHONEST PRACTICE.—Many of our subscribers make complaint that their papers are taken by those not entitled to them and read, and passed from hand to hand until they are quite worn out before coming into possession of the owner. This is entirely wrong, not to say dishonest on the part of those guilty of such unlicensed business. If you desire to read a newspaper, go and subscribe for one and pay for it, and then you can read with a clear conscience and have the satisfaction to know that you neither defraud your neighbor nor the publisher. It is as much a sin to steal a newspaper as it is to rob a corn-crib.

GENERAL SICKLES' ARRIVAL.—Charleston, March 21.—General Sickles has arrived. A salute of thirteen guns was fired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Groceries, large stock—Hammond & McLaughlin. Cooking Stores and Tin Ware—D. H. Byerly. New Spring Goods—Elias & Cohen. Confectioneries, Groceries, &c.—Nisbet & Maxwell. New Groceries—A. H. Tate, opposite old Charlotte Hotel. New Dry Goods—Buxbaum & Lang. Dentistry—Dr. A. W. Alexander. 30 Treasury Notes wanted at the First National Bank. City Ordinance—S. A. Harris, Mayor. Equitable Life Assurance Society—Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. Bank Notes, Gold Bullion and Gold and Silver Coin, Bought and Sold at the First National Bank. Mike Lipman's Great Combination Show.

RATE OF INTEREST.—We find an article giving the rounds of the papers purporting to give the legal rate of interest in each State. In regard to interest in North Carolina the statement is so erroneous that we think it ought to be corrected, which we will do for the benefit of the public generally. The article in question says:

"North Carolina, six per cent. Contract for more void, with a forfeit of double the amount of the loan."

This may be a correct statement of the old law in this State, but it should be known that our Legislature, in 1866, passed the following Act: An Act to Establish the Rate of Interest, and Repeal Chapter 114, of the Revised Code, Entitled "Usury."

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 the legal rate of interest upon all sums of money, where interest is allowed, shall be six per cent. per annum for such time as interest may accrue, and no more: Provided, however, That any person may, for the loan of money, but upon no other account, take interest at a rate so great as eight per cent., both the consideration and the rate of interest shall be set forth in an obligation signed by the party to be charged or his agent. And if any person shall agree to take a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum, when no rate is named in the obligation, or a greater rate than eight per cent., when the rate is named, the interest shall not be recoverable at law or in equity, when the plea of usury shall be relied on, the defendant may examine the plaintiff on oath, either by deposition or in open court, according to the course of law.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That chapter 114, of the Revised Code, entitled "Usury," is hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of March, A. D., 1866.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.—President Johnson has always had it in his power to either release Jefferson Davis or give him a fair and speedy trial. Mr Davis ought to have been released from his cruel imprisonment long ago, or given a chance to secure his release by the Courts, but the President has refused to act in the matter. We are gratified, however, to see that some of the Northern papers (even of the Radical stripe) are advocating the immediate release of Mr Davis. The New York Herald says:

"Now that the question of reconstruction is approaching a settlement, when slavery, the primary cause of the rebellion, is abolished, and the rebellion has gone with it to the tomb of the Capulets, and the Southern States are on the road to accept the inevitable necessities of the hour, what is the use of retaining the leader of the rebellion in custody any longer? Jeff. Davis is perfectly harmless. He can do no mischief if set at large on his parole to answer any charges that may be brought against him. Congress should, therefore, pass a resolution requesting the President to release him. Such a measure could do no possible harm. On the contrary, it would do much to encourage the good spirit which in spite of the remnant of political fire-eaters left in the South, is evidently now beginning to prevail there."

A BITTER ENEMY.—Mr Thad. Stevens seems to be influenced by the most malignant feelings towards the South. Last week he introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to confiscate a large amount of the property of Southern people. It was postponed till December next, but he made a speech in favor of it, from which we make a few extracts as specimens.

We do not believe that Mr Stevens will be sustained in his extreme views by the Radical party in Congress, especially if the Southern States accept and carry out the Reconstruction Acts recently passed, and promptly apply for admission into the Union under the same.

