

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE N. C. RAILROAD.

Last week we published the names of the officers of the Road elected at the Stockholders meeting in Greensboro on the 11th inst. We find in the Raleigh Sentinel some extracts from the President's report and reference to the action of the Stockholders, which will be interesting to the public:

President Webb's Report.

The President's annual report goes to show that the income of the Road, from all sources, for the past year, was five hundred and ninety-eight thousand, one hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The expenses have been six hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-three cents. In the list of expenses, however, are inserted items belonging, properly, to former years, which have, of late, been brought up. By deducting the old debts from the gross earnings, there has been a net income of one hundred and fifty-two thousand and sixty-six dollars and sixteen cents. There has been a falling off of the total receipts of the Road, from last year, attributed to the general decay of business in the country. The excess of earnings last year, over this, were \$279,832.71. The loss of the Company, by the accidental killing of stock, has been near three thousand dollars, among which were 131 cows.

The number of passengers carried by the Company was 68,672. Compared with last year, a falling off of 24,396. Not an injury has occurred to a passenger during the year; very few connections missed, and not a car has been off the track on account of bad road. Heavy losses have been paid in the form of indemnity for damages sustained by persons injured by powder at the close of the war.

The bonded debt of the Road is \$339,000. All outstanding liabilities \$693,831.74.

Through rates of passage and freight have been made with connecting Roads and Steamboat lines, and freights from new channels have found their way upon this Road. South Carolinians, instead of shipping through Charleston, are now, to an encouraging extent, sending by the North Carolina route, and they ship their produce by the same route. It has been necessary to reduce the number of freight trains, traceable to the falling off of business in the land. The road-bed is reported to be in admirable condition—well graded.

The iron of the North Carolina Road has been in use for eleven years, and needs renewing. Twenty-five miles of new iron are now needed. This would cost, new, \$225,000. To have the old iron renewed would cost \$125,000. This latter process is pronounced the preferable plan.

Six miles and a half of new iron have been put down during the year, and 87,000 sills, and there are 12,000 sills now on hand. 14,000 cords of wood have been used during the year, and there are now on hand over six thousand cords, or a six months' supply. An entire renewal of the bridge across Yadkin river is about to be undertaken.

There have been important reductions in the number of employees of the Road, and in general expenses. The fare is now five instead of six cents a mile, and freights have been lowered.

Action of the Stockholders.

Capt. Berry, of Orange, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The income and consequent profits of all Railroads depend obviously and mainly on the amount of transportation of passengers and freights over the entire Road of any Company, and such income and profits are necessarily diminished, when such transportation is over but a part, instead of the whole length, of the Road; therefore,

Resolved, That it is manifestly the duty of the Directors of this Company to adopt and pursue such a course as will most surely carry into effect the principles and policy referred to in the preamble hereto.

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company are hereby instructed, as promptly as may be practicable, to make such arrangements jointly with the Railroad Companies as well as the Eastern as the Western Terminal of the Road of this Company, as will most certainly insure the transportation of passengers and freight over the longest distance of the Road of this Company.

Gen. Rufus Barringer made some remarks upon the general condition of the Road; earnestly appealing to all who are interested in the Road and the State, to aid in the important work of making it pay, which he thought could be done only by each individual Stockholder interesting himself, personally, in its affairs.

It was decided to create the office of Auditor of Accounts, for the Railroad Company; and by-laws were enacted prescribing the duties of his position. Five dollars a day with the privileges of the Road were voted to the Directors.

The President's salary was fixed at \$2,500 per annum. Five dollars a day was voted the members of the Finance Committee while on duty.

