

County Court.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county was held last week. It being the first Court in the new year, County business was transacted on Tuesday.

The Finance Committee recommended that the same tax levied last year be levied this year for county purposes, viz: 20 cents on the \$100 value of real estate and \$1 on the poll. The State tax is 10 cents on the \$100 value and 50 cents on the poll.

The old Special Court was re-elected, viz: John Walker, F. M. Ross, R. L. DeArmond, J. F. Harry and Alex. McIver.

T. W. Dewey, W. W. Grier and F. M. Ross were continued as the Committee of Finance.

All the other county officers hold over, the terms for which they were elected not having expired.

The Court was mostly occupied during the week with the trial of affray, larceny and other cases of no public importance.

We learn that the Sheriff has returned a large amount of land, &c., to Court for an order of sale for taxes. Those interested in the matter had better attend to it immediately.

The State Convention.

This body met in Raleigh on Thursday last, according to Gen. Canby's order. We give, on our second page, a pretty full account of the proceedings. It will be seen that C. J. Cowles, Esq., of Wilkes county, was chosen permanent President, Mr. J. A. Byrnes of Cumberland, Principal Clerk, and Mr. J. H. Borer of Forsythe, Assistant Clerk. James H. Jones (colored), was elected Doorkeeper, and J. T. Ball (white), Assistant Doorkeeper. Scattering votes were cast for Plato Durham, Esq., Col. Rodman, Mr. Hodnett and Mr. Bradley, for President.

Of course it was to have been expected that all the officers would be selected from the Republican party, and therefore we think the election of Mr. Cowles is the best that could be done. He is a gentleman of intelligence and education—a native of the State—and will no doubt make a fair and just presiding officer.

The Principal Clerk, Maj. Byrnes, is a Northern man, having first come to this State with Sherman's cavalry, and after the close of the war located at Fayetteville as a merchant. We know him to be a clever man, but know very little about his politics.

James H. Jones (colored) the Doorkeeper, was Jefferson Davis' body servant, and was with Mr. Davis when he passed through this city in 1865, and remained with him until captured and conveyed to Fortress Monroe.

Distressing Accident.

A most melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday evening last, the 19th, to the Rev. J. M. Cline, a Methodist Minister who was on his way from South Carolina to take charge of the South Charlotte Circuit, having been appointed to that post by the S. C. Conference. Mr. Cline was in a buggy with his daughter, aged about 8 years, and a servant girl, and in attempting to ford a creek in the lower part of this county, the horse and buggy were washed down the stream, and Mr. Cline's daughter, the servant girl, and horse all drowned. Mr. Cline himself escaped a similar fate. He had sent his wife and two other children by Railroad to meet him at Morrow's Turn-out, while he came through the country with the persons who were drowned.

We are indebted to Mrs. Miller (wife of Rev. Willis S. Miller of this city) for the excellent piece of poetry on our first page. It will be remembered that under the signature of "Luola" she obtained considerable reputation as a writer for the N. C. Presbyterian.

The Vacant Judiciary.—The office of Judge, recently vacated by D. G. Fowle, was tendered to Gen. Poindeexter of York and declined, and then offered to Daniel B. Baker of Wilmington, who also declined it. The difficulty about the matter is, that the appointee has to take the iron-clad oath. It is understood that both Mr. Poindeexter and Mr. Baker could take that oath, and we are sorry that one of them did not accept the position. In these times good men ought to make some sacrifices for the benefit of the public.

Efforts are being made, as we learn from our exchanges, to have Gen. Canby appoint A. W. Tourgee to the position—a Northern man.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., General Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The Company is a good one, and the Agents are well known to our people as reliable men in every respect.

