

Western Democrat. W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLOTTE, N. C. May 14, 1867.

FROST.—There was frost in this section on Thursday morning last, the 9th inst. It was not general, and in localities where seen was quite slight—but frost nevertheless. The opinion is that it did no harm.

SEVERE STORM.—On Thursday evening last a heavy storm of rain and wind, accompanied by some hail, occurred in this section. In certain portions of Steel Creek and Providence neighborhoods, the hail was quite heavy and did considerable damage to the growing cotton and wheat. A great deal of wheat was blown down, if not injured by the hail.

The severest part of the hail storm in Steel Creek covered about a half mile in breadth, extending towards Morrow's Turnout. The wheat and cotton on the plantations of J. S. Neely, H. A. Query, Sam'l B. Knox, Dr. J. Sloan and John McCraney was badly cut up—the loss of Mr. Query in wheat is estimated at 300 bushels. Others suffered, but we have not learned their names. Cotton can be replanted, but the injured wheat is a total loss.

APPOINTMENT.—C. Dowd, Esq., has been appointed by Judge Gilliam, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, in place of A. C. Williamson, Esq., resigned. Mr. Dowd will make an excellent officer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Albert C. Williamson, Esq., of this city, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning last. He was on the street at 11 o'clock the night previous.

Whatever may have been, heretofore, the force of the objections to the establishment of a Penitentiary in North Carolina, it appears to us that our present condition demands it imperiously at an early day.—Raleigh Sentinel.

We don't think so. Because Congress and Gen. Sickles have seen proper to interfere with our State laws while we are considered out of the Union, it is no reason why we should submit hereafter to such restrictions. When the State is admitted into the Union, we will have the right and the power to re-enact or enforce such local laws as do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. This was admitted by prominent members of the U. S. Senate (and denied by none) when the Reconstruction measures were before Congress. Therefore, we suggest that before the public money is wasted in building and keeping up a Penitentiary, we wait until such time as we can enforce proper laws for the protection of life and property. When North Carolina is declared to be in the Union there is no power or authority to prevent the whipping of rogues, unless the Constitution of the United States should be amended to that effect. It is proper to obey those in authority at present, but we hope the day is not far off when we shall be in the Union and entitled to such rights as the Northern States enjoy, and not be subject to military law. Let us work harmoniously and strive to get in the Union as soon as possible, and then we can discuss the propriety of building a Penitentiary and changing our good, old-fashioned laws.

It is stated that a State Republican Convention is to be held in Wilmington at an early day. There appears to be a division among what are known as Republicans in this State—some portion endorsing the Raleigh Convention, and another calling for a new Convention. We do not profess to be a member of the Republican party of this State (for we cannot conscientiously do so in view of our past course) but we say that we see signs of division among any portion of our people with regret. There should be good feeling among all classes in the work of reconstruction. For our own part, we intend to pursue the course that we think right and proper under the circumstances, without regard to party combinations or the frowns and smiles of any one. We are anxious to secure a speedy restoration of the Union under the Reconstruction Acts, and are willing to accord political rights to all; and therefore have already suggested that it would probably promote harmony for all to cooperate with the movement inaugurated at Raleigh on the 27th of March last.

LAND SUIT.—A land suit of long standing was tried in our Superior Court last week—James J. Maxwell vs. Robert I. McDowell. Messrs J. H. Wilson, Z. B. Vance and C. Dowd appeared for Maxwell, and J. W. Osborne, R. Berringer and N. Boyden for McDowell. The case occupied three days. Wilson, Vance, Osborne and Boyden made the arguments before the jury. The jury failed to agree, and was discharged at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

SENTENCED.—Green Hodges, negro, convicted at a previous term of the Court of the crime of rape, was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 14th of June. A white man named Howell was sentenced to six months imprisonment for forgery. Dave Blackwood, negro, for larceny, to three months imprisonment.

