

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill on reconstruction. The following is the sixth section of the bill:

"The true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in the said supplementary act is, among other things: That no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection against the United States or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote. And the words 'executive or judicial office in any State' mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of the several laws of the State."

The Senate, by a vote of 36 to 5, refused to consider the joint resolutions thanking Sheridan, Sickles, Schofield and Pope. Mr. Grimes thought it would be very premature to pass these resolutions at this time. They were not sufficiently informed of the merits of the cases to be able to judge. Formerly the thanks of Congress were only tendered on extraordinary occasions, and it was considered a great compliment to any one to receive them. But if this kind of precedent was to be established, they would next be tendering thanks to the Governors of the Territories and to the Governor of our new Russian possessions.

Several ineffectual efforts to introduce general legislation failed.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred without debate. The bill introduced by the reconstruction committee will be found in another column.

The Committee on elections reported that no person who had given aid or comfort to the rebellion should be allowed to swear in. But disloyalty of constituents, or illegality of elections, should not prevent a member, holding a certificate, from swearing in. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution calling for the proceedings of the Cabinet on the Reconstruction bill passed by a vote of 103 to 26.

Mr. Butler moved the appointment of a special Committee of five to investigate the assassination, and that the Committee promise the protection of the House to accomplices who have not been tried or sentenced, who may give valuable evidence. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

July 9.—In the Senate, the Judiciary reconstruction bill was taken up. The day was consumed in arguing whether the Commanders should be allowed to appoint civilians to vacant State offices. The Senate adjourned without definite action.

In the House, the reconstruction bill was resumed. The bill passed by yeas 119, nays 31. The following voted in the negative: Messrs. Adams, Archer, Barnes, Eldridge, Getz, Glass-brenner, Holman, Hutchkiss, Marshall, McCullough, Morgan, Morrissey, Mungson, Niblack, Nicholson, Noel, Phelps, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Van Aiken, Van Trump and Wood.

July 10.—In the Senate, the consideration of the Judiciary committee's reconstruction bill was resumed. An amendment giving the Commanders power to fill vacancies by appointing citizens or detailed soldiers was adopted by 20 to 15.

In the House, the time for taking evidence in the Kentucky elections was extended to December. A committee of five was appointed to enquire into the treatment of Union prisoners, with power to send for persons and papers. A bill was introduced extending the provisions of the Homestead Act to Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to enquire whether any American citizen has been arrested and convicted in Great Britain for words spoken in America.

Mr. Wilson said that the Judiciary Committee have requested him to state that they were not ready to report on the impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn to October next, eliciting a warm debate, which was interrupted by the announcement of Mr. Denison's death. After the usual number of eulogies the House adjourned.

July 11.—In the Senate, the consideration of the Judiciary Committee's reconstruction bill was resumed. Mr. Howard withdrew his amendment which specified certain classes as entitled to register, with the remark that as there was a large share of judicial power left in the hands of the District Commanders, it would, perhaps, be as well to leave them to determine the matter. The fourth section was amended by adding that any person appointed by the District Commander may be removed by him.

Mr. Drake introduced an amendment demanding some additional guarantees preliminary to the admission of representatives, but was ruled out of order. He appealed from the chair. The Senate sustained the chair by a vote of 24 to 13.

Mr. Bucklew offered an amendment making the vote for Congressmen cumulative, giving to each elector as many votes as there were Congressional Districts in the State, and allowing him to cast all the votes for one candidate or divide them at pleasure. Ruled out of order by 22 to 7. The reconstruction bill was then passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution of adjournment; an elaborate argument in regard to the impeachment ensued. Finally Mr. Stevens moved the previous question on the resolution that the Judiciary Committee be ordered to report partially to the House at this Session. The demand was not sustained.