Death of a Good Man.—When a good man dies the people are bereaved. Mr. Chas. T. Haigh, of Fayetteville, died last week, aged 74 years. When a prominent public man dies a great deal is said about him in the public papers, but we think more especial notice should be taken of a private citizen who discharges his duties well and in an unostentatious manner. Ever since we were a little boy we have known Mr. Haigh, and we knew him to be a Christian gentleman in all the walks of life. He was not a politician, nor an office-seeker, but he was indeed and in truth a public benefactor. A devoted member of the Episcopal Church, he spent his life in doing good and relieving the distressed. He is entitled to, and we do not doubt will wear, one of the bright crowns in glory. The Fayetteville News, in announcing his death, says:

"Mr. Haigh was born in England, on the 8th of June, 1794, and had been a citizen of this place since 1818—50 years. He was in all that time one of our leading business men, and did, for a great number of years, a large and very prosperous business, from which he had, up to the close of the war, amassed a very handsome fortune, and which was nearly all swept away at once by the great calamity that befell us all. He held, for many years before his death, the Presidency of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear in this town, and the Presidency, also, of the Rockfish Manufacturing Co. In his lifetime he distinguished himself by his ample fortune charity with an unspiced hand; and the loss of that fortune may be said to be the sure loss of others as well as his own. It is superfluous for us to say to those who knew Mr. Haigh—and he was extensively known in this and many other States—that the least suspicion of his integrity in any relation of his life was deemed among the impossibilities."

The House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature has rescinded its adoption of the Howard Amendment, known as Article 14th of the Constitution of the United States. The vote in favor of rescinding was 52, against 37. This is a step backwards.

New Advertisements.

Land Wanted for French emigrants—A. Gagnier. Goods for sale—Carson & Grier. New Boots and Shoes—S. B. Meacham. Dentistry—B. S. Trauway, D. D. S. Great Bargains—Buxbaum & Lang. Removal—Dr. Wm. E. Carr. Life Insurance Co.—Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. New Grocery Store—S. S. Austin.

The Reconstruction Acts.

For some time past it has been reported that the U. S. Supreme Court would pronounce the Reconstruction Acts of Congress unconstitutional. But it seems that those who control Congress are determined to put as many obstacles in the way of such a decision as possible—they are determined to change laws, the Constitution and even the Courts to suit their purposes. On the 13th, the House of Representatives passed a bill, (and we presume it will be passed by the Senate,) making five judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and two-thirds of a full bench to make valid any action infringing directly or indirectly on the laws of Congress, and should a District Court's decision affect, in any way, the constitutionality or validity of the laws, the said decision shall be certified to the Supreme Court, and, unless two-thirds of a full bench concur, the said decision shall stand reversed.

In this way Congress is determined to maintain its laws; and it is not worth while to expect relief until a mighty revolution at the North overthrows the party now in power.

In another column we publish the new Reconstruction bill now before Congress, authorizing the removal of all the present State officers.

The Raleigh Register, a Republican paper, thus speaks of this new Reconstruction bill:

"We regard this bill as a grossly unconstitutional scheme for the inauguration of military despotism over one-third of the Union; and we sincerely hope, in spite of the rumors we hear from Washington, that it will not be clothed with the forms of a statute. It usurps the rightful powers of the Executive, it wholly inconsistent with all the guarantees of popular liberty; it denies the writ of habeas corpus, and the trial by jury; it is condemned by the Courts of the country, in all their expositions of the Constitution. It is at war with the opinion delivered to the Bar at the June term of the Circuit Court, in this city, by Judge Chase; and it leaves the people, white and black, loyal and disloyal, completely at the mercy of the military stragals, who may be quartered upon them."

The President and Secretary Stanton.

Ever since the organization of the Government of the United States, it has been conceded and acknowledged that the President had the right and privilege to choose his Cabinet—his confidential advisers in public matters. In obedience to this time-honored and just practice, President Johnson some time ago removed Secretary Stanton from the War Office, and appointed Gen. Grant in his place. In accordance with the "Tenure of Office Bill," (passed by the present Congress, and intended to cramp the President,) removals from office by the President must be approved by the U. S. Senate. The Senate, last week, refused to approve of the removal of Secretary Stanton, and consequently Mr. Stanton again took his position as Secretary of War, although it is well known that President Johnson does not want him in that position. Without consulting the President, Gen. Grant vacated the office and turned it over to Stanton—an unceremonious act, to say the least of it.