SOUTHERN DISFRANCHISEMENT.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial (Republican) says: "The Attorney General's elaborate opinion on the disfranchising clauses in the reconstruction acts will put a stop to the propositions of the boards of registration in Louisiana and other Southern States, by which nearly every white citizen has been excluded from the polls. The Attorney General is of the opinion that every doubt must go in favor of the citizen; and he gives a very liberal construction to several provisions of the acts in question. Among other legal positions taken in interpreting the disqualifications, it is assumed that the words 'giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States,' when they occur in the Constitution, and consequently in any act of Congress, have no meaning whatever where the enemies are rebels, but apply exclusively to foreign wars, and to alien public enemies. So says every authority, English and American, since the original words were first used in the ancient statute of the twenty fifth year of Edward III."

Gen. Sickles' order, in to-day's paper, in regard to the Registration of voters, will attract general attention.

There being a greater demand for this week's issue of our paper than we anticipated when printing the "outside form," we are obliged to print a number of half sheets to supply our friends.

"Our cotemporary (the Charlotte Democrat) perhaps did not intend it, but there is a very plain intimation that Gov. Worth and his friends are office seekers and are not willing to take 'back seats.'" Nothing could be more unjust than such a charge. No word or act of Gov. Worth, or of his friends, has indicated the slightest desire for office under the new regime. They look for nothing of the kind, and do not desire it, so far as we know.—Raleigh Sentinel.

We never aim to utter any uncertain sound, and therefore we feel that we ought to say plainly that it was our intention to intimate that Gov. Worth and his friends wanted to control the offices. We were led to believe this by past as well as the present words and actions of his friends. If we are mistaken we are ready to acknowledge the error. We don't mean to say that Gov. Worth expects to hold the office of Governor, for it is certain that he is disqualified by the Reconstruction Acts, but we think that the Sentinel and other friends of Gov. Worth intend to strive to put their friends in office who are not disqualified, and ignore men who would be particularly acceptable to the majority of Congress. In that way we fear that further trouble will be brought upon the people of the State.

We have as much respect for Gov. Worth as any man in the State, and do not hesitate to say on all occasions that we consider him a faithful and honest public officer, but at the same time we must express the opinion that he has been too much of a partizan for the times, and ought to voluntarily decline further interference with the movement for reconstruction. He is a man of unusual good common sense, but he made a great and unfortunate mistake when he permitted his name to be used in opposition to Gov. Holden in 1855. Mr. Holden had discharged his duties as Provisional Governor so well that the State Convention, by a unanimous vote, tendered him thanks; but old prejudices influenced a certain set of men to such an extent that they started opposition in the person of Mr. Worth, and the result was a division of the people of the State, and reconstruction was obstructed.

If the Sentinel is correct in saying that Gov. Worth and his friends do not want office under the new regime, let them stop abusing Holden and his friends and show a better disposition towards all men, without regard to past differences.

WORKINGMEN'S TROUBLES.—Some of the Northern States have very foolishly undertaken to interfere with private affairs by passing a law that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for mechanics and laborers. Of course, employers don't like to be bothered in that way, and have refused to employ workmen who demand as much pay for 8 hours as they formerly received for 10 and 12 hours. The result is as might have been expected, that many men are out of employment, and have banded together in several Northern cities to prevent any one from working for those who do not conform to the eight hour rule.

The Chicago (Illinois) Post gives the following account of a workingman's riot in that city on the 2d inst: "On yesterday, according to the most moderate estimate which we are able to make, one thousand men were driven from their tasks by clubs, stones and deadly weapons in the hands of passionate, fierce, and in many instances, drunken rioters. It is a no less moderate estimate that seven thousand others would have been at work on such terms as they could have made with employers, had it not been for threatened and anticipated mob violence. We suppose that nine-tenths of these men were at work because they must work or starve. The case of one is related—which is a type of the majority—who was interfered with by the mob, who was at work because he had not a cent to keep body and soul of his wife and children together. The riot thus attacks in the odious light, not merely of an attack by one class of workingmen upon another, but of one class upon the dependent, helpless, and in not a few cases, destitute and starving women and children of workingmen's families."

