

Congress.

NOVEMBER 25.—In the Senate, a petition from Massachusetts was presented, asking for equal male and female suffrage in the District.

The military committee were ordered to enquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army. A resolution returning thanks to Sheridan, Sickles, Pope and Schofield was referred.

In the House a resolution was adopted that no committee shall incur expense hereafter without further order of the House. Mr Boutwell, the second member of the judiciary committee, rose to report the testimony taken by the committee on impeachment and a majority report.

The Chairman, Mr Wilson, dissenting, the report was prepared by Mr Williams, of Pennsylvania. The summary of the majority report is as follows:

"In accordance with the facts herewith submitted, and the view of the law herewith presented, the committee is of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that," &c.

The report was followed by mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation, the Speaker, in the meantime, using his gavel.

Mr Wilson, the Chairman, for himself and Woodbridge, presented a report which concludes as follows: "We therefore, declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony and measured by the law, does not disclose such high crimes and misdemeanors, within the meaning of the Constitution, as require the Constitutional interposition of the power of the House, and recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid on the table."

Mr Marshall, on behalf of himself and Mr Etheridge, stated that they fully concurred in the resolution offered by the chairman, Mr Wilson, and also concurred entirely with the argument regarding the law of the case and the application of the evidence thereto; but there were differences on some points which induced him and Mr Etheridge to submit a third report.

The reports were all laid on the table, and made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

The majority of the impeachment committee, in their report recommending impeachment, lay great stress upon alleged usurpation by the President of the pardoning and the veto power.

Also the authority to make removals and appointments, and particularly refers to what is termed a flagrant violation of the Constitutional powers of the Executive, by organizing governments in the Southern States at the end of the war, without asking the advice of Congress, as they assert, for personal purposes.

The President's opinions, in their estimation, are causing great depletion in the Treasury. The tenor of the Executive's defenses, throughout the entire report, consists in alleged usurpations of the powers above mentioned.

The majority assert also that by various official and other public declarations, the President has sought to obstruct the laws of Congress for the pacification of the States, with particular reference to the Constitutional amendment approved by Congress. This report is very lengthy and signed by Boutwell, Williams, Churchill, Thomas and Lawrence.

The report presented by Wilson and Woodbridge dissented from the views of the majority, asserting that there was no evidence presented which demanded impeachment; but they condemned his political views and were willing to censure.

The report by Marshall and Etheridge strongly defends the President from abuse by his political enemies, and asserts that his only fault consists in not holding to the political views of the party which elected him, in subjugating the people of the South. The report is extremely caustic, and abuses harshly some of the witnesses who testified before the committee.

Baker is accused of perjury. They conclude: "The President will be held in respect by his countrymen, when his calumnies are pilloried in the undying scorn and indignation of the American people."

A bill to suspend civil officers during impeachment was referred to the judiciary committee. A motion of Blaine, of Maine, to reconsider the vote of reference, and to table the vote to reconsider, which fastens the bill on the judiciary committee and removes it from arbitrary control of the House, was regarded as a sort of test, on this question.

This motion prevailed with but little opposition, indicating the weakness of the scheme to suspend before conviction.

Under a suspension of the rules a resolution was adopted declaring that in the present condition of the finances the further purchase of territory is inexpedient, and the House holds itself under no obligation to vote money for such purchases.

NOVEMBER 26.—In the Senate, a bill continuing in service Genl's Howard and Sickles was referred to the Military Committee. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

From the Salisbury North State.

The Trial of Moses A. Bencini.

This young man was tried in the Superior Court of this county last week on a charge of murder, in having killed John Rich in September last under very peculiar circumstances. The prisoner had an only sister to whom he was devotedly and tenderly attached, and being suddenly informed that she had been seduced by Rich, and that he (Rich) had taken advantage of her presence at his own house to accomplish his designs upon her, he immediately, in a state of mental excitement amounting almost to frenzy, rushed to the house of the deceased, three and a half miles distant, and shot him, inflicting wounds of which he soon after died.

He then returned to the city and surrendered himself to a magistrate, remarking to him, "I have killed John Rich. He seduced my sister, whom I loved better than my own soul, and for whom I was willing to die."