The President of the Charlotte & S. C. R. R., Col. Johnson, appeared before the Company, in behalf of the Columbia & Augusta R. R. (or Charlotte & Hamburg R. R.) Hamburg, S. C., is directly opposite to Augusta, Ga. It is proposed to connect Columbia with Hamburg or Augusta. Aid is asked of the N. C. R. R. to help the Columbia & Augusta R. R. The distance is 80 miles by the new route, against 140 by the old route via Branchville, and a difference of 6 hours to the through passengers. The representation was made in an able manner by Col. J., and the advantages of the new road to our road were set forth very clearly. All felt a desire to see it built. But in the present condition of the N. C. R. R., it was not regarded as a prudent step to incur additional liabilities.

Gen. Rufus Barringer introduced a resolution proposing to mortgage the property of the N. C. R. R. for the purpose of borrowing money to pay the old debts and meet current necessities of the Road. This was referred to a committee, (G. W. Mordecai, Esq., Chairman,) who reported that the mortgage be for \$1,500,000, and that \$800,000 in bonds be issued. Carried.

Quite a lively dispute arose on the subject of a regular place or places of holding the meetings of the Company—whether it be the Company Shops, or the six towns of Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensborough, Hillsborough, Raleigh and Goldsborough, in turn. As usual, the discussion took a wide range, and finally it was agreed to meet at Raleigh, Hillsborough, Greensborough and Salisbury, in turn, as heretofore.

The New York Herald says a branch of the filibustering expedition called "Maximilian's Avengers" is rapidly organizing in that city, and it is believed they will move towards Mexico in a few days.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

Passed at the present Session of Congress.

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 24th 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.

Section 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, to have effect till disapproved, 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 the 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 or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

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

Section 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; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil officer may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the boards 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 2d, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, 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. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding General of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: Provided, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Section 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 whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general laws of the State, or for the administration of justice.

Section 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 fourteen 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 board shall also, during the same period, add to such registration 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.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That section 4 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.

Section 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Section 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall

be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Section 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

STATE NEWS.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A certain gentleman emissary, from Yankeedom, passed through the County of Anson, a short time since, vending tickets or certificates to the negroes, which he told them would entitle each holder to forty acres along his route at fifty cents each. The negroes, however, becoming assured that they had been swindled, pursued the scoundrel, overtook him, made him refund the money with an additional fifty cents in each case, and then draw his shirt, when they proceeded to administer a severe flogging upon his back. This done, they allowed him to go on his way rejoicing. "I've every such scoundrel was served thus, the county would soon get rid of a great evil.—Salisbury Banner.

If more of the mean, low-life white men who are going through the country deceiving the negroes with false promises, and causing them to neglect their work, were punished in the same way, no good citizen would regret it.

WE learn that Messrs. Wilson & Hunt, contractors beyond Morganton, expect soon to receive 300 Chinese coolies, to be employed in building the Railroad through the mountains.—Statesville American.

SUGAR MADE FROM SORGHUM.—Capt. A. H. Polk, of this town, exhibited, at the last meeting of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society, a specimen of Sugar from Sorghum, made by Gory's Sugar Evaporator. This specimen is equal to the best Coffee Sugar now in use, and we see no reason why we should not make our own Sugar for general use.—Asheville News.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—Five shares of capital stock of the First National Bank of this city were sold at Auction by Messrs. Cronly & Morris at \$86 per share. Subsequently five shares of Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock were disposed of at \$16 per share. A few shares of stock in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, were also offered, but subsequently withdrawn, the bids having reached but \$9. The par value of the stock in this road is \$50, while that of the other two corporations named above is \$100.—Wilmington Journal.

FIRE.—Between one and two o'clock, this morning, the "Old North State Iron Works," owned by Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., and extensively used as a Plov-Factory, were discovered to be on fire. The flames could not be arrested, and nearly the entire property was destroyed, including much valuable machinery, &c.—Raleigh Sentinel, 18th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TARBORO'.—On Tuesday night a most destructive fire occurred in Tarboro', by which one of the most closely built business squares of that beautiful town was entirely destroyed, except the residence and office of Dr. Hugh McNaair. The square fronts on Main street opposite the Edgecombe House.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTORS.—We understand that the report of the special agent of the revenue bureau, sent to investigate the condition of the collector's office in the fifth North Carolina district, will soon be made public. It is said that Thompson, the former collector, a native of this State, did not make a seizure during eighteen months that he held the office, but his successor, John Crane, Esq., formerly an officer in the Union army, has, during the last seven weeks, made eighty-three seizures, including fifty distilleries and two extensive tobacco factories.—Greensboro Patriot.

