

THE N. C. CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Mr Kinney, delegate from the County of Davidson. At this point, Mr Hodnett, of Caswell, said that he had understood that the caucus last night had pitched upon Mr K. to call the Convention to order; and, while he had no objection to the gentleman's acting in that capacity, yet he denied the right and legality of such a proceeding. But if Mr Kinney should be appointed, by a motion regularly put and carried, he would vote for him. Whereupon, Mr Heaton, of Craven, arose and made the motion, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr Kinney, Mr King of Lenoir, was appointed Chairman pro tem. On taking the Chair he read the following short address:

Gentlemen of the Convention.—I feel honored by being called to preside temporarily over this body. Allow me to congratulate you on the fact that a loyal Convention, chosen by the people, is about to begin the great work of framing a Constitution of government, under which the State will be speedily restored to its place in the Union. Let us bring to this work a feeling of paramount attachment to the national government and a fixed purpose to make a Constitution that will secure, beyond all question, equal political and civil rights and privileges to all our people, and thus institute a government of the people, by the people and for the people, for this and coming generations. I beg you gentlemen to accept my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have done me.

At the conclusion of Mr King's address, he called upon Rev. G. W. Welker, delegate elect from Guilford, to pray, who asked the blessings of Almighty God upon the deliberations of the Convention.

On motion, Mr J. P. Andrews, of Wake, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The roll being called, 85 members responded to their names. (The number was subsequently understood to be 100.)

After some discussion, in regard to the manner of administering the oath and examining credentials, it was determined to call the roll and swear delegates in bodies of twelve.

Mr Abbott of New Hanover, moved that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

Mr Jones, of Washington then moved that the Convention do now adjourn until the above-mentioned time, as there were many members absent.

At the request of the Chairman, he withdrew the motion; whereupon, the Secretary read the following dispatch from Gen. Canby to the commanding officer at Raleigh:

General Order No. 165 is amended as follows: Jno. S. McCubbin, as delegate from Rowan and Davie, in place of L. M. Shaver; J. G. Marler, in place of E. Bartlett, delegate from Watauga. Inform all parties. By order of E. R. S. Canby.

Mr Rodman of Beaufort, moved that the gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the dispatch, be enrolled as members. Carried.

The motion to adjourn being renewed, it was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, in the Commons Hall, by Mr King, President pro tem. The roll was called, when the President announced a quorum—ninety-seven members being present.

The following delegates were absent: Dickey, Garland, Glover, Legg, May and Merritt.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. Mr Harris of Wake, nominated Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes, for President. Mr Hodnett of Caswell, nominated Plato Durham of Cleveland.

The roll was then called with the following result: For Mr Cowles, 101; for Mr Durham, 5; for Messrs. Hodnett, Bradley and Rodman one each. Mr Cowles of Wilkes, was therefore chosen permanent President.

Messrs. Heaton and Abbott were appointed a committee to conduct the President to his seat. Upon taking the chair he arose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—I see that it is unnecessary to call this Convention to order, for the greatest quiet and decorum pervades the Hall. But, gentlemen, you have seen fit to confer this high honor upon me—clothed me with extensive powers and devolved no light burdens upon my shoulders. Did I not feel a degree of trepidation in assuming the functions of this high position, it would be indeed unusual and unnatural. I trust that I will merit your confidence, and that the duties of this office will be impartially performed. I return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred.

I shall exert myself in every way to press forward the work before the Convention. I shall know no party here, no race, nor color, nor origin of men, but shall regard every delegate as a freeman, representing an enlightened constituency. My feet are in a new path. I am walking in a way unfamiliar. Therefore the short-comings which may occur in the exercise of my duties will meet clemency. This Convention of the people, devoid of politicians to an unusual extent, I am pleased to believe, will indelibly assist me in the discharge of the onerous task, which it has imposed.

Time is precious. We must labor faithfully and assiduously. Our work done at an early day, let us adjourn and go home to our constituents, bearing a free constitution in our hands. It is true that money is scarce, and while it would be unwise to protract this session, it would be equally unwise to hurry over the most important work ever placed into the hands of free men. Were all the gold in the hills of Carolina piled up, rather let that be swept away than defer the return of our State to the Union. That cause is worthy of the life of every delegate here present. It were better for us to perish than for our people to fall back into a chaos of anarchy or slavery.