We are not an admirer of the manner in which President Johnson has conducted his administration, but we think he has been treated in a shameful manner by the Senate, and, if he had the courage that he ought to have, he would not submit to it.

The following dispatch announces the commencement of the disgraceful proceedings:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Certified copies of the Senate's action regarding Stanton's suspension (refusing to concur in the suspension) were furnished to the President, Grant and Stanton last night. Grant and Stanton had a conference late last night, and met again this morning at the War Office. Grant left the office afterwards and Stanton remained. It is officially denied that Secretary Stanton drew his salary during suspension. It is understood that the President will in no way recognize Stanton.

STANTON ISSUED AN ORDER this afternoon, informing the employees of the War Office that he had again taken possession of the portfolio of the War Office. He drew nearly \$3,000 from the pay officer, being his salary during suspension. It is understood that the President will in no way recognize Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—There was an extra session of the Cabinet to-day for two hours. Grant and Sherman had a long interview with the President. It is officially denied that Secretary Stanton drew his salary during suspension.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch makes the following statement:

JANUARY 14th.—At 11:30 to-day the President received a note from Gen. Grant as follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section 24 of the act regulating the tenure of civil officers, my functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of such notice."

Just one hour before this note was handed the President, General Grant had surrendered the War Department to Stanton, notwithstanding his positive agreement with Mr. Johnson—several times repeated, the last time on Saturday—that he would either hold possession of the office, and force Stanton to test the constitutionality of the law in court, or he would give the President timely notice of his intention to resign as Secretary *ad interim*, so that another might be appointed by the President before final action in the Senate. Grant has not satisfactorily explained why he failed to keep his promise.

We have no doubt that Gen. Grant acted meanly in the affair, but President Johnson is about as unreliable as Grant. If the whole concern were put in a bag, and the most unprincipled man called for, there is no telling which would come out first.

Confederate Officers.

The following is a list of Confederate Officers, now residing in Charlotte, who served in the late war:

GENERALS—D. H. Hill, Major General; Rufus Barringer and Robt. D. Johnston, Brigadier Generals.

COLONELS—Z. B. Vance, J. E. Brown, H. C. Jones, E. A. Osborne, S. D. Lowe and W. Lee Davidson.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS—W. Bradshaw and John A. Young.

MAJORS—M. D. L. McLeod, J. G. Harris, Robt. Gibbon (Surgeon), P. J. Sinclair and J. A. Sadler.

CAPTAINS—W. P. Hill, M. P. Pagan, R. M. Oates, Jas. F. Johnston, J. G. Morrison, Thos. Grier, A. G. Brenizer, H. M. Men (Surgeon), Sid H. Alexander, E. W. Smith, Thos. H. Brem, J. Roessler, S. E. Belk, J. R. Nisbet, R. E. Cochran and Parks McCombs.

LIEUTENANTS—E. K. Bryan, G. W. Bryan, D. W. Oates, Samuel Grier, D. M. Rigler, J. G. Young, M. M. Wolfe, J. G. McKelvie, C. W. Alexander, John Elms and Wm. Elms.

SERGEANTS.—The petition presented to Congress, last week, from 4,000 negroes in the District of Columbia, praying for work on the Government buildings, and stating that white men would not work with them, is indicative of sentiment at the North towards the colored man. The great mass of the Northern people are not only opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality with the whites in any respect, but they actually refuse him the privilege of working in the same shop with white men, or on the same building, or on the wharves. Yet the Representatives in Congress of these white people force the Southern white man to take position side by side with the negro at the polls, in the Jury box, &c. Shame upon such inconsistency.

Gen. Butler, in a speech at Richmond, Va., last week, declared that confiscation was impossible.

Georgia.