We think many persons violate the revenue laws from ignorance. If the Government would permit the Collectors and Assessors to advertise information for the guidance of the people, there would be better excuse for seizures.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President sent to the Senate documents regarding reconstruction; the estimated expense of carrying out these bills is \$14,000,000, in addition to the \$2,000,000 already expended. This is the aggregate expense of governing these States before the war. This sum, continues the President, would be considerably augmented if the State machinery be operated by the Federal Government; and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the State Governments, should become responsible for the liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudable efforts to develop their resources and in no wise connected with insurrectionary purposes. These debts will approximate \$100,000,000, a greater part of which is due to loyal citizens and foreigners. It is a subject for Congressional consideration whether the assumption of such obligations would not impair the national credit.

Gen. Ord had asked and obtained permission from the Secretary of War to confine horse thieves in the Dry Tortugas.

Gen. Grant approves a suggestion from Gen. Pope, that Confederates who oppose the Congressional reconstruction acts violate the terms of their parole.

A bill has passed Congress appropriating \$1,000,000 for reconstruction. During the discussion, Eldridge spoke about the extravagance of the District Commanders, alluding to Sickles as a greater harlequin, than the commander at New Orleans, and had read by the Clerk a newspaper article, speaking of the display made by Sickles riding round Charleston in a coach and four. Mr. Bingham replied, that it was fitting a man who had lost a leg in defence of his government should ride in a coach and four.

Some members of the House who have read the letter of "Izaak" in the Cincinnati Commercial, suggesting that members have received consideration in one form or other for their votes on measures before Congress, are threatening to ask the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The author of the letter says he is prepared to furnish the persons and papers to establish the truth of his allegations.

The Washington Star states: "A delegation of New York Democrats, marshalled by Hon. Samuel S. Cox, are here counselling the Democrats of all parts of this country to unite at once, irrespective of the action of conventions, and nominate General Grant for the Presidency, regardless of the purposes of the Republican party."

CONGRESS.

July 15.—In the Senate, the House bill appropriating over a million and a half dollars for reconstruction purposes, was reduced to a million by amendment and passed, yeas 37, nays 3. A bill for the relief of certain deserters was referred to the Military committee.

The President's message, suggesting Federal liability for the Southern State debts, caused an animated debate, in which it was violently denounced as inopportune and calculated to unsettle finances. The message was ordered to be printed.

In the House, a resolution was introduced and passed instructing the committee on Public Lands to report a bill forfeiting the swamp lands heretofore granted to the Southern States by the United States.

A resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire whether Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have State Constitutions republican in form, was passed by the Speaker's vote—the House standing 47 to 47.

The bill passed last session, prohibiting the Executive from treating with the Indians, was repealed. There was applause from the Democratic side of the House over the first step backward.

July 16.—In the Senate, a bill relieving certain deserters passed. The President sent in a message regarding the Russian treaty and asking for an appropriation to carry it out. Also a Convention between the United States and Venezuela, providing for a settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela.

In the House, Mr. Stevens introduced two bills on reconstruction. One is entitled a bill to enable the inhabitants of the Southern Territories to form State Governments. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The President notified speaker Colfax that the veto of the new reconstruction bill would be sent in on Thursday.

July 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson proposed the following amendment to the Constitution: "No distinction shall be made by the United States, nor any State, among citizens in their civil or political rights, on account of color." Ordered to be printed.

A bill that no person shall be disqualified by reason of race or color from holding office in the District of Columbia passed, 25 to 5. The nays were Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks and Johnson.