Mr. Wilson moved that the committee be ordered to report next session and that the committee be allowed to print 1,500 copies of the report, and demanded the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution passed. Mr. Stevens then said that he abandoned the matter, and moved that the resolution lie on the table.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.—Gen. Sheridan orders the Board of Registers, at once, to select suitable persons to act as Commissioners of elections. Three persons are to be selected for each precinct, whose names will be submitted to the supervising officers for approval. In order to accommodate the largely increased number of voters, two days will be given for voting. The Boards of Registers are ordered, at once, to proceed to make up their poll books.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is the new Reconstruction Bill passed by the House of Representatives last week:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and thereafter, the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. The said acts, to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military District under said acts, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under the said acts, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer, or person exercising authority under or by virtue of any so-called State government, existing in his District. And the said officer so assigned to command as aforesaid is hereby empowered to appoint another person in the stead of the officer or person, so removed, if he shall deem proper, so to do. And whenever he may deem it necessary as aforesaid to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority. And all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith shall be deemed valid.

Sec. 3. The Board of Registration, of the several Military Districts, established by the acts to which this is supplementary, shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to be registered by the acts aforesaid. They shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the act of March 23d, 1867, conclusive evidence of the right of the person taking it to be registered, but prima facie only, and may receive such evidence under oath relating thereto as they may deem proper, either from the persons applying to be registered or others, and either of the members of the said Board is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations, and examine witnesses touching the right of any person to be registered. Said Board of Registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already registered, who, in their judgment, improperly took the oath prescribed in the acts, to which this is supplementary, or was not entitled, by said acts, to be registered. Recorded evidence shall not be required by the said Boards to prove participation in the rebellion, but parole evidence shall be sufficient, and the said Board of Registration shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States government.

Sec. 4. No Civil Court of the United States, or of any State, shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal against any such District Commander, or of any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this act, or the acts to which this is supplementary.

Sec. 5. No District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto, or unless he shall be in arrest for an offence punishable by dismissal from the army, or disqualified by sickness from the performance of his duties.

Sec. 6. The time for the completion of the registration of persons qualified to vote may be extended, by orders of the said several District Commanders, to any day prior to the first day of October, A. D. 1867.

Mr. Stevens accepted the following as an additional clause:

Any person who shall attempt to prevent the execution of these acts shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, liable to a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment one year. The right of any person to be registered as a legal voter shall in no respect be changed or affected by the President's pardon for participation in rebellion.

ANOTHER BILL.

The following is a Reconstruction Bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Trumbull, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee. Whether this one, or the one passed by the House, will become the law is yet uncertain:

Be it enacted, &c., That the true intent and meaning of the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, A. D. 1867, was, and shall be construed to be that the military authority of the United States in said rebel States, as provided in said act, was and is paramount to any civil government existing therein; makes all such civil governments subordinate to such military authority, prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such military authority.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office, or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person, so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army to perform the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the power of suspension, removal, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the board of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled

"An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, (among other things,) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemy thereof, is entitled to be registered to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of the civil laws of the State.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing twenty days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of three days, the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That section four of the said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SUPREME COURT OF N. C.

The following opinions have been delivered: By Pearson, C. J.—In Bunting vs. Wright, from New Hanover, judgment affirmed. In State vs. Hayward, from Craven, no error. In Lutz vs. Younts, from Catawba, no error. In Alspugh vs. Gray, in equity, from Forsyth, bill dismissed with costs. In Smith vs. Bryson, in equity, from Macon, dismissed with costs. In Bobbitt vs. Brownlow, in equity, decree reversed, reference. In Whitefield vs. Bodenhamer, from Forsyth, reversed, new trial. In Grigg vs. Wilson, from Cleveland, judgment affirmed.

By Battle, J.—In Minor vs. Harris, from Granville, judgment reversed. In Hedrick vs. Gobbie, from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State vs. Allison, from Iredell, no error. In Johnston vs. Crawford, from Rowan, no error. In Hogwood vs. Edwards, from Franklin, judgment reversed. In McNeil vs. Whittington, in equity, from Wilkes, bill dismissed with costs. In State vs. Smith, from Burke, motion overruled—no error in the record. In Young vs. Trustees of Davidson College, in equity, from Rowan, demurrer sustained—bill dismissed.