SOUTHERN LANDS.—The Washington Chronicle says, very correctly and properly, that: "Now is a good time for capitalists to invest money in Southern lands, but still better for earnest, honest, workingmen to secure homes for themselves, which will be of great value to their children. The breaking up of the old labor monopoly by the rebellion has not only thrown the labor of the South into the market, so that enterprise can have a fair chance, but it has also thrown a large amount of land into the market, which under the slave system was always cheap, and which in the social transition is even cheaper. There will always be alarmists to prophesy ruin in the event of any change. They have contributed to reduce the value of Southern lands, while there are others who must sell to live. We know of no better method to help the Southern people than to induce the settlement amongst them of men of industry, good habits, and enlarged ideas. Northern energy and capital, and Northern respect for labor, will revolutionize the South and make its desolate places smile again with the products of industry. We believe that the time is coming when peace will be real, and men will feel safe to emigrate to the South and live there. When this happens lauds will begin to increase in value, and all the new appliances to save labor will be brought into play."

The Chronicle is right in saying that the South is the section to invest money in. Any Northern man may come among us and be as secure and well treated as he ever was in any State North. And it would be well for the colored people of the South to remember that the day is not far distant when white laborers from the North will be their competitors for employment. The fact is settled, beyond all doubt, that the man who works and promptly fulfills his contracts will gain employment and a substantial living among us. It might as well be understood now as hereafter, that the black man or white man who favors such wicked schemes as confiscation or proscription will receive no favors from the business men of the South. The promptings of human nature, as well as of self-respect, would prevent a man from employing another who was seeking his ruin and attempting to secure measures of confiscation. We are for promoting peace and good feeling, but never expect to voluntarily submit to injustice and wrong.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.—We are pained to learn that the senior editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, Rev. Wm. E. Pell, was struck with paralysis last night. The attack was a very serious one, but we trust it will not prove fatal. We tender his immediate family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, and trust that at an early hour we shall be able to announce that he is out of danger and in full health.—Raleigh Progress, May 10.

MAJ FESTIVAL AT CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10th, 1867. [The following well written report of the proceedings was kindly prepared for us by Mr. W. H. Finch, late Superintendent in this place of the National Express Company.]

The rich musical feast which Prof. Baumann and his accomplished pupils have been lately preparing, was spread before the all-expectant citizens on Friday evening, in the Chapel of Charlotte Female Institute.

The musical allegory rendered was most appropriately chosen, and its acceptable presentation was a complete success. Word painting is wholly inadequate to a delineation of the scenic display, or to justice to the highly creditable performance by each, of their several parts.

The ground was covered with snow in New York and parts of New Jersey on the 3d May. A severe frost was experienced throughout portions of Ohio on Thursday night. At Cleveland the water froze to the thickness of a quarter of an inch.

AT LAST.—It is said that they have got a good hotel (or Hotel keeper) in Wilmington at last, and the Wilmington papers are rejoicing about it. We have no doubt travelers who stop in Wilmington will also rejoice, if there is no error in the opinion of our Wilmington cotemporaries.

GEN SICKLES' ORDER FOR REGISTRATION. HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1, Charleston, S. C., May 8.

1. On the third Monday of July next, in obedience to the requirements of the act of Congress, passed March 23d, 1867, the Commanding General will proceed and cause to be made a registration of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, residents of North and South Carolina, not disqualified for participation in the rebellion, or for felony.

2. One or more boards of registration, consisting of three discreet and qualified persons, to be approved by the commanding General, will be organized in each County or City, to make and complete the registration, submitting to be held thereafter for delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, and make returns to him of the votes and lists of the voters, and of the persons elected as delegates, by a plurality of the votes cast, at such election.

3. The Counties in North Carolina, and geographical districts in South Carolina, will, for the purposes of registration, be divided into convenient registration precincts. In each registration precinct, a board of registers will, if practicable, be organized. Several places will be designated in each registration precinct, where the board will meet, and the citizens who are eligible to registration may go and be registered. The boards of registers will remain in session two days, from sunrise to sunset, in each place of meeting. On the adjournment of any board, a copy of the list of persons registered will be deposited in a suitable place within the precinct seven days, for public information. And thereafter, the board will again visit every precinct and revise the list of voters, hear objections from citizens as to any adjudication made, and register any person who may, by reason of illness or other good and sufficient cause, fail to attend the first session of the board.

4. All persons appointed to make the said registration of voters, and to conduct the said elections, will be required before entering upon their duties, to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office," and if any person shall falsely take and subscribe such oath, or affirmation, such person so offending, and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

5. Members of the boards of registration will be allowed as compensation four dollars a day for each day, actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, and ten cents a mile for each mile traveled on duty. Officers of the army detailed for such duty, will be paid the per diem and mileage allowed for attendance on courts martial.

