

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

November 12, 1867.

The Reconstruction Prospect.

We have favored the holding of a Convention as authorized by Congress, and of doing all that could fairly and honorably be done to effect reconstruction and restore the State to civil government, but we can plainly see that almost a death-blow has been given to the movement by many of those who profess to be its peculiar friends, and that the great mass of the white people are being aggravated or forced in opposition by the election of negro delegates to the Conventions, the appointment of negroes to public offices, and the forcing of negroes on the Juries by military orders. With these occurrences staring the white people in the face, we think we might as well draw straws against the wind as to advise them to go forward and endorse the reconstruction measures of Congress.

The white people of the South (as well as of the North) do not intend to voluntarily consent to be governed by the colored people, and every time a colored man is put on the Jury or into any office, the cause of reconstruction and the negro himself is injured. Those who push negroes forward in that way not only obstruct reconstruction, but actually do the negro much harm and cause opposition to him from those who would be kindly disposed if he were to remain in his proper sphere.

There are but few white men who are not at heart opposed to universal negro suffrage, and we do not believe that any large number will ever endorse it. Qualified suffrage might secure a majority, and a settlement of the questions at issue effected, but we are satisfied that the whites will never consent to put themselves and their property at the mercy of an ignorant, irresponsible multitude.

As an earnest friend of reconstruction we make a plain statement of what we think are the views of the white people of this State and the South. We do not believe that the whites of the South want slavery re-established—in fact the vast majority would oppose it and vote against it—but we know there is a deep-seated opposition to negro rule in any respect.

We are still of the opinion that a State Convention should be held, and an effort made to effect a compromise of conflicting opinions and restore and maintain good feeling between the races, and afford necessary protection to all classes. We are sorry to hear that many intend to vote against Convention, and regret that a public meeting in Wayne county adopted a resolution not to vote on the question at all.

The refusal to hold a Convention will result in harm to us sooner or later. It should be remembered that both Houses of the present Congress hold power till the 4th of March, 1869, and the U. S. Senate is Republican beyond all contingency until 1871. If the Republican majority in Congress will take the back track and modify their previous action, there would be but little difficulty hereafter; but we do not believe they will do so, and therefore we ought to hold the Convention and definitely settle the question as to the wishes of a majority of the people of the State.

Upon the whole we conclude that the prospect for reconstruction under the Acts of Congress is bad—the colored people may endorse those Acts, but we think the main portion of the white people have determined not to do so. Gen. Sickles and Gen. Canby have endorsed the propositions of Congress unpopular by their untimely and unnecessary orders putting negroes on the jury and into other offices.

Local Items.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Gilliam arrived here Friday night, and held Court on Saturday, being the last day of the Term which was commenced with Judge Little.

In consequence of the large number of cases on the Civil Docket, an Extra Term of the Superior Court for this county was ordered to be held on the Second Monday in December, to continue two weeks. Judge Gilliam will hold Cabarrus Court this week, and Rowan next week. The Judge is a popular man in this Circuit.

COTTON.—Last week about 500 bales of Cotton were sold in this market. At the close of the week, prices had a decided upward tendency. Trade was quite active during the week. For prices see our market report.

THE OLD CHARLOTTE HOTEL.—formerly kept by Maj. Kerr, was rented at public auction, last week, for the sum of two thousand dollars for the year 1868.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE has commenced the work of erecting a new Banking House, on the vacant lot between Granite Row and the Carson building. From the extent of the foundation we judge it will be a very fine building.

ALMANACS.—A supply of Blum's Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs, for 1868, is now for sale at Tiddy's Book Store.

FOR THE FIVE DAYS ending Saturday, the Board of Registration for the 1st Division of this county, (F. W. Ahrens, chairman,) registered 85 whites and 10 blacks.

At this rate in every county, the white majority in the State will reach near 40,000.

The N. C. Railroad.

Some one has sent us a comparative statement of the operations of the N. C. Railroad Company for August and September, 1867. It shows an increase in receipts for those two months this year, compared with the same time last year, of \$8,578.96. The expenditures are \$53,797.93 less than for the same time last year.

The total receipts for the two months are \$95,670.80—expenditures \$72,663.41.

WON'T DO IT.—We have received an advertisement from Stuart & Co., of New York, headed "100 for ten cents," with the request that we will publish it for one month and forward bill. It appears to be a prospectus for a cheap newspaper to be published in New York. We will not publish it for two reasons: 1st, because we have no idea that we would ever get pay for it; and 2d, we consider the scheme a cheat for the purpose of getting money from the southern people. We would prefer to fill our columns with the prospectuses of our North Carolina papers.