The killing was admitted, and the plea principally relied upon by the defence, which was very ably conducted by Messrs. Boyden & Bailey, J. M. McCorkle and Jas. E. Kerr, Esqrs., of this place, and Gov. Vance, of Charlotte, was that, at the moment of the commission of the deed, his reason was so far dethroned by the shock occasioned by the sudden announcement to him of his sister's disgrace as to render him irresponsible for the act, and it was upon this ground, doubtless, that the jury, after deliberating for twenty-four hours, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The evidence of the sister's husband, who had married her about five months before the birth of her child, and who imparted the information suddenly to the prisoner, was introduced to show the intense excitement, amounting as he believed, from his conduct at the time, to a momentary insanity, produced in the prisoner's mind by the disclosure. In this opinion he was corroborated by the testimony of the prisoner's father, also present at the time. Dr. I. W. Jones was introduced by the State, and testified that, in his opinion, the facts deposed to by these witnesses did not furnish unequivocal proof of symptoms of insanity—that they were the effects which high excitement and sudden laceration of the feelings might produce in any sensitive mind.

The prosecution was conducted with marked ability by the State's solicitor, W. P. Caldwell, Esq., without any assistance. His Honor's charge to the jury, which we had the pleasure of hearing, was one of the very ablest and clearest "summing up" which we have ever heard.

Upon the admitted facts of the case he charged the jury that there was nothing to mitigate it from murder to manslaughter. He gave several hypothetical cases in which the killing of one man by another would be manslaughter, but it was evident that this case did not come within that class. As to the temporary insanity of the prisoner, he left the jury to determine whether such was the fact—whether from the condition of his mind he did not know the nature and quality of the act he was committing, or if he did know the nature of it whether he knew that it was criminal in him to commit it.

As we have before stated, after twenty-four hours deliberation, during which time they once came into court asking further instructions from his Honor, in which his Honor adhered closely to all he had said in his first charge—declining to give certain instructions asked for by the prisoner's counsel, and suggested to them by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Ephraim—the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner being a popular young man, and having the sympathy of a large portion of the community, this announcement was received with demonstrations of applause which were promptly suppressed by the court.

The verdict in this case should not be mistaken for the rash and the thoughtless as affording any hope of evading the penalty of the law, should they ever suddenly rush into any excesses of crime. It was clearly rendered upon the ground of the prisoner's insanity arising from the sudden laceration of the feelings—from the sudden wounding of his feelings and his honor in their tenderest point. They should likewise remember that the defence was conducted by a number of the very ablest lawyers in North Carolina, while the Solicitor was left to conduct the prosecution single handed, and without any intelligent person to render him the smallest assistance in any particular. Otherwise the verdict might possibly have been different. And if the verdict in this case meets with general approbation, it should be remembered that this was a very extraordinary case, the mitigating circumstances of which do not occur in one case in a thousand.

The Pacific Railroad.

It is calculated that by the 1st of January, 1869, the entire route from New York to San Francisco, the two Babels of the Atlantic and Pacific shores, will be accomplished. If the same progress is made which has completed and equipped the road throughout its present length of five hundred and ten miles, west of Omaha, Connecting, as it will, these two great commercial emporiums, and convenient as San Francisco is as a point of attraction for the trade of China and Japan, the United States will then be in position to command a larger portion of the rich trade of that portion of the East than heretofore. There will doubtless be a gradual increase of Chinese immigration, which will eventually spread itself towards the East, and be distributed by means of the great national railroad. And, on the contrary, this road will stimulate a home migration from the Atlantic towards the Pacific coast of foreigners who land on our shores from Europe, as well as of restless adventurers and men of enterprise, attracted by the facilities of travel presented by the Pacific railroad, as well as by the prosperity and rapid growth of the golden State, in which they will desire to participate. The other sparsely settled States and Territories on our western or Pacific border will likewise present inducements to European emigrants which will result, in a few years, in filling up their vacant lands with a thrifty and industrious population, which will enter upon the work of the development of their resources; and ultimately make them—what they are surely destined to become—wealthy and influential States of "this once glorious Union—recently drenched in fraternal blood," and now "discovered, discordant, belligerent." The brighter day, however, we trust is not far distant when a "more perfect Union" will take the place of the anomalous status of separation and exclusion of the South, and harmony succeed to the existing political discord.