6. Any citizen desiring to serve as a member of the board of registration may forward his application to these Headquarters, addressed to Captain Alexander Moore, A. D. C. No application will be considered unless accompanied by a written recommendation, signed by either the Provisional Governor of the State, a Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, a collector or other principal officer of custom or of Internal Revenue, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or the commanding officer of the military post within which the applicant resides, certifying the applicant to be a fit and proper person to receive the appointment.

7. It is essential that every board of registration should be composed of persons of recognized consideration and worth, fairly representing the population, and in whose impartiality and capacity the body of voters in the vicinage may have just reliance.

THE SCENERY was most beautifully and tastefully arranged on the stage, forming grotesque, dells and groves of evergreens, so natural that we could not realize that the work was improvised by amateurs and executed by fairy fingers.

THE LADIES, by the delicate arrangement of their costumes, and the manner in which they seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the allegory, created throughout a pleasing illusion, which would have rendered a transition to real fairy land, easy indeed.

PROF. BAUMANN, under whose direction the performance was arranged, executed the instrumental accompaniments to the various songs. To please the audience he seems to be a special forte of his. A talented musician and a faithful instructor, his established reputation needs no eulogy from us.

MR. J. C. COURTNEY, who always responds to the entreaties of the young ladies and Prof. Baumann to assist them on these occasions, appeared as the Gay Cavalier in an appropriate costume of black velvet. His splendid voice was brought out in the different parts in its various graceful modulations and in its full volume and force. The theatrical action, posture and delivery of Mr. C. were excellent, and he possessed, in addition to his many other merits and qualifications, a high order of talent for this style of oratory. At any rate, his performance here led many knowing ones to scout the fact (which is a fact) that he is an amateur, and to declare confidently "Don't believe a word of it. Courtney is an experienced hand at the business. He has played often before in private theatricals, we'll wager."

MR. AND MRS. BURWELL AND SON were conspicuous in their kind endeavors to see all the audience pleasantly seated, and their genial manners inspired us with that "we are at home" feeling, which is so essentially necessary to the full enjoyment of such festive scenes.

At 8 o'clock, the Chapel being filled to overflowing, the Chorus of Flowers, in the persons of twelve beautiful damsels.

Came at the voice of Spring, To deck with their beauty the sylvan bowers. And thus commenced the CANTATA. The Flower Queen, or Coronation of the Rose. PERSONIFICATIONS. Recluse, gay young Cavalier—Baritone.

Rose—Soprano, Sunflower " Miss C. Courtney, Crocus " Miss C. Myers, Dahlia " Miss M. Bratton, Heliotrope—Mezzo Soprano, Miss A. Baker, Lily " Miss A. Lamar, Jessamine " Miss L. Leak, Violet " Miss M. Gilmer, Yucca not. Miss C. McDonald, Touch " Miss L. Hannah, Mignonette " Miss M. White, Tulip " Miss E. Curston, Heather Bells. Miss L. McKenny, Juvenile Misses.

ARGUMENT. The Flowers met in a secluded dell in the forest, to choose their Queen. A gay young Cavalier, discontented with the world, seeks, in the same place, retirement from its cares and disappointments. The flowers sing of love and duty; and the Recluse—learning that, will sell the stolen crown to the Cavalier, in order to be happy and to return again to usefulness and contentment among his fellows.

OPENING—Chorus of Flowers. "We are the flowers, the fair young flowers, That came at the voice of Spring, To deck with our beauty the sylvan bowers, And perfume the zephyr's wing."

RECLUSE. "List, list, there is a footstep near! Away, away, we must not linger here! He we then to the forest shade, And hide us in our quiet glade."

RECLUSE—Entering slowly, Far from the busy scenes of strife and care, It is a spot, where I would love to dwell, And breathe alone the pure untainted air. The voice of fame allures me forth no more, To win the laurels that so soon must fade; Ambition's wild stirring dream is o'er, My wishes foiled, my every hope betrayed; Wearied I seek repose beneath this peaceful shade."

SEMI-CHORUS OF FLOWERS—(concealed.) "Rest thee here, O, calmly rest— We will soothe thy throbbing breast; And our sweet and airy numbers Stealing o'er thy tranquil slumbers, Like the streamlet's gentle flow, Shall beguile thy every woe."

