with the matter.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

April 9, 1867.

WHO ARE TO BLAME. - We occasionally see the charge made by some of our cotemporaries in this State that certain persons have deserted the President's policy of reconstruction and gone over to the radicals. We don't remember what particular papers we saw this charge in. or we would name them, for we desire to say a few words in reply and show that the charge is not true in the sense in which it is made. And we will remark in advance, that what we say on the subject is not from any bad feeling or for the purpose of injuring any one; for if others will permit it, we are always willing to let by-gones to his arrest: be by-gones. What little influence we possess we have used for promoting peace and shielding Southern men generally from further harm and difficulty. We intend to assist in making one more effort to save the people from further trouble ; if that fails we shall consider that we have forehead; large ears, and one eye seems slightly

First, we will say that we were a friend of the President's policy and earnestly worked for its success. Last summer we attended a District Convention at Salisbury for the purpose of assisting in promoting that policy; then we went to the State Convention at Raleigh, and afterwards to the Philadelphia Convention. We and others who acted with us did everything possible to promote reconstruction on the President's plan, and never deserted it, for the simple reason that that plan and policy was so completely ignored and killed by Congress that there was nothing to desert from. After it was ascertained that there was no chance for the relief of the Southern States by the President's policy, we considered it the duty of every man who expected to live in the South to submit to the best terms he could get from Congress. Therefore, we advised the acceptance of the Howard amendment and the election by our Legislature of such persons to the U. S. Senate as could take the oath required by act of Congress. And now we advise immediate compliance with the Reconstruction Laws as the only means of preventing further trouble and difficulty. In pursuing this course, there is it would not redound to the future welfare of the not the slightest ground for basing a charge of desertion of the President's policy.

We are in no wise responsible for the failure of the President's policy, for we did all we could to sustain it until all hope for its success was vain. But we are justified in saying that those who make the charge of desertion, are themselves responsible for crippling and obstructing the President's plan, if not for its total failure. Those who inangurated opposition to the election of Gov. Holden (the President's appointee) in 1865; those who professed to be the peculiar guardians of Southern honor, and denounced Southern men for participating in the Philadelphia Convention and voting for or acquiescing in the platform adopted; and those who advised and advocated the rejection of the Howard amendment-they are responsible, to a great extent, for the failure of the President's policy and for the barsher terms which have been forced upon us. They are the only persons in the South who are to blame for desertion or for the failure of the Pres-

The Philadelphia Convention (which was held for the purpose of aiding the President) had scarcely adjourned before Southern papers commenced denouncing its action and declaring that Southern delegates had disgraced their section. Gov. Orr and the South Carolina delegation were ridiculed for going into the Convention arm and arm with the Massachusetts delegation; and North Carolina papers censured the North Carolina delegates for assenting to the resolutions adopted by that Convention. Even Gov. Graham was accused of truckling to radicalism. These strictures of the Southern press were copied by the opponents of the President and the most radical papers at the North as evidence that the Southern people were still rebellious and determined not to submit to even the mild terms of the President. In this way President Johnson was embarrassed by the very men who now claim to be his best friends, and his policy was weakened and finally ignored.

And we feel justified in expressing the opinion. from past experience, that if the same class of persons who inaugurated strife in I865, who ridiculed the Southern delegates in the Philadelphia Convention, and who opposed the Howard amendment, continue to insist on holding the effices and managing the reconstruction movement (although they may not be proscribed by the Acts of Congress) there will be no settlement effected. the State will be kept out of the Union. and the whole work must be commenced anew at some future time, probably not until confiscation is enforced against us.

COTTON SEED .- - Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. have a small quantity of an extra quality of Cotton Seed for sale, and we hope the farmers in this section will give it a trial. We are particular in calling attention to it because it is represented as very superior in yield and quality. It is an object now to get along with as little labor as gentlemen without a stain on their moral characpossible, and the way to do it is to use the best ters. We can give the names of the persons to seed and plenty of fertilizers.

BANK REPORT.-We direct attention to the Seventh Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Charlotte. Under the skilful management of its officers, this institution has been profitthis community.