POOR COMFORT.—The New York Herald has discovered that negroes are not eligible to Congress. They did not become citizens, until the issuing of the emancipation proclamation in September, 1862. No one is eligible to the United States House of Representatives until he has been a citizen seven years, or to the United States Senate until he has been a citizen nine years. The Herald infers that nine can go to Congress before 1869.

North Carolina News.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of this company was held in Wilmington on the 27th ult. The Superintendent and Treasurer's report show the following summary of receipts and operating expenses for the past year:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. The gross receipts have been \$463,258 62. The operating expenses \$249,148 20.

Estimated profits \$214,140 42. From this, it will be seen that the Road has done a very good business, and that skill and economy have been displayed in its management. W. B. Giles was elected President in place of H. M. Druce, and the following Board of Directors: O. G. Parsley, H. Nutt, J. E. H. Greer, John Dawson, D. S. Cowan, R. Brady, J. G. Burr, J. L. Bartlett, C. Graham, Dr. A. J. DeRosset.

FEDERAL COURT.—This Court was formally opened on yesterday.—Judge Brooks being present. The Grand Jury was charged, at length, by his Honor. There are seven negroes on the Jury.—Raleigh Sentinel, 27th.

The State Council of the Friends of Temperance assembled in Wilmington on Friday the 22d ult.—Gen. R. B. Vance, President, being in attendance and presiding. His report of operations was very gratifying and was received with much applause. On Saturday, Gen. D. H. Hill, who was present as a Representative, by invitation of the Council entertained them with a very interesting address. The following officers of the State Council have been elected for the ensuing year: J. B. Vance, President; R. H. Whitaker, Associate; J. B. Bobbitt, Treasurer; J. A. Cunningham, Chaplain; J. C. Thomas, Conductor; G. W. Camp, Sentinel.

FOUL MURDER IN JONES COUNTY.—Last Friday, Mr Sam'l Elliott, an old citizen of Jones county was shot while traveling on the Main road, on Island Creek. It is supposed to be the work of two negroes, as two were seen near the scene of the murder a short while before it was committed, armed with muskets or shot guns. Mr Elliott was struck with two shots one in the right knee and one in the hip, and lingered but a few hours.—Newbern Commerce.

The Justices of Buncombe county have unanimously determined to propose a subscription of \$100,000 by that county to the stock of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad.

The Cotton Tax.

We are glad to see that such early and earnest efforts are being made to have Congress repeal the tax on cotton. Numerous memorials, North and South, have been forwarded, to Congress praying for immediate relief. The freedmen, who are most seriously interested in the matter, have at least entitled themselves to the favorable consideration of that body by the unanimity with which they have supported Radicalism in the recent Southern elections.

The New York Chamber of Commerce have memorialized Congress upon this subject, passing the following resolution:

Whereas, the value of cotton is less than half as much as twelve months ago, owing to causes of no temporary nature; therefore,

Resolved, That the present tax on cotton is unjust and oppressive, because no other important agricultural product is burdened in like manner, and especially so when it is considered that threequarters of the crop has ordinarily to find a market abroad; that by driving agricultural industry to other pursuits than cotton in the soil and climate which are the best in the world for the production of cotton, so far as known, the continuance of the tax is glaring waste of the national resources; that while the tax discourages the production of cotton in our own country, it encourages it abroad, to the great detriment of our shipping interest and of the internal trade of the United States; that the tax is injurious to the freedmen and the laborers in the South, because it obstructs the cultivation of land and employment of labor; that the present value of cotton is so low in the interior of the South that the tax amounts to nearly 20 per cent, upon the gross value; therefore the tax ought to be abolished with the least possible delay.

Senator Wilson informs a colored correspondent in this State that he thinks the tax should be repealed so as to apply to the present crop, and Speaker Colfax, in a letter to Col. E. H. S. Shorter, of Alabama, says:

"I believe the cotton tax ought to be and will be repealed. When it was levied I thought that the high price cotton was then commanding would render the tax less burdensome than it has since proved. But as we do not tax other agricultural products, and as cotton is so valuable as an equalizer of exchanges, and is an article of such prime necessity to so many millions, and as its culture in our country should be encouraged, I am decidedly in favor of abolishing the present direct tax on it; and the depressed condition of this staple will, I think, incline Congress to repeal it early in the session. Still, I can of course speak for myself alone."