In support of his bill Mr Stevens said:

"The laws of war authorize us to take this property by our sovereign power; by a law now to be passed. We have a subdued enemy in our power; we have all their property and lives at our disposal. No peace has been formed. No terms of peace or of reconciliation have been yet proposed, unless the proclamation of the President can make peace and war. The Constitution denies him any power in either case. Then, unless Andrew Johnson be king, the terms of peace are yet to be proclaimed. Among those terms, as we have shown, we have a right to impose confiscation of all their property—to 'impoverish' them, as Andrew Johnson has told us; to 'divide their large farms, and sell them to indigent whites.' This is a strict law and good common sense. Now, then, without reference to any former act, we have a right to seize the property named in this bill, and ten times more. You behold at your feet a conquered foe, an atrocious enemy. Tell him on what terms he may arise and depart or remain loyal. But do not embrace him too hastily. Be sure first that there is no dagger in his girdle."

Here is his idea of mercy:

"This bill is very merciful toward a cruel, outlawed belligerent, who, when their armies were defeated, would gladly have compromised if their lives were saved. Those who will be affected by this bill will not exceed seventy thousand out of a population of six million whites, for this is a people of aristocrats and subjects—of a proud nobility and a cringing, poor peasantry.—Those seventy thousand persons own about three hundred and ninety million acres of land out of the five hundred million in the Confederate States. This together with the town property, cannot be worth less than \$10,000,000,000. This estimate includes no man's property who was worth less than \$10,000; nor does it include any personal property, which may perhaps swell it to \$12,000,000,000. The fine proposed would be but one-twentieth of their estates. Were ever such great malefactors so gently dealt with!"

On the pardoning power he discourses as follows:

"I must take the liberty to deny that any pardon, or any other power vested in the President can withdraw these forfeited estates from the confiscation decreed by Congress. Nothing less than an act of Congress can divest them from the United States and bestow them on the pardoned belligerents. But, at the most, the pardons extend to but fourteen thousand out of seventy thousand wealthy belligerents. While there is not the least pretence in law that the President, by pardon or otherwise, can wrest this property from the Government, yet it is melancholy that the Executive should confederate with traitors, and by his own act and on his own individual responsibility attempt to take billions out of the Treasury of the United States to enrich bloody traitors; to impose burdens on the loyal men who risked life and property to save the nation that fawning rebels might live in affluence and glory. But even if all these now pardoned were beyond our reach, there are still several thousand who are not shielded by these potential characters.—That will suffice for the small sum which this bill requires."

RIDICULOUS FASHION.—That of females wearing a bunch of false hair on the back of the head. An eminent English chemist asserts that the most of this false hair is infested with a very poisonous insect which breeds on the person of the wearer. Let the unsightly practice be discontinued.

The following is one of the sections of an Act passed by Congress on the 2d inst:

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas be forthwith disbanded, and that the further organization, arming or calling into service of the said militia, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress.

Now what is the use for an Adjutant General of Militia in North Carolina. Every cent that has been paid to such an officer since the close of the war was just that much of the State's money wasted. We called the attention of the Legislature to the matter, and suggested the discontinuance of the office until we were permitted to properly organize a Militia force, but that body refused to curtail expenses in any way.

CONFISCATION.—The New York Times says that the confiscation speech of Mr Thad. Stevens, delivered viciously in the House on Monday, will hardly bring the response he would like. His project meets with very little favor even among Radicals. The Chicago Tribune, one of the radicalist of Radical journals, has taken grounds against it, declaring that it is entitled to no encouragement, and that the Western people do not desire and will not tolerate it. The same tone pervades the comments of nearly the entire Republican press on the subject.

The New York Tribune, of Wednesday, says: "Mr Stevens' speech yesterday, in support of his bill providing for an extensive confiscation of rebel property, is fully reported in our columns to-day. Mr Stevens is always a forcible speaker, but unless the Democrats shall again rally in solid column to his support, as they did when he advocated the reconstruction bill, he is not likely to have much success in urging confiscation."

