

[FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.]

Reputation.

Mr. Editor:—I understand that the subject of reputation is being canvassed by some of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and that they are requesting instruction from their constituents relative to the policy which they should pursue in the premises.

The reasons given in favor of repudiation so far as I have heard them expressed may be briefly stated—

First. It would not make much difference to the people generally, because if A owes B one hundred dollars, and B owes C one hundred, and C owes D one hundred and so on, if all those debts were swept off with one repudiation act, they would all be just about as well off as if those claims had been settled according to law.

This view of the case pre-supposes that every person is owing just the same amount of money, and if it were correct, all that would be necessary for all those parties to have an honorable adjustment of their claims would be for one of them to get the material aid to pay off one person and all the others could follow in the train without any other trouble than that of handing over the funds.

But as it is not correct, with those who are owing a considerable amount, and have but very little due to them, there is no regard for moral obligations to give the pill a better taste it may be swallowed down as a sugar plum and be regarded as quite palatable.

The second consideration by which I have heard this policy advocated is, the amount of indebtedness is so great that the collection of those claims at the present time would prove ruinous to the citizens of the country.

This is decidedly a plausible position to assume, and were it not for the counterpart, might serve as a specious basis for action. But there are creditors as well as debtors, and although we cannot arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to the relative numbers connected with those parties we are disposed to infer that the creditors embrace the largest class, and as dead men's debts are not entailed upon their posterity, a repudiation act cannot relieve the suffering incident to the present embarrassed condition of financial affairs, but will only transfer it from those living men who are indebted to their creditors, and in many cases to the helpless and dependent; and while many debtors whose sense of honor and regard for moral obligations would not impel them to pay their debts might rejoice at the passage of a repudiation act by the Convention, such an act would fill many a widow's home with wailing and have many a helpless orphan's cheeks with the tears of anguish.

But we come to the law. I would respectfully refer those delegates who desire to know the sentiments of the people relative to repudiation to Art. 1, Section 10, of the Constitution of the United States, part of which is, "No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

If I understand any thing in regard to the obligations connected with contracts relating to debts, there is, 1st, an obligation giving the creditor the right to collect the claims due him according to the contract. 2d. There is an obligation upon the part of the debtor to pay his debt according to contract. In the section to which I have referred, it is provided that no State shall impair those obligations, and the delegates to the Constitutional Convention have sworn that they will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of their ability encourage others so to do.

In view then of the facts, 1st, that a repudiation act cannot be passed without impairing the obligations of the contract between the parties connected with the debt; and 2d, that the Constitution of the United States guarantees that this shall not be done; and 3d, that those delegates have sworn to "support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States," how can they pass a repudiation act or confederate stay-law without the most flagrant violation of the obligations of the oath under which they act.

Would it not be decidedly more equitable and honorable to all parties connected with debts, for the Convention to guarantee to the debtor that if the creditor should force his property to sale under execution that it shall not be sold for less than its specie value as estimated by a competent and disinterested jury of freeholders. The interests of the country imperatively demand that some guarantee of this character should be made and it may be done without impairing any of the obligations of the contract between the parties by an injudicious, dishonorable and criminal repudiation act.

SIXTHS.

The President and the Supreme Court and Reconstruction.

The cases expected to come before the United States Supreme Court shortly, involving the question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts are giving rise to a good many speculations. Of course all stories professing to unfold what will be the decisions of the Judges on this important question are entirely unauthorized and based upon the judgments or imaginations of private parties. No one can know in advance what will be the conclusions of the learned judges. The latter will hear both sides, and then make up their decisions from the arguments and legal precedents advanced, making a little allowance, of course, for the political bias of each of the judges.

But this may be said, that should the supreme judicial tribunal of the land declare unconstitutional the action of Congress in enacting the rebel States out of the Union, disfranchising white voters and forcing negro suffrage and African supremacy upon the people of those unhappy districts, the course of the Executive may be pretty certainly indicated even at the present moment. The President, in all probability, would in that event, hasten to proclaim that the rebel States were never out of the Union, and that, ergo, the people of those States are still entitled to all the civil rights (save and except property in slaves) enjoyed by them anterior to the acts of secession; that the subordination of the civil to military authority has been illegal, and must immediately be abolished; and that all the past action under the Congressional reconstruction policy has been null and void.