Northern advertising agencies and Gift Concerns need not send us their advertisements, unless they send at the same time enough money to pay for them, and then we should want our readers against putting any faith in their promises.

New Advertisements.

Sale of Valuable Property—Thos. Grier, Adm'r.
Stores to Rent—J. L. Brown.
New Grocery Store—J. Kuck & Co.
Wood wanted—J. Kuck & Co.
Piano for sale—J. M. W. Alexander.
New Drug Store—Kilgore & Cureton.
Leonard H. Smith with Kilgore & Cureton, Druggists.
General assortment of Goods—Jas Hartly & Co.
Notice—E. C. Wallis, Chairman.
Important Sale—Alex. McKinley.
H. B. Williams with S. B. Meacham.
New Piano for sale—Branson, Farrar & Co., Raleigh.
Removal—Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.
Court Order—J. E. Irby, Clerk.
Notice to Debtors—W. L. Springs, Adm'r.

Northern Elections.

On Tuesday last, November 6th, elections were held in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Maryland.

In New York, State officers were elected, members of the Legislature, and one member of Congress to fill a vacancy.

Massachusetts elected a Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature.

New Jersey elected members of the Legislature.

Minnesota elected a Governor, State officers and a Legislature.

Wisconsin a Governor, State officers and Legislature.

Kansas a Legislature, and also voted on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution giving the right to vote to negroes and women.

These States last year gave large Republican majorities. The result of the elections this year are given below.

NEW YORK.—The democrats carried the State by about 35,000 majority, being a gain of 50,000 votes since last election. The Legislature is democratic on joint ballot.

NEW JERSEY.—The State has gone for the democrats by a considerable majority. Both branches of the Legislature is democratic, showing a large gain.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The democrats gained about 40,000 votes, but not enough to overcome the Republican majority last year of 65,000.

WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND KANSAS. have been carried by the Republicans by a reduced majority.

Kansas and Minnesota voted against negro suffrage.

MARYLAND.—Of course this State was carried by the democrats. Every State officer is a democrat.

MISSOURI.—James B. McCormick, democrat, succeeds Noel, radical, in the lower House of Congress.

Convention Candidates.

A County convention of the Republican party of Mecklenburg, was held in this city on Saturday last, and nominated Mr. E. Fullings and Capt. Thomas Glynn as candidates for the State Convention.

The Republicans of Gaston county have nominated Mr. M. J. Aydlott as a candidate for the State Convention.

Wm. Newson is the Republican candidate in Union county, and Rev. Edmund Davis the Conservative.

In Davie county, R. F. Johnston, Esq., has been nominated as the conservative candidate.

In Orange, the conservatives have nominated Maj. Jno. W. Graham and Dr. E. M. Holt.

J. S. McCubbins has been nominated in Rowan in place of M. L. Holmes, who is disqualified by recent decisions.

Peace in Europe.

It will be seen by the foreign news that Garibaldi, who has been threatening the peace of Europe by his revolutionary schemes, was recently defeated and captured, and his followers either captured or dispersed.

We think this news will give an upward tendency to the Cotton market, and prices advance sufficiently to remunerate the planter for his trouble and outlay.

City Snobism.

We make the following extracts from the Home Journal to let our readers have an idea of how they do things in New York, among the aristocracy, so-called:

"Powdered heads are now quite common at the Opera, but seldom become the ultra-fashionable ladies who display them. A powdered head is probably more becoming to Mrs. Thomas Foote, nee Julia Jerome, niece of Leonard W. Jerome, than to most of the ladies who frequent the Academy. In a little while we shall commence our usual description of the fall and winter street toilettes of the fashionable young ladies of New York."

Of course the "fashionable young ladies" will pay the writer for big puffs.

MATRIMONIAL ENGAGEMENTS.—The following matrimonial engagements in high society are in vogue: Miss Caroline, daughter of Marshall O. Roberts, is engaged to Mr. A. Van Wurt; Miss Clark to Mr. Lyons; Miss Nelly Marshall, daughter of General Humphrey Marshall, to Sir William Musgrave, of England; Miss Thurston to Mr. Ward; Miss Emma Walker to Mr. B. Bliss, and Miss Valentine to Mr. Schack.