In the House, Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and made allegations in regard to prisoners. A colloquy ensued. Mr. Baldwin asked Mr. Eldridge whether he expected the House to take General Ould's statements against the testimony and statements of Union officers?

Mr. Eldridge believed that Gen. Butler himself would not deny that Gen. Ould was a highly honorable and conscientious man. (Steering laughter on the Republican side.) Mr. Butler remarked that before the war he had thought Gen. Ould a highly conscientious and honorable man; but when a man committed treason he was like a woman fallen from virtue, ready for any crime, and from that hour no one knew where to find them.

Mr. Eldridge reminded Butler that in making that statement he had forgotten the eminent men who had gone into rebellion: Hancock and Adams and Washington (hisses) every one of them had been called a "rebel," and every one of them had been a "rebel," (continued hisses) until the rebellion became a success.

The following bill was introduced and passed under a suspension of the rules, by a strict party vote: "The doctrine avowed by the President, that the abnegation of the rebel States binds the Nation to pay their debts, incurred prior to the rebellion, is at war with the principles of international law, a stab at the National credit, abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and pleasing only to traitors, their allies and sympathizers, by whose agency, alone, the Government of the said States were overthrown."

A resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation directing all proper officers to prevent the invasion of Mexico, was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

July 18.—In the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to enquire how many Mexican soldiers were executed under Maximilian's decree. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution lauding the Mexicans. Referred.

The consideration of Indian affairs was resumed. A bill finally passed providing for a commission to obtain peace, if possible; otherwise four thousand border soldiers are to push the war.

In the House, Mr. Schofield offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of three million dollars for cotton claims awarded by the Court of claims. He said the claims could be examined by the proper committee next session and paid by appropriation if found correct. Passed.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution to remove the tax on raw cotton. Messrs. Adison and Benjamin objected. A resolution sympathizing with Candia passed. Mr. Logan offered a preamble and resolutions which passed, reciting and yielding to the general rumor, that armed expeditions are being organized in this country against the Republic of Mexico, which is at variance with the wishes and feelings of all good citizens of the United States, and contrary to the established public policy; and respectfully requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent such unlawful organizations being formed, and warning all persons who depart from the United States on such expeditions that they will forfeit all rights to protection under the laws of the United States.

GEORGIA.—Ex Gov. Johnson, has written a letter in which he advises the people of Georgia not to accept the terms of the military reconstruction acts. After reviewing the situation and the terms proposed for reconstruction of the Southern States he says: "I never will approve of or consent to the poisoned chalice offered our lips, nor will I advise my fellow-citizens to do so. If permitted to vote, in view of the turn of events, I should register, and I hope every man in Georgia, who can, will do so with the view of defeating the scheme for our degradation, and the overthrow of Republican government."

Ex Senator B. H. Hill delivered a speech at Atlanta last Wednesday. He takes decided ground against reconstruction under the military bills, and advises the people to reject the proposed terms.

To prevent steers from jumping fences, clip off the eyelashes of the underlids with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectually destroyed as Sampson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eyelashes are grown again.

PRELATES IN ROME.

Magnificent Presents to the Pope.

A letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, dated at Rome, June 22d, says: "The number of priests drawn to Rome by the solemnities from every country, but particularly from France, is beyond belief. They are already estimated at thirty thousand, and though this may be an exaggeration, their number certainly exceeds twenty thousand, and still they come."

The procession of Corpus Christi took place the day before yesterday, and was very splendid. It had a special feature in the number of prelates in its ranks, amounting, with the Cardinals, to no less than 8480. The Bishops of the Latin rite all wore white mitres and white capes, without any embroidery; and the Cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. The Oriental Bishops, with the Archbishops, Primate and Patriarchs, were, on the contrary, attired in all the magnificence of the East; their mitres embroidered with gold and richly jewelled, and their diadems, which took the shape of an Imperial crown, blazing with gems.