Following this out to its natural results he would, to be consistent, have to recall the military governors, with their numerous trains of satellites, and perhaps would remove all semblance of military surveillance, save such as prudence would suggest to be necessary to the preservation of law and order, in view of the alleged negro conspiracies and the supposed disaffection still of many of the white residents.—New York Herald.

Efforts are being made to have the Alabama Convention reassemble, so as to make the new Constitution less obnoxious, and thus secure its ratification.

Letter of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—EX-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, has prepared a letter addressed to the gentleman connected with the management of the great democratic banquet on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, declining with regret, owing to a press of business, the invitation extended to him requesting his attendance. He says there are passages in the letter of invitation painfully interesting to every patriotic mind, and contrasting the present with the past. He contends that a distinction must be drawn between the questions settled by the war and those now left for decision. The result of the war determined that the negroes should all be free, but it has not decided they are capable of becoming the political and social equals of the whites. The fact of their inequality has been recently decided in the most emphatic manner. A great, progressive, dominant party, flushed with recent successes, sought to advance the negro to equality with the Caucasian race. The force of party power is well understood in this country. It often induces its members to sustain measures their judgement disapproves, to vote for men they despise and to cover up frauds and crimes of which any of their number may be guilty, and yet this immense pressure, stimulated by the idea that granting suffrage to the negro was necessary to the success of the party, failed to bring up the members to its support in even a single State where a contest was recently fought on the question.

The great point before the country, then, is— which race shall give way to the other in the United States? The white race came here from a love of liberty and established their own social and political system. The negroes were brought here without their own consent, and have merely to expect and require upon principles of justice that those who brought them should not leave them in a worse condition than they were found. The people of the United States are not under any obligation to cripple themselves as a nation and destroy for all useful purposes the most valuable section of the national domain. Is the rich valley of the Lower Mississippi, which Jefferson acquired and Jackson defended, to be turned into second Hayti? When all other civilized nations of the earth are doing their utmost to rise in the scale of prosperity, intelligence and morality, this mighty republic is devoting its best powers earnestly and vigorously, to degrade a large portion of its territory to the condition of Congo and Guinea. It is said, however, that if suffrage is not generally conferred on the negro, their rights of property and person will not be protected. Widows and minors often have suits in court, but it was even suggested that they could not obtain justice because half the jurors were not women or boys? In conclusion, he hoped, if negro suffrage was inevitable, it ought to be made a property or intelligence qualification, and no objection would then be made to negroes taking part in controlling the destiny of the country.

Virginia and Virginians.

A traveling correspondent of the Raleigh Register writes from Richmond a little pleasant fun about the inhabitants of the first Military District, formerly called Virginia:

Never lived there a people, probably, who cultivated such untiring devotion to their "Old Mother" as these Virginians. Every son and daughter is bound to trumpet to the fullest extent of his lungs for his own State. It is universally conceded that Virginia contains the best land, the best water, the best air, wheat, cloth, horses, railroads, and every other thing known to man—especially the purest blood that ever flowed in human veins. To be a descendant of Chief Justice Marshall, or of Patrick Henry, or of John Randolph, or any of the true blue stock, this is enough to pass a man through every town and hamlet in Virginia. And probably no aristocracy ever before proved so prolific as the ancient blood of the Old Dominion. There are Washingtons, and Marshalls, and Jeffersons enough in Virginia to stock the globe with good blood. The progeny threads out into the remotest fibres. A female Randolph would as soon relinquish her dowry as her name; and her children and great grandchildren will be named Randolph in spite of legions.

This spirit of the aristocracy of Virginia still lingers, even in the most retired places. I had the luck to witness a striking instance of it a few days ago in one of the Western villages of one of the Western counties of this ancient Commonwealth. I was seated in the barber's chair, when a good friend of the barber came in and kindly enquired how he was getting on with his lady love. The man with the scissors drew himself into the most dignified position, and, drawing a full breath, remarked, with deep emphasis, that he had just visited the lady. "Why?" enquired his friend. "Well, sir," said the barber, "last Sunday night, sir, I went to escort her to church, and, sir, who do you think I found sitting up in the room, sir, no less than William Jones, the hostler at the hotel. Sir, I left. Sir, I will never go to see a lady sir, that allows a hostler to wait on her."