A. A. MCKETHAN & SONS.—We transfer to our columns, from the Wilmington Dispatch, the following just and well merited compliment to this enterprising firm:

Home Manufacturers.—We have been shown by Messrs. A. Johnson & Co., to whom the forwarding has been entrusted, two elegant leather-top buggies for Dr. G. C. McGregor, of Brenham, Texas. These buggies were made in Fayetteville, at the extensive carriage manufactory of Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Sons. Messrs. McKethan for many years have enjoyed a reputation as carriage manufacturers throughout the Southern States, and before the war were in the habit of sending vehicles of every class to all the States, from North Carolina to Texas. The excellence of the materials used by them and the superiority of the workmanship of everything that goes out from their shops, render their make durable, and have commended them to the patronage of all persons who know how to appreciate really good work. It is unnecessary for Southern people to send North, when they can be supplied so much better and cheaper nearer home.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore Gazette thus speaks of the impeachment matter: "I have been put in possession of some facts which shed a flood of light upon the question of impeachment. It seems that some time ago a scheme was concocted by which the act of Congress providing for the succession of the Presidency was to be so altered that the Speaker of the House should succeed in case of the death or removal of both President and Vice President.—Wade got wind of this project in time to stifle it before it matured. In revenge, the friends of Colfax, especially those on the Judiciary Committee, clandestinely set their faces against the impeachment, and interposed obstacles which induced abortive attempts to take the matter out of their hands and refer it to a special committee. The sequel is known. It is now further stated that in consequence of these intrigues the parties in the interest of the Speaker have been somewhat favored in the matter of Executive patronage, so much so that the amiable President of the Senate emphatically avers that the 'party' has become demoralized, and that never till now has he feared the power of the President to read it asunder."

OUTRAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—New York, March 22.—The Times says that private agents represent that the Miners in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, are committing serious outrages. Superintendent Littlehale was murdered last week. Gov. Geary has been appealed to for protection.

A NOTEWORTHY ACTION.—An incident of the times has recently come to our knowledge, that we think should be put upon record; and we the more gladly publish it because it adds further testimony to the virtue and integrity of Southern women. Early in January past, a letter was received at the post office in this place, addressed to "E. A. Marshall, Esq." Mrs. E. A. Marshall of this county, supposing that there was some mistake in the address, and that it was intended for her, opened it, and to her surprise found that it related to certain silver plate that had been stolen from her by some of Kilpatrick's cavalry, when Sherman's command passed through this region in the early part of 1865. The letter was signed by Mrs. V. J. Faison, of Faison's Depot, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and stated that certain silver was in the possession of a cousin of hers, a widow lady—that she was anxious to restore it to the rightful owner—that some of it was marked "E. A. Marshall," and other pieces simply with the initials; that learning that there was a family by the name of Marshall residing in this county, she forwarded the letter addressed as above, and asked if any of them had lost any plate during the "Great March," and for a description of it. She further stated that the plate came into the possession of her relative as pay for work done for a Yankee soldier, whose command spent several days in the neighborhood of her residence; that having lost everything but a sewing machine, some of the troops requiring sewing done, among them the holder of the silver, got her to put the machine in use for them, and they paid her for her services with such things as they had "picked up." In this way the silver came into her possession. The soldier when he passed it over to her stated that there was more of it in the possession of another soldier.

Mrs. Marshall replied stating the number of pieces she had lost, and describing them. In due time an answer was received, from Mrs. Faison, and the description pronounced to be satisfactory—that the number of pieces in her relative's possession was eighteen, and requested Mrs. Marshall to direct how she would have it forwarded to her. Mrs. Marshall has since received the plate.—Wadesboro Argus.

STATE NEWS.

Gov. Worth returned to the city last night after several days' absence.—Raleigh Sentinel, 22d.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James I. Long, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen of this place, died very suddenly at Col. Thos. D. Meares, in this county, on Wednesday, 20th inst.—Salisbury Banner.

Judge Barnes is in the city, having just passed through the business of his Court in Nash. The Judge informs us that no appeal from his decision on the Stay Law has been taken in any of his Courts, though, perhaps, two thousand cases have been heard under the Convention Stay Law.—Raleigh Sentinel.

TROOPS.—We learn that two companies of colored troops have been ordered to Wilmington, under Gen. Miles. One company of white regulars is coming to Raleigh, under Col. Frank; and one company of the 8th infantry, Capt. Charles Snyder, has been ordered to Goldsboro.—Raleigh Standard.

NEWBERN, N. C. March 21.—Maj. Jno. Hughes was unanimously elected to the State Senate, to-day. The negroes voted.

SOME RELIEF.—We learn that Gov. Worth and Gen. Robinson, have ordered to this county 300 bushels of the corn appropriated by the Southern Relief Association of New York, to be distributed to the truly needy.—Wadesboro Argus.