The Pope appeared, in spite of the doctors, looking very pale and jaded. The French priests assembled in thousands to see the procession, and, confident in their numbers, gave free expression to their zeal, knocking off the hats of those spectators who did not uncover at the proper moment. It may have been in consequence of this violence that a French priest was pinched in the evening in the Piazza della Magdalene. His wounds are serious, and his recovery uncertain.

The foreign Bishops have brought the Pope some magnificent presents. Their donations in money alone amount to 1,500,000 crowns, or 7,500,000 francs, and their other gifts are of great value. Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Beaucon, has presented him with an ostensor several feet high, and having its massive gold disenriched with diamonds and rubies of rare brilliancy. The Bishops of Canada have brought a work of art in the shape of a silver ship, with every detail beautifully executed. The ballast of this costly toy is composed of gold nuggets, and each of the cabins contains a heap of gold money from a different country. The masts and cordage are gaily dressed with bank notes of every color and from every country in the world.

A very old Bishop sought an audience of the Holy Father, leaning on a large thick staff Monsignor Pacca, master of the ceremonies, told him he must first lay his staff aside, as the etiquette of the Court did not permit of his carrying it into the Pope's presence. The Bishop claimed exemption from the rule, and the Pope, hearing what was going on, ordered him to be admitted. Accordingly he appeared before the Holy Father, and rendering his homage, stated that his diocese was so poor he had nothing to bring him but his stick. This the Pope took in his hand and found very heavy, on which he looked at it more closely, and perceived that it was formed of solid gold. The Archbishop of Mexico has sent the Holy Father 80,000 crowns, and an English Bishop has presented him with the large sum of £100,000 sterling. The American Bishops are said to be bringing an enormous tribute.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE OF THE WACCAMAW.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—The steamer R. E. Bell, Captain W. T. Garrison, while towing the schooner Rhodella Blue up the Waccamaw, on Friday, the 5th instant, was suddenly struck by a hurricane and capsized. So sudden and unexpected was the accident, that although the steamer was along side of the schooner she was towing, out of sixteen souls on board, but nine were saved. The Georgetown (S. C.) Times says: "The loss of property, although serious to the owners of the boat, is not to be considered, when we reflect upon the terrible loss of life accompanying it."

DEATH OF AN OLD NORTH CAROLINIAN.—The DeKalb (Miss.) Flag contains the obituary of Richard Olin, who died near Kemper Springs, Miss., on the 26th day of April, at the age of 112 years. He was born in August, 1755, in the State of North Carolina, married at the age of 19 and moved to South Alabama, and lived there until he was 90 years old. He was not in the war of '76. At the age of 91 he was converted and joined the Methodist Church. It does not appear that he accumulated much property. His wife survives, and is 107 years old. His descendants, including children, grand, and great grand children are supposed to number 75.

JUDGE CHASE ON IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: Pertinent to the impeachment question, it may be said Chief Justice Chase has recently expressed the opinion very positively that the impeachment movement was one of great folly.—He expresses no opinion as to the facts developed, but simply as to the policy of the movement.

A suit against the New York Central Railroad for extortion in demanding gold for fare, has been decided against the company.

A man who has a wife or sweetheart named Lize is not to be believed in anything, for he always tells Lize about everything.

A New Cotton Tie, Made of Iron, used instead of Rope. Call and see the model at the Hardware Store of BREW, BROWN & CO. July 15, 1867 2w

WANTED, 100 BUSHELS OF BLACKBERRIES. Call at DAVIDSON'S FURNITURE STORE, Opposite Methodist Church, Charlotte, N. C. July 15, 1867 2w

Administrator's Notice. Having qualified as Administrator of Laird Alexander, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make settlement; and those having claims against said estate must present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. P. M. MORRIS, Administrator with the Will annexed. July 15, 1867 Impd

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!! Fresh Seed just received and for sale at SCARE'S DRUG STORE. July 15, 1867.