We trust we see from these indications that Congress may be induced to repeal this onerous tax. This tax has been estimated at thirty millions of dollars, wrung from a section desolated by the war, and every branch of business paralyzed by the emancipation of the slaves, followed by the uncertainty and unreliability of labor. Under these circumstances, with formidable rivals in the East Indies and Egypt for both long and short staples; the heavy tax upon cotton in the oldest State, and adopted in the hope of further ruin to the Southern planter. It would have been more natural, and certainly more in accordance with the prosperity of the whole country, if Congress had done all it could to foster the great staple of the country and assisted by all its means the South to have competed with foreign countries in the cultivation of cotton. No, as the surrender of the Confederate armies did not permit the politicians to continue the war in the field, they determined to carry it on in the Halls of Congress. The cotton tax and the freedmen's bureau were intended to punish the South for endeavoring to resist their subjugation, and the ruin of a large portion of the cotton planters has resulted as a rich reward for the spleen and malignity of men who were too cowardly to meet their armies in the field.

We believe that self-interest, the earnest protest of every commercial centre in the Union, will work the repeal of this tax during the present session of Congress. Imposed when cotton was double its present value, its magnitude must compel a change. The languishing condition of commerce, the tottering fortunes of the cotton planters cannot long stand such experiments of hate in our legislation. Every interest, North and South, demand the repeal of this tax, and we trust and believe it will be done.—Wilmington Journal.

What a Stranger thinks of Charlotte.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel writes as follows from this City:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 25, 1867.

Among the many errors the South has committed, it has a long docket in the department of pronunciation. Chancing to be in the same car with the oft quoted Senator Wilson, on the occasion of his visit to our State, I overheard him ask the conductor the distance to Charlotte. Now I had innocently pronounced it as the natives do. But this Senator gave it a twang that made it rhyme with the "Widow Bedotte."

It is the county seat of the famous old county of Mecklenburg, of Revolutionary memory. It is the county that furnished President Polk. He was born 2d Nov. 1795, and graduated at our University, in 1818. He defeated the great Clay for the Presidency.

Charlotte is a sort of Chicago, in point of Railroadings. At present it is the terminus of three roads,—the North Carolina, the Charlotte and South Carolina, and the Western Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford. It is the prospective terminus of three more,—the Statesville and Charlotte, the Eastern Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Air Line from Georgia.

First thing you know, they will be talking about a "City Horse Car Railroad." I believe there is not one of this class of Railroads in this State. I often wonder if one would not be supported in Raleigh, from St. Mary's, via the Capitol, to the South end of Fayetteville street. If such a road should ever be built, I claim a free pass over it, for this suggestion.

Charlotte has the largest number of first class store buildings at present, either finished or being built, of any place in N. C., so far as my knowledge goes. R. M. Oates & Co., Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co. and others, have embarked in these improvements, and now thirteen fine new stores present themselves for public admiration, to say nothing of a large number of old ones.

The National Bank is about to be put up—a first class Banking House, near the centre of the city. If they surpass the house of the old Branch Bank of N. C., however, in neatness, convenience or comfort, they will be good managers.

I learn, through one who has paid some attention to it, that eighty-six houses have either been built, rebuilt or improved considerably in the past ninety days.

Last year, in my Charlotte communication, I mentioned the singular fact, that Charlotte had no Market House. The deficiency still remains. But a scheme is on foot for building a Mesonic Hall, a Town Hall and a Market Hall.

Mr John L. Morehead is about building a block of first class stores near the centre of the city. If the son proves to Charlotte, what his honored father was to North Carolina, that city may well be proud of his citizenship. His own residence, although as yet unfinished, is an ornament.

The residence of Mr Carson would suit, in every respect, for any city. The architecture is of a very pleasing kind, and strikes the eye most favorably.

Col. Johnson, the S. C. R. R. President, is putting up a residence which will be behind few if any dwelling houses in North Carolina. It will have all the improvements and conveniences of the day. It is next door to the U. S. Mint. It would do credit to a State much more a Territory.

