

The Western Democrat.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## UNIVERSITY OF N. C.

CHAPEL HILL, May 4, 1867.

The annual Senior Festival was celebrated in Girard Hall, on the evenings of the 2d and 3d instant. On Thursday evening, the following was the order of proceeding:

I. Influence of Education upon the Moral Condition of a People—Willis Alston, Halifax, N. C.

II. We should not forget the past—W. H. Reeves, Summerville, Tenn.

III. Influence of Hope upon the Action of Man—Geo. M. Rose, Fayetteville, N. C.

IV. Human Elements of Civilization—Winfield S. Guthrie, Chapel Hill, N. C.

V. To be Born, to be Married and to Die—Robt. W. Means, Concord, N. C.

On Friday, the following Seniors occupied the stage:

I. Causes and Effects of the Crusades—Albert G. Carr, Chapel Hill, N. C.

II. Alexander Hamilton—Patrick H. Winston, Windsor, N. C.

III. Abuses of Imagination—William H. Miller, Shelby, N. C.

IV. The South and Her Remedies—John G. Young, Charlotte, N. C.

All the Seniors acquitted themselves very creditably, and I will, therefore, make no distinctions.

On Saturday morning the Senior report was read as follows:

The first distinction in scholarship was awarded to Mr. Patrick H. Winston of Bertie county, N. C., the 2d to Mr. G. M. Rose of Cumberland, and the 3d to Mr. Robert W. Means of Cabarrus county.

Mr. Winston will deliver the Valedictory at Commencement, and Mr. Rose the Salutatory.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

McCafferty has been convicted of high treason at Dublin.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming, which produces great distrust in financial circles in London and elsewhere.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

LONDON, May 9.—The peace conference met yesterday. The proceedings have been secret. This much, however, is known: France will accept the dismantling of Luxembourg, to which Prussia will not consent. The conference has adjourned to enable the delegates to receive instructions from their respective governments. In the meantime, war preparations proceed. France is buying arms both in England and Spain. Prussian troops are held in readiness to support Luxembourg. Bismarck declares the situation more serious than heretofore.

THE FEAR OF CONFISCATION.—One of our southern correspondents, writing from Mississippi, says that among that people the existing reconstruction laws of Congress "are not so interesting a subject of consideration as the threat of confiscation;" that these military bills do not hurt them; but that "the fear of confiscation is an actual destroyer of confidence," and that all classes feel the consequences. No doubt the late doleful growl of confiscation from the remorseless Stevens will tend somewhat to increase southern apprehensions of worse things yet to come than negro suffrage; but let the southern people in good faith meet the conditions before them, and northern public opinion will secure fair play from Congress. There need be no fear upon this point.—*New York Herald.*

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The public debt statement shows that during April the debt bearing coin interest was increased \$41,821,750; the debt bearing currency interest was decreased \$37,165,070; the matured debt not presented for payment was decreased \$893,118; the debt bearing no interest was increased \$1,398,162.50; making an increase of the total debt during the month of \$5,161,724.46; the amount of coin in the treasury during the same period was increased \$8,293,966.87; the amount of currency was decreased \$490,268.28; leaving a total amount of debt (less cash in the treasury) of \$2,641,974.19 less than on the first of April last.

DEFINING HIS POSITION.—The "Fat Contributor," while at Nashville recently, was requested to define his position on politics, which he did in a letter to "John Hopy," of the Nashville Banner, as follows:

"I am aware of the necessity of knowing just where a man stands in these times when try men's souls, as well as the upper leather. To begin with, I am an Old Henry Clay Whig, of the Polk School. I believed in the Hard Cider Platform of 1840, during which I cast a somewhat colored vote for Jackson. I voted against the assassination of Lincoln. I favored the Maine Law until they fired on our flag, together with several of our flag-stones, when I went in for a vigorous prosecution of peace. I am in favor of woman's rights, if it is a good-looking woman and she writes to me. I don't know much about the Monroe Doctrine, and as for horse doctoring, I don't know anything at all. I wouldn't vote to oblige a Mormon to have more than one wife, and am opposed to introducing cholera into the territories. I go in for a tax on waterfalls. Finally, I am in favor of allowing the negro to vote in the South—it is the only way to make treason odious."