LINE, PLASTER, Cement and Hair, A large supply always on hand, and for sale on most favorable terms, by WORTH & DANIEL, Wilmington, N. C. Monthly receipts of fresh Lime from Maine. July 15, 1867 6w

MEXICAN NEWS.

The following additional particulars of the execution of Maximilian have been received:

When leaving the convent, Maximilian exclaimed: "What a beautiful clear heaven—it is such as I desired for the hour of death." All three were dressed with scrupulous care. The officer, in charge of the firing party, begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying that he disapproved the execution, but was a soldier and must obey orders.

Maximilian replied: "Child, a soldier must comply with his orders. I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiments, but exact that you comply with the orders given you." Maximilian gave Miramon the centre as the post of honor. Mejias' wife ran distractedly through the streets just before the execution, carrying a new-born babe.

Jaurez refuses to deliver Maximilian's body, and says it is a subject of treaty.

The Princess Salm devised the escape of the Emperor, but was betrayed by the officer in whom she confided and who took a bribe of 25,000 diamonds. She was ordered to leave Queretaro with all of her attendants.

There will probably be a fight between Cortinas and Beroarbal, old enemies. Both are recruiting. The cause of the dispute is the Governorship of Tamaulipas.

Cortinas is ordered to occupy the Rio Grande with an army of observation of 15,000 men.—The United States is hated because of her interference about Maximilian.

TAX NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for the year 1867, viz:

Providence,	Thursday,	July 25th, 1867.
Sharon,	Friday,	" 26th.
Steel Creek,	Tuesday,	" 30th.
Berryville,	Wednesday,	" 31st.
Paw Creek,	Thursday,	August 1st.
Long Creek,	Tuesday,	" 6th.
Lemley's,	Wednesday,	" 7th.
Dewees',	Thursday,	" 8th.
Mallard Creek,	Friday,	" 9th.
Harrisburg,	Tuesday,	" 13th.
Crab Orchard,	Wednesday,	" 14th.
Crab Creek,	Thursday,	" 15th.
Morning Star,	Friday,	" 16th.

Charlotte during the present week, and afterwards on Mondays and Saturdays. I hope Tax Payers will meet me promptly, as no indulgence can be given. Those in arrears for 1865 and 1866, who fail to meet me at this time, must expect to pay cost. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff. July 15, 1867. 4w

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of R. H. Johnston, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and pay up as early as possible, and those that can't pay had better call and see me and let me know whether they can pay or not. Those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. W. B. WITHERS, Executor. July 15, 1867 3w

Gold Mine Laborers.

I want to employ several good steady laborers to work in and about the Howie or Curton Gold Mine, in Union county, 10 miles from Monroe. Good wages will be paid by the month. B. J. CURETON, Superintendent. July 15, 1867 Impd

WOOL CARDING

LONG SHOALS PAPER MILLS,

4 Miles from Lincoln, Lincoln County, N. C.

The subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally that they have just completed the fitting up of their machinery with the latest and most improved Cards, and are now prepared to execute all orders with promptness and dispatch.

We are also prepared to card Cotton and Wool mixed. Price for carding Wool 10 cents per pound; price for carding Cotton and Wool mixed, 15 cents per pound.

Customers must furnish their own grease; one pound of grease is required for every 10 pounds of Wool. Terms cash. Country Produce or Cotton Rags taken at market price.

GRADY, BANNISTER & CO., Proprietors. I respectfully inform my old customers and friends that I have taken charge of the above machinery and will warrant all my work or make no charge. July 15, 1867. ROBT. COBB.

OLD CHARLOTTE BANK,

SPRINGS BUILDING, TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We beg to inform the mercantile community of Charlotte, that we are furnishing New York Exchange at par.

Drafts made on England, France and Germany, and on every prominent place in the world at low rates.

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Europe on reasonable terms. Deposits received subject to sight Checks, on which interest is allowed.

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NOTICE.

I have just received a new supply of Ribbons,