Gen. Meade has removed from office Governor Jenkins, and John Jones, State Treasurer, and appointed Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., to act as Governor, and Capt. Chas. F. Rockwell to act as State Treasurer. Gen. Ruger, it will be remembered, commanded the troops stationed at Charlotte just after the close of the war. He is now made Governor of Georgia by Gen. Meade.

President Johnson, (who is supposed to be a friend of the Southern people in their oppressed condition,) has not made much by removing Gen. Pope and appointing Gen. Meade to command Georgia and Alabama. Deliver us from such friends who appoint Canby and Meade to rule over us.

The difficulty in Georgia appears to have originated by the State officers refusing to pay the members of the Convention their per diem on the warrant of the President of that body. In fact, it is stated that Gov. Jenkins had transferred to the North for safe keeping all the funds belonging to the State.

A dispatch from Atlanta dated January 14th, says: "It is reliably stated that there are no funds in the State Treasury—all having been removed, in view of the probability of such a seizure as the present."

An order, dated the 10th, appears from Governor Jenkins, suspending the collection of all State taxes up to the first of May next. The old law authorized such suspension, and the Convention, by a resolution adopted in December, requested him to use his power for that purpose. The effect of this suspension will be to forbid any collection of the taxes imposed by the Convention for the payment of its expenses.

The Washington National Intelligencer says:

"It is understood that within a few hours after the receipt of the dispatch announcing the removal by Gen. Meade of Gov. Jenkins, on account of his refusal to sanction the payment of the Georgia Convention out of the State funds, Gen. Grant expressed the opinion that Gen. Meade had acted hastily and should not have removed him; and that the Convention had no right to be paid out of the State Treasury."

Stockholder's Meeting of the First National Bank of Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 14, 1868.

The Stockholders of the First National Bank of Charlotte met according to notice. John L. Morehead was called to the Chair, and John Wilkes was requested to act as Secretary.

Wm. R. Myers, R. C. Davidson and John Wilkes were appointed a Committee to verify proxies, and reported a majority of the Stock represented as follows: By proxy 100 shares, in person 75—Total, 175.

The President submitted and read the Report of the Board of Directors, which was accepted.

Resolved, That the Directors of the Bank are hereby authorized to the making, yielding, the notes being a Bank Building according to their discretion.

The Resolution, after being discussed, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, W. J. Yates and Allen Macaulay were appointed as tellers in the vote for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The votes being counted resulted in the election of the following persons: W. R. Myers, R. Y. McLean, John Wilkes, Wm. Johnston, R. M. Oates, T. H. Brem and S. A. Cohen.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors R. Y. McLean was re-elected President, Wm. R. Myers Vice-President, M. P. Pagan, Cashier, and S. L. Hildie, Teller. The salary of the Cashier was fixed at \$8,000 per annum.

Composition of the U. S. Supreme Court.

As the Supreme Court has again emerged from its retirement, before the public view in connection with important constitutional questions, our readers will doubtless be pleased to be informed as to its composition and political complexion. There are at present eight Judges, as follows: Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice; Nathan Clifford, Maine; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; David Davis, Illinois; Noah W. Swayne, Ohio; Samuel F. Miller, Iowa; Stephen S. Field, California.

Their ages as far as can be ascertained are as follows: Chase, sixty; Grier, seventy-two on the 5th of March, 1868; Miller, forty-one; Clifford, sixty-five on the 18th of August, 1868; Nelson, about seventy; Field, forty-five; Davis, sixty; and Swayne, about fifty-five.

Of these, Chase, Miller, Swayne, Davis and Field were appointed by Lincoln. Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Nelson by Buchanan, or Pierce.

Justice Nelson and Clifford are Democrats. Grier is claimed on the same side. Justice Field is pronounced by a Republican authority as "a reconstructed Johnsonian." Judges Chase, Swayne and Miller are avowed Republicans, whilst Judge Davis is called "a very moderate Republican." The full number of Supreme Judges are nine, but the death of Judge Wayne, of Georgia (Republican), created a vacancy which an act of Congress has provided shall not be filled by President Johnson.