CONSCIENTIOUS.—A revolutionary soldier was running for Congress, and his opponent was a young man who had "never been to the wars," and it was the custom of old Revolutionary to tell the hardships he had endured. Said he:

"Fellow citizens, I have fought and bled for my country. I helped to whip the British and the Indians. I have slept on the field of battle with no other covering than the canopy of heaven. I have walked over the frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood."

Just about this time one of the sovereigns who had become greatly interested in his tale of sufferings, walked up in front of the speaker, wiped the tears from his eyes with the extremity of his coat tail and interrupted him with:

"Did you say you had fust the British and Inj'n?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you say you had slept on the ground while serving your country, without any kiver?"

"I did."

"Did you say your feet kivered the ground you walked over with blood?"

"Yes," replied the speaker exultingly.

"Well, then," said the tearful sovereign as he gave a sigh of painful emotion, "I guess I'll vote for 'tother fellow, for I'll be blamed if you ain't done enough for your country."

## U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 6.—The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, met here to-day. Among the members of the Grand Jury are Jno. M. Botts, Jos. Segar, Lewis McKenzie and five colored men. The Judge, in his charge, congratulated the Jury, and said that he was threatened with destruction by assassination, yet, thanks to Congress, the Court met now in security. This promised better things for Richmond, a city where the press had reached the lowest depths of profligacy, the pulpit had been prostituted by ministering gay lotharios, and licentiousness had ruled until half the births were illegitimate. The jury would have a good deal of work, much of it created by the demoralization of the people, by a disloyal press, which had encouraged perjury and contempt, and by a Government, which had called attention to the fact that negroes were not allowed the freedom of the street cars.

The Examiner has information that the session of the Court will be prolonged until the adjournment of the Supreme Court, when Chief Justice Chase will come here and preside at the trial of Mr. Davis.

L. H. Chandler, the prosecuting attorney, is now in New York, consulting with Evans, Mr. Davis' counsel, about the trial.

[The language of Judge Underwood, to the Grand Jury, is not only disgraceful but is desecration of truth. Such Judges, that stir up strife, are a disgrace to the high office, and ought to be impeached.]

## EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS' CASE.

RICHMOND, May 8.—It is now understood that Chief Justice Chase will arrive here Monday next.

U. S. Marshall Underwood to-day received the following writ, and leaves for Norfolk with it to-morrow:

The President of the United States to Brigadier General Henry S. Burton, and to any person or persons having the custody of Jefferson Davis, greeting:

We command you that you have the body of Jefferson Davis, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said Jefferson Davis may be called or charged, before our Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the next term thereof, at Richmond, in said district, on the 2d Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the opening of the Court on that day, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Jefferson Davis.

Witness, Salmon P. Chase, our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. W. H. Barry, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia.

Mr. Davis, when he arrives Sunday, will still be in military custody, and will not be produced in Court till Monday. It is stated that he will be kept in the Libby prison, where apartments will be assigned him.

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Postmaster General Randall recently placed in the hands of the President his resignation, that the vacancy thus to be created in the Cabinet might be filled by a citizen of one of the Southern States, now unrepresented in the executive council. The President declined to accept the resignation.

The case of the Commonwealth of Virginia vs. West Virginia was argued in the Supreme Court last week. This case raises the question of the status of Virginia as a State in the Union, as West Virginia denies the right of her Legislature to make any valid enactments. The immediate question is the jurisdiction over certain counties claimed to have been transferred by fraudulent representations. A decree is asked, reinstating these counties to old Virginia. The argument will probably occupy two more days. Messrs. Stanton, Addison and Reverdy Johnson represent Western Virginia, and Messrs. Andrew Hunter and Benjamin R. Curtis of Boston, represent the old Dominion.

Among the President's appointments to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, are Thos. S. Plunkett of Tennessee, Frank L. Clark of Kentucky, Perrin Busbee of North Carolina, and Jos. H. Sands, son of Commodore Sands.

The Supreme Court will not have the rules in bankruptcy published and ready for distribution before the 15th of the present month.

Mr. Davis will undoubtedly be surrendered to the Civil authorities on Monday.