Through all the commotions the country has undergone, the old U. S. Mint stands intact. It is decidedly a governmental looking piece of architecture. The old Eagle still perches over the doorway, but, like most of the images of this emblem of American Liberty, the fellow has a most ferocious look; his head is down, as if in the act of descending upon his prey, in perfect terror. Apropos to the symbol, he should be floating freely in his native heights, as mild as a dove.

The buildings are closed as a Mint, although it is said they are to be opened by the Government as an Assaying Institution. It is in the right place for the business, for Charlotte is surrounded with the dust, and, judging from what I saw in "Dewey's Bank," not a little of the precious metal finds its way to town. Charlotte supports three Banks,—the "First National," the "City Bank of Charlotte," and "Thos. W. Dewey & Co.," formerly of your city. With the latter firm, banking is a real heaven.

Mr Thos. Dewey is a son of the time-honored Charles Dewey, Esq., of the old Bank of North Carolina, and judging from the freshness of the banking office, and the constant stepping in and out of mercantile men, the firm seem to be in much favor with the Charlotte dealers. Well it may. Mr Dewey is 'to the manor born.' He was cradled in a bank. Handling money and figuring up interest come as natural to Thos. W. Dewey as teaching grammar does to Wm. Bingham.

The weary traveller has no excuse for grumbling for want of a good meal, a good bed, and a good landlord, in Charlotte. The Mansion House has been repaired, renovated and furnished, since my last visit. It is now a clean, neat and well ordered house. The Bar was not explored, not being in my line. This city possesses a great attraction in its facilities for female education. It is favored with two flourishing Colleges. Rev. Robert Burwell's School has not a superior in this land. It is a delightful home for a young lady. It is hard to suggest an improvement. The buildings are spacious and beautiful; the grounds are ample for all purposes of health and recreation. It is near enough and far enough from the city. The corps of teachers is full and competent. There is an air of refinement and thoroughness about the place that makes a most delightful impression on the visitor. The proof of its appreciation in this section is a catalogue of one hundred and twenty young ladies.

The other College is under the care of the Rev. A. G. Stacy. It is in the building formerly occupied by Gen. D. H. Hill for his military school. The buildings and grounds are even more spacious, but the College itself is comparatively new. The proof of Mr Stacy's acceptability is found in a growing number, already one hundred and fourteen. With age and patronage, it will, it is to be earnestly hoped, become one of the ornaments of N. C. Improvements are being made in the grounds and the furniture. More about Charlotte in my next.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. As Executors of B. R. Smith, dec'd, we will sell at his late residence, 4 miles South of Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, 1 Road Wagon and Harness, 1 Carriage and Harness, Farming Implements, Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Silver Watch, 1 Kentol (repeater), &c., &c. Terms made known on day of sale. B. R. SMITH, JUNIUS M. SMITH, Executors. Nov 25, 1867.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 22d, 1867. Messrs. Barnhardt & Houston.—After a fair trial of your Machine, I feel fully convinced that it is the best I have ever seen. I have had five or six different Machines since I have been a housekeeper, but always found the servants averse to use them, both on account of the labor and as they say the failure to get the "streaks of dirt" out of the clothes. This Machine is so easy in its operation and so perfectly cleans the clothes that I find no difficulty in getting them to use it. No family ought to be without one. Sincerely wishes for your success. Yours respectfully, MRS. M. A. BURWELL, Charlotte Female Institute.

Notice. All persons are warned against hunting or trespassing in any way on my Land, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so. A. BERRYHILL, Nov 25, 1867.

Mr Davis' Trial Postponed.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—In the U. S. Court, Mr Ervarts, for the Government, said that the intent of the Government was to try the Davis case some day this term. One consideration in fixing the day was the time when Chief Justice Chase would attend here, and the Government proposed to name a day after the adjournment of the Supreme Court for the time, when Chase could sit with Underwood. Mr Ervarts suggested the fourth Wednesday in March.

Mr O'Connor said that the personal convenience of Mr Davis would have been promoted if that had taken place in May last, and it would be very convenient now, but his counsel would agree to the proposition of Mr Ervarts. He thought the presence of Judge Chase would be beneficial, not alone to the interests of the accused, but to all interests.