Still, with all the absurdities of Virginia aristocracy, there is mingled an ingredient that is of practical use to Virginia, and no State would be more benefited by an importation of it than North Carolina. Never did two States, lying side by side, differ more widely than North Carolina and Virginia. Here every man and woman, white and black, speaks always in praise of his State. The State is defended by every one, on all occasions, against every imputation. Not stopping at this, all go on to tell of her virtues, of her distinguished statesmen, of her internal improvements, and hosts are ready, at any hour, to cover her noted graves with the choicest flowers. Her past history is almost inspired, in the estimation of Virginians. Few newspapers appear but they contain some eulogy upon some one, living or dead, who has spent some labor on the State. A real public service rendered Virginia is enshrined in the memories of her children. And probably nowhere this side of Herkynole has there ever been witnessed a greater devotion to the State than here.

There is a mighty benefit in this mutual upholding. Give it a right direction, and it results in a strong hold that it requires a host to overthrow.

THE ST. THOMAS PURCHASE.—The subject of the purchase of the island of St. Thomas was discussed at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday, and Secretary Seward, who was present, made a lengthy statement favoring the purchase at an early date. He was also present at the special meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs during the consideration of the Alaska purchase.—Washington Chronicle, Jan. 8th.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN TEXAS.—All the business portion of Indianola was destroyed by fire on the 3rd instant. Loss \$100,000. No insurance. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Congress.

JANUARY 6.—In the Senate a memorial was presented by Mr. Sumner, from the freedmen of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, stating that land owners were driving them from the land that they had purchased, and asking redress. The anti-contraction bill came up, but was postponed with the understanding that it shall come up immediately after the disposition of the cotton tax.

Mr. Norton, of Indiana, introduced a bill compelling full prosecutions for violations of the revenue laws, and forbidding compromise. In the House, Mr. Upson of Michigan, introduced a resolution, directing the Committee on Reconstruction to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the several Constitutional Conventions, elected under the Reconstruction acts, in the States lately in rebellion, to appoint all civil officers, whether State or county, in said States, to act temporarily, and until the State Constitutions shall be adopted therein, and officers shall be chosen and qualified to fill said offices, and that, for this purpose, said Conventions may remove all civil officers now acting in said States. Mr. Boutwell moved to amend the resolution, to instruct the Reconstruction Committee to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the General of the Army to detail officers for service in said States. Also to enquire into the expediency of constituting each of said States in a separate Military District, under the command of the General of the Army, and also as to the expediency of providing additional legislation to secure the elective franchise to all, and also, to declare, by Act of Congress, that the Provisional Government set up in said States by order of the acting President are not Republican forms of Government. Mr. Upson accepted the amendment.

Mr. Chandler, of New York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not agreed to. yeas 28, nays 66. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Eldridge offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock, in accordance with the President's message. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 85 to 28.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, that the House utterly condemn the course of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, for his action in removing the gallant soldier, Gen. Sheridan, from the command of the Fifth Military District, and that the thanks of the House are due Gen. Grant, for his letter, in August last, condemning the act of the said acting President for his removal of Secretary Stanton, as well as his endorsement of General Sheridan, in relation to affairs in the State of Texas. Adopted—yeas 82, nays 23.

A bill making eight hours a day's work was passed.

JAN. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill, vacating the offices of Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Surveyor General of Georgia, and authorizing the Convention to fill them. Ordered to be printed.

An unsatisfactory discussion, as to whether the bill passed before the recess, abolishing the color distinction in the District was a law, arose. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The cotton tax question was resumed, and, after a long argument and numerous amendments, it was agreed to adjourn the subject. It is suspended during the year 1868, on cotton grown during that year. This suspension is not to be construed to prevent the regular levy of tax after 1868. The duty on new cotton imported into the U. S. from April 14th, 1868, to April 14th, 1869, is suspended. The bill goes to the House for concurrence.

In the House, the bill expediting the payment of bounties was resumed. An amendment, referring the claims of negro soldiers to the Freedmen's Bureau for examination, was adopted, and the bill passed. A bill preventing whiskey tax frauds was introduced. It forbids the withdrawal from bond, under any circumstances, until the full tax is paid. The House went into Committee of the whole, when Cary spoke in favor of paying the national debt in legal tenders.

JAN. 8.—In the Senate, the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to vacate the present illegal and unauthorized governments in the Southern States, and provide provisional governments until reconstructed, was laid over. The President was called on for information whether the bill for abolishing white in the District laws and ordinances was considered a law by the Executive.