A petition for the pardon of Mr. Davis was started here, but met little favor from his nearest friends. It is well understood that Mr. Davis has not made, and it is said, on good authority, will not make any extra judicial appeal under any circumstances.

The noted Japanese visitors had an interview with the Secretary of State this morning, mostly on official business; they remained about an hour, and then were accompanied by Mr. Seward to the White House, where they saw the President again. The presents they brought with them from Japan are in the Secretary's office, and will be presented soon.

I have it on good authority that Mr. Seward has completed the preliminary negotiations for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands. They were initiated during Queen Emma's visit to this country a few months ago. By the bye, it is confidently asserted in well informed circles that the next purchase will be that of the British Isles.

Arizona advises that the war of extermination has commenced against the Indians in that territory.

THE LAST MEXICAN MASSACRE.—The accounts of the massacre at Puebla show that sixty-seven captured Imperial officers were shot in cold blood. Of these, six had the rank of General, sixty-one were of inferior grade. The Liberals in this case appear to have been envious of the fame of Escobedo, who deliberately ordered a hundred and twenty three Frenchmen to be shot. What terrible judgment is to be visited upon these Mexican murderers for deeds more appalling in their savage ferocity than any history has often recorded, we cannot tell, but this is sure, that they have justly earned the execration of all mankind. Their half a century of revolutions upon revolutions have made the Mexican people mad; and there is no telling what atrocities they may not yet commit.

Hon. Elijah Hise, just elected to Congress from the third district of Kentucky, has committed suicide. He left a note saying that the state of the country and his advanced age led him to seek refuge in death.

About seventy Cherokee Indians from North Carolina, recently arrived at Fort Smith by steamer. They came as emigrants to the Cherokee Nation, where they intend settling.

## STATE NEWS.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—We were yesterday shown samples of cassimere manufactured by the Rock Island Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, N. C. The goods are equal to any, and superior to many, of those we have seen from Northern looms, both in color and texture. There is every incentive for Southern people to patronize home manufactures, and when a superior quality of goods is offered at reasonable prices it is worse than foolish to send their money abroad to build up distant communities. If the Rock Island Company would take steps to bring their goods prominently before the people, we have no doubt they would meet with much encouragement from Southern merchants.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We learn through Dr. Craven, that Bishop Pierce will preach the Commencement Sermon on the 12th of June.

Reports reach us from all sections of the fine and promising appearance of the growing wheat crop. In this county, the prospect never was better, at this season of the year. A gentleman, who has traveled forty miles south of this, gives glowing accounts of the crop prospects below, in North and South Carolina. The wheat harvest there will begin in three or four weeks—in Georgia earlier. He reports the freedmen working remarkably well in the section he visited. We think the same may be said of them in this county.—*Statesville American.*

From what we can learn a larger breadth will be planted in cotton in this State than in any former year. Cotton will pay well at fifteen cents. This State will most probably produce this year two hundred thousand bales. The tobacco planters, too, are hopeful. The present fine prices will doubtless lead to the putting in of a large crop.—*Richmond Standard.*

FROST.—A pretty heavy frost visited this section yesterday morning.—*Salisbury Banner*, 10th inst.

## DARING ROBBERY.

A correspondent of the Goldsboro News, writing from Lenoir, Caldwell Co., gives the particulars of a daring robbery in that place, on the night of the 29th ult. The writer says:

"A colored woman, named Amanda Tuttle, entered the residence of Prof. L. F. Whitaker, before the house was closed for the night, and secreted herself in one of the upper rooms until a late hour in the night, when she descended, and in accordance with previous arrangements, entered into between herself and her accomplices, admitted a negro man, named Cass Conly, and a negro woman, whose name has not yet been divulged.

The three then proceeded to the chamber where Prof. W., and wife and infant child, were sleeping, and armed with pistol and club, (as was afterward confessed) entered the room, and without waking any of the inmates, abstracted the pocket book from Prof. W.'s pantaloons pocket, which contained some valuable papers and about \$12 or \$16 in currency, and carried off the contents of the bureau drawers, which consisted of a large quantity of ladies' and children's apparel.