Many of our subscribers at country Post Offices complain that Postmasters are in the habit of loaning their papers to those who are not subscribers, and the paper is worn out before they get it. In that way people who are liberal enough to pay for newspapers are cheated and defrauded. We again beg Postma-ters to take a little more care in delivering newspapers to those only to whom they belong. There is so much stealing of newspapers going on now a-days, that we suggest to Postmasters not to deliver papers to any but the subscribers without a written order.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fishery and River Plantation for Sale-W J Pegues, Cheraw, S C. St John's College, at Oxford, N C, for Sale. Mecklenburg Famale College, at Charlotte. Notice to Physicians-Dr J F Beall, Davidson co. Choice Cotton Seed-Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. Dry Goods, Groceries, &c-Elias & Cohen. Dry Goods, Clothing, &c-D Blum. Rags Wanted-D Blum. Flour for Sale-A Berryhill. Clover Seed-Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. Groceries, &c .- Presson & Gray.

BRUTAL MURDER. - We learn that Mr Benj. F. got into Withers' buggy to ride home. After food and clothing for himself and family. him (being partly intoxicated) that he went into signs of the times, says: his house, got a double barrel gun, followed Withers and killed him by knocking him on the head with the gun. He afterwards boasted of the deed, and for some time refused to let the relatives | legislation. The smaller industries all over the or friends of Withers take charge of the corpse. land have already begun to suffer. Enterprise He is said to be a desperate character and a has lost its eagerness, and adventure folds its terror to the neighborhood. Mr Withers was about 55 years old.

We have been furnished with the following description of Owens, which we hope may lead

Owens is about 5 feet 10 inches high, with short body and long legs; weighs about 135 pounds; hair light brown; light gray eyes; complexion originally fair, but now tanned; sharp featured and thin face; high cheek bones; low receding done our duty and will have nothing more to do damaged, which can only be noticed by close examination: forward in his address; soft voice and fond of talking; round shouldered; lounging, swaggering gait, and some scars on the side of the reck. He is about 30 years of age.

> Owens was seen near this place on Saturday, and his horse was captured, but he himself

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MILITARY RECON-STRUCTION ACT .- We understand that application will shortly be made to the United States Supreme Court, in the names of the States of Mississippi and Alabama, and such other States as may become parties to the cause, to enjoin all proceedings to subject the people of those States military rule under the recent act of Congress. because it will inflict irreparable injury on said people, and for other reasons. The case will be conducted, it is said, by Judge Sharkey of Mississippi, and Charles O'Connor, Esq., of New York. The Jackson Mississippian says that Governor Humphreys has given the requisite authority on the part of the State of Mississippi. -Battimore Sun.

above statement, but we hope it is not correct. District.) paid a larger amount in the way of will be done with the property of these leaders If the Supreme Court was to grant the injunction, liquor tax than any other District in the United They may save it yet, if they will; but we conpeople of those States for the present Congress is determined that its will shall be complied with before relieving the Southern States of their disabilities and unlitary rule, and it will not permit the Supreme Court nor the President to interfere.

The Southern people cannot afford to wait until constitutional questions are settled by the Courts. It will take too long a time to get a decision, and in the meantime interests of all sorts in the South would almost perish. The present unsettled condition of affairs is felt in every Southern community-trade and enterprise languish for the want of confidence and a complete restoration of civil government.

The very best that can be done under the cir cumstances is to co-operate or acquiesce in the reconstruction movement, and get the States acknowledged as members of the Union.

Since writing the above, we see by a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, that Ex Governor Sharkey, in behalf of the State of Mississippi has applied for an injunction against the enforcement of the Acts in that State. We have no doubt that experience will prove that this in an unfortunate movement.

It seems very difficult for many persons to understand the Reconstruction Acts and the Howard Amendment which operates with those Acts. Many who are clearly entitled to vote seem to think that they are disfranchised because they were in the Confederate army or supported the Confederacy with their means and influence. This misunderstanding is not confined to illiterate more intelligent class.