By Reade, J.—In Doe ex dem. McCorkle vs. Earnhardt, from Stanly, no error. In Hughes vs. Kingsbury, from Granville, no error. In Fenness vs. Brown, from Randolph, error. In Hall vs. Gillespie, in equity, from Mecklenburg, error. In Harper vs. Sadderth, in equity, from Caldwell, directing a decree. In House vs. Green, in equity, from Franklin, no error. In Keaton vs. Blackwell, in equity, from Iredell, order dissolving injunction in part—each party to pay his own costs.

FEVERS AND FRUITS.

Let's have a little talk about orchards and gardens as life preservers. Many a farmer thinks he "can't fuss about a garden" with vegetables and small fruits in ample variety, hardly about an orchard, especially beyond apple trees. So he goes on to weightier matters of grain, or stock, or dairy, and eats potatoes, wheat bread, pork and salt beef all summer long; no fine variety of vegetables, no grateful berries, no luscious peaches or juicy cherries. By October fever comes, or bowel complaints of some kind, or some congestive trouble, the doctor comes, and he "drags round" all winter, and the doctor's bill drags too. The poor wife, meanwhile, gets dyspeptic, constipated, has fever, too, perhaps, and she just "cravels round." What's the matter? They don't know, poor souls! Would they build a hot fire in July and shut the doors? Of course not—in their rooms; but they have done just that in their poor stomachs. How so? They have been eating all summer the heat-producing food fit for a cold season, but not for a warm one. A Greenlander can eat candles and whale fat because they create heat. In January we are up toward Greenland—in climate.

A Hindu lives on rice, piny fruits, and tropic vegetables, cooling and opening to the system.—In July we move toward Hindoostan in a heat almost tropical. Diet must change, too. Have apples, pears, cherries, etc., from the orchard every day, of early and late kinds. Let there be plenty of good vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, etc. It takes a little time and trouble, but it's the cheapest way to pay the doctor's bills.—And, bless your dear souls, these things taste good. You study what feed is good for pigs and cattle. All right; but wife and children are of higher consequence; and it's a shame if, with all our great gifts of intellect and intuition, we do not obey the Divine laws in our own physical being so well that the doctor shall visit the house less than the horse doctor goes to the barn.—Don't fail of vegetables, berries and fruits. Try it, and you'll say we haven't told half the truth.—Rural New Yorker.

THE IMPEACHMENT.—The advocates of impeachment have tried hard to get up an excitement upon the question, but they have failed most signally. The impeachment question will not be listened to in this Congress.—Washington Intelligence.

Gen. Sickles has written to Senator Trumbull, urging a general amnesty, except as to a few individuals to be named, on the ground, among others, that but few of the enfranchised classes in the South are fit to hold office.

STATE NEWS.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—We are informed that the Military Commission, which has been constituted for the trial of D. G. McRae, Esq., and Capt. Toler, of Fayetteville, who have been confined at Fort Macon, convened in this City on Wednesday. Rumor assigns a prominent lawyer of this City to the prosecution, by employment of the District Commander. It is understood that Robert Strange, Esq., of Wilmington, will appear for the defence, in the case of Mr. McRae.—Raleigh Sentinel.

THE CROPS.—Our exchanges have very materially altered their tone with regard to the growing crops, in the last few days. As we anticipated and predicted, the damage done by the late rains is found to be much less than was announced. The entire crop of the Southern country will be quite as large as could have been reasonably expected, where the uncertain labor upon which we have mainly to depend is fairly considered.—Newbern Journal of Commerce.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We learn that Gov. Worth and the Board of Internal Improvements have appointed the following State Directors in this Road: J. M. Coffin, O. G. Parsley, Peter Adams, J. E. Allen, John W. Thomas, R. S. Tucker, Josiah Turner, Jr., and W. C. Means. John Berry, State proxy.

The object of this is to elect Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., so-called, President of the Road.—Raleigh Standard.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road, held in Raleigh on the 4th instant, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Geo. W. Mordecai, S. S. Royster, J. B. Batchelor, Geo. Little, C. H. K. Taylor and J. B. Littlejohn were elected Directors. At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, Dr. Hawkins was re-elected President, and W. V. Vass, Esq., Treasurer.

THE JOHNSON WILL CASE.—The Supreme Court has decided that there was no error in the case of Wood vs. Sawyer, from Chowan. The Court admits the will to probate, but did not, in its decision, the principles involved in the collateral claims of parties. These matters are to be subjects of further litigation in the Court of Equity.