They then proceeded to an upper room where were sleeping the eldest daughters of Prof. W., and entering brought out from thence the entire contents of one large trunk, which consisted of wearing apparel, principally. They also carried off a portion of bed clothing from two other rooms. Very early next morning, suspicion having fallen upon the woman Amanda Tuttle, pursuit was made, and she was overhauled about 11 miles from this place, having in her possession nearly all the articles stolen. She immediately confessed the name of the negro man, her accomplice, who was found at a farm house in the neighborhood and arrested. Both are now safely lodged in jail."

STATE DINNER AT THEBES.—A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, writing from Egypt, describes the dinner customs of the highest circles, as follows: "While at Thebes, we were invited to dine with Governor Selim Effendi, and our Consul Agent, Mustapha Aga. There were nine in the party. As we were ushered into the dining apartment, a servant handed each guest a towel, and held a metallic basin, while another poured water over the hands. We were then seated on cushions, on the floor, around a circular metallic table, about eighteen inches high, with a rim around it. In front of each guest was a spoon and a piece of bread. First came soup, of which each dipped. Then boiled fowl was placed in the centre of the table, and rapidly and gracefully carved by the Governor with his fingers. Methen, with his fingers, passed a piece to each.

The greatest compliment an Arab can pay is to pass to you the leg of a fowl, after having first bitten off a mouthful for himself. Then came eleven other dishes in rapid succession, each served in the same manner—evén dishes that were like our pies and puddings. The cooking was all good and seasoning excellent. After we arose from the table came long pipes—*chibouzes*, and coffee, preceding which, however, the ceremony of washing the hands was gone through with, and they needed it. We were soon ushered into the main hall of the house, and witnessed an exhibition of dancing, accompanied by Egyptian instrumental music. The dancing women are the most beautiful of all "the fair and frail" of Egypt, and dance as did the daughter of Herodias—which, I should say, was all the worse for the daughter."

A SPECTACLE IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.—An extraordinary sight, says a correspondent, was witnessed in the principal London streets recently. Rather more than a thousand of the most miserable wretches that ever wore the garb of humanity, formed a procession and marched in silence from the neighborhood of Wrapping and White Chapel to the anti-theatrical quarters of St. James, and Belgrave. There was no disturbance or excess of any kind. Every man was in rags, and every form and face bore the unmistakable marks of privation and distress. A banner or two contained inscriptions indicative of their character and their wants, and a few carried money boxes to receive any donations that might be bestowed upon them. Why, I know not, but it was not deemed worth while to prevent this demonstration on the part of the authorities, but the sight was one that did not tend to add greatly to an Englishman's pride. These men, it is well known, were only the representatives of a body forty times their number, for it has been ascertained that there are no less than forty thousand in the Eastern suburbs of London, not only out of employment, but reduced to extreme destitution, and dependent on daily charity for their morsel of bread or cup of soup, that keeps the flame of life alive within their emaciated bodies. It is a frightful thing to contemplate, and what is to be the end of this state of things Heaven only knows.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Thirty Fenians boarded the schooner *Elk*, yesterday, and tore down the British colors. They quietly left the schooner after accomplishing their object.

## A BRITISH CONSUL AMONG THE CANNIBALS OF AFRICA.

Mr. Charles Livingstone, British Consul in the Charge of Biafra, has sent to the Foreign Office the following narrative of his interview with the King of the Okrika country, in July, with a view to terminate war between that country and New Calabar. The people whom he visited are cannibals. Of their chief town he says:

"Op Okrika, the chief town, is built on a dry ridge, part of which is adorned with magnificent trees. A stockade, through which peep some guns, defends the water front of the town, which seemed longer than Grand Bonny. Dense masses of people crowded the beach at the public landing place. The Bonny chiefs, Prince George Benigo and Calendusi, landed, but we remained in the boats until they had seen the king. In fifteen minutes they returned and beckoned us to land. The stench was terrible. All the stinks at the outskirts of all the African villages I ever entered, though mixed and shaken together, would be weak compared to this. After passing through the crowd, we met some fellows who tried to stop us. 'It was contrary to juju for white men to enter the town,' the Bonny chiefs scolded, and we pushed on, but soon met a mob of hundreds, and further progress was impossible. In vain did Benigo and Calendusi scold and push, and even knock some down; the others pressed closer together, shouting, barking and gesticulating frantically.