This is the only test for voters: Did you before the war hold any office under the United States, or serve as a member of the Legislature, or hold any Judicial or Executive office under the State, and afterwards supported and aided the vote he says: Confederacy? If you did not, you are entitled

to vote-if you did, you are not entitled to vote. When you go to offer your vote at the coming reconstruction elections, the Reconstruction Act prescribes that you shall take an oath that you are not disfranchised as above indicated. That's property qualifications, he can be made to take

sought to be made that the white men who participated in the Convention at Raleigh on the 27th March, are obscure and of no force of character, and without much pecuniary interest. Now, let us state what are the facts in reference to many of the delegates. Some of them own as much property to-day as any other man in the State: others were among our largest slaveholders: others have occupied the highest official positions in the State, and others are known to be christian doubted. The fact is, many of the men who took part in the Raleigh Convention are as wealthy, as honest, as good christians, and sustain as high characters as any class of men in the State. We able to stockholders as well as of great benefit to do not say that there were no dishonest or unprincipled men in the Convention, (all assemblages are apt to have some bad men in it,) but we do assert that the members of the late Convention, in point of good character, will compare favorably with any other political gathering.

> BANKRUPT LAW .- The first of June has been fixed by Congress as the time for the Bankrupt Law to go into operation. Previous to that time, we presume, debtors who expect to take the ben efit of the law may make any arrangements they please with a creditor or creditors in regard to

siderable pecuniary benefit by gathering together ples. He pronounced slavery to have been the the necessity of cultivating more largely than the bones of various dead animals, which strew the late military encampments in the vicinity of Portsmouth. They are sent North to be manufactured into bone-dust. - Norfolk Journal.

direct attention to the fact that J. McDonald & part of Congress and the North to degrade or Sons of Concord. N. C., are ready to buy all the humiliate the South, but the measures of recon-

THE NECESSITY FOR A SETTLEMENT .- The Withers, living near Beattie's Ford in Liucoln great necessity for a speedy settlement of Nacounty, was murdered on the 2d instant by a man tional difficulties is felt everywhere in this counnamed John Owens, who is said to have formerly try and by all classes. The poor and rich, white lived near Charleston, S. C. The facts are these, and black, are all deeply interested in restoring as we learn them: Withers was at a store at confidence and prosperity. If enterprising mo-Beattie's Ford with horse and buggy. Owens ney-men are crippled the laborer will suffer for

was about to drive on, the buggy struck Owens felt at the North as well as in the South. The on the leg or run over his foot, which so enraged N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in an article on the

"The manufacturing districts have felt a sudden jar in their machinery, and are surprised that there should be any check to their prosperity while under the protection of the most favoring wings. There is unusual restlessness everywhere. The consumers all over the land buy sparingly, and seem to have but little money."

At Wilmington last week a white man was convicted of man-slaughter and sentenced to be branded. Gen. Sickles prevented the execution of the sentence, considering that it come within the late enactment of Congress against maiming to leave being given by the Court to file the bill. the person. The Court was asked to inflict some He further stated that he also was ready now to other punishment.

A NEW OFFICE.-Gov. Worth has appointed the Rev. Dr. Mason of Raleigh, to take charge of the Weights and Measures furnished the State by the Government. His salary is \$200 per year, which is sufficient as he will have nothing to do. therefore come up on Friday.

We have not the slightest objection to Dr. Mason, but we again call the attention of the people to the important fact that salaried offices are increasing in this State instead of decreasing.

Not Correct.-Some time ago we saw a statement that in North Carolina, especially, the Government was defrauded in the matter of the liquor tax, by the evasion of tax-payers or the dishonesty of officers. From what we have recently learned we judge that the people of North Carolina have paid the liquor tax more promptly | danger in any event, if the States had accepted and honestly than in any other portion of the promptly the Howard amendment and returned

posted about the matter, informs us that this Dis- from the first. Recent events have not dimin-We don't know how much truth there is in the trict (known, we believe, as the 6th Revenue ished that danger. We can not predict what

> A. G. Stacy. President of the new Female College in this city, in a card published in the daily plete their own ruin, as they have ruined their

> say that we have been quiet since that time. The | will vest in the national government; and even cause of difficulty has been certainly ascertained if it should have vested by a technicality in law, and entirely removed. Perhaps no building in those who are unmistakably loyal will not, in Charlotte is so secure from danger by fire as the

I take this occasion to return the hearty thanks of the entire household to the members of the Hornet Fire Company, and to the citizens generally, for the promptitude and alacrity with which they repaired to the scene of danger .-Especial mention should be made of the colored man. James Cook, by whom the fire was extinguished before the arrival of the Engine.

We have already enrolled more than fifty pupils, and others are coming."