We observe that Mr L. P. Wheat, formerly of this State, is giving concerts in the City of New York, at Wallack's Theatre. He is assisted by Madame Parepa-Rosa, Carl Rosa, and others.

We are assured by an experienced miner, that Davidson County is fast becoming a genuine Eldorado. Capital and enterprise with good machinery, it is said, cannot find a better field for investment, even in California than is offered by the mines of this region. We understand that certain long heads in Congress are already taking time by the forelock and looking after their own interests in the regions they are trying to reconstruct. It is a good sign.—Greensboro Register.

STAMP ON BONDS TO MAKE TITLE TO LAND.—The following letter to a gentleman of this City will be of interest to our readers: Treasury Dep't, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, March 16, 1867.

Sir:—I reply to your letter of the 11th inst., that a contract for the sale of land, or to make a title-deed to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money, requires a five cent stamp as an agreement for each sheet or piece of paper upon which it is written. Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

It appears from the above that a contract for the conveyance of real estate requires only a five cent stamp, no matter how large is the purchase money agreed to be paid.—Raleigh Sentinel.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL TRUSTEES.—According to appointment the trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund had a meeting in New York on Tuesday afternoon. Among the gentlemen present were General Grant and Admiral Farragut, Hon. R. C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Governor Aiken of South Carolina, William A. Graham of North Carolina, and George N. Eaton of Maryland. Their meetings will be continued for several days, and the result it is expected, will be such as will present a plan which will enable the South to reap immediately the benefits of the donation. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, who was present, is said to be preparing to go to Europe.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ARMY OFFICERS.—An official document from the War Department informs Congress and the public what is the annual pay and allowances of all kinds of the different officers of the army.—Grant, \$18,120; Sherman, \$14,813; Halleck, \$7,717; Meade, \$7,717; Sheridan, \$7,717; Thomas, \$7,717; McDowell, \$5,517; Rosecrans, \$5,517; colonels, \$4,500; lieutenant colonels, \$3,994; majors, \$3,765; captains, \$3,049; first lieutenants, \$2,713, and second lieutenants, \$2,638.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—Mr Aldridge, of the firm of Aldridge & Cox, merchants, of Kinst. n., North Carolina, reached this city last week, for the purpose of laying in a stock of goods, which he did, and was about starting for home, when he was suddenly seized with illness, at the Fountain Hotel, where he was stopping, on Saturday morning, and expired during the evening of that day. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease. The remains were prepared in proper manner to be forwarded to his home, in North Carolina.—Baltimore Sun.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CEPHALONIA.—50,000 Persons without Food or Shelter.—Further details of the damage done by the late earthquake have come to hand from Corfu Oryostoli is completely destroyed. The whole lower part of the town, which was the finest and the richest, has disappeared—not a single house remains standing. In the centre of the town the houses have also suffered to a great extent; most of them require to be built again. Used to a life of comfort, the inhabitants of that doomed town are now without home and without clothes—in fact, with no resources at all. A few wooden sheds have been built but they can shelter only a few families; the mass of the islanders are camped in the fields or under the trees.

The full extent of the disasters in the interior of the island is not yet known, but it is certain that they are considerable. A great number of villages are in ruins, and two of them have been engulfed. The victims belonging to those two villages are said to number 500. In the town of Lixuri more than 100 bodies have been discovered. In the whole island more than 50,000 persons, at least, are without home and without food.

THE PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.—The Farmer's Club of the American Institute, of New York, recently held a meeting, at which a discussion took place on the best method of destroying curculio on fruit trees. One of the members stated that if a hole was bored in the body of the tree and filled with sulphur it would so infect the tree that no insect or worm would live upon it.—Upon some doubt being expressed as to its efficacy, he said that he had tried the remedy, and spoke from experience. The chairman remarked that if this be a sure preventive, it was worth millions to the country, and we need never lack a supply of fruit in the future. We hope our friends who have orchards will try the experiment.

Latest News.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, March 23.—Hon. A. H. Garland, ex-member of the Confederate Congress, and whose case brought out the opinion of the Supreme Court abolishing the test oath as to attorneys, is here. He will apply for a seat as a Senator from Arkansas, and on rejection will bring the matter before the Supreme Court.

A Cabinet consultation on the points of the veto of the supplemental bill was held to-day. In the Senate on yesterday, Mr Wilson introduced a concurrent resolution regarding Mr Davis. It concludes that common justice, sound public policy, and the national honor, unite in recommending his speedy trial or release on bail. Mr Wilson will endeavor to get a vote on it before the adjournment.