We hope the parties will have a fine time, and that all will behave themselves to the best of their ability.

J. A. Craig, a colored man who was formerly a slave, spoke at a Radical meeting in New Orleans, on the evening of the 21st ult., against the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into the cotton and cane fields of Louisiana. He declared the coolie to be an ignorant being, particularly as regards our peculiar civilization, and comes in direct conflict with the natural tollers of the soil.—*Exchange.*

If the colored people don't want to lose their places as laborers, they must pay more attention to work and less to politics. If negroes do not discharge their contracts faithfully, it may be expected that a different class of laborers will be introduced in the South. We want to see a fair trial made, and let the black man prove that he is industrious as a free-man. The white people of the South have been and are disposed to give him a fair chance, but we have recently heard a great deal of complaint about the carelessness and idleness of many freedmen employed on plantations during the past Summer.

Hon. Thad. Stevens' Views.

The following communication from a friend makes a fair hit at the Representative from Pennsylvania:

A letter from the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, inserted in the Philadelphia Press of 30th October, 1867, offers his special opinions on the universality of the right of suffrage to every human being. He says:

"If every citizen of every State is entitled to all the natural rights, and all the immunities of this Government, and if one of these inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot for any man who is to take part in the Government, show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that, suffrage by ballot, is due to every being within this realm, to whom God has given immortality. It must be an impudent citizen, and ought never to profess to believe in the existence of a Deity: for that a world could be created, without an overruling cause, is more feasible than such a proposition."

We doubt very much if this extract be original. It reads like the production of some Foreign writer, for the word "realm" is not yet applicable to our Government, as it signifies "Kingdom" in English, "Royaume" in French, "Reich" in Italian, or "Regnum" in Latin. The peculiar argument indicates a strange philosophy, with an application not in accordance with American ideas.

If the statement was made in good faith, how does the Honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania reconcile the disfranchisement of so large a number of white citizens in Southern States, who only claim an equal right with others to vote for Representatives? If this right to vote be inalienable, which means that it "cannot be transferred by law," why are so many citizens deprived of this right, who never were rebels.

N. C. SYNOD.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina assembled in Newbern about two weeks ago. All that we have been able to find in the Newbern papers, or any other exchange, is that Rev. A. Currie of Graham, presided as Moderator, and that Dr. McPhail, of Davidson College, addressed the Synod in an able speech. We are surprised that our Newbern contemporaries did not furnish a fuller account of the proceedings.

Congress.

Congress assembles about the third Monday in this month (we are not certain as to the exact day), and we shall soon see what effect the re-action at the North will have. In regard to the impeachment matter, a Washington letter-writer says:

"The Judiciary Committee, both majority and minority, will have their reports ready to submit to Congress on Thursday the 21st inst. The majority report will be against impeachment, and it will be signed by the same members who voted nay in the committee on the 8th of June last. The minority will be Messrs. Boutwell, Lawrence, Williams and Thomas, as heretofore. Both sections of the committee are agreed upon one point—that the question must be immediately decided, and it will probably be the only business of the few days that will remain of the first session of the fortieth Congress."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AGAIN KILLED.—In Kansas and Minnesota, at the late elections, the proposition to allow negroes to vote was submitted to the people, and it was rejected by a large majority. There are but few negroes in either State, and they were born free, yet these Northern people will not let them vote, but their Representatives in Congress want to force the Southern white people to put themselves under negro rule almost entirely. Great hypocrisy and inconsistency.

If Congress would leave the question with the Southern people, it would not be long before they would voluntarily confer the right of suffrage on such colored persons as could exercise it intelligently. Time will prove, if circumstances permit, that the former slave-owners are their true friends.

The Salisbury Old North State publishes a communication in opposition to universal suffrage but in favor of a Convention, which it says was written by one of the most distinguished jurists and statesmen in North Carolina. We have reason to believe that it is from the pen of a gentleman who has often received the endorsement of those who are now Republican leaders in this State. The fact is notorious that the white men of this State are opposed to universal negro voting.

We want our readers to see both sides of the question; and therefore will publish the article alluded to next week.

MAIL FACILITIES.—The surrounding country is very poorly supplied with mail facilities—especially Gaston and Lincoln counties. We have taken the trouble to forward petitions (at the request of citizens) to Dr. Jobe, the Mail Agent for this State, asking that several old Offices be re-opened, but have never heard from them, although names were given who could take the oath and act as Postmasters. In many cases the old Offices could be re-opened without additional cost (or very little) to the Department. If these petitions ought to pass through Dr. Jobe's hands and get his approval, we hope he will attend to them; if they ought to be sent to the Department direct, we would like to know it.