MR DAVIS AND HIS TRIAL .- The correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

to Chief Justice Chase, in which he will state that | would be an act of gross and crying injustice to the Court can hold its sessions and proceed with free the slaves and give them to lands; and the business, whenever he is ready, with perfect | that, to say the least, it would be better that the security and freedom. Unless this matter is dis- large bodies of land held by Southern rebels be posed of in some way at the next term of the cut up into small farms for the poor whites and Court, it is pretty certain that the President will the colored people. Revolutions never go backrelease Mr Davis."

The President ought to have released Mr Davis long ago, but he has refused to do it, and we don't believe he intends to do so now. He has even refused to exonerate Mr Davis from the false persons, but prevails to some extent among the charge of conniving at the assassination of Mr

> GEN. BEAUREGARD. - This distinguished Confederate officer has written a letter advising acquiescence in the demands of Congress in regard to reconstruction. In reference to the colored

"With regard to the suffrage of the freedmen, however objectionable it may be at present, it is sel for the defence objected, when Judge Waran element of strength for the future. If properly ren announced that if such evidence was offered saries with their own weapon. The negro is Southern born: with a little education and some sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his part. WHAT ARE THE FACTS?-The impression is In our future political contests with the North, on protective tariffs, internal improvements, etc... the freedmen of the South will side with the whites of the South and West, and they will thus contribute to give us back the influence we formerly had in the councils of the nation."

EASTERN FISHERIES .- A letter from Edeuton,

N. C., dated April 1st, says: "This is the focus of the fishing business. All the shad caught at the different fisheries on the Sound, are brought here for shipment. Here are clear weather commenced, the hauls have been somewhat better, and if the weather continues good, large returns are expected. It is a very important interest here, and large sums are invested in the outfit necessary for their operations. Herrings have not yet been caught largely; but be large during this mouth. Shad are selling at \$15 per hundred, and herrings at \$10 per thousand, on the beach.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was in Richmond and Petersburg, Va., last week, and made speeches. A report of his speech at for cotton will be greatly curtailed, until it is

"He addressed a vast assemblage, in front of Jarrett's Hotel, to-night-the colored element largely predominant, and enthusiastic in their cultivation than it has been for some time. manifestations of approval. The Senator spoke upwards of one hour, proclaiming himself radi-OLD BONES .- Our negroes are realizing con- cal, and entirely committed to radical princi- crop, we must continue to enforce upon them cause of the late war, and said that neither cotton planters have usually done, good sup-North nor South were guiltless in the conflict. plies of wheat, corn, peas, potatoes, &c. This The negro is now as much a citizen of the United States as the President, and entitled to all And then this bone dust will be sent South for the privileges of the whites. He implored the grape.—Raleigh Sentinel. sale to farmers as a fertilizer. This bone dust negroes to exercise the right of franchise as a might be manufactured here at the South, and we free man. He disclaimed all intention on the old bones that may be collected and offered for struction rather simed to elevate the lowly and from the 13th of January to the 17th of Feb'y.

MISSISSIPPI VS. THE U. STATES. Application for an Injunction against the en-

forcement of the Reconstruction Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Sharkey gave notice of a motion for a preliminary injune- special to the Baltimore Sun says that General tion against Andrew Johnson, President of the Griffin recommended the removal of Governor United States, and General Ord, Commander of Throckmorton of Texas. Gen. Sheridan agreed leaving Owens at his own house, and as Withers The unsettled condition of affairs is seriously the Military District of Mississippi, and stated with him, and suggested the removal of the that the motion was founded on a bill of equity, Governor of Louisiana. Gen. Grant, in reply, which he proposes to file, brought by the State of doubts the General's power to remove, and says Mississippi as complainant, against the parties that the removals must be made by Congress, or named, to enjoin them from executing the acts of after trial under the sixth section. Congress recently passed, called the Military bill and the Supplemental bill.

Attorney General Stanbury suggested, that as it was a case involving the original jurisdiction of the Court, the motion in the first place should be for leave to file the bill.

Judge Sharkey acquiesced, and said the Coun- masterly document. It covers four columns. sel for the State of Mississippi would now make the motion for leave to file the bill, and were ready

The Attorney General said he contended that the bill, in so far as it purported to make the President a party defendant, is in effect a suit against the United States, and he would, therefore, object go into argument of the motion.