Let us go forward, then and frame a Constitution adapted to the advanced ideas of the age. Beware of extraneous matters. Let us first accomplish the grand work of restoration, so far as it is in our power. Let the fundamental laws here adopted, protect all men equally for all time, for that is the great requirement of the hour. The Convention will proceed to business.

After a good deal of discussion, other officers of the Convention were elected as follows:

J. T. Byrnes of Cumberland, Principal Clerk, J. H. Borer of Forsyth, Assistant; J. H. Jones, (negro), of Wake, Principal Doorkeeper; and John D. Ball, (white), Assistant.

Mr Heaton, of Craven, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of two members from each judicial district be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to proceed to consider and report, at the earliest practicable moment, the best mode of proceeding to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the acts of Congress.

The resolution was read and adopted.

Mr Sweet, of Craven, offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee of five, to frame rules of order for the government of the Convention, which was adopted.

Mr Pool, of Pasquotank, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention has been called for the purpose of framing a Constitution republican in form, and that no proposition purely legislative shall be entertained until the Constitution shall have been adopted.

Seconded by Mr Abbott, of New Hanover.

It is necessary for the Convention to be organized, or take some kind of action, in relation to State affairs. But this resolution would forestall such action. It was therefore impolitic and unwise. Every member knows the condition of his people, and how earnestly they await the action of this Convention. True it was necessary to frame a Constitution as early as possible, but other matters were important also. He would warn delegates to be careful how they passed this resolution and tied their hands. If they forestalled action upon matters of importance in this hasty manner, what would their constituents say?

Mr Tougee, of Guilford, said that he deemed the Convention competent to judge for itself, when any question arose or new subjects were introduced, whether they were important enough to be considered or not. He was opposed to hampering the action of the Convention. If any new matters were brought in here, of an important character, the Convention could readily put them aside, and attend to its legitimate business. But if this resolution was passed, the Convention would discover that it had stultified itself.

Mr King, of Lenoir, inquired of gentlemen for what purpose they were assembled in Convention? Mainly to restore the State to the Union. Delay breeds danger. Do gentlemen mean to say there are matters of higher importance? This resolution says not. It says that restoration is the first consideration. I heartily endorse it. I trust it will pass. Unless we are active, we may not frame a constitution in time. Matters of legislative character should be left to the loyal Legislature hereafter to be assembled. In cases of emergency we may act upon them, and this resolution does not prohibit that. He hoped that it would pass.

Mr Watts, of Martin, said that the delegate was in error. This resolution does prevent all legislation until the Constitution is adopted. That he admitted was the first work, but he was opposed to forestalling other matters.

Mr Pool of Pasquotank, said the gentleman was mistaken. The resolution did not forestall other matters.

Mr Watts—ah, well. But while I am up I will say that I yield to no man in my desire to restore the State to the Union. I wish to see the foundations of our Constitution laid deep in equality and justice. Let us do that first, but there are other matters to be disposed of likewise. Mr Jones of Washington, called for the reading of the resolution. He desired to know by whom it meant the Constitution should be adopted—by the Convention or the people?

Mr Pool said by the Convention. The people would ratify their action.

Mr Jones held that that did not help the matter. All the machinery for framing a Constitution—all the articles and provisions were to be matured and adopted by the Convention, according to the resolution, before other matters could be considered. All that while delegates would sit here with their fingers in their mouths, doing nothing. He had as earnest a purpose as any one to get home, and he well knew that when the Constitution was adopted finally, the hammer would fall for the last time upon the Speaker's desk. This resolution would prevent action meanwhile. He moved to lay it upon the table.

Mr Abbott of New Hanover, requested a withdrawal of the motion for a moment, which being done, Mr Abbott said he considered this resolution as merely expressive of the sentiment of the Convention, to go out to the people to assure them that it would do what it was sent to do. Really he thought it conceded too much. He doubted whether the Convention could legislate at all. He had grave doubts in relation to that matter. But taking this resolution to express the sentiment before given, he would vote for it.

Mr Jones of Washington, said that with due deference to the opinion of the gentleman, the Convention would be bound by this resolution. Until the Constitution was adopted nothing else could be done. He too favored the framing a Constitution and the transaction of business at the earliest moment. He could not support the resolution. He renewed his motion to lay it on the table.

Mr Forkner, of Surry, moved to adjourn. Seconded by Mr Harris, of Wake.

Mr Abbott suggested that some time for re-assembling must be set, or the Convention would adjourn sine die.

Mr King, of Lenoir, moved to amend by adding the words "ten o'clock to-morrow."