A bill now pending before the House of Representatives proposes to require two thirds of the Supreme Court to concur in pronouncing upon the constitutionality of any law of Congress.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.—The Public Treasurer has issued the following circular which explains itself.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1868.

By the act to raise revenue, ratified February 26, 1867, it is the duty of the County Courts, at the first term after the 1st day of January, to appoint Boards of Valuation for the purpose of assessing the value of real estate in this State.

The duties of the Court and of the Boards are particularly laid down in the Act for collecting Revenue, ratified March 12th, 1866.

It must be remembered, however, that the taxes payable in the Fall of 1868 will not be levied on the basis of the new valuation. By the Act to raise Revenue it is provided that said new valuation shall be reported by the Clerks of the County Courts to the Public Treasurer, by him to be laid before the next General Assembly. For purposes of State and County levies, the valuation of 1860, as modified in certain special cases of increase or decrease of values, by reason of extraordinary causes, as provided in sections 28 and 29 of the Act for collecting Revenue, will be retained until otherwise hereafter directed by law.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

Newbern National Bank.—The Board of Directors for 1868 are David Heaton, Wm. P. Moore, Geo. W. Nason, Jr., E. Hubbs, Robert F. Lehman, Moses Patterson, E. R. Stanley, John A. Hedrick and H. H. Thompson.

Wilmington National Bank.—The Board of Directors for 1868 are Messrs. E. E. Burruss, W. H. McRary, S. D. Wallace, J. H. Chadbourne and E. Murray.

Raleigh National Bank.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held last week. The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of R. W. Pulliam, Geo. W. Swenson, W. J. Hawkins, A. S. Merriam and W. H. Willard. At a meeting of the new Board of Directors, Col. R. W. Pulliam was chosen President of the Bank for the ensuing year. The other officers of the Bank were continued without change.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

New York, Jan. 17, 1868.

Christmas and New Year's have both passed since I last wrote you. Both were said to have been unusually dull years. They certainly were so in comparison with those which preceded several years ago on the old plantation. Christmas is not so great a day here as New Year's. On the latter the custom is for every gentleman to call upon any person that he may know or have ever been introduced to if he is so disposed. Every bar-keeper keeps open house in the morning for his special customers—all the public officials do likewise—and if a man selects his houses he is pretty sure to get jolly till night. The Ministers generally condemn the use of wine, and in Brooklyn I think it was less offered than formerly; but in New York there was no difference. It is a custom handed down by old Knickerbock New York.

The New Year brought many settlements of accounts and many didn't settle, hence failed. There are but few houses which have sold largely to the South which have not been badly cramped or entirely failed. Failing, here though, with a good many, is merely a mode of settling up and commencing again with clear books, at least on the Dr. side of the Ledger. Some of these houses have acted with great magnanimity and generosity to Southern buyers, and their loss is greatly to be regretted. I take no share, Mr. Jerome, the liber and rather reckless owner of Jerome Park, bought six millions; it fell to 150 and Mr. Jerome failed—others did too. Not that all this money was advanced, but it was a gentle bet, a respectable gambling operation. Thus Mr. A. goes to Messrs. J. F. U. & Co. and says I want 1,000 shares Pacific Mail, what is your margin. If Pacific Mail is "weak," Messrs. U. & Co. want a large margin; if it is "stiff," (that is tendency upward,) but a small one; if "steady," a medium. Well, so would it steady; 1,000 shares of Pacific Mail at 115, represents \$115,000—Messrs. U.'s commission will probably be \$274. They will sell you the stock, and you will deposit from \$2,000 to \$5,000 as a margin, as they may have confidence in you or the stock. Well, a week passes, the stock falls to 110, and Messrs. U. notifies you that your margin is exhausted and you must renew it or they will no longer carry your stock for you. If you do not place more money on deposit they sell your stock and make up the difference with your \$5,000; but if the stock rises, say to 125, they notify and ask for instructions. You say sell. They sell at the advanced rates and pay you the \$10,000, less commissions. Frequently many "share" and create a higher price and a better market—he is buying "long." The whole system can only be thoroughly understood after years of experience, and though some make fortunes, most persons who made money elsewhere lose it when they go into the "Street."