We learn from the Greensboro Patriot, that a black man applied to the County Clerk the other day for a license to marry a white woman; but the Clerk did not feel authorized to grant it.

Gen. Sickles has issued still another circular. Here it is:

CHARLESTON, June 28th, 1867. All fines imposed by Post Courts constituted by Circular from these Headquarters, dated May 15th, 1867, will, when the sentence has been approved by the General Commanding, be collected by the Post Commanders.

In cases where information has been given of any violation of existing orders, the Post Commander may award to the informant a sum not exceeding one-fourth of the fine imposed and collected.

One-half of all fines collected shall be forwarded on the first day of each month, by the several Post Commanders, to the Acting Assistant Inspector General at these Headquarters, together with a summary statement showing the amount received, disbursed and remaining on hand, with copies of vouchers. The balance will be retained and constitute a Post Civil Fund, to be disbursed under the direction of the Post Commander in aid of the execution of the several Reconstruction Acts.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The New Orleans Times has a letter from Houston, Texas, giving a detailed account of the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. Neither of them was bound or blind-folded, nor was any indignity offered, as reported. Maximilian, before being shot, recapitulated the causes which brought him to Mexico; denied the authority of the court which sentenced him; and hoped that his blood would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico. He called the Sergeant of the Guard, gave him a handful of gold, and requested the favor that he should aim at his heart. Five balls entered his breast, but the effect was not immediately fatal; when two soldiers were called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon spoke from paper, stating that the only regret he felt in dying was, that if the Liberals should remain in power, his children would be pointed at as the descendants of a traitor. Mejia made no address.

Much dissatisfaction and grief were manifested by the spectators. The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez, by Escobedo, in the government palace.

SANTA ANNA.—It will be remembered that Santa Anna was seized in the harbor of Vera Cruz, by an American war vessel, while attempting to make his way into Mexico. He was placed, against his protest, upon the Virginia, an American vessel, and ordered off the coast. Our naval officer, no doubt, exceeded his duty and his authority in interfering in the matter at all, but his offence does not in the slightest degree palliate the subsequent conduct of the Mexican officials. Santa Anna was compelled to submit to superior force and as a prisoner he was carried to sea. The Virginia, in fulfillment of the objects of her voyage, entered the Mexican port of Sisal. There the Mexican authorities, learning that Santa Anna was on board, demanded him, and having at their disposal three gunboats, were enabled to enforce the demand. The commander of the Virginia protested against the outrage, and appealed to his flag, which he spread upon the deck in front of the gangway. The Mexicans were not, however, to be balked, and they walked over the flag, trampling it under their feet.

The question now arises, will our government quietly submit to such an insult or will it demand and enforce indemnity? It is intimated, in the Northern papers, that the sailing of the frigate Susquehanna, with Commodore Porter on board, under sealed orders for Mexico, is with reference to the matter of reparation.

AN OBSTINATE KING.—The King of Abyssinia, with indomitable obstinacy, holds on to the Englishmen whom he put in prison when Queen Victoria refused to marry him? He is determined to carry his point or hold the Englishmen. The British ministry have sent earnest remonstrances against this proceeding and urging the immediate release of the prisoners. As an inducement to the African king they sent some captivated presents and a number of artisans—the presents to be handed over and the artisans to visit the country the moment the prisoners were set free. Nothing has been heard from this last proposition.—Earl Derby, who made this explanation, said it was not prudent to state what further measures the Government intended to adopt. The English cannot well resort to force, and it is getting pretty plain that nothing short of that will be available.

NORTHERN WATERING PLACES.

A New York letter, speaking of places of Summer resort in the North, says:

"All the pretty women and jolly fellows (who have any money) are out of town—more especially the pretty women. Some are drinking Congress water (and champagne) at Saratoga and the White Sulphur; others are studying geology (and the way to get married) among the Catskills and the Adirondacks; still others are flirting (and flirting) over the fresh waters of Lake George, Lake Champlain, &c.; and still more of them are revealing the pretty little bare feet and their dear little forms (the latter in bathing dress) among the cool, white-tipped surges that fringe the beaten sands of Newport, Nahant, Long Branch, etc. Poets may dream and novelists tattle about the beauty of woman, robed in velvets and satins, but the blue bluff billow of the Atlantic could tell more about the female form divine, as it falls upon the white shingle and bursts into passionate tears among the laughing bathers of Newport and Nahant.