In the House, the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution, requesting the President to intercede with Queen Victoria for Father McMahans release. The report maintains the innocence of McMahans.

The cotton tax bill from the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Washington Items.

Senator Howe, Republican, surprised everybody, and the Radicals in particular, by taking the ground that the Senate has not constitutional power to reject a regularly-elected representative of a State when that representative is ready to take the oath prescribed by Congress.

The reception of the President's daughters on the 6th was brilliant. It was attended by members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, foreign diplomats, congressmen and their wives and families.

The President received the following dispatch from Memphis, Tenn.: "Memphis is redeemed. Leftwich is elected Mayor. Peace, order and quiet prevail. Free white suffrage vindicated."

The State Department has official advices of the resignation of the Tyeon of Japan, in favor of the Makado. Some excitement prevails in the country.

Mr. Dickinson, Nicaraguan Minister, transmits an elaborate account of the volcanic action. It lasted sixteen days, making itself a cone 200 feet high, with crater on top 200 feet in diameter. The height of the flame and flying cinders was 500 feet.

A gold medal valued at \$400, was presented to President Johnson by a committee from Philadelphia. The medal is three inches in diameter. It is confidently stated that five Supreme Court Judges will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts in a case daily expected to come up.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—Outrages by negroes on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, are reported daily, and the condition of affairs is growing worse. Yesterday, a gang of black Union Leaguers raided on a mail carrier, thirty miles from this city. He escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

The Houston Telegraph says that thieving and thief-killing are going on in Texas at a rate not appreciated by the public.

North Carolina News.

STILL THEY COME.—There seems to be but little diminution in the number of hogs being driven Southward, although the season is somewhat advanced. Horses and mules are looking in large numbers for a market, and we noticed one day last week four fine droves going through this place.—Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer.

THE HARBAS CORPUS CASE.—In the matter of James Marsh vs. Dunn, Harbas Corpus, Before Judge Little, in chambers. This case came up Monday, the 30th ult., for a final hearing. Ashe & Hargrave for the petitioner, Dargan for the defence. The controversy in this case turned upon the custody of an infant female, thirteen years and six months old—Marsh claiming as father, Dunn as husband. His honor awarded the custody to complainant declaring the marriage invalid.—Wadesboro Argus.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Sunday night about 11 o'clock a Mrs. Dimott living on Queen Street started up stairs carrying a Kerosene lamp in her hand. She had proceeded but a short way up when the lamp exploded, and the oil running all over her person her clothing was soon in a light blaze. She was so severely burned that she only lived ten or fifteen minutes after the accident.—Newbern Jour. Commerce.

A white man, calling himself William Brasswell, and hailing from Edgecombe, was arrested in Wilson, a few days since, for proposing to some negroes in that place to join him in forming a club of thirty men of color, for the purpose of plunder. He stated to the negroes that they had not been paid for their labor; that during the Winter they could suffer, and that, by joining him, they could secure several months' provisions, in a short time. To the credit of the negroes, he is mentioned, they themselves arrested the man and carried him before the Mayor.

For raising the greatest amount of cotton to the acre, Wm. H. Oliver, Esq., of Newbern, according to promise, awards premiums as follows: First prize, J. T. Pearson, of Wayne, 2,503 pounds seed cotton to the acre; Second prize, Calvin Tucker, Pitt, 2,325 pounds; Third prize, A. B. Davis, Carteret, 2,146 pounds; Fourth prize, R. W. Pelletier, Lenoir, 2,061.

The Roanoke News says that the Johnston lands, situated on the Roanoke below Halifax, and consisting of three or more valuable farms, were rented at public auction on Tuesday last—the same parties obtaining them that farmed the same last year. These farms rented for some \$17,000 for 1867—the renters losing money owing to the low price of cotton and the short crop. This year the same land rents for fifteen hundred dollars; one farm, which rented for \$7,000 last year, bringing five hundred this.

We regret to learn that the Cotton Gin of Gen. Grimes, in Pitt county, has been destroyed by fire. Of course, it must have been a case of incendiarism, as no fire is kept about a gin. These outrages are becoming of daily occurrence.—Raleigh Sentinel Ath.

ANNAMESSIE RAILROAD.—We learn from a friend just from Washington, N. C., that the Annamessie Co., have made a survey of a direct line for a Railroad from Plymouth to Wilmington, N. C. This line, he says, just touches the town of Washington, and will cross the A. & N. C. R. R. between Kinston and Newbern.—Raleigh Square and Compass.