LARGE POTATO.—Mr. A. R. Rutledge of Gaston county, sent us a Sweet Potato weighing 6½ pounds. That is hard to beat.

We are also indebted to Mr. James C. Rankin of Gaston, for a lot of fine potatoes.

ANOTHER BAD SIGN.—A Surgeon of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Raleigh, Dr. H. C. Vogell, has issued a circular to the colored people advising them to trade only with certain merchants in Raleigh—those who favor negro equality we presume. It is said that this advice was openly published at the African Church, and of course it has caused bad feeling to be engendered towards the negro and those who co-operate with him. Dr. Vogell ought to be dismissed and sent out of the State as an enemy of both the colored and white race. Men of that sort who are giving such advice, and others who are seeking negro votes and pushing negroes forward for offices, are the worst enemies the negroes have.

The Raleigh Standard condemns such advice as that given by Vogell.

"Mrs. Cobb, occasionally styled the 'Female Pardon Brokeress,' has returned to Washington, where she will reside during the winter."—*New York Letter.*

This is the same individual that had the fuss with Secretary Stanton and Detective Baker about being too intimate with the President. Stanton put detectives around the White House to watch the President and Mrs. Cobb, and the President discovered them and merely told them to tell Stanton that when he wanted spies around his house he would let him know. Old Hickory would have kicked Stanton out of office instead of inviting him to resign.

Registration.

The official report of the number of voters registered in North Carolina stands: Whites 103,060—Blacks 71,657. White majority 31,403.

To these figures must be added the number registered during the five days of last week, when ascertained.

In South Carolina the lists stand: Whites 45,751—Blacks 79,535. Black majority 33,784.

Inspectors of Election in Mecklenburg. The following persons have been appointed Inspectors of the Election which is to be held on the 19th and 20th inst.:

CHARLOTTE PRECINCT.—E. Fullings, Wm. M. Kerr, John T. Schenck.

STEELE CREEK.—J. G. Sloan, T. R. G. Ferris, and John Reid.

NORMENT'S.—Robert Sloan, T. T. Johnson, and Ed. Sadler.

REA'S.—S. N. Stillwell, C. McEwin, and Sol. Ross.

PROVIDENCE.—J. M. Mathews, J. W. Stewart, and W. Grier.

LONG CREEK.—R. D. Whitley, J. W. Martin, and W. D. Harvill.

DEWEISE.—W. Sossaman, G. W. Ochler, and J. Knox.

HILL'S.—Sol Jordan, M. H. Brown, and J. Phillips.

HARRISBURG.—H. Query, R. M. Cochrane, and C. C. Stirewalt.

HART'S.—Eli Hinson, M. Gray, and H. Harris.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Miss Mary C. Rallings, an interesting and amiable young lady, the daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Evan Rallings, Esq., was accidentally drowned on Monday last week while attempting to cross Hanging Rock creek, at the ford near Mobley's Mill. She was on horseback. Her sister was on another horse in advance of her and crossed the creek in safety. Miss Mary fell from her horse when about the middle of the stream, the fall being occasioned, it is supposed, from sudden giddiness. The water was not deep, but running very swift, and she was washed a few feet below the ford, over some rocks, where the stream was much deeper. She was drowned before assistance could be procured. Her body was found the next morning, a few hundred yards below the ford. In this heartrending affliction, the family of the deceased have the warm sympathies of this community.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

The Opinion of a Prominent Northern Man.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, (a man who has held many positions of honor and trust in this country,) has written a letter giving his views as to the causes of the defeat of the Republican party in Ohio and Pennsylvania. As Mr. Ewing is a Northern man of influence, we make an extract from his letter:

"The present tendency of the Conservatives (in Ohio) is to unite with the Republican party, if that party will, in obedience to what they now know to be the will of the people, recall their proscription mandate, and leave the intelligence of the Southern States free to act in modifying and carrying on their State governments, and desist from forcing on them negro suffrage and quasi-military rule. This they will do if they read aright and profit by the lesson which has just been taught them."