The Chief Justice, after consultation, stated that application for leave to file the bill might be made and put on the motion docket, but in conformity to the rules of the Court, would not be heard until the next regular motion day. This motion will

From the Raleigh Standard. CONFISCATION.

We learn that there is some alarm among the people in relation to confiscation of lands by the general government. We are not presumed to know more than others on this subject, but we will state briefly our own opinion as to what may be expected.

We feel sure that the lands of the great body of the Southern people are in no danger yet of confiscation. They would have been in no to the Union. But the lands of the instigators An officer of the Government, who is well and leaders of the rebellion have been in danger less, from our knowledge of their proud, stubborn and defiant disposition, that we can have MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE. - The Rev. | but little hope that they will. We apprehend they will continue in a course which will comcountry. But one thing is certain, the property "Ten days ago you published "Almost a fire," of the loyal is in no danger. Treason must be at Mecklenburg Female College. I am happy to shown both in intent and act, before the title the end, lose it. The government will not punish its own sincere friends and supporters. It will rather protect them and build them up at the expense of wicked, unrepentant, "conscious traitors." If it be true that the pardons granted by the President will not save, in the last resort, the property of those who are unpardoned will be confiscated, for Congress has forbidden the President to grant any more par-

Mr Stevens has solemnly declared that he will devote his remaining strength to the work of confiscation. His influence in Congress is well known. The great body of the Northern "General Schofield will shortly address a letter | people, and many of our own people, feel that it wards, and this revolution has not yet run its

It is natural, under the circumstances, that persons about to purchase land should be careful about the titles. But we repeat, the property of our loyal people is in no danger. They can make good titles, as there is no reason to fear that in any event confiscation will fall on

NEGRO TESTIMONY REFUSED. -- In the Superior Court this morning, in the case of the State vs. Schottell, charged with larceny, attorney General Rogers proposed to introduce negro testimony for the prosecution. The counhandled and directed, we shall defeat our adver- and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, he would set the decision aside. The case was thereupon dismissed without argument and the prisoner released.

> Whether this action will lead to new complications, under the civil rights bill passed by Congress, remains to be seen. That law declares that the negro is a citizen and shall have the right in every State and Territory in the United States to give evidence. If the rule is applicable to criminal cases in which they are not directly interested, we may expect soon to hear that the Judge is in the hands of the United States Circuit Court -Raleigh Progress.

PRICE OF COTTON .- The decline in the cotton market causes uneasiness among cotton purchasers for New York. Philadelphia, Balti- makers and cotton dealers. We are not at all whom we refer if necessary or if our statement is This is owing to the continued rains. Since the rush the crop into market as soon as possible. The decline, however, has come at an opportune moment, before the cotton planters had put the crup in, to the neglect of corn and other articles essential to life.

We have, for some time, been of opinion, those who ought to know, say that the catch will | that the next crop of cotton, if only an ordinary crop. would not average more than twenty cents. The high prices of this article cannot keep up, unless the crop should be so short, from the scanty supply of labor, as not to meet the necessities of the market. Silk, flax and wool can now be produced so cheaply, that the demand reduced to a living price. It will probably never be so low as before the war, yet it will be forced to come down much nearer the cost of they can SAVE MONEY by calling to see

While, therefore, our Southern planters must continue to make cotton as the chief market is also a very opportune time for North Carolina planters to commence the culture of the

Consular advices from Hague dated March 16th, say that the Rinderpest has spread into Belgium and France. The Rinderpest statistics Latest News.

WASHINGTON, April 6. The Secretary of War has submitted to the President the correspondence between Generals Grant and Sheridan regarding removals. A

Mr Sumuer introduced a resolution expelling Capital Stock,......\$150,000 00 the floor of the Senate in a state of intoxication. Its consideration was postponed.

plaint, in behalt of Mississippi, is regarded as a

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 6 .- Gold \$1.32}. Cotton quiet; 271 and 28 for middling uplands. LIVERPOOL, April 6 -Cotton dull and inactive; declined td Middling upland 12td. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Oxford, N. C. Orleans 13d. Sales 7,000 bales.

DEATH OF JUDGE CALDWELL -The Salisbury Banner announces the death of the Hon. David F. Caldwell. He died in that place, on Thursday. After months of very feeble health, he was stricken down, on Tuesday morning last, with the Mansion House adjoining it, and about by paralysis, and lingered up to 21 o'clock, Thursday, when death closed the scene of his earthly existence.