WHITE SHAD.—The first white shad of the season were caught yesterday at Mr. Jones' seine beach opposite our city, and sold to Mr. W. H. Homan for the sum of \$2 per pair.—Newbern Herald, Jan. 4th.

Bishop Atkinson has arrived in Wilmington, after a long absence in Europe.

STATE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION!—It is resolved by the State Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party of North Carolina, that a State Convention of the party be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock of that day. It is confidently hoped that the friends of a Constitutional Union and civil liberty will be active in the effort to make the Convention the largest and most respectable that ever assembled in the State. Let the Conservative people in every County of the State, where meetings have not been held, hold meetings at once, pass appropriate resolutions, appoint delegates and see that they attend the Convention. The condition of public affairs demands the patriotic effort and co-operation of every good citizen, to save the country from impending danger. By order of the State Executive Committee.

Jan. 4, 1868. R. C. BARGER, Sec'y.

NEGROES GOING TO LIBERIA.—The December number of the African Repository says that never in the history of the American Colonization Society has so many pressing appeals come to it for passage to, and settlement in Liberia. In addition to companies of from fifty to one hundred persons offering from different points, applications have been received in behalf of some three hundred from Alabama, and six hundred from Georgia, who desire to emigrate under the auspices of the Society in May, 1868.

TAKE NOTICE. All those indebted to PRESSION & GRAY are respectfully requested to come forward without delay and pay up. Further indulgence is out of the question. We must have MONEY, and we must have it from those that got our Goods last year. For circulars, apply to PRESSION & GRAY. Charlotte, January 6, 1868.

FOR SALE. I will sell at the Public Square, on Tuesday next, the 14th inst., (Court week) on 3 months credit, a fine young MARE, in good order and well disposed, as good an animal as there is in the country. Terms: \$150 Cash, balance at 6 months with interest from sale, purchaser giving bond and security Dec 30, 1867. S. A. HARRIS, Auc.

City Residence for Sale. On the 18th day of January, 1868, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in Charlotte, that valuable property known as the late residence of M. F. Windle, situated on Tryon Street near the Stateville Railroad, fronting 310 feet on said street and extending 450 feet back. Terms: \$150 Cash, balance at 6 months with interest from sale, purchaser giving bond and security Dec 30, 1867. C. DOWD, C. M. E.

AXES. Celebrated Elephant Axes for \$1.50. " Stewart's " " 1.50. " Sam'l W. Collins' Axes, 1.50. Next Door to the Court House. For circulars, apply to JAMES HARTY & CO. Jan 6, 1868. 1m

NORTH CAROLINA Military & Polytechnic Academy. The 9th annual session opens February 5th, 1868. REGULAR COURSE—Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Engineering, Belles Lettres, &c. &c. SPECIAL COURSE OF Engineering, Architecture and Drawing. COMMERCIAL COURSE for business life. For circulars, apply to G. B. E. COLSTON, Supt., Jan. 6, 1868. 1m Hillsboro, N. C.

Burning of the Steamer Raleigh.

Thrilling Particulars.—Statement of a Passenger.—Wonderful Escapes. The Charleston Courier has received the following account of the late burning of the steamer Raleigh, off the coast of South Carolina: Dr. Jonathan Cass, a passenger, who arrived Thursday morning, states that Tuesday about a quarter to 12 o'clock he was going from the upper deck below, when he met the purser's wife at the foot of the stairs. She informed him that the steamer was on fire, and asked for her husband. He told her he had not seen Mr. McManus. On arriving on the lower deck he saw the flames issuing from the rear of the engine, and the captain and others making efforts to extinguish the fire. One of the firemen told him the fire was just aft of the boiler, and that they could do nothing—not being able to get the donkey engine or the fire apparatus in working order.