The two propositions—namely, of giving suffrage to the blacks and desist from their white proscription for past political and military offences—were for the first time submitted to the people, and their opinion asked upon them, at the late election in Ohio. Ohio was selected as the most decidedly Radical among the great States, and the questions were put to her people, first of all, in the confident expectation that their authority would be obtained for fastening the reconstruction acts on the South, and extending them over the border States, under the assumption that the government of no State can be republican that does not admit negro suffrage and proscribe men who have been rebels. Both these questions were involved and discussed in the Ohio election, the Republican orators insisting that it would be inconsistent and unjust to force negro suffrage on a majority that did not accept it for themselves. This was manifestly true; we could not, with any pretence of political justice, place the whole South under negro government by admitting all black and excluding so many white voters as would give the negro a majority, and at the same time time to suffer 7,000 negroes to vote in Ohio with 500,000 white voters to control them. When the people of Ohio refused to accept negro suffrage as a part of their own system they were guilty of no inconsistency and no injustice; they had inflicted neither proscription nor negro suffrage on the South—as far as it had been executed it was by the act of their public servants, and they, by their vote, refused it their sanction. This was the response of the forty thousand majority who voted against the constitutional amendment. They disapproved proscription for political or military offences, and they disapproved the attempt to force negro suffrage upon an unwilling people.

I have no doubt a large majority of the Republicans in the two Houses of Congress are conservative in their opinions; that, as a matter of fact, of choice, they would prefer for themselves and their neighbors white to negro rulers, and would rather soothe and heal the wounds of the Union than to aggravate and inflame them. Fortunately for them and for the nation, Ohio election has shown beyond all question that it will consist with the will of the people to act in accordance with such feelings and convictions. I therefore most earnestly hope that the conservative Republicans of Congress will deprecate their despotic leaders, keep out of those pious of political expediency called congressional cases, and take control of the two Houses; for they can do it readily if each and all will but keep themselves free to vote and act according to their convictions, and thus represent each his district, instead of all representing a caucus. And they would at once rescind all measures which operate as mere insult and annoyance to a intelligent man of the South; give over the effort to establish negro government by the disfranchisement of the whites; repeal their ordinances placing the Southern States under military government, and make the military there again subordinate to the civil power, and replace it where the Constitution places it—under the control of the Executive: admit at once the loyal and legally qualified Senators and Representatives from the ten excluded States, not making party adhesion a test of either qualification or loyalty. They will then have the aid and counsel of the wisest and best men of those States, and reconstruction will be possible, and, in time, effectual. There will still be, for a while, disturbance, riots, crimes of violence, and, perhaps, local insurrections; for the public mind which tended to settle down in peace after the close of the war, and under the President's plan of restoration, has been again greatly agitated, and unhappily the men most interested in re-establishing order, the men of color, and those of the white race, men who, by their position in society, had influence over the ignorant and unreasoning masses, are placed under the ban of the Union, and thus rendered powerless—and all is left in the hands of a disorderly multitude, except in so far as they are restrained by military force. There can be no permanent reconstruction until the intelligence of those States is released from political bondage. When the ban is removed, they may soon regain their influence and render efficient aid in the restoration of order and domestic quiet and peace, and there is no danger of their again tending to secession—the terrible calamities which it has brought upon them will be an enduring lesson against it, and nothing but actual and persistent oppression will again drive them to revolt.

By retracing their steps, men who, by their taking in a wrong direction—by an honest effort to restore the Union without regard to party supremacy—by following promptly and cheerfully the late indications of the public will, the Republican party may deserve and assure the continuance of political power, and thus secure to the country a permanent and peaceful reconstruction.

It is idle to denounce the President as a usurper because he refused to sanction a series of bills giving him unconstitutional power and stripping him of power which the Constitution gives him. Partisan presses may join in a crusade against him, but the people will not, rather look to his acts and the acts of Congress, and weigh them against each other. The public mind is prepared for a calm comparison of the temper in which each was conceived, and the effects that each has produced and is producing on the country, its prosperity and peace.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—There seems to be no doubt that the statement that General Grant is in harmony with the Republican party, as set forth in the Press and Chronicle, of this morning, was made with his consent. Ben Wade is sorry about the Republican disposition to run Grant. He says, "let him come out like a man, and show his principles." Thurlow Weed's wing of the Republicans have proclaimed for Grant. This morning's Tribune, in an article attributed to Greeley, is strongly for Chase, and depreciative of Grant, saying: "Gen. Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great General. The war being over we can no longer carry elections by reading bulletins of Union victories and exhorting the people to rally round the flag, and those who are pushing Gen. Grant for President will land just where the Whigs did with Scott in '32, if they are allowed to pave the way."