The motion was put and lost, when the question returned on the motion to lay on the table.

The motion was not agreed to, yeas 44, nays 53.

Mr Heaton, who voted to table the resolution said—admitting the principle laid down in the resolution to be correct, I doubt the policy of passing it at this time. I, therefore, vote aye.

Mr Abbott moved to refer the resolution to a committee of three.

Mr King, of Lenoir, moved an amendment, when on motion of Mr Garrett, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

In accordance with Mr Heaton's resolution of yesterday, to appoint a Committee of two, from each judicial district, to report upon the best mode of proceeding to frame a Constitution, the President designated the following delegates, viz: Messrs. Nicholson, Jones of Washington, Heaton, Rodman, Dowd, Harris of Wake (negro), Tougee, Cox, Abbott, Hood (negro), Forkner, Hobbs, Jones of Caldwell, Bradley, Gahagan and Garrett.

The Chair also designated the following Committee on rules of order, viz: Messrs. Sweet, Galloway (negro), Pool, Graham of Orange and Fallings.

Mr Abbott called up his motion to submit Mr Pool's resolution of yesterday, (on the subject of legislation by the Convention,) to a Committee of three.

Mr French of Chowan, offered, as an amendment, to refer it to the Committee of sixteen already appointed. Agreed to.

The Convention created the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. A useless office.

Mr Abbott presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That no Reporter for any newspaper be allowed upon this floor, who treats the Convention, or any of its members, with any disrespect, but that they shall, in case of offence in this respect, be excluded from the floor of the Hall and from the galleries.

[This resolution, it is understood, was aimed at the Reporter for the Raleigh Sentinel, who designates as negroes. After a long discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 57 to 18. Six of the Conservative members presented a protest against the resolution and asked to have it entered on the record, but objection being made, the matter was postponed.]

So far, nothing of any great importance has been done by the Convention.

It is necessary for the Convention to be organized, or take some kind of action, in relation to State affairs. But this resolution would forestall such action. It was therefore impolitic and unwise. Every member knows the condition of his people, and how earnestly they await the action of this Convention. True it was necessary to frame a Constitution as early as possible, but other matters were important also. He would warn delegates to be careful how they passed this resolution and tied their hands. If they forestalled action upon matters of importance in this hasty manner, what would their constituents say?

SUICIDE.—We learn that a daughter of P. A. Sellers, living below Morven, in this county, committed suicide on Saturday week, by taking poison, supposed to be strychnine. No cause is assigned for the rash deed but temporary insanity.—Walesboro Argus.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood, through their County Courts, have each subscribed \$50,000 to the Western N. C. Railroad. The contractors are driving their work with uncommon industry and zeal, and the Asheville News predicts that by Jan. 1, 1869, the road will be completed to Swannano Gap.

A correspondent, writing us from Fayetteville, says that a "miserable scamp" from some one of the Northern States is prowling about through the country, filling his pockets with the scattering greenbacks in the hands of the negroes, who are silly enough to listen to him. The man tells the negroes that, for one dollar, he will give them a stick, which, if they will plant it on any lot of land they may desire, when the Yankees come through they will receive a deed for the lot on which the stick is planted. Several of the negroes in this county have been foolish enough to give their last dollar for a piece of worthless wood.—Raleigh Sentinel.

General John F. Poindexter, who was tendered the vacant Superior Court Judgeship, by Gov. Worth, has declined the honor.

WHITE LABORERS.—We have been shown a letter, says the Raleigh Register, dated at New York, written to a gentleman in Raleigh, stating that there are now in New York about eight hundred emigrants—men and women—accustomed to farm and household work, who would at once come to North Carolina if even tolerable inducements be offered them. Here, then, is an opportunity for those who wish to experiment with white labor. The Germans are an industrious, thrifty people, and so far as their operations in this country elucidate the questions, invariably succeed well in agricultural pursuits. To them, in a large degree, is owing the rapid development and wealth of Illinois, Wisconsin and other States.

Bankruptcy.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The following facts in relation to the Bankrupt Law may be interesting and useful at this time: Any person who owes debts to the amount of three hundred dollars is entitled to the benefit of the bankrupt law. The first thing to be done by the applicant is to deposit fifty dollars with the Register to cover the costs of the application. No step can be taken until this deposit is made. If there is any money remaining after defraying the necessary expenses it will be refunded. If there are no assets a larger deposit may be required.