A general alarm was given, and the fire spreading very rapidly, the forward part of the steamer was soon enveloped in flames. The passengers and crew made a great rush aft, and commenced lowering the boats. Being unable to stop the engine, the wheels kept going, and the steamer in motion. The boats were lowered aft of the wheels. Could not say how many boats were lowered, but after getting in one he saw two others afloat. Captain Marshman was very active, giving his orders with great coolness and decision. The passengers, however, paid but little attention to him, lowering themselves by ropes and by the sides of the steamer into the boats, over-crowding and capsizing them. The sea was very rough. The Doctor fell into the water and was picked up by a boat then containing about twenty-five persons. This boat capsized over twenty times, but being a metallic life-boat, with air-tight compartments, she did not sink, even when she filled with water. The occupants capsized her themselves several times, with the hope of clearing her of water, clinging, at such times, to her sides. The men were so exhausted, however, that they could not get in without being helped. Gradually one after another fell off and were lost, until only ten were left.

Many ineffectual attempts were made to right the boat and dip out the water. At length those who wore life-preservers agreed to keep off some distance, and accordingly left an old sailor in the boat by himself, who, by means of a piece of wood, commenced bailing, and was successful in lighting her a fire. Another got in, and taking off his shoes, also assisted in bailing. The Doctor then took off his boots, by the help of which the boat was entirely cleared, when the rest of those around got in.

They had now drifted a quarter of a mile from the steamer. It was then near sundown. They had but one oil, but just before dark, in sailing around the wreck, they came up with the purser's boat, from which they took three men, and were given another oil and rowlocks. They then steered westward. In going near the wreck they saw various parts of the steamer floating about, and a number of sharks swimming around. They also saw two rafts, on which there were a number of men but could not tell how many. As they passed the burning steamer they heard some one hailing them, but could not tell who it was, though it was thought not to be the captain's voice.

The men, without either hats or shoes, worked very cheerfully, each taking their turns at rowing. After rowing all Tuesday night they made land on Kiawah island. On going ashore the boat was carried over the beach and launched into the Kiawah river. They got aground several times, and the men had to foot it through the woods. About 3 P. M. they came across a house, and were kindly received by the negroes, who gave them water and some sweet potatoes, which partially relieved their hunger. One of the negroes offered to pilot them to Charleston—an offer which they gladly accepted. They made another halt on the road after that another house, where they stayed and warmed themselves until 10 o'clock Wednesday night. About half-past 10 they started for Charleston, guided by their negro pilot, and arrived about half-past 8 Thursday morning. One of their number a poor English, named Garigard, unable to speak a word of English, had four sons on board, who are all believed to have been drowned.

The last Dr. Cass saw of the Captain he was still engaged in supplying life-preservers, chairs, etc., to those in the water. At one time several vessels were reported in sight, and many hoped to receive aid from them, but none came near them.

BREM, BROWN & CO., Have removed their Hardware Stock To Oates' New Building, January 1st, 1868. December 30, 1867. 2w

Very Particular Notice, AND NO HUMBAG. If you want bargains in Dry Goods you can get them at Dr. JAS. N. BUTTS' Variety Store, as he intends to sell them at very low figures. Also, Shoes and Boots for men, women and children at reduced figures. He has also a fresh arrival of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c. He calls your special attention to his Kerosene Oil, as it is so much cheaper than Candles. JAS. N. BUTTS, Variety Store, Trade Street, Sign of the Big Ship December 30, 1867.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, MECHANVILLE, N. C. The Spring Term of the Session of 1868, opens March 4th. Course of instruction Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. Address, Col. WM. BINGHAM, December 24, 1867. 2m

W. W. GRIER & CO., Have now a full line of choice Family Groceries and Provisions, which they are offering low for Cash. Fresh Buckwheat Flour, warranted pure; also, a choice lot of Flour, Family Brands, on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Crockery, A nice assortment of Crockery, consisting of Plates, Teas, &c., on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Celebrated Axes. The Celebrated Elephant Axe, "warranted," on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Hams and Sides, choice family Syrups, Sole Leather, Lard, fresh country made Butter, together with a general assortment of Family Supplies, on hand and for sale low by W. W. GRIER & CO. December 16, 1867.

New Crop Cardenas Molasses. DIRECT IMPORTATION. 200 Hogsheads and 150 Barrels choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, to arrive per Brig John Birch, from Cardenas direct, for sale by WORTH & DANIEL, Jan 6, 1868. 2w Wilsboro, N. C.

Foreign News.

It is generally considered that the English Government party will offer a plan in Parliament for the pacification of Ireland. Important concessions will be offered, the basis of the proposition being that the Irish people shall be placed on the same political and religious level with the people of England. In response to the appeal of the Sublime Porte, Lord Stanley, the British Premier, has prepared a dispatch protesting against the intrigues of Russia in Romania, having for their object to incite an insurrectionary spirit among the Christian subjects of Turkey. The Russians have discovered rich and extensive gold deposits on the Amoor river, and the occurrence has given rise to so great an excitement that it was necessary for the government to send troops to the locality to preserve order.