Hon. J. A. Seddon, late Secretary of War of the Confederate States, has been pardoned. A reliable letter from Lancaster says that Stevens is worse, but comes to Washington on the assembling of Congress.

In a reported conversation Wade is represented as saying that Congress would never modify the reconstruction laws, but would make them harder if the South did not behave better. He characterizes Stevens' confiscation bill as unwise.

The Agricultural Bureau report for October says that present indications place the cotton crop at 2,500,000 bales. It will certainly exceed 2,000,000 bales.

LEAVING THE STATE.—Quite a large number of emigrants passed this City, on Wednesday, en route for the Northwest. They were from the upper counties of the State.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

We know that some who left the State a year or so ago, have come back, and others are preparing to return. People will find out after while that there is no State better than good old North Carolina.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton steady at 19 cents. Gold \$135½. N. C. Bonds \$51.

OHIO SENATORSHIP.—Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8.—A canvass of the Legislature gives Thurman the Senatorship in the 41st U. S. Congress by an undoubted majority.

This says Senator Wade on the shelf after the expiration of his present term.

Gen. Schofield has ordered that the regular session of the Virginia Legislature this winter, shall not be held.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge, F. A. M. of North Carolina will hold its next annual communication in Raleigh on Monday the 2nd day of December commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EX-GOV. VANCE addressed the people of Raleigh on Tuesday night.

A meteoric shower is predicted to take place on the 13th and 14th instants.

AN OLD COUPLE.—We have been informed by a friend that an old man, named Odum, who was born in this county, on the plantation now owned by Mr. Thomas Robinson, died in Mississippi, in April last, aged one hundred and twelve. His wife is living, aged one hundred and seven years. Mr. Odum was married when he was eighteen, and if to the one he has left a widow she could have been only thirteen when married, and their wedded life would have reached ninety-four years—almost a century!—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Gen. Canby, having supervised all municipal elections, it is understood that the present Mayor and Council whose term has now expired, will continue in office.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. Sinclair, Mr. James C. Phillips to Miss Maggie E. Johnson, daughter of the late Mortimer D. Johnson.

In Gaston county, on the 17th ult., Mr. Robert Griffin to Miss Rosannah Groves.

In Merigant, on the 9th ult., Major Gustavus Urban, U.S.A., to Miss Anna McElrath, daughter of John W. McElrath. Also, on the 5th inst., Lieut. E. M. Hayes, U.S.A., to Miss Gertrude McElrath, daughter of John W. Elrath.

On the 15th ultimo, Mr. W. Beatty Pratt of York District, to Miss Elizabeth C. Dickson, of Cleveland county.

Near Wadesboro', on the 29th ult., by Rev. F. M. Kennedy, Mr. Jno. S. Richardson to Miss Charlotte C. Leak, daughter of the late W. R. Leak, Esq.

In Concord, on the 5th inst., Mr. J. W. Rogers to Miss M. J. Spears.

In Concord, on the 7th inst., Mr. James I. Freeland of Rowan county to Miss Martha L. Freeland of Cabarrus county.

In Lancaster District, on the 31st ult., by Rev. J. N. Craig, Col. T. Frank Clunk to Miss M. J. Lorena Perry.

In York District, on the 31st ult., Mr. J. F. Wallace to Miss M. E. Phillips. Also, Mr. John Knox to Miss Eliza Ann Phillips.

DIED.

In York District, on the 1st inst., Mrs. N. A. Russell, widow of the late Dr. R. B. Russell, and daughter of Mr. John G. Gill.

In Yorkville, of Membranous Croup, on the 28th ult., Sallie, only daughter of Dr. J. R. and Mary R. Bratton, aged fifteen months.

Store Rooms for Rent.

I offer for Rent, privately, the STORE ROOM now occupied by Brem, Brown & Co. as a Hardware Store—newly fitted up and painted. And the Room now occupied by Elias & Cohen. Both Rooms have large warehouses attached, and each Room is ninety feet long with good dry basements, and a large lot in rear, which makes the property very desirable. They are the best Dry Goods stands in the city, so say our oldest and most experienced merchants. Rents moderate, and possession given the first of January, 1868.

J. L. BROWN, Agent.
November 11, 1867.

Notice to Debtors.