RECLUSE RECITATIVE, (Gazing on the beautiful scene) "Lost, lost in wonder, and with rapture filled, A gaze enchanted, yet no form I see! Tell me, ye dark-leaved oaks of the forest, Say who dwells within your dark and secret shades?"

The Flowers then sing of hope and love, and as shown in the argument, influence the Recluse to return to the world. He thanks them as kind teachers. The flowers wish to choose a Queen. All present their claims in song. Night closes their deliberations.

The Recluse sings Wild Woods Song, and "When morning awakes and laughingly shakes, The light from her luminous hair." The aspirants for the throne ask the Recluse to name their Queen:

"Stranger, thou hast heard our claim, Will thou then our Sovereign name? Humbly we appeal to thee, Tell us who our Queen shall be."

The Recluse, in choosing, says: "Thou hadst to choose where nature's hand Alike her gifts bestows. Here, ever flower, on which I gaze, With richest beauty glows; Yet in the Rose we find A simple grace, a sweet perfume, With loveliness combined."

ALL.—The Rose, the Rose, our Queen shall be. MISS C. MYERS, as the Rose, is then crowned Queen of the Flowers, and the Heather Bells sing a welcome, while all stretch her path with flowers.

The coronation scene was especially pleasing. The Queen, gracefully kneeling, receives her flowery diadem from the Sunflower (Miss Bratton), and as it encircles her truly regal brow, assumes her rightful sway among showers of bo-

quets thrown by her beautiful subjects and the no less enraptured Recluse. Thus closed the exhibition. The audience in dispersing were loud in their expressions of applause, and the subscriber was so carried away that on returning home with "music on the brain" he essayed to hum the ditties he had heard, until reminded by his better half that "though he had a splendid voice, he could not sing." VIDEVS.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in Columbia last week.

The committee to whom was referred the reports of the President, Superintendent and Treasurer reported that they had examined the same, and recommended the adoption of the following resolutions, which were concurred in: Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this company are hereby constituted a committee, with full power to negotiate with the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company in regard to the consolidation of that corporation with the Charlotte and South Carolina Company, and that the result of their negotiations be reported to a special meeting of the stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company, to be called by the President and Directors of said company.

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad do hereby authorize the Directors of the said company, if in their judgment it is advisable, by resolution to direct the President of the company to endorse the guaranty of the company on the first mortgage bonds of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, to an amount not exceeding \$600,000.

The following is a list of the Directors elected: Wm. Johnston, A. B. Davidson, John A. Young, W. H. Neal, A. B. Springs, C. D. Melton, John J. McClure, (vice John Caldwell, declined re-nomination), W. B. Robertson, E. G. Palmer, L. D. Childs, (vice James Y. Mills, declined re-nomination), John Fisher, A. R. Taylor. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Wm. Johnston, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.—Phenix.

W. B. March, President of the Bank of Lexington, N. C., and E. D. Hampton, one of the Directors, were taken to Salisbury on Tuesday, by order of Gen. Sickles, under charge of enzeblizing the specie of the Bank about the time of the surrender. The complaint was made by J. W. Thomas and others. The parties have had a hearing and the evidence being forwarded to Gen. Sickles. The accused will remain in charge of the military until the General is heard from.—Raleigh Progress.

We know nothing about the difficulty, but we are sorry that any citizen should seek military interference before trying the civil Courts. We think that Gen. Sickles expressly ordered that resort to civil Courts should first be had.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.—It is now said that President Johnson has decided a compromise between not going south at all, and coming upon a general tour, by going direct to Raleigh, and remaining one day and night here, and then returning to Washington. He will consequently be absent from Washington but three or four days.—Raleigh Progress.

AS IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.—An exchange says that Major Whittlesey, of the United States Army, spent a couple of days in New Haven last week, to consult with the officers of Yale College in relation to a project to connect the regular army more closely with our principal literary institutions, by establishing military professorships in them, and making a certain number of their graduates officers in the army. Major Whittlesey is a commissioner of the War Department to obtain the views of the leading colleges on the subject, to assist in the preparation of a bill to be presented at the next session of Congress.—N. Y. Post.