No More Elections -- The Columbia Phoenix of last Tuesday contains a telegram from Gen. Sickles, now in Charleston, by which the election for Sheriff of Richland District is forbidden. Gen Sickles announces that a successor will be appointed, when the term of the present incumbent expires. This action of our military governor is indicative of his policy as to all offices in the State. It may therefore, be set down as law, for the present, that there will be no more elections for District officers, until usual number of halls and rooms for a full corps of the State is restored to the Union.

This decision applies to North Carolina also. General Sickles has produced a favorable cational purposes, and has been recently put in

impression all over his command. He holds thorough and complete repair. forth in Charleston, though his first order was | The Mansion House in the rear contains six large dated Columbia. It is reasonable to hope that, and airy rooms; a large porch with heavy pillars; under the administration of such gentlemanly officers, our people will readily acquiesce in the and grounds. situation, and make the best of it; if so, our | The Land and Mansion will be sold with the better days may not be so very far off. If we College! had less politics we should get on infinitely better .- Yorkville Enquirer.

RELIEVED - Brevet Maj. Gen. Jno. C. Robinson, heretofore in command of this State, and who is Colonel of the 43d infantry, has been relieved at his own request and ordered to join his command at the expiration of three months -Raleigh Progress.

CONNECTICUT .- Elections for State officers and Corn, Flour. Bacon, Lard, &c , and Sugar, Coffee, Congressmen took place in Connecticut last Molasses and Salt. Some fine Baltimore cured week. The Democratic candidate for Governor Hams. was elected, and three democratic Congressmen out of four. The Legislature is largely Repub-

MARRIED.

In York District, on the 6th ult., Mr J Y Hoard to Miss Jane Hanna, all of Cleveland county, On the 28th ult, Mr A H Torrence to Miss M M Robinson, all of Gaston county In Newton, on the 3d instant, Rev. S Scherer of Rowan, to Mrs Harriet I James of that place.

DIED.

At the residence of D F Waddell, in Williamson county, Texas, on the 16th ult., of consumption, Mr R R Taylor, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., in the 54th stock of Dry Goods. Clothing. Boots and Shoes, in year of his age.

Agricultural Society.

A called meeting of the Mecklenburg Agriculural Society will be held in the Court House, in this city, on the 20th of April, inst. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the members. April 8, 1867. A. B. DAVIDSON, Pres't.

FISHERY AND RIVER PLANTATION FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the well known 'FISHERY' on Great Pee Dee River, known as the "PEGUES' FISHERY." It is in successful operation, and from three to nine thousand Shad caught during the season, besides an equal number of other

Also, One Thousand Acres of LAND adjoining the Fishery; Three Hundred Acres of which are good River low ground. The balance a body of fine Cotton Land with crops of Corn and Cotton in process of cultivation. Terms liberal, and possession given immediately

f required. A good Superintendent controls the Plantation For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Cheraw, S. C. W. J. PEGUES.

April 8, 1867 The Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill to the subscriber.

CHOICE COTTON SEED. 1500 POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

The subscribers have secured a small quantity of "DIXON and EXTRA PROLIFIC" COTTON SEED. apply to to supply those Farmers who wish to gather a large crop of Cotton The Seed offered is from Cotton which averaged 1500 pounds to the acre last year CHARLOTTE MARKET, April 8, 1867. notwithstanding the unfavorable season. Leave your orders as the supply is limited. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

April 8, 1867. 2wpd ELIAS & COHEN

Invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers | grade. to their extensive and megnificent stock of Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery,

NOTIONS. Groceries And a general assortment of Merchandize suitable for the Trade, all of which has been carefully selected, and will be sold, "not less than cost," but

truly at VERY SMALL PROFITS. An examination of our Goods and Prices will satisfy our old customers and the general public that | Bank of North Carolina -ELIAS & COHEN.

LETTER PAPER. Just received on consignment, 100 Reams of Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, which can be

bought very cheap. Also, 150 dozen Webster's Elementary Spellers. ELIAS & COHEN. April 8, 1867.

Litaker Flour.

Just received, a fine lot of this favorite brand. A. BERRYHILL. April 8, 1867. Under Mansion House.

Clover Seed, Another supply in Store and for sale cheap, by HUTCHISON, BURBOUGHS & CO. Commission Merchants. April 8, 1867.