Judge Underwood said that the arrangement proposed by the Government was agreeable to the Court, and particularly so, because the Court earnestly desired that Judge Chase should sit upon the case. It was due to the Defendant that two Judges should sit on the case, in order that appeals might be taken on disputed questions, and the case carried up by the Defendant to the highest Court.

The Judge agreed to fix the 20th of March for the trial, and on application of Mr O'Connor, to extend Mr Davis' bail bond until that time, and further agreed that if Judge Chase could not preside then, to extend the leaf of absence till the Court following.

The order for the extension of the leave of absence of Mr Davis, and the fixing of the 20th of March for the trial, was entered by order of the Judge, and the Davis trial ended for this term.

Mr Davis did not appear in Court. The three witnesses who came into Court, Ex-Secretary Seddon, Ex-Gov. Letcher and Gen. Wickham, were recognized to appear at the next trial day.

Messrs. Seddon, Letcher and several other witnesses for the government were before the Grand Jury, to-day, which shows that Mr Davis will be tried on a new indictment at the term in March.

Mr Davis will remain here several days. He will not spend the winter in Canada.

Gen. Lee goes, on Thursday, to Petersburg to attend the marriage of his son, Gen. W. H. F. Lee.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—Ex-Secretary Seddon was before the Grand Jury all this morning. This afternoon Gen. Lee was before it and questioned about two hours. The Jury has found a new indictment. It is about six times as long as the old one; but only presents some facts more in detail.

On the 22nd, of March, Mr Davis will be taken in custody by the marshal on this indictment. Gen. Lee and Mr Seddon were recognized to appear as witnesses.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.—Montgomery, Nov. 26.—The following is the tax article adopted by the Convention:

All taxes on property in this State shall be assessed in exact proportion to the value of such property; provided, however, that the General Assembly may lay a poll tax not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents on each poll, which shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public school fund.

The day's session was consumed in discussing the proposition to vest power in the Governor to appoint all Judicial officers. The Convention finally provided for the election of the Supreme Court Judges by the Legislature, and all other Judicial officers by the people.

In Iceland the clergyman kisses his congregation all around before preaching. That would be a nice land for young ministers.

LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 14th December proximo, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, under a decree of the Court of Equity, 102 acres of Land, on the West side of Little Sugar Creek, 2 1/2 miles from Charlotte, adjoining the lands of T. H. Brem and others, and heretofore advertised as the Wallace Land. Terms: \$75 cash, \$500 1st January next, balance on one and two years time, purchaser giving bond and security. C. DOWD, C. M. E. Nov 25, 1867.

Bacon and Buckwheat.

Just received, another lot of that Superior Bacon from Baltimore—some very fine Maryland Hams. Also, a lot of first-rate Buckwheat Flour Nov 25, 1867. PRESSION & GRAY.

NOTICE.

The Notes of the Estate of James B. Wallace, dec'd, have been due for some time. Those concerned are requested to come forward and settle with the Administrator between this and the 15th day of December, as I am determined to settle up the Estate as soon as possible. M. B. WALLACE, Administrator. November 25, 1867.

HOME PRODUCTION.

North State Washing Machine—Best in Use. Patented October 15th, 1867, by the Subscribers and Manufacturers, at Charlotte, N. C.

If you need anything of the kind, you will encourage home industry by purchasing one of our Machines. It is easy to operate, occupies a small space and does not injure articles to be washed. It is strong and substantial, and does its work in a short time. It is an actual improvement on others of similar outward appearance.

In the North State Washing Machine the Clothes are placed in hot suds and while thus immersed with the air excluded, the Machine is operated, giving the Garments a rolling, rubbing pressure, and at the same time they receive the solvent power of the soap. The Clothes are not impaired by the use of this Machine. You can make money by saving the wear and tear which your Clothes are subjected to by washing and hanging in the old way.

This Machine gives the advantage of using boiling suds and of confining the steam. It can be worked sitting or standing. It is cheap. The price of it puts it within reach of nearly every family, and pays its cost back in the saving of garments.

TRY IT! TRY IT! BUY IT!! Manufactured and sold by BARNHARDT & HOUSTON, Charlotte, N. C. Nov 25, 1867.