I have endeavored, as briefly as possible, to give your readers an idea of how a business is conducted in which a large portion of the capital of this City is employed, and have so run out my letter that I must close. More anon. S. C.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—The Reconstruction Convention, composed of 53 whites and 63 negroes, met in pursuance of Gen. Canby's order, at noon, to-day. Ninety-two delegates, constituting a quorum, were present. Robertson, of Columbia, was chosen temporary Chairman. The day was consumed in the examination of credentials of delegates.

Jan. 15.—The Convention to-day perfected a permanent organization by electing Dr. A. G. Mackey, President; Charles J. Stolbrander, Secretary (both white); Assistant Secretary, Encouraging Clerk, Door-keepers, Sergeant-at-Arms and Messengers, all colored.

HELPING THEMSELVES.—We feel a delicacy in bringing the domestic arrangements of families into public notice; but there is one feature in the re-organization for the present year so commendable, that it deserves a special observation. Many of the ladies of this District whose delicate hands have never before known the use of spits, skillets, brooms and dusters, have determined to become the pioneers of a great reform, and lessen the burden of household expenses by doing their own cooking and domestic work. While we all feel in our hearts a sincerity that the burdens of adversity have fallen so heavily upon the tender sex, we cannot but admire the noble fortitude that teaches them to bear it so bravely. Our apology to the ladies of York for this public allusion to their domestic affairs, is in the fact that we believe their example worthy of imitation, and that their country-women elsewhere will not be ashamed to adopt it.—Yorkville Enquirer.

All white persons who want to live respectable, must go to work in earnest.

FREEDMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—One of the painful results of the low price of cotton, and the consequent stagnation of farming interests, is to be seen in the unprecedentedly large number of freed people out of employment, and of homes. In this District, it would be difficult to estimate the number that are now wandering from place to place, seeking employers, but it is a safe assertion that fully one-fourth of the colored population are in this condition.

Our farmers are too much disheartened with the results of the last year's operations, to plant on a large scale the present year. With favorable seasons, they failed to pay expenses; and while they realized nothing, their laborers were left in an equally unfortunate condition, for they worked for a part of the nothing that was made.

Another reason for this state of affairs, is to be found in the conduct of the freedmen. Many were idle and vicious, and failed to inspire their employers with that confidence in their industry, so necessary to their own welfare. We hear it reported that in many of the League Associations in this District, they adopted resolutions last Fall, not to hire for less than the one-half of the crop, or ten dollars per month wages. If these reports be true, the freedmen are seeking starvation and ruin through their own folly.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Latest News.

THE N. C. CONVENTION.

In addition to the proceedings in another column, we note the following as the only matter of importance before the Convention on Friday:

Mr. McDonald of Chatham, offered the following: Resolved, That a Committee of eight, to consist of one member from each Judicial District, be raised, whose duty it shall be to devise and report some plan to relieve the people of the pressure of debt under which they labor, and which must, unless some remedy be afforded, result in general bankruptcy, and thus add very greatly, not only to present general distress, but operate to the serious injury of all our industrial pursuits.

Mr. Rodman offered an Ordinance as a substitute; which was accepted by Mr. McDonald (Mr. Rodman's ordinance provides for a stay of all debts, executions, and judgments, until the Constitution is ratified. It is meant to apply especially to debts, &c. prior to May 20, 1861. Executors, Administrators, or public officers, with their surties, are not relieved by the operation of this ordinance from their liabilities.) The matter was postponed till Tuesday.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Last night's session of the House was devoted to the discussion of the new Reconstruction Bill, with several angry colloquies. The regular Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Stanton did not appear.