The abatement of British claims and the acceptance of the American view, as expressed by President Johnson in his annual message to Congress, are urged with singular unanimity by English papers. A rich old lady has recently died in Somersetshire, England, who for years could only sleep when riding in her carriage.

First National Bank of Charlotte, CHARLOTTE, N. C., 31st Dec., 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Dollars per share (free of tax) on the capital stock, payable to Stockholders on order on and after the 1st January, 1868. M. P. PEGRAM, Cashier. January 6, 1868. 2w

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Charlotte, will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday, 14th January, 1868. M. P. PEGRAM, Cashier. January 6, 1868. 2w

Tenth Quarterly Statement Of the First National Bank of Charlotte, Jan. 6th, 1868: ASSETS. Notes and Bills Discounted, \$167,328 06 Due from Banks and Bankers, 12,085 32 Bank Building account, 802 07 Premium Account, 9,916 19 Expense and Protest, 32 66 United States Bonds, 122,000 00 Other Securities, 20,145 00 Cash and cash items, 37,855 25 \$370,095 65

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$150,000 00 Surplus Fund, 15,000 00 Circulation, 108,000 00 Deposits, 93,555 75 Due to Banks, 2,292 34 Profit and Loss, 457 56 \$370,095 65

I, M. P. Pegram, Cashier of the First National Bank of Charlotte, solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge. M. P. PEGRAM, Cashier. Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 6th day of January, 1868. S. L. RIDGELY, Notary Public.

THE DRUG STORE OF Kilgore & Cureton Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office. A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house. B. F. KILGORE, M. D. T. K. CURETON, M. D. Jan 6, 1868.

ALEXANDRIANA ACADEMY, Mecklenburg County, N. C. A. J. HARRISON, PRINCIPAL. The exercises of the Spring Term for 1868, will be resumed January 13th under the auspices of the Principal, with an assistant if necessary, and will continue 20 weeks. Charges made from time of entrance with no deduction for loss of time, except in cases of protracted sickness, as follows: Boarding in best of families from \$10 to \$12 per month; Tuition in Classics, \$15; Higher English, \$12.50; Primary English, \$7—all in currency. For further particulars address A. J. HARRISON, Charlotte, N. C. January 6, 1868. 3w

THE MOODY HOUSE, Near the Depot, has been re-opened by W. W. ELMES. Who solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been newly furnished, and every effort will be made to accommodate permanent and transient Boarders. Charlotte, January 6, 1868.

Notice to Debtors. Our debtors are hereby notified that their indulgence must soon end. Claims against those who do not make settlement by the first day of February next will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Jan 6, 1868. R. M. OATES & CO.

House for Rent. A two-story Dwelling House, South of the N. C. Railroad Depot, is offered for rent for the year 1868. There is a good Kitchen, Well of excellent Water, and a large Garden attached to the premises. Apply to E. MADDEN, Jan 6, 1868. 1w Near the Depot.

LISTER & BROTHERS' Fresh Bone Superphosphate of LIME, From the Passaic Carbon Works. Daily Expected—a supply of this valuable Fertilizer, which we propose to sell at a price and on terms to cultivate times. We can guarantee this article to be really a genuine, pure, fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime, and we invite our friends from the country, and the trade, to call and examine it. R. H. COWAN & CO., No. 32 North Water St., Sole Agents for Lister & Brother's Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6, 1868. 6w

North State Washing Machine, MANUFACTURED AT CHARLOTTE, N. C. STATESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 23, 1867. Messrs. Barnhardt & Honston—Gents: I have given fair trial to your "Improved Washing Machine," and can say that it does its work well and to my entire satisfaction. I do not think it is surpassed by any in use, but an improvement on all the others. A child can operate it, and no skill is required to wash in the best manner. Every house-keeper should possess one of your Machines. Respectfully, MRS. MARIA L. DRAKE, January 6, 1868.

LENOIR HOTEL, J. J. WEISIGER, PROPRIETOR, Lenoir, N. C. The regular Mail Line will run in connection with this House, three times a week, to Hickory Station, on the Western N