"After looking at the performance until we got tired of it, we returned to the boats. A canoe came off with two messengers from the King, inviting us to come ashore. Guards armed with long sticks stood at the corners of the streets, and the town was quiet. We were conducted to the King's audience chamber, which had no light except what came in by the door. Chairs were brought, and the chiefs and others crowded in. A beating of drums announced that the King had gone to the juju-house to consult the spirits before proceeding to business. In half an hour King Fibia appeared, a strongly-built man of forty-five, with a round, good-natured looking face. He shook hands and sat down on a low stool in the corner. Apologizing for the rude reception his people had given us, he asked us to remain till the following day, as some of his chiefs had not yet arrived from their villages. A table of native manufacture was brought in, the Queen spread a table-cloth over it, and 'tombu' (unintoxicating palm wine) was presented.

"Permission to see the town was given, and we paid a visit to the juju-house; a noisy crowd attempted to rush in after us, but a vigorous application of the long sticks of the guards drove them back. Masses of human skulls hung from the walls, and numerous rows of skulls covered the roof of a sort of altar. In front of this altar sat the juju man, having a footstool of human skulls. The Okrika had eaten the victims whose skulls decorated the juju-house. An old man who accompanied us spoke with evident gusto of the different cannibal feasts he had partaken of, and mentioned the parts of the human body which he considered the sweetest. It is the first time I have seen cannibals in Africa.

"We had a glimpse of the Okrika funeral ceremony. Three young men, facing the same way, had the corpse of a boy done up in matting on their shoulders. They twisted and tugged, and appeared as if struggling with unseen spirits who wished to drag the body to a shallow open grave by the side of a house. At times the young men had the advantage, and brought the body back from the grave; then the spirits prevailed, and dragged them forward. A man kept beating a drum. The Okrika are well clothed, most of the cloth being made from the palm leaf. They are acquainted with several vegetable dyes; two—a yellow and a blue—are used to paint their persons. We slept in Ogobome, a large village which has an oil market, and about two miles from the capital. A good dinner was provided, and we were offered a choice of sleeping apartments, close inner rooms, or the open verandah; my companions preferred the latter. I was conducted to a neighboring house, and found the people very kind. My bed, small boxes of unequal height, unluckily, was in the best room, in which I found a good fire, thirty kegs of powder, and a considerable quantity of cloth and gin. I managed to sleep tolerably well, but my companions were badly bitten by the sand-flies.

"A King's messenger came for us at sunrise, and shortly after 7 we were seated with the King and his chiefs. King Fibia remarked that in Bunny the King and chiefs could settle public affairs, but in Okrika the people always wanted to be present. He thought it would be better to have the interview in a public place, so that his people could hear all that was said, and not have to pester him with questions after we were gone. We accordingly adjourned to the street. There was some disturbance at first, but nothing like that of an excited political gathering in a civilized country. King Fibia requested them to be silent, and listen to what was said. His prime minister and orator, having before him specimens of two kinds of dried fish, a fish trap and piece of net, commenced by remarking that they were glad to see me.

"They did not understand the customs of the white men; no white man had ever been in the town before, and they hoped I would excuse them if they proceeded in their own way. He then picked up the dried fish, the trap and net, and handed them to me, saying, 'Bonny and Calabar have ships to trade with, but Okrika has nothing but fish. It is on fish we live, it is with fish we buy the oil we have to sell, and this has been so ever since Okrika became a country.' It was in the creeks I saw in coming that they caught their fish, and Calabar men came into these creeks and stole their fish out of the nets, and also robbed their canoes.

"Never before in Africa have I seen such powerful-looking men as the Okrika. I could not but admire their physical strength. As they sat before me, chewing bits of chopsticks to clean their teeth, and gazing earnestly at me, the thought would occasionally flash across my mind, 'Are these cannibals wondering how a piece of roast consul would taste, and which would be most savory, cold consul or hot?'"