Saratoga, and a flying trip at that, has thus far been the extent of my dissipation this summer. There were never before so many people there as at present. All the great hotels are crowded to suffocation, and I do not think there is a cottage to let. The latter, I am very sorry to say, are much in vogue among the demimonde, while many of the hotels contain so many women of this class that it is difficult to distinguish them, at a glance, from those who are supposed to retain their stand on the pedestal of honor.

Indeed, during the last few years, this evil has attained vast proportions, and Saratoga is the favorite resort for ladies without character. At the very outset of the season, it is the custom for many of the "madames" of the better class of Metropolitan houses of vice to go to Saratoga and make arrangements for ample accommodations; and it is only after the season has fairly opened that the unsuspecting proprietor finds out that his choice cottages are to run through the summer with a stigma upon them, which will seriously affect their value hereafter. It is through the machinations of these "madames" that most of these women are brought to the summer resorts; but the hotels are crowded with hundreds (mostly accompanied by "gentlemen") who leave the city for the country on a purely individual speculation. And not the least disagreeable feature of this evil lies in the fact that these women visit with a certain recognition everywhere. The pickpocket slinks on the shady side, the confidence man changes his hotel frequently, and the wayside gamester is compelled now and then to shift his "little joker" from one position to another; only the brazen and bedizened woman is permitted to move whithersoever she will, without let or hindrance. She can brush the skirts of your relative on the promenade; her hired hack may jostle the old family coach on the drive; the hotel corridors and balconies are monopolized by her; and generally she parades herself and does as she pleases.

The gambler is another privileged character at the watering-places, and especially at Saratoga. "Faro" and "keno" are carried on there at the present time, recalls the scenes of California in the early days, and will eventually rival the "hells" of Baden-Baden and Heidelberg. There are three new establishments at Saratoga this summer, and all the old ones are in full blast. Two of these are said to be owned by the Hon. John Morissey, whose "banks" were reported to have earned over half a million of dollars last year. Be that as it may, his chances for a golden harvest this season appear to be equally auspicious.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.—There are few corporations in any country that have won for themselves a more enviable notoriety than the Southern Express Company. As public carriers they have used every effort to shorten the distances between the different points, and to lessen the expense. This and more than this has been accomplished under the guardianship of the Company, and their officers are now actively engaged in correcting all abuses and in arranging the transportation. Mr. J. C. Courtney, formerly of North Carolina, has now been appointed the Superintendent of this State Mr. T. D. Gillespie, the Agent, and Mr. H. P. Adams, the Assistant Superintendent, are well known in this community.—Charleston News.

Davenport Female College. The Summer and Fall term of this Institution opens the 3d of July, 1867, with a full corps of experienced Teachers. Board, \$11 per month. Tuition the same as in other Institutions of like grade. For Catalogue address J. R. GRIFFITH, Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C. July 8, 1867.

WANTED. A lady qualified to teach Oil Painting and other ornamental branches can obtain a situation by applying immediately to J. R. GRIFFITH, Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C. July 8, 1867.

GULFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C. Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, &c., for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property prominently before the public, through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. We are now waiting for Lands to be placed in our hands for sale for the purpose of making sales to Northern parties.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. If Mineral Lands, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us and an abstract of title. LOUIS ZIMMER & CO., Land Agents and Real Estate Brokers, Greensboro, N. C. Or apply to Gen. R. D. JOHNSTON, Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C. July 8, 1867.

CITY ORDINANCE. Notice to Tax Payers. Ordered, by the Board of Aldermen, That in view of the demands upon the Treasury for funds to meet the expenses of the city, to pay Guard, debt due for Fire Engine, Street work, &c., that longer indulgence cannot be given to those owing taxes, and that the Collector is hereby instructed to advertise for sale the property of all delinquent tax-payers on the first day of August next. S. A. HARRIS, Mayor. T. W. DEWEY, City Clerk. July 1, 1867.