CERTIFICATE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 22d, 1867. Messrs. Barnhardt & Houston.—After a fair trial of your Machine, I feel fully convinced that it is the best I have ever seen. I have had five or six different Machines since I have been a housekeeper, but always found the servants averse to use them, both on account of the labor and as they say the failure to get the "streaks of dirt" out of the clothes. This Machine is so easy in its operation and so perfectly cleans the clothes that I find no difficulty in getting them to use it. No family ought to be without one. Sincerely wishes for your success. Yours respectfully, MRS. M. A. BURWELL, Charlotte Female Institute.

Notice.

All persons are warned against hunting or trespassing in any way on my Land, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so. A. BERRYHILL, Nov 25, 1867.

Pirates on the Spanish Main.

By the arrival of the American schooner Lucy we learn that when becalmed about twenty-five miles off Cape Delmarie, on the eastern point of Hayti, a suspicious-looking craft was observed at some distance, with an awning over her stern, and the men lying upon their oars. Captain Copp thinking it desirable to keep a sharp look out upon this boat, proceeded himself to the mast-head of the Lucy, in order that he might have a good view of her. At one time he saw three men in the boat, at another time he saw five men in her. But he had reason to believe there were many more lying in the bottom. He kept a vigilant lookout. At night he observed from the masthead a light in the same direction in which he had previously seen this boat. He accordingly mustered his men, armed them as a precaution against any emergency or surprise, and directed that a strict "look-out" should be kept throughout the night.

At about eleven o'clock in the same evening, there was an alarm given that an armed boat was below the bow of the "Lucy." The boat was challenged but no reply was given. It was however observed that a dexterous attempt was made to board the schooner, but the first man upon her side was shot dead by Captain Copp's revolver. The second rascal had his head split open by a Kentucky, which was skillfully wielded by the mate. A volley was speedily fired with deadly effect upon the pirates, by the crew of the Lucy, and in a few moments afterwards the besieging boat was seen pulling away from the schooner's side as hard as she could, while the crew continued their fire, but by morning nothing was seen of the pirate boat or her crew.

Valuable City Property to Rent.

I will Rent, on Saturday, 14th December, at the Public Square, the following valuable Property, viz: The Brick Store-house now occupied by Messrs Wilson Bros., and the small Store-room adjoining—both now occupied as Dry Good Stores and considered as good business stands as any in the city. Also, the following desirable residences, viz: The Homestead of the late Alex. Springs and small house on adjoining lot; the two story house near the Lutheran Church and immediately in the rear of the residence of Mr Robt. Miller, and the small house situated on same lot. Also, the frame residence on College Street in rear of Mansion House.

The above property will be rented to the highest bidder for the ensuing year. Terms given on day of renting. I will take pleasure in showing any of the above property to those desiring to see it. M. L. WRISTON, Agent. Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1867.

IMMENSE REDUCTION In Prices!

I am now making extensive changes in the construction of my Store, and being desirous as far as possible to reduce my present Stock in public sale, my large and well selected Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boy's Shoes are now being sold REGARDLESS OF COST. Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls REGARDLESS OF COST. UNPARALLELED REDUCTION in Dry Goods of every description.

Men's Clothing at Heavy Reduction.

I am determined to reduce my Stock before entering the New Store, and offer for the next THIRTY DAYS such inducements as cannot fail to satisfy all. A. SINGLH, Springs' Corner. Nov 25, 1867.

NOTICE.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by David and Daniel Kahaweller to Isaac Loewenstein, and duly Recorded and Registered, I shall in public sale, FOR CASH, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 23d day of December, 1867, the two STORE BUILDINGS, with the ground upon which they stand and attached thereto, located upon Trade street in said city, one of which is now occupied by A. Weil & Co., and the other by W. W. Oyer & Co.

ISAAC LOEWENSTEIN, Trustee. By Jos H Wilson, Attorney. Nov. 23, 1867.

500 SACKS SALT, Weighing over 255 pounds each. For sale by Nov 18. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Concord Female College.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday of January 1868. It will continue six instead of five months. Tuition and board, with washing, will be \$135, half in advance. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and a pair of sheets and pillow cases. Music, Drawing, French and Latin are extra. Address, J. M. CALDWELL, Statesville, N. C. November 18, 1867.

LAND FOR RENT, And Stock for Sale.

I offer