To-day President Johnson issued instructions that no communication with the War Department be sent or received through Mr. Stanton, who would under no circumstances be recognized by the President as Secretary of War, or admitted as a member of his Cabinet.

The Supreme Court was crowded, to-day, to hear ex parte the McCord case. The point argued was the advancement of the case on the docket. Judge Harkey stated that there are several persons in Mississippi, whom an early decision of this case may save from hanging.

MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17th.—Cotton one-fourth higher and decidedly more active. Sales of 700 bales at 17 cents. Flour dull. Gold 138 1/2.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—Cotton active and advanced one-fourth.

Hon. W. T. Hamilton is elected United States Senator from Maryland.

ALABAMA.—Montgomery, Jan. 16.—A meeting of prominent citizens of the State has been in session here for two days. After a calm and patient deliberation the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That we recommend to the people of Alabama, who are opposed to the Constitution proposed by the Convention lately in session at Montgomery, to abstain from voting at all at the elections to be held on the 4th or 5th of February, either of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution, or for candidates for office under it.

2d. That we also recommend to the opponents of the said proposed Constitution that they form, maintain and effect political organizations among themselves, in every portion of the State, until they are delivered from the perils which are pending.

The 30th day of January, 1868, was recommended to the people of the State as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God, to deliver the people of Alabama from the horrors of negro domination. An address was also adopted setting forth to the people of Alabama and the world, the reasons prompting the white people of Alabama to abstain from the polls.

STATE LIBRARIAN.—Thos. H. Hill of this city has been elected State Librarian in place of Mr. Perry.—Raleigh Register.

WANTED, 100,000 ACRES OF LAND in North and South Carolina, (for the accommodation of French emigrants,) in tracts of 100 acres each. Those wishing to sell may communicate with the undersigned, stating location, value, quality and improvement.

Also, I can furnish white labor to any extent to those who may desire it. Agents already appointed in Paris, Rouen, Marseilles, Havre and Lyons. A. GAGNER.

At Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.'s Store, from 8 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m. January 20, 1868.

"NO JOQUE."

We have just received a superior lot of FLOUR, consisting of Stewart's, Neel's, and Stirewall's family brands. Also, a fresh lot of Mountain Buckwheat Flour, together with a fresh supply of Sugar, Coffee, Cheese, &c.

Molasses, Clover Seed, Candles, Lard &c., at the very lowest quotations, and "no joque." Call early and get supplies. BUXBAUM & LANG, Jan. 20, 1868.—1w

GREAT BARGAINS.

Fifty Overcoats at fifty per cent below cost! Just to think that BUXBAUM & LANG are selling superior Overcoats at fifty per cent below cost. And as this is cold weather, why of course, every one will get a supply.

Moreover, they have twenty-five pair of blankets, A No. 1, which they offer at cost, from five to ten dollars! Remarkably cheap. They are the largest size and best quality. Good for the cold weather.

Again, they have one of the largest stocks of Ready-made clothing, which they offer to close out at less prices than the same can be purchased elsewhere. This is for thirty days only, remember.

Now, don't forget their Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., &c. The only place to get good and cheap Bargains is at Buxbaum & Lang's. Go and examine their stock and try them. BUXBAUM & LANG, Jan. 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. E. CARR, Dentist, has removed his Office to the third door south of the Methodist Church on Tryon Street. Any person desiring his professional services will find him ready to attend to all calls promptly, at all hours of the day. January 20, 1868.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, January 20, 1868

CORRECTED BY STEPHENSON, MACAULAY & CO.

Cotton.—Last week the market opened steady on the basis of 104 to 104 cents for middling grades—purchaser paying tax—continuing firm at these figures the entire week; closing on Saturday at the outside figure. Sales for the week 214 bales.

Flour, per sack of 98 pounds, from wagons, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Corn firm at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel. Peas, \$1. Oats, 55 to 60 cents. Wheat, \$2