SOLDIER REPARTÉE.—We have read many amusing specimens of soldier wit, but as good as we have seen was the reply of a Virginia cavalryman to a N. C. infantryman. "It was on the march towards Adairsville, in Nov. '63, a cold, bright morning, while the troops were lying along the road waiting for some obstacle to be removed in front. A fellow came jogging down the line on an old flea bitten frame of a horse; as he passed, one chap greeted him with 'I say, mistur, youn ar mity like a brother uv mine the hogs ete up!' The cavalryman did not relax a muscle, but gazing 'Far Heel' straight in the face, replied, 'Wal, my friend, tis a monstrous pity tha hadnt finished the family, while tha was a eatin,' and moved on amid shouts of laughter.—Danville Times.

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—Some flatboatmen at Milliken's bend, not long since, saw on the bank a long black snake, lazily watching the gradually lengthening ridge of earth peculiar to the subsoil navigation of the mole. The little burrower emerged at the root of a tree, and the snake with one lunge captured and swallowed him. The observers of this sad affair thought it was all over with poor mole, but nothing daunted, perhaps unaware of his perilous situation, he kept on scratching until he came out at the small end of the snake, who, feeling suddenly that he had been cheated of a square meal turned and swallowed him again, with the same result as before.

The Captain of the flatboat, in every respect a reliable gentleman, informs us that this singular contest was continued for eight hours, with no variation, except that the mole, as he became better acquainted with the route, made faster time on his trips. Finally, the snake, completely disgusted with the mole, allowed it to go in peace, and dragging himself to a hickory tree, butted his brains out against its roots. On being opened his "innards," from end to end, were found to be as slick and smooth as the inside of a lady's thimble.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, May 13, 1867. CORRECTED BY STENOGRAPHER, MACALAY & CO. Cotton.—The market during the week was quite irregular—midding uplands selling at 18 1/2 to 19, tax paid by purchaser—closing dull on Saturday with a declining tendency on the basis of 19 for middling grades. Sales for the week 114 bales, mostly on orders from Factories.

Floor.—A good supply in market and dull at \$12.50 to \$14 per barrel, as to quality. Corn is less demand at \$1.40 to \$1.45; Peas scarce at \$1.50; Oats 70 to 75; Wheat, none offering.

Bacon.—A fair supply in market at 15 to 17 cts; Lard, 16 to 18 cents. Fresh Butter 25 to 30; Chickens 20 to 33; Eggs 12 1/2 to 15. These articles in demand.

Corn Whiskey—market overstocked and dull at \$2 to \$2.25. Molasses 75 cts to \$1 per gallon; Liverpool Salt \$3 20 per sack. Groceries unchanged in price.

Latest News. HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS. FORTRESS MONROE, May 10. The writ of habeas corpus for Mr. Davis was served this morning on General Barton, by the Marshall and Deputy Marshall. It was at first decided to deliver the prisoner to the Marshall, but it was afterwards determined to oblige the writ literally, by requiring the commandant to produce Mr. Davis before the Court in Richmond on Monday.

In the event of Mr Davis's being released by Judge Underwood, under the writ, he will be immediately re-arrested and placed on trial on an indictment for treason.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11. A large crowd collected at the steamboat landing at an early hour. Mr. Davidson, Fortress Monroe, after two years imprisonment. The levee taking was touching and impressive. Mr. Davis walked. On one side were Gen. Barton and Dr. Cooper. On the other, was Hon. Robt. Duld and the brother of Mr. Davis, from Vicksburg, who accompanied Mrs. Davis and sister, followed by several friends. The countenance of Mr. Davis is cheerful. He received many friends with great cordiality on the boat. He was dressed in a plain dark suit, wore a felt hat and walked with a cane. His face is pale and very thin and feeble; and his hair is quite grey.

MARKETS. New York, May 11.—Cotton firmer, 27 1/2 and 28 for Middling Uplands. Gold \$1.85 1/2. LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton advanced 1/4 and 1/2. Estimated sales 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11 1/2 pence.

PEACE IN EUROPE. LONDON, May 10.—Lord Stanly, in the House, congratulated the country that the good sense and moderation of the Peace Conference has had the effect of arresting the unspeakable calamities of an European war. [Loud cheers.]