The Marshal, the Clerk, and the Printer or Publisher are also entitled to fees, which must be paid in advance. The expenses of a case will ordinarily amount to \$100.

At the time of making the deposit, the applicant files a petition setting forth that he owes debts to the amount of three hundred dollars and is willing to surrender all his estate for the benefit of his creditors under the act. The applicant accordingly files two schedules, one containing a list of all his debts and liabilities and the other containing a list of all his estate and interests of every description. These two schedules are sworn to before the Register and the applicant is adjudged a bankrupt.

The next step in the proceedings is to make publication and serve a notice on all the creditors of the bankrupt calling for a meeting of the creditors at a certain time and place appointed. At this meeting the creditors report their debts and claims to the assignee. The assignee proceeds at once to take possession of the bankrupt's estate, lay off his allowance, sell property and collect debts due him.

After the assignee has performed these duties as far as practicable, he requests the Register to order a second meeting of the creditors. The order is made and the assignee notifies the parties. At this meeting the assignee reports his proceedings and if he has assets, a dividend is declared. A third and fourth meeting may be called if necessary, to enable the assignee to make a full and final report.

The estate of the bankrupt being thus disposed of, he is ready to apply for his discharge. Upon this application an order is made for the creditors to meet at a time and place appointed and show cause why the petition of the bankrupt should not be granted. No cause appearing, the bankrupt is discharged and the proceedings are at an end.

What are the benefits of the bankrupt law? In the first place, the bankrupt is allowed about twelve hundred dollars worth of his estate, which leaves him sufficient capital to begin life with anew; in the second place he is forever discharged from the payment of all debts contracted before the adjustment of his bankruptcy. One important point to be borne in mind is this: No one will be allowed to take the benefit of this act until he has paid his property will pay half his debts. Those contemplating bankruptcy will note this point.

Some persons hesitate to avail themselves of the bankrupt law, supposing that it is dishonest, or at least dishonorable. This is a great mistake. The bankrupt law is a wise and beneficent provision and is designed to relieve the sufferings of our debt burdened people. This cannot be done by a stay law, which if allowed to hold could only postpone the evil day; and repudiation is a pure chimerical. It is not necessarily from any fault of his own that the unfortunate debtor will never be able to meet his obligations. This disaster has been the result of a revolution, which has upheaved the foundations of our former systems and which was not contemplated by either party when the obligations were assumed. The inability of the debtor, then to pay his debts is a calamity, and the debtor himself, instead of being the subject of reproach, deserves the sympathy of all fair-minded men. It was to relieve this unfortunate class of men that the bankrupt law was enacted. As for dishonesty, if a man is so disposed, he can swear falsely in bankruptcy as in anything else. But it is to be presumed that a man is honest who goes into bankruptcy, until the contrary is shown. We advise all those who cannot pay their debts, and who are honestly disposed to surrender all their property and take the benefits of the act, and begin life anew, to go into bankruptcy.

OHIO.—The Hon. Mr Thurman, Democrat, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, in place of Ben. Wade, whose term of service expires on the 4th March, 1869.

declaring the reasons of the President for removing Stanton from the War Department insufficient, and that they do not, therefore, concur in the act of suspension. The vote on the passage of the resolution was, yeas 35, nays 6. The Senate then ordered a certified copy of the resolution sent to the President, Grant and Stanton.

Senator Thayer will introduce a bill to reduce the number of Major Generals to four, and of Brigadier Generals to nine. The object of which is to legislate out of commission Gen. Hancock and Gen. Rousseau.

The following is the "eight-hour" bill passed by the House of Representatives last week:

Be it enacted, That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the Government of the United States; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

JAN. 14.—In the Senate a petition was presented for an appropriation to charter a vessel and buy provisions for the suffering poor in Sweden; also a resolution for gradually reducing the army; a bill removing political disabilities from Gov. Patton; a bill amending the act for the safety of travelers by steam vessels; a bill reducing the number of Major and Brigadier Generals; and a bill restoring lands confiscated by States lately in rebellion.

The Davis amendment to the Constitution providing a tribunal to determine Constitutional questions was discussed.

In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported the cotton tax bill as amended by the Senate with a resolution of non-concurrence. Adopted.

A bill was reported by the Appropriation Committee for payment of claims on account of seizures and damages to vessels, cars, wagons, or for lands occupied for fortifications in the South during the war. Laid over.

The Reconstruction Committee's bill was resumed and discussed.