BEEF SUGAR.

This commodity, which has in France and other portions of Europe, succeeded, to a great extent, the Sugar manufactured from the cane, is now attracting attention in the Northern and Northwestern States, and experiments in the culture of the beet give strong reason to hope that the effort to make sugar from that article will be a success in this country as it has been elsewhere.

The New York Journal of Commerce makes the following statement on the subject:

"Illinois newspapers now speak with full confidence respecting the results of the effort making in that State to manufacture sugar from beets, after the plan adopted in France a few years ago, and since prosecuted with much success. The subject is again brought to notice by the consignment of about thirty thousand pounds of sugar to a firm in Chicago, from the manufacturing establishment at Chatsworth. This sugar is said to have been made in March, and is a part of the product of last season's business, the beets having been preserved in pits through the winter. The experience thus far obtained is spoken of as conclusive in regard to the good saccharine properties of beets grown in this country as compared with France, and no reason has yet been discovered why beet sugar cannot be made here as profitably and as well. The experience thus far obtained will be valuable in prosecuting this branch of industry on a large scale."

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, Mecklenburg Female College, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Sermon, Sunday, July 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Exercises, Monday, July 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M.

Next Session will commence, October 1st, 1867. July 8, 1867.

Latest Arrival.

Just received at B. KOOPMANN'S a fine lot of Bleached Shirting of all grades, from 12 1/2 cents up. July 8, 1867.

A. HALES, Watch-Maker and Jeweler, (One Door South of the Mansion House) CHARLOTTE, N. C.

If your Watch should need Repairing, Don't get mad and go to sweating; Just take it into Hales' Shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year, When it is used with proper care. He will do it as low as it can be done, And do it so well its name is run. June 24, 1867.

NOTICE.

I have just received a new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Hair Braids, Hair Crimpers, Silk Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, &c., which will be sold at lower prices than heretofore.

Dress Making and Millinery Done in the best and most fashionable style by Miss J. H. FLYNN, of New York. All work warranted to please. A share of patronage from the Ladies of Charlotte and public generally is solicited. L. H. SMITH, Near National Bank, Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C. June 24, 1867.

MECKLENBURG HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Is now open, as heretofore, for the reception and accommodation of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Table is supplied with the best the market affords. Clean Rooms and Beds. Meals at all Hours. The Bar is supplied with the best of Foreign and Domestic Liquors. Philadelphia Ale on draught. Free Lunch daily, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Mr. JAMES D. CRAIG is connected with the House, and will be happy to serve his friends. A share of public patronage is solicited. EDWARD W. GROOT, Proprietor. June 24, 1867.

Dissolution. The firm conducted by F. W. Williams, Alex. G. Black and Lewis S. Williams, under the style of WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO., was dissolved on the 20th instant. The undersigned will settle up its affairs and continue business under the same name for their own account at 126 Pearl street. F. W. WILLIAMS, ALEX. G. BLACK, LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. New York, June 24, 1867.—4w.

Reduction! Reduction!! THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCK AT B. KOOPMANN'S. In order to give my patrons the full benefit of the recent Tremendous Fall in Prices in Goods of every class, and in order to sell my Goods as usual, Lower than the Lowest, I have resolved to offer every article now on hand at 25 to 50 per cent below the usual selling prices. By this mode every citizen and farmer will be benefited, as through it not only Calicoes and Shirting will be offered at prices conformable with the times, but every other class of merchandise including Dress Goods, White Goods, Fancy Goods and Trimmings. Hats, Boots and Shoes, in short, Everything Comprised in my Stock will be placed in reach of all. Great inducements held out to Country Merchants. B. KOOPMANN. July 1, 1867.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

DUVALL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALL'S PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS. These Engines and Mills have received the first premium over all competitors. They afford the best and most economical power in use and excel in power any Engines made in the Union. They are fired and thoroughly tested in all respects perfect and ready for immediate use. They are warranted to cut more lumber with less hands and at less expense than any other in the Union. For descriptions, price lists and other information address, LOUIS ZIMMER & CO., Greensboro, N. C. July 8, 1867. Sole Agents for N. C.