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A new telegraph company, with the above name, and General E. Kirby Smith as its President, has been organized with a capital of \$50,000, and is pushing ahead with considerable vigor. It will connect Cincinnati and St. Louis with New Orleans and Mobile. At Cincinnati it will connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and with the Insulated Line which makes a continued line from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, competing so far with the Western Union.

## THE LAST DAYS OF LEE'S ARMY.

From the New York Times of Friday.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute, before a small audience, by Thomas L. Rosser, late a Major-General in the Confederate army, on "The Last Days of the Army of Northern Virginia."

The lecturer expressed himself as sadly disappointed at seeing so few present, having hoped to see the seats well filled by those who would be pleased to hear what a rebel had to say. Beginning at the time when Gen. Grant assembled his forces before Petersburg, he gave a summary description of the events of the campaign until the surrender of Lee. Speaking of the limited resources of Lee at that time, he remarked that he had to legislate for him a class of men whom all unite in cordially despising—that class who, in the Congress of the United States, proclaimed loudly that if a gun was fired they would take the field and fight to the last, but who were the first to throw the burden of the war upon those who, like General Lee, had no share in its inception.

He stated that Lee's army, all told, numbered only 33,000 men, he himself having command of one third of the cavalry, which was less than 6,000 men. Having a line of over forty miles to maintain, the men became wearied out with constant labor, and knowing the wasted condition of the country, they were disheartened and dejected. General Grant, profiting by the experience of his predecessors, did not attempt a direct attack upon Richmond, but tried to manoeuvre Lee out of it. The failure of Pickett to dislodge Sheridan from Dinwiddie Courthouse, and his own defeat and the capture of Five Forks by Sheridan and Warren on the 30th of April, were the critical events of the campaign, compelling the evacuation of Petersburg. The general attack upon Lee's lines immediately made by Grant kept the former from slipping away, while the latter stretched out his left, so that when Lee was finally able to move, Sheridan was in advance of him, and still held him at bay.

The movement of Lee to Rice's Station, by which he placed himself on the direct line of retreat to Lynchburg, he characterized as one of the most masterly steps of the war. But the destruction of Early's corps at this juncture decided, in the speaker's opinion, General Lee to surrender, which is proved by the fact that he immediately withdrew from the railroad, abandoning his design of retreating on Lynchburg, which he could have made good, and allowing his enemy to confront him in force at Appomattox Courthouse. There he sent in his flag of truce, with proposals of surrender. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by reference to maps, and was listened to with interest by the few who were present.

MARRYING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Yesterday morning a couple appeared in the Probate Court and demanded a marriage license. When the moment arrived for paying the fee the man was for backing out, but the woman said he shouldn't do that, "not by any means," and she paid for the license. The couple soon afterwards appeared at Justice Turner's office and the woman made known her "intentions." The unusual appearance of the "happy couple" attracted unusual attention, and a large crowd was soon gathered there to see the "solemn ceremonies." When the couple were asked to stand up and face the music, the "groom" tried to back out, and the "bride," seeing there was no other way for it, remarked that he'd "got to stand it," and there "was no use talking about it." She caught hold of the "doubting Thomas," and squared him up before the justice, with the order for him to "sail in." Just then the query arose as to where the fee for the tying of the hymeneal knot was to come from. The man said he couldn't stand the expense. The woman asserted that she had paid for the license, and the man should pay for the marrying. He protested that he wouldn't, and that he'd go to Cincinnati to work. The woman caught him as he was slipping away from the matrimonial noose, threw him down on the floor, and, taking some money from his pockets, she deliberately paid the Justice his fee, and then, holding on to her "feller," the knot was tied in due form. All the while the bride was munching peanuts, and when the ceremony concluded the floor was littered with the shells. The bride saluted her husband with, "Tom you're a liar!" Congratulations to the happy couple were fairly showered down, and were characterized more for their robustity than their dexterity; and the bride and groom left "the presence" in a condition of jollity which foretold a boisterous honeymoon. When last seen the amiable spouse showed her lord into the gutter at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets.—*Dayton Journal*, last.

A good anecdote of Dr. Garth is told in connection with the Kit Kat. He paid a visit to the club one night, but said he must shortly go, as he had fifteen patients to attend. Some good wine, however, having been produced, Garth forgot all about his patients until reminded of them by Steele. Hereupon the jovial physician said: "It's no matter whether I see them to-night or not, for nine of them have such bad constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't save them."