The House passed the bill directing the Freedmen's Bureau agents to afford such relief to all classes in the way of food as will prevent starvation and extreme want.

FIRE IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, March 23.—The Winter Garden and the Southern Hotel is burning. The Winter Garden is entirely destroyed, together with Booth's wardrobe. The Southern Hotel is badly damaged. Loss \$300,000.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton quiet at 304 to 31 for middling uplands. Flour and Wheat advanced. Gold 34 1/2 premium. LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton dull—uplands 134 pence, Orleans 134—sales to-day 7,000 bales.

GEN. LEE ON THE SITUATION.—Richmond, March 23.—It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Lee is strongly in favor of the people voting for a Convention, and that every man not actually disfranchised should not only take the necessary steps to prepare himself to vote, but he should urge his friends, both white and colored, to prepare themselves to vote.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Geo. Peabody, Esq., who has been here attending the meeting of the trustees of the Southern educational fund, gave a dinner last night to Gen. and Mrs. Grant. The trustees and a large number of citizens were present. At the close of the banquet, Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina, moved, and Hon. W. A. Graham of N. C., seconded, a resolution highly laudatory of Mr Peabody.

PRICES NOW AND THEN.—A comparison of present prices with those of the beginning of last year, shows that breadstuffs have advanced on an average about 35 per cent, while daily products and beef and pork have declined 20 per cent, and groceries about 10 per cent. A comparison of the prices of March, 1866, with those of March, 1865—when the war terminated—exhibited no material change.

JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.—The Japanese Commissioners for Washington have arrived at San Francisco. They rejoice in the following euphonic and pronounceable names: Onowotomogoro, first commissioner; Matsunoda Yudayne, second commissioner; Fukusawa Ukitei, secretary; Fohndi Sevia, first interpreter; Seky Skipinachi, second interpreter; Finno Shinnoto, paymaster; Ogawawara Orata Hagker, naval officer, and native servants.

MARRIED. On the 20th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Browne, the Rev. William C. Power of the S. C. Conference, and Pastor of the Methodist Church at Charlotte, N. C., to Mrs. M. Louisa McEachin, daughter of Gen. Wm Evans of Marion, S. C. At Cureton's gold mine, in Union county, on the 28th ult., by G. D. Broom, Esq., Mr Charles Hare to Miss Sarah Saines, both of Lancaster District, S. C. In Memphis, on the 28th ult., Captain Francis D Stockton of Statesville, N. C., to Miss Helen Haynes, daughter of Col. Landon C Haynes.

NEW GOODS. We are now daily receiving our large and well assorted Spring Stock of Goods, and will offer inducements to Wholesale or Retail buyers. We are determined not to be undersold. Call and look before purchasing. March 25, 1867. ELIAS & COHEN.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Cash Capital \$3,000,000. Annual Income \$2,000,000.

The Policy Holder shares in the profits of the Company. The Cash dividend for 1866 is Thirty (30) per cent. Now is the time to secure a Policy and thereby make a sure and certain provision for your family. Call for Circulars and Policies.

ACCIDENTAL POLICIES, in the Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, issued. FIRE Insurance Companies of known and indisputable responsibility represented by us. E. NYE HUTCHISON. J. C. BURROUGHS. R. A. SPRINGS. March 25, 1867.

A. R. NISBET. D. G. MAXWELL. NISBET & MAXWELL, DEALERS IN Confectioneries and Fine Groceries, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Parks' Building, Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 25, 1867.

AT NISBET & MAXWELL'S, Choice Havana and American Segars—the best and largest stock in the city. A fine assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco—best brands. Lorillard and Carolina Belle Snuff. 1,000 pounds choice Leaf Lard, 3,000 pounds Bacon, and a superior lot of Rice and Buckwheat Flour. March 25, 1867.

BANK NOTES Bought at the Highest Market Rates at the First National Bank of Charlotte. T. W. DEWEY, Cashier. March 25, 1867.

GOLD BULLION, U. S. Securities, State and R. R. Bonds AND COUPONS, Bought at First National Bank of Charlotte. T. W. DEWEY, Cashier. March 25, 1867.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES WANTED AT THE First National Bank of Charlotte. T. W. DEWEY, Cashier. March 25, 1867.