The Speaker read a communication from Gen. Grant, covering the following from Gen. Meade: "Unless the pending bill in Congress directing the military to fill the offices in their departments rescinds the test oath in the provision to select qualified voters, I am informed that its execution in this department will be entirely impracticable. Adjourned."

JAN. 15.—In the Senate, the chair presented a memorial from the Mississippi Board of Registration setting forth the general destitution in that State. The memorial says if something is not done soon the Government must provide a large burying ground.

Mr Morton presented a petition from 4,000 negroes of the District of Columbia asking for labor on the public works, stating that they were excluded from competition, and white men refuse to work with them. A joint resolution, paying Spain \$20,000 for a steamer seized by Sherman at Port Royal passed. The anti-contraction bill (which prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from curtailing the circulation of paper money) was resumed and passed, with a verbal amendment. The amendment forbidding expansion failed.

In the House, the Committee on Public Lands reported adversely on the bill giving public lands to negroes under the homestead laws. The bill amending the homestead law, and allowing settlers to make necessary affidavits before clerks of county courts, passed.

The consideration of the new reconstruction bill was resumed. Mr Wood of N. Y., having the floor, characterized the bill as a monstrosity, and the most infamous act of all this infamous Congress. Mr Bingham called Wood to order. Mr Ross suggested that Wood should modify, by saying "so-called infamous Congress." The Speaker decided Wood's remarks out of order. Wood refused to modify them. The House, by a party vote, refused to hear Wood further. Mr Dawes offered a resolution of censure, which passed by a party vote, when Wood came before the bar of the House and was censured.

Mr Butler gave notice of an amendment, declaring all offices vacant in the Southern States, and authorizing the Conventions to fill them, and making it the duty of the District Commanders to confirm and install the Convention's appointees. The further consideration was postponed, and the House adjourned.

JAN. 16.—In the Senate, the question concerning the cotton tax came up, and a motion was made that the Senate recede from its amendments, but insert a proviso exempting imported cotton from duty, after July. The matter was postponed.

The chair presented a communication from E. M. Stanton Secretary of War, enclosing a list of volunteer officers now in the service.

In the House the new reconstruction bill was discussed.

The New Reconstruction Bill.

The following is the new reconstruction bill agreed upon by the Reconstruction Committee, and reported to the House of Representatives on Monday, the 13th instant:

Be it enacted, etc., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments; and the governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by Executive or judicial power, or the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders, upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove, by his order, from command, any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties, and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of the several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the General of the army be authorized to remove one or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which, by the said several laws above mentioned, are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts or of any act which authorizes the President to detail military commanders to such

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assert by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act and acts to which this is supplementary.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That any interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army, made in pursuance of this act, and of acts aforesaid, shall be high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

Supreme Court of N. C.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in Raleigh on the 13th inst. The following gentlemen were admitted to practice law in the different County Courts of this State:

Calvin E. Grier, of Mecklenburg; Wm B Shaw and Patrick H Morgan, of Currituck; P M Godfrey, of Pasquotank; Neil W Ray and George M Rose, of Cumberland; Wm Nelson, of Edgecombe; Jos A Dupree and John S Harris, of Pitt; James H Rowland and Cicero W Harris, of Granville; John S Cronor, of Wilkes; John D Wilkerson, Horace L Bumpass and Samuel C Barnett, of Person; Alvin B Howard, of Iredell; Matthew B Love, of Haywood; Wm M Brooks, of Davidson; Junius Davis, of New Hanover; Stephen J Brown and Daniel P Mast, of Caldwell; William E Hardin, of Ashe; John N Staples, Walter W King, Jesse R McLean, of Guilford; Wm M Cooke, jr., and Nat. Atkinson, of Buncombe; Erasmus F Page and William R Cox, of Wake.

The following have been admitted to practice in the several Superior Courts of the State, viz:

W F French and Alfred Rowland, of Robeson; Thomas H Sutton, Bladen; Augustus M Moore, Chowan; Walter A Montgomery, Warren; Walter Clark, Edward Tyler Branch and Thomas P Devereux, jr., Halifax; Daniel L Russell, Brunswick; Henry F Grainger, Andrew J Loftin and William A Holland, Lenoir; John M Moring, Chatham; James S Lucas, Beaufort; Samuel T Williams and Wm W Jones, Granville; Samuel A Ashe and William R Empie, New Hanover; William B Duckworth and Fleming J White-mire, Transylvania; Michal H Justice, Rutherford; Maurice A Moore, Gaston; George W Johnston, Pitt; Charles M Cooke, Franklin; Peter H Adams, Guilford; Augustine W Rieger, Carteret; Marshall H Pinnix, Davidson; Geo M Whiting and Chas M Busbee, Wake; Rich'd W Singletary, Wilson; Joseph W Todd, Ashe; John Gatlin, Gates; Jas G Odum, Northampton; Duncan C Winston, Bertie; W Wood Flemming, McDowell; George P Erwin, Burke; Dorsey Battle, Edgecombe; Wm H H Cowles, John Gray Bynum and Nicholas W Lillington, Yadkin; William L Love, Jackson.