Seventh Quarterly Report

Of the First National Bank of I harlotte. N. C., on the First Monday in April, 1867.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts,	273,751	15
U. S. Bonds,	122,000	00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	5,750	
Due from Banks and Bankers	6,867	05
Expenses and Taxes	4,887	52
National Bank Notes	5,555	00
Legal Tender Notes,	21,288	00
Specie	15 608	70
		_

\$455,708 03

LIABILITIES. Surplus Fund,..... 13,506 85 Profit and Loss \$455,708 03

I. Thos. W. Dewey, Cashier of the First National

Bank of Charlotte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and T. W. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

The undersigned in behalf of the Trustees of the above institution, and all other parties interested, respectfully announce, that on Tuesday, the 7th of May, 1867, they will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Oxford, the property known as "ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD," together

all of which is suitable for farming or other purposes. A better investment was never presented in North Carolina to the capitalist. It offers peculiar inducements to any well qualified lady or gentleman disposed to engage in the business of teaching a First Class Female School.

One Hundred Acres of Land.

one of which in charge of Mr J. H. Mills is already in successful operation upon the premises. The Main or College building, situated in the middle of a large grove of white oak trees, twenty acres in extent, upon a commanding eminence near the town, is built of excellent brick; arranged with reference to all the modern improvements and conveniences It is four stories high; 126 feet long and 66 feet through the centre; it contains the professors, and students; 53 chambers in the dormitory, and elegant and tasteful spiel 123 feet high and a splendid Chapel This building was erected in 1858, by the Masonic Fraternity of N. C. for edu-

piazzas and basements all in fine order, with every necessary outbuilding complete and a fine garden

TERMS-Cash sufficient to cover the costs of ad-

vertising and sale; bond, with approved security, payable at 6 and 12 months for the residue. Title reserved till payment. JOHN BERRY. J. T. LITTLEJOHN,

R. W. LASSITER. April 8, 1867

Just Received. A large lot of Provisions and Groceries, such as

Notice to Physicians.

PRESSON & GRAY.

DR. JAMES F BEALL offers his premises for sale to any Physician desiring a good country location in Western North Carolina. For particulars address Cotton Grove, Davidson

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

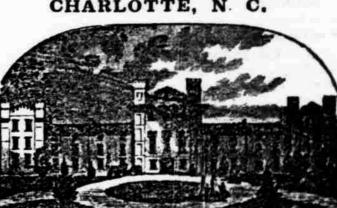
BOOTS, SHOES; &c., &c.

D. BLUM. Respectfully informs the public that he has a large

great variety, which he will sell on reasonable terms. RAGS WANTED.

I want to purchase 200,000 pounds of clean cotton and linen Rags. Highest cash price paid.

April 8, 1867 3m Opposite Court House. MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE. CHARLOTTE, N. C.



REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., PRESIDENT,

Assisted by accomplished Instructors in all the Departments. Thoroughness in Arithmetic and in all the other branches of Mathematics is required, as the only means of preparing the mind to grasp and master those branches which are specially ornamental. Pupils are required to take exercise regularly -a sound mind in a sound body, being our morto. Rates as low as can be afforded. Pupils received at any time. For further information A. G. STACY. April 8, 1867. Charlotte, N. C.

CORRECTED BY STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & Co. Cotton was dull last week and the market much depressed. About 50 bales were sold. The highest orice paid was 211, but towards the close of the week 20 cents was the top of the market for best

Corn \$1 35 to \$1 37} from store; Flour \$14 to \$15 per barrel; Bacon 15 to 17; Lard :6 to 17. The market is well supplied with Corn, Flour and

Salt \$3.50 per sack; Molasses 80 cents to \$1 per gallon; Sugar 14 to 18; Coffee 27 to 28. Sweet Potatoes for planting would bring \$2.50 per bushel.

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

Merchants Bank of Newbern Farmers Bank of Greensbore Bank of Roxboro . Thomasville Favetteville Yanceyville Clarendon Washington Wilmington Commerce Lexington " at Graham Charlotte Cape Fear Wadesboro Greensboro Mutual Miners and Planters Bank Commercial Bank of Wilmington . Coupons of old sixes (N. C. Bonds)

" N. C. Railroad bonds

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