FOUR BOYS AT A BIRTH.—Mrs. Waters, of Boone county, Ky., was recently delivered of four boys at a birth, weighing six pounds each, all alive and kicking, and it wasn't a very good night for boys either. She had previously had six boys at three births, and has now had six boys in less than one year.

Prejudices are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and then perhaps can't get out at all.

FUNERAL NOTICE. Died, in this city, on Sunday afternoon the 12th inst., Mrs. Sarah S., wife of John L. Storehead, Esq., aged 52 years. The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 4th inst., by Rev. S. O. Platt, Mr. N. C. McGinnis to Miss Margaret Haynes. In Union county, at the house of Mr. Jos. Howie, on the 2d inst., by Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Mr. Jas. R. Dunn of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Maggie O. Porter, daughter of Benj. Porter, deceased. On the 5th inst., by Rev. Jno. Finger, Mr. William Randall to Miss Sarah A., daughter of O. G. Flemming of Catawba county, N. C. In Lincoln county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. John Finger, Mr. Albert M. Nixon to Miss Rachael Ann Hagar, daughter of John Hagar.

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SOLDIER REPARTÉE.—We have read many amusing specimens of soldier wit, but as good as we have seen was the reply of a Virginia cavalryman to a N. C. infantryman. "It was on the march towards Adairsville, in Nov. '63, a cold, bright morning, while the troops were lying along the road waiting for some obstacle to be removed in front. A fellow came jogging down the line on an old flea bitten frame of a horse; as he passed, one chap greeted him with 'I say, mistur, youn ar mity like a brother uv mine the hogs ete up!' The cavalryman did not relax a muscle, but gazing 'Far Heel' straight in the face, replied, 'Wal, my friend, tis a monstrous pity tha hadnt finished the family, while tha was a eatin,' and moved on amid shouts of laughter.—Danville Times.

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—Some flatboatmen at Milliken's bend, not long since, saw on the bank a long black snake, lazily watching the gradually lengthening ridge of earth peculiar to the subsoil navigation of the mole. The little burrower emerged at the root of a tree, and the snake with one lunge captured and swallowed him. The observers of this sad affair thought it was all over with poor mole, but nothing daunted, perhaps unaware of his perilous situation, he kept on scratching until he came out at the small end of the snake, who, feeling suddenly that he had been cheated of a square meal turned and swallowed him again, with the same result as before.

The Captain of the flatboat, in every respect a reliable gentleman, informs us that this singular contest was continued for eight hours, with no variation, except that the mole, as he became better acquainted with the route, made faster time on his trips. Finally, the snake, completely disgusted with the mole, allowed it to go in peace, and dragging himself to a hickory tree, butted his brains out against its roots. On being opened his "innards," from end to end, were found to be as slick and smooth as the inside of a lady's thimble.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, May 13, 1867. CORRECTED BY STENOGRAPHER, MACALAY & CO. Cotton.—The market during the week was quite irregular—midding uplands selling at 18 1/2 to 19, tax paid by purchaser—closing dull on Saturday with a declining tendency on the basis of 19 for middling grades. Sales for the week 114 bales, mostly on orders from Factories.

Floor.—A good supply in market and dull at \$12.50 to \$14 per barrel, as to quality. Corn is less demand at \$1.40 to \$1.45; Peas scarce at \$1.50; Oats 70 to 75; Wheat, none offering.

Bacon.—A fair supply in market at 15 to 17 cts; Lard, 16 to 18 cents. Fresh Butter 25 to 30; Chickens 20 to 33; Eggs 12 1/2 to 15. These articles in demand.

Corn Whiskey—market overstocked and dull at \$2 to \$2.25. Molasses 75 cts to \$1 per gallon; Liverpool Salt \$3 20 per sack. Groceries unchanged in price.

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Leave Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro) and time (e.g., 12:10 A.M., 2:20, 4:54, 9:28, 12:10 P.M., 1:07 P.M., 4:03, 10:26, 12:10 A.M., 5:50 A.M., 9:22, 2:30 P.M., 11:20, 2:08 A.M., 1:30 A.M., 6:00, 2:40 P.M., 7:10, 10:44). Includes notes like 'Mail Train—Going East' and 'Accommodation Train—Going West'.