We fear that these young lawyers will have a hard time for some years to come.

THE COTTON TAX.—The House of Representatives refuses to concur in the amendment of the Senate taking the tax on cotton from the crop of 1868, and then to be renewed upon future crops. The House bill proposes to abolish it entirely, beginning with the next crop, in which the Senate did not agree, but limited the operation of the bill to one year. There the matter rests at present.

JUST RECEIVED. At the Corner of Trade and College Streets, a fresh supply of the very best KEROSENE. We are selling large quantities of this Oil. It will burn longer and is much safer than a more volatile Oil. Dr. JAS. N. BUTT. Just received at the Drug Store of Jas. N. Butt, a fresh supply of Linseed and Machine Oil, Also, Spiritus Turpentine. Dr. JAS. N. BUTT. State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county. Superior Court of Law—Special Term, Dec. 1867. Robert Gaston and S. A. Sowell vs. S. M. Blair. Leave to take the depositions of Robert Gaston, S. A. Sowell and others, upon giving six weeks' notice to the defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, S. M. Blair, is a non-resident of the State, it is ordered that publication be made, six weeks, in a "Western Democrat," a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, giving the defendant notice that on the 4th day of February, 1868, at the office of J. B. Nones, in the City of New York, the depositions of Robert Gaston, S. A. Sowell, and others, will be taken before said J. B. Nones, that the said defendant, S. M. Blair, may be present to hear such questions as may be asked and to cross-question said parties. Issued, 1st day of January, 1868. E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk. 801-6w [pr. adv. \$10]

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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Is the best Company in which to Insure your Life, or procure an Endowment Policy for your own benefit if you survive, or for the benefit of your representatives in case of your early death.

It is secure beyond question.

CASH ASSETS, - - - - - \$5,000,000,

Which are being rapidly augmented by its

ANNUAL CASH INCOME, - - - - - \$3,000,000.

Its increase of business is unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance.

Policies Issued in 1866, \$30,000,000.

IT IS PURELY MUTUAL, dividing all profits among its Policy-Holders every year, on the first day of February, applying such profits as cash on the settlement of the next annual premium. The profits so divided among Policy-Holders last year amounted to the magnificent sum of

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

It is anticipated that the dividend on the first of February next will eclipse all former dividends. All persons securing Policies in this Society previous to that day will benefit in full by that dividend. Policies issued on a single life for any amount from \$250 to \$25,000, on which dividends may be annually applied in any of the following modes:

First—To the permanent increase of the sum assured.

Second—To the increase of the sum assured for one year or a term of years.

Third—To the permanent reduction of the premiums.

Fourth—To the retention of the premiums for one or more years.

Fifth—To the limitation of the number of years in which premiums are to be paid.

These concessions as to the choice of applying dividends are made by NO OTHER COMPANY. The Society, considering its age, is the

Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World!

As well as the most successful one. The profits realized by the Society, during its eight years of business, have been all divided among its members, by application in some one of its five different modes of applying its profits to the benefit of Policy-Holders, and have yielded them an average CASH RETURN, on every dollar of annual premium paid, of

MORE THAN FORTY PER CENT PER ANNUM!

This is believed to be the largest result ever arrived at by any Life Insurance Company in the world during the same space of time.

Persons insuring in this Society enjoys advantages of a SPECIAL character, because, aside from its immense wealth and rapid progress, ALL its Policies are comparatively NEW, and therefore it is carrying but very few impaired risks. Its percentage of Loss to Amount at Risk is less than that of any of the other companies, and its percentage of Total Out-go to Cash Premium Receipts IS LESS THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY WHATSOEVER.

It is proved that capitalists assure, for investment, in The Equitable Life Assurance Society in preference to any other company, by the fact that

Its Policies Average Larger in Amount than those of any other Company,