## WEST INDIA MOLASSES.

275 HOG-HEADS, twenty-five Tierces, new WEST INDIA MOLASSES, now landing, direct from Cardinas, for sale by WILLARD BROTHERS, 29, 30 and 31, North Water Street, April 22, 1867. 4w Wilmington, N. C.

## AFLOAT ALL ALONE.

Having purchased the interest of J. M. Sanders in the Grocery and Provision Business,

I would respectfully ask the custom of my friends and the public generally. And if fair dealing be worth any thing in the party with whom you do business, all I ask is a showing. My stock consists of such goods as are usually found in the provision line. S. F. HOUSTON, April 22, 1867. Next door to Charlotte Hotel.

## Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Bacon.

200 BARRELS Selected Family Flour, 25 sacks country Flour, 50 barrels Sugar, various qualities, 10 lbs. Porto Rico Sugar, 25 sacks Coffee, 7 lbs. Bacon—clear sides. For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. April 22, 1867. 6w

## On Consignment.

33 BARRELS Corn and Rye Whiskey, 10 boxes Fine Twist Tobacco, 1,000 pounds Durham's Smoking Tobacco, in cans and bags, on consignment, and for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. April 22, 1867. 6w

## THE PROGRESS OF CRIME.

If there is anything of practical application in the truism that "it is always darkest just before the dawn," then we may possibly take to ourselves some encouragement upon the score of an approaching moral millennium; for, assuredly, never in the world's history has been known a period more conspicuously marked, than the present, in the extent and atrocity of its guilt and crimes. We need not have recourse to the edifying columns of those choice purveyors of criminal details and gossip on social depravity, *The Illustrated Police News* or *The Police Gazette*, so long as the contents of the daily journals of the North and West are so largely occupied in accounts of crimes, the shocking character of which, no less than the frequency of their occurrence, makes the communities in which they are perpetrated shudder with apprehension.

The newspapers are burdened with details of iniquities almost too loathsome and terrible for belief. In some sections of the country a mania for blood seems to have seized upon communities with the violence of an epidemic disease. Husbands murder their wives, and wives poison their husbands; mistresses shoot their lovers, and jealous paramours are sacrificed in expiation of the most unholy passions. Women are violated, and even the helplessness of infancy and the infirmity of age constitute vain appeals for mercy from fiends to whom pity and humanity are emotions unknown.

What are the underlying social causes whence springs this unparalleled outcropping of licentiousness? To what extent shall the carnival of crime continue? and what are the remedies, if any? These are questions, indeed, which are much more frequently propounded than satisfactorily answered. In the meantime, the virtuous sense of the public recoils before the overwhelming and constantly accumulating evidences of the sinfulness which long since ceased to respect all moral authority, and is rapidly finding itself over all restraints.—*Richmond Times.*

## CORN! CORN!!

1,000 BUSHELS CORN, JUST RECEIVED and for sale by WILSON BROTHERS, Under Democrat's Office, May 6, 1867.

## PICTURES AT 50 CENTS

And upwards, at the PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, Over Jas. Hart's & Co's Store, next to the Court House.

Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish. Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Gallery of H. BAUMGARTEN, Next to Court House May 6, 1867.

## LAGER BEER.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a first rate article of Lager Beer to families or dealers. It will be sent to any point by Express, for cash on delivery. M. MUNZLER, Charlotte, May 6, 1867.

## WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHITE WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price. J. Y. BRYCE & CO. May 6, 1867.

## JUST RECEIVED

AT Wilson Bros.,

Embroidered Lawnes, Striped Mozambique, Plaid Mozambique, Laces, Striped Poplin, and a good assortment of Prints. Address E. J. HALE & SON, May 6, 1867. 16 Murray street, New York.

## NEW DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel A. Davis deceased, for property bought at the Administrators Sale, are notified that I have the Notes for collection, and payment must be made or suit will be brought. F. S. DEWOLFE, Charlotte, April 22, 1867. 1m

## EDWARD J. HALE &amp; SON,

WH