COOKING STOVES, OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERN.

D. H. BYERLY, Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C. Has for sale "Spears' Anti-Dust Cooking STOVES," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used. Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them. D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping. TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms. REPAIRING promptly executed. D. H. BYERLY, Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C. March 25, 1867.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN, Have in Store and for sale, on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Produce, a large stock of Groceries, Mess Pork, Beef Hams, Bacon and Lard, Baggings, Rope, Nails, Iron, Salt, Farming Implements, Leather, &c., Molasses, (some very fine Georgia Syrup,) Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, &c. A large lot of Cheese and Crackers, Corn, Flour and Meal. Yarns, Sheetings and Shirts. HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN, Trade Street, Bryce's Building, March 25, 1867.

Gold and Silver Coin Bought and Sold at the First National Bank of Charlotte. T. W. DEWEY, Cashier. March 25, 1867.

GROCERIES, Groceries!! I have in Store, and am receiving daily, 20,000 lbs. choice Bacon—hams, shoulders and sides, 2,000 lbs. superior Leaf Lard, 20 barrels Macerell—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1,500 lbs. Coffee, Rio and Java, a very choice article, 3,000 lbs Sugar—all grades, 1,500 gallons Molasses—Porto Rico, New Orleans, and other grades, Together with a well assorted Stock of FANCY GROCERIES, Consisting in part of Pickles, Canned Oysters, Sardines, Crackers, Genuine Havana Segars, Tobacco, smoking and chewing; Lorillard Snuff, Pepper, Spice, Soda, Starch, Soap, Candles, Pure Cider Vinegar, Powder, Shot, Caps, Stoves, Buckets, Brooms, Blacking, &c., &c., With almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, which I will sell low down for cash, wholesale and retail, at my store, two doors below Broom, Brown & Co's Hardware store, and nearly opposite the old Charlotte Hotel. Give me a call; I ask a fair trade. March 25, 1867. A. H. TATE.

NEW GOODS, BUXBAUM & LANG, Are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, Which will be sold at a small advance on New York Prices. Their stock consists of everything belonging to Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Our Stock of DRY GOODS consists in part of Calicoes, Delaines, Foulards, Challies, Poplins, Bleached and Unbleached Domestic, Irish Linens, Table Linen, full stock of Jaconet Edging, Cambrics and Insertings, together with a large lot of Hosiery, &c., &c. LADIES' TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Fringes, Tassels and Bugle Trimmings. Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS, of the most improved styles. Clothing, for Men and Boys, of the latest Paris styles. None kept but of the best qualities, and we can guarantee satisfaction to all that are willing to give us a trial. Our establishment is easily to be found—it is the Corner Store under Mansion House. March 25, 1867. BUXBAUM & LANG.

A. W. ALEXANDER, SURGEON DENTIST, (OFFICE IN THE BRAWLEY BUILDING,) CHARLOTTE, N. C. Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. March 25, 1867.

City Ordinance. Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Charlotte, That any person, not a member, interfering in any manner with the Fire Company when on parade or duty, shall, upon being reported to the Mayor or Council, be fined Five Dollars for each offence. S. A. HARRIS, Mayor. March 25, 1867.

NOTICE. I will sell on Saturday, 6th of April next, one fine GOLD WATCH, the property of Miss M. A. Lowry, deceased. The sale will take place at the Public Square, at 11 o'clock. March 18, 1867. 31

CHARLOTTE MARKET, March 25, 1867. CORRECTED BY STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. The weather was so inclement last week, and the roads in such bad condition, that but little was done in commercial business. During the early part of the week Cotton advanced to 24 1/2 and 25, and several bales were sold at these figures, but on Friday and Saturday prices declined to 22 1/2, owing to unfavorable reports from New York and Liverpool. Corn \$1.40 per bushel from stores. None offered from wagons. Flour \$14 to \$15 per barrel—fair supply in market. Bacon 16 to 18. Lard 16 to 18. Butter, Eggs and Chickens in demand. No other changes to note.

QUOTATIONS OF N. C. BANK NOTES, Corrected by BREXNER, KELLOGG & PETERS, Bankers and Brokers, Charlotte, N. C.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Includes Bank of North Carolina, Merchants Bank of Newbern, Farmers Bank of Greensboro, Bank of